









A . SMALLER  
LATIN-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

WITH A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

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THE ETYMOLOGICAL PORTION  
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## PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THIS edition of Dr. Smith's "Smaller Latin-English Dictionary," while carefully preserving those distinctive features which have secured for it so wide an acceptance, is to a great extent a new and original Work.

In its previous form, the Smaller Dictionary was simply an abridgment of the larger Work. In the preparation of the new edition, every article has been carefully revised, with the express object of meeting the requirements of younger students. A comparison of the two editions will show that this aim has been steadily kept in view. The improvements introduced will be found to fall mainly under the following heads:—

1. A much larger number of the examples given are actually translated—not in every case in full, but so far as the particular point in question is concerned. Experienced teachers have found that a mere collection of Latin examples, however *appositely* chosen, is useless to young students; whereas a judicious interspersion of translation encourages them to make a more adequate use of the Dictionary, and to pay attention to the different applications of words. In this way too, the Dictionary becomes a school of translation, the student being not unfrequently supplied with equivalent English words or phrases, fitting closer both to the form and the spirit of the Latin than any that might have occurred to himself. In order to develop this feature of the Work without seriously adding to its bulk, very many of the citations have been curtailed, and others which seemed superfluous have been omitted. The shorter the citation—provided it be intelligible—the more readily is its immediate bearing apprehended.

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2. Many articles have been re-cast, and not a few entirely re-written; partly with the object of securing more perfect accuracy in the explanations of words, and partly in order to present a simpler and clearer view of the development of their different senses. Among many such instances may be mentioned, *acervalis*, *acervus*, *acies*, *aduro*, *auctoritas*, *cervix*, *clepsydra*, *consultus*, *emolumentum*, *emunctus*, *ferox*, *ferocia*, *ferocitas*, *gena*, *homullus*, *homuncio*, *instrumentum*, *insomnium*, *makitia*, *nam*, *neve*, *oppido*, *perstringo*, *prosa*, *provisio*, *remissio*, *respectus*, *refert*, *salutatio*, *sui*, *sum*, *ut*, *veritas*.

In several of these, it is hoped, some positive contribution has been made towards a more perfect elucidation of the meaning and uses of words than was to be found in any previously existing Latin-English Dictionary.

3. All the etymological articles have been revised, and the greater part of them re-written, by J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin; who has also contributed important corrections to the other parts of the work.

Only such etymological matter has been given as junior students could be expected really to understand and appropriate; much that would be desirable, or even necessary, in a work intended for more mature students, has therefore been omitted. The great object kept in view has been to train young minds to recognize the reign of law in Etymology: opinions will always differ as to the derivations of particular words; but it is most important to accustom the student to a strict observance of the established principles of letter-changes. It is believed that the Dictionary, in its present form, will be found, with respect to this species of scientific correctness, to bear a favourable comparison with any previous work of the same kind.

When the derivation of a word is such as to be seen at a glance, the etymology is given at the beginning of the article thus—*effusus*, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*effundo*]. Where a fuller treatment is necessary, the convenience of the student has been usually consulted by placing the etymological observations at the end of the article.

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The derivations of words in the Romance languages from the Latin have been noted, as in former editions, the habit of considering these derivations being found to have a marked effect in cultivating an 'etymological sense' in young students. Many corrections have been made in this part of the work, and the number of such derivations has been considerably increased.

4. Very great care has been taken to ensure accuracy in the quantities. It is scarcely to be hoped that all errors have been excluded, and should any be discovered by students and others making use of the book, the editors would thankfully receive information of such. Considerable difficulty is often caused by the position of vowels naturally short before such combinations as *cr*, *pr*, *tr*, &c. In such cases the vowel will be found to be for the most part marked doubtful, on the ground of analogy; even though an example of each quantity may not in every case be found. In some cases such a consensus exists for one particular quantity, that it has seemed best to give that only. Final syllables have been left for the most part unmarked—as being determinable by the ordinary grammatical rules—unless something seemed to render a definition of quantity specially desirable.

Syllables other than final left un-marked (excepting such as are determined by position) must be regarded as of unknown quantity. In this category are many Proper Names; neither having found their way into verse nor having their quantities determined by their orthography in a Greek form.

5. All modes of spelling Latin words which have been decisively shewn to be erroneous have been rejected. Thus we write *caelum*, not *coelum*; *condicio*, not *conditio*; *tribunicius*, *adventicius*, not *tribunitius*, &c. On the other hand, the traditional orthography has been preserved in various cases in which, while inferior in strict accuracy, it has yet a solid basis of authority. Thus it has not been thought desirable—especially in a work intended for younger students—to

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abandon the recently accepted spelling of *arena*, *convitor*, *confisio*, *humerus*, *humidus*, and some other words.

6. Short notes on synonymous words have been introduced in a large number of cases—rather with the view of defining more exactly the meaning of the word which is immediately dealt with, than of presenting anything like a complete view of this subject—which indeed would demand a volume in itself.

7. The Index of Proper Names has been largely increased; and the information given has been in many cases supplemented. See for example *Ancyra*, *Anicius*, *Archias*, *Arernus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Asinius (Pollio)*, *Caere*, *Callisthenes*, *Hercules*, *Iguvium*, *Oebalus*, *Titan*, &c. In many recent Latin Dictionaries the Proper Names are incorporated in the body of the work; but this arrangement not only sacrifices the obvious advantage of classification—there being few cases in which any doubt can arise whether a given word is a Proper Name or not—but, by increasing the number of separate headings to be glanced through before the word which the student seeks is reached, adds considerably to the mechanical labour of using the book. For example, in the letter A in this Dictionary there are nearly 2000 separate headings in the first part, and nearly 1000 Proper Names, including the derivative adjectives. By the plan here followed, the number of entries to be traversed in looking out a word is greatly reduced in Part I.; while in the case of Proper Names the advantage is proportionately very much greater. Words which have passed from their original use as Proper Names to that of Common Names or Appellatives are included in Part I.

## ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

Of the two following lists, No. I. comprises the Authors whose language this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain. No. II. contains the names of Authors rarely read by young students, but whose works contain many words which are necessary to be known, in order adequately to explain the meaning of words used by Authors comprised in the first list.

### ( I. )

Caes.	C. Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	B.C. 44	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 62
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet.</i>	flor.	" 55	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	fl.	" 15
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	" 43	Plaut. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 184
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist</i> prob 1st cent. A.D., acc. to Buttmann,	fl.	A.D. 69	Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 30
Entr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 360	Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius,	ob.	" 43
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist</i>	"	" 115	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 34
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 8	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 110
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist</i> (date unknown).			Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i>	perh. ob.	" 118
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 100	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
Lav.	T. Livius Patavinus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	" 17	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 18
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	"	B.C. 55 (?)	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 30
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i>	"	" 44	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 19
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 17				

\* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Dr. W. Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer. The date of an author's death is given where possible.



# ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF AUTHORITIES.

## ( II. )

Amm.	Ammiatus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	flor.	A.D. 380	Lucil.	C. Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 103
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	"	" 160	Macer,	C. Lucinius Macer, <i>annalist</i>	"	" 66
Att. or Aec.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 130	Macr.	Ambrosius Aurelius Theodostus Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 395
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Manil.	A. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 16
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Mart	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 104 (?)
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl.	" 45
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech attributed to Cicero).	"	"	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i>	"	" 250
Auct. pro dom.	Auctor pro domo (a speech attributed to Cicero).	"	"	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 202 (?)
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhet.</i> , perh. abt.	B.C. 50	"	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i>	between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.	"
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 360	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	perh. about A.D. 350	"
Auf.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 350	Papin	Aemilius Papinianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 220
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 168	Paul	Julius Paulus, <i>lawyer</i>	"	" 210
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i>	"	" 149	Petr	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> .	ob.	" 66
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	perh. fl.	A.D. 50	Plin	C. Plinius Secundus (major), <i>writer on nat. hist.</i> , etc.	"	" 70
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 408 (?)	Plin	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), <i>writer of letters</i> , etc.	fl.	" 100
Cael. Aurel.	Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> (date uncertain, prob. 5th cent. A.D.)	"	"	Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> , 3rd cent.; or, acc. to others,	"	" 500
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl.	" 20	Quint	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	ob.	" 118 (?)
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob. 5th cent. A.D.	"	"	Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 31
Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian and commentator</i> ,	"	" 350	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 65
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 169	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of tragedy</i> (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher)	"	(?)
Fest	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , perh. 2nd cent. A.D.	"	"	Serv	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 395
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aquaeductibus</i> , etc.	ob.	A.D. 106 (?)	Sil	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 100
Gai.	Gaius, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 150	Stat	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 82
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>critic</i> , etc.	"	" 150	Tert	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 195
Gloss.	Glossarium.	"	"	Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	ob.	" 228
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 420	Val Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 70
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i>	"	B.C. 43	Val Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 26
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.	"	"	Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.	ob.	B.C. 28
Isid.	Isidorus Hispanensis, <i>gram.</i>	"	A.D. 636	Veg.	Flavius Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 386
Juvenc	Juvencus, <i>poet</i> .	fl.	A.D. 330	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	"	B.C. 20
Labeo,	Antistius Labeo, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	B.C. 18	"	"	"	"
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	ob.	" 43	"	"	"	"
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D. 300 (?)	"	"	"	"
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 65	"	"	"	"

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &amp;c.

<p><b>a.</b> or <b>act.</b>, active, -ly.  <b>abbrev.</b>, abbreviated, -ation.  <b>abl.</b>, ablative.  <b>absol.</b>, absolute, -ly, <i>i.e.</i> without case or adjunct.  <b>abstr.</b>, abstract.  <b>acc.</b>, accusative or according to.  <b>adv.</b>, adverb, -ial, -ially, or adverbous.  <b>al.</b>, alii or aliter, others or otherwise.  <b>al leg.</b>, alii legunt.  <b>analog.</b>, analogous, -ly.  <b>Ant.</b>, Antiquities.  <b>ap.</b>, apud (in).  <b>appel.</b>, appellative.  <b>arch.</b>, archaic.  <b>archit.</b>, architecture, -tural.  <b>art.</b>, article.  <b>A-S.</b>, Anglo-Saxon.  <b>Aug.</b>, Augustan.  <b>botan.</b>, botanical.  <b>card.</b>, cardinal.  <b>cf.</b>, confer (compare).  <b>class.</b>, classic, -al.  <b>col.</b>, column.  <b>collat.</b>, collateral.  <b>coll. ct.</b>, collective, -ly.  <b>comm.</b>, or <b>c.</b>, common gender.  <b>comp.</b>, comparative, compound.  <b>compd.</b>, compound.  <b>conj.</b>, conjunction, or conjugation.  <b>constr.</b>, construed, -cton.  <b>contr.</b>, contracted.  <b>correl.</b>, correlative, -tively.  <b>corresp.</b>, corresponding.  <b>dat.</b>, dative.  <b>decl.</b>, declension.  <b>defect.</b>, defective.  <b>demonstr.</b>, demonstrative.  <b>dep.</b>, dependent.  <b>depon.</b>, deponent.  <b>deriv.</b>, derived, -ative, -ation.  <b>diff.</b>, different.  <b>dim.</b>, diminutive.  <b>dissyl.</b>, dissyllable, -abic.  <b>distr.</b>, distributive.  <b>dub.</b>, doubtful reading.  <b>ed.</b>, editio.</p>	<p><b>e.g.</b> or <b>ex gr.</b>, exempli gratia (for instance).  <b>ellipt.</b>, elliptical, -ly.  <b>Eng.</b>, English.  <b>=</b>, equivalent to, or identical with.  <b>equit.</b>, equivalent.  <b>esp.</b>, especially; in special sense.  <b>etc.</b>, et cetera.  <b>etym.</b>, etymology, -ical.  <b>euphon.</b>, euphonic, -ny.  <b>ex.</b>, <b>exx</b>, example, examples.  <b>expl.</b>, explanation.  <b>f. of fem.</b>, feminine.  <b>fig.</b>, figure, -ative, -tively.  <b>fin.</b>, or <b>ad fin.</b>, at the end.  <b>fol.</b>, following.  <b>fol.</b>, following.  <b>fr.</b>, from.  <b>Fr.</b>, French.  <b>freq.</b>, frequentative, frequent, frequently.  <b>fut.</b>, future.  <b>gen.</b>, genitive — in <b>gen.</b>, in a general sense.  <b>geog.</b>, geography, -ical.  <b>Ger.</b>, German.  <b>gr.</b> or <b>gram.</b>, grammar, -ian, -atical.  <b>Gr.</b>, Greek.  <b>hydr.</b>, hybrid.  <b>hist.</b>, history, -ign.  <b>ib.</b>, <b>ibidem</b>, in the same place.  <b>i. e.</b>, id est.  <b>I. E.</b>, Indo-European.  <b>i q.</b>, idem quod.  <b>id.</b>, idem.  <b>imperat.</b>, imperative.  <b>imperf.</b>, imperfect.  <b>impers.</b>, impersonal, -ly.  <b>inanim.</b>, inanimate.  <b>incep.</b>, inceptive.  <b>indecl.</b>, indeclinable.  <b>indef.</b>, indefinite.  <b>indic.</b>, indicative.  <b>inf.</b>, infinitive.  <b>init.</b>, <b>in</b>, or <b>ad init.</b>, at the beginning.  <b>Inscr.</b>, inscriptions.  <b>interj.</b>, interjection.</p>	<p><b>Interrog.</b>, interrogative, -ly.  <b>Intrans.</b>, intransitive.  <b>irreg.</b>, irregular.  <b>It.</b>, Italian.  <b>jurid.</b>, juridical.  <b>lang.</b>, language.  <b>Lat.</b>, Latin.  <b>leg.</b>, legit, legunt.  <b>lit.</b>, literal, in a literal sense.  <b>Lith.</b>, Lithuanian.  <b>l. c.</b> or <b>loc. cit.</b>, loco citato.  <b>M. H. G.</b>, Middle High German.  <b>m.</b> or <b>masc.</b>, masculine.  <b>math.</b>, mathematics, -ical.  <b>med.</b>, in medio (in the middle).  <b>medic.</b>, medical.  <b>met.</b> or <b>metaph.</b>, metaphorical, -ly.  <b>metonym.</b>, by metonymy.  <b>milit.</b>, military, in military affairs.  <b>MS.</b>, <b>MSS.</b>, manuscript, manuscripts.  <b>n.</b> or <b>neut.</b>, neuter.  <b>naut.</b>, nautical.  <b>neg.</b>, negative, -ly.  <b>no.</b>, numero.  <b>nom.</b>, nominative.  <b>num.</b> or <b>numeral</b>, numeral.  <b>O. H. G.</b>, Old High German.  <b>O. I.</b>, Old Irish.  <b>obj.</b> or <b>object</b>, objective, -ly.  <b>onomat.</b>, onomatopoeia.  <b>opp.</b>, opposed to, opposite.  <b>ord.</b>, ordinal.  <b>orig.</b>, origin, original, originally.  <b>p.</b>, page.  <b>part.</b>, participle.  <b>partit.</b>, partitive.  <b>pass.</b>, passive, -ly, or <b>passim</b>.  <b>per.</b>, period.  <b>perf.</b>, perfect.  <b>perh.</b>, perhaps.  <b>pers.</b>, personal, -ly.  <b>philos.</b>, philosophy, -ical, -ically.  <b>pleon.</b>, pleonastically.  <b>pl.</b>, <b>plur.</b> or <b>plur.</b>, plural.  <b>poet.</b>, poetical, -ly; in the poetical works of.  <b>polit.</b>, political, -ly.</p>	<p><b>Port.</b>, Portuguese.  <b>pos.</b>, positive.  <b>praef.</b>, praefatio.  <b>prep.</b>, preposition.  <b>prob.</b>, probably.  <b>prol.</b>, prologus.  <b>pron.</b>, pronoun.  <b>pronom.</b>, pronominal.  <b>prop.</b>, proper, -ly, in a proper sense.  <b>Prov.</b> or <b>Pr.</b>, Provençal.  <b>proverb.</b>, proverbial, -ly.  <b>qs.</b>, quasi.  <b>q. v.</b>, quod videas.  <b>rad.</b>, radical or root.  <b>rar.</b>, rare, -ly.  <b>reflect.</b>, reflective, -tively.  <b>rel.</b>, relative.  <b>rbet.</b>, rhetor, in rhetoric.  <b>Rom.</b>, Roman.  <b>rt.</b>, root.  <b>sc.</b>, scilicet.  <b>Skr.</b>, Sanskrit.  <b>Sp.</b>, Spanish.  <b>sq.</b>, <b>sqq.</b>, sequentia (and the following).  <b>s. v.</b>, sub voce.  <b>sign.</b>, signif, signifies, -cation.  <b>sing.</b>, singular.  <b>subaud.</b>, subauditur; is understood.  <b>subject.</b> or <b>subj.</b>, subjective, -ly.  <b>subj.</b>, subjunctive.  <b>subst.</b>, substantive, -ly.  <b>suff.</b>, suffix.  <b>sup.</b>, superlative or supine.  <b>syl.</b>, syllable.  <b>syn.</b>, synonym, -ymous.  <b>synoop.</b>, <b>sync.</b>, syncope.  <b>t. t.</b>, technical term.  <b>term.</b>, termination.  <b>transf.</b>, transferred; in a borrowed sense.  <b>trans.</b>, translated, -tion, or transitive, -ly.  <b>trisyl.</b>, trisyllable, -abic.  <b>usu.</b>, usual, -ly.  <b>v.</b>, verb, vide, or <b>vox</b>.  <b>voc.</b>, vocative.  <b>Wall.</b>, Wallachian.</p>
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# A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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**A**, *a*, *indcl. f* (sc *litera*), oftener *ā*, *n*. The primitive Indo-European *ā* is in Latin, as in Greek, represented by *ā*, *ē*, or *ō* (*ā*, *e*, *o*), and *ā* by *ā*, *ē*, or *ō* (*ā*, *η*, *ω*). *A* has in a good many instances been retained in Latin where *e* has been substituted in Greek: thus *mag-nus* corresponds to *μεγ-α-λός*, *manu* to *μεν-αίς*, *angus* to *εγ-γ-ος*. So also *a* appears in Latin in some cases where *e* is found in Greek, as in *lato* beside *λατός* (= *λωτός*), *da-re* beside *δο-ε-ναι*, *ast-utus* beside *αστος* (= *δοσ-τος*). Sometimes, however, on the other hand, we have *e* or *o* in Latin for original *a*, where the latter is retained in Greek, cf. *mol-les* with *μαλ-ακός*, *levis* (= *λεγ-υς*) with *ε-λαφ-ής*. **II.** In Latin compounds *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged, as in *de-labor*, *e-mano*. *A* short by nature, followed by a labial or *l*, is sometimes changed to *u*, as in *occupo* (*capio*), *insulto* (*salto*); sometimes to *i*, as *incorripio* (*rapio*), *prohibeo* (*halteo*), *dissiliu* (*salu*). Before other consonants it generally becomes *i*, as in *reticere* (*taevo*), *profiteor* (*jafeor*), *re-ceno* (*ceno*). If it is followed by two consonants, as well as preceded by one, it regularly becomes *e*, as in *ascendo* (*scando*), *condemno* (*damno*), *perfectus* (*factus*), *infrango* (*frango*), and *contingo* (*tango*) are not real exceptions, for in these words the *n* is not radical; it only nasalizes the present-stems formed from the roots *frag* and *tag*. **III.** Latin *a*, whether long or short by nature, is for the most part, represented in French, in an accented syllable, either by *e*, as *caput* (*cof*), *mare* (*me*), *pater* (*pe*), *nasus* (*nez*), *amare* (*amer*), *carnus* (*cher*), *amare* (*amer*), *amatus* (*ame*), *mortalis* (*mortel*), or by *i*—and this chiefly, though not exclusively, before *m*, *n* or a guttural, as *amo* (*ame*), *fames* (*fam*), *manus* (*main*), *sanus* (*sain*), *macer* (*maigre*), *aer* (*aigre*), *illa* (*aile*), *clarus* (*clair*). Sometimes it is not changed, as *quāre* (*car*), *avārus* (*avare*). *A* in position mostly remains unchanged, as *arbor* (*arbre*), *carrās* (*char*), *carmen* (*charme*), *flamma* (*flamme*); before *ct* it regularly becomes *at*, as *factus* (*fait*), *tractus* (*trait*). Unaccented *a* is commonly unchanged, as *salutem* (*salut*), *parare*

(*parer*), *saponem* (*savon*); it sometimes becomes *e*, as *caballus* (*cheval*).

**IV.** As an abbreviation *A* = *Aulus*; on voting tablets *A* (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of a proposed law; in judicial trials *A* = *Absolve*, therefore called by Cicero *littera salutaris*. In dates *A* = *ante diem*, *A.U.C.* = *anno urbis conditae*.

**āb**, *ā*, or *abs*, *prep* with *abl*. *A* is used instead of *ab* before most consonants, but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds; in Cicero's orations *abs* is found, but only before *te*. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *ā*, *a-mureo*, *a-certo*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fuit*, *a-fuit*. Before *fero* and *figuo*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero*, *au-figuo*. Before *p*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo*, *abs-tineo*, *as-piro*.

Abbdenotes, **1.** The point of departure, the source and origin; **2.** Separation or distance. **3.** Proximity.

**A**, *Or* *SPACE*. **1.** Implying motion from a place: *me a portu praemisit, he sent me on before from the harbour*, Pl. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as *abducere*, *mittere*, *discedere*, etc.: *paululum a sole*, [to stand] *a little out of the sun*, Cic.: *ab imis unguibus*, *usque ad verticem summum*, *from his toe nails even to his very crown*, id. **II.** Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs *distare*, *abesse*, and with the particles *procul*, *longe*, etc.: *non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris*, Caes. Also, without those verbs, to denote the measure of the distance: *a millibus passuum quindecim*, *at a distance of 15 miles*, id. **III.** Implying proximity; *on the side of*, *at*, *on*, etc., *ab decumana porta*, *at the main entrance*, id. So, *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a fronte*, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente*; esp. in geog. descriptions: *Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum*, *on the side of the S. and H.*, id.: comp. C. 5.

**B**, *Of* *TIME*, analogous to the relations of space. **1.** *after*, *directly after*: *ab re divina*, *after the sacrifice*, Pl.: *a mane ad noctem usque*, *from morning to night*, id.: *ab sole orto in*

*multum diu*, *from sun-rise till late in the day*, Liv. **II.** To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from*, *since*, *after*: *centesima lux ab interitu Clodii*, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic.: *ab urbe condita*, *since the foundation of Rome*: *a puero*, *from a child* (*childhood*), Cic.

**C**, *OTHER* *RELATIONS*, figuratively **1.** Denoting origin, agency, cause, etc. **1.** To denote the agent after a Passive Verb, or the cause after an Intrans. Verb: *by*, *from*, *by means of*, *a patre laudari*; *ab aliquo* *discere*, *cognoscere*, etc. *A se*, *of one's own accord*: Pl. (*dub*) Liv.

**2.** With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.* to denote origin: *sprung from*: *principum a Cæsa atque Pometia liberos*, Liv. **3.** In etymologies. *derived from*: *eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam*, Cic. **4.** To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causae*: *from*, *out of*: *al singulari amore scribo*, *out of pure love*: *linguam ab irrisu exserentem* *by way of derision*, Liv.

**5.** *dolere*, *laborare*, *valere* *ab*, instead of the simple *abl*: *on the side of*, *in respect of*: *doleo ab animo*, *ab oculis*, *ab aegritudine*, Pl. **6.** With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., *from*: *a certis quarter*: *umere*, *metuere* *ab aliquo*, *to fear something from him*: *metui a Chryside*, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. **II.** Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, **1.** Where beginning at a certain point is implied: *a summo bibere*, *to drink in succession down the table*. *a cauda de ovo exire*, *tail foremost*, Plin.: *a minimo ad maximum*, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl.: *quartus ab Arcesila*, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic.: *secundus a rege*, *next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. With verbs of fastening, *funiculus a puppi religatus*, *fastened to it*, id. **2.** With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything. *expandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis*, Cic.: hence, perhaps, *ulcisci se ab aliquo*, *to take vengeance on one*, Plin. **3.** With verbs of deterring, intermitting, ceasing; *deterere*, *intermittere*, *desistere*, etc.: *ab injuria deterrere*, Cic. **4.** Denoting divergence of nature or state: *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, *how*

*greatly changed from him*, Virg. Also in pbr., non ab re, sc. alienum, not without profit: Liv.: Suet.: which, however, is not used by Cicero. 5, implying the separation of a part from the whole, out of, for ex (rare and dub.): so some render, scuto ab novissimis militi detracto, Caes. (but the sense is rather, *from a soldier in the rear*)

III. Denoting proximity: 1, in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of*; stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, to be on one's side, to belong to his party: a nobis facere, in our favour, Cic.: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, on the side of innocence, id. Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects: hostri illi a Platone et Aristotele, the adherents of the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy, id. 2, Ab defines more exactly than the simple abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, in relation to, on the part of: orba ab optimatibus contio, id. Subsequently to the Aug age, words dependent on ab were employed to denote department of service, with or without servus. a manu servus, a secretary, Suet.: also ab epistolis, id.

D. In comp. 1, With verbs ab denotes: 1, separation, removal: aufero, carry away: absum, be absent. 2, consumption: ab-umo, consume: abutor, use up. II, In comp. with nouns and adjectives, ab denotes absence, difference: as amens, without mind, mad: absonus, out of tune or time: abimilis, unlike, irregular.

Abactus, a, um, Part [abig] abācus, i, m. = ābas, a slab or table; hence, 1, a counting-board, Pers. 2, a board for games divided into squares, Suet. 3, a table or side-board; the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc., Cic. 4, a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes, Cato. 5, In archit.: (1) a painted panel for the walls or ceilings of rooms; wainscoting, Vitruvius. (2) the flat, square stone on the top of a column, id. 6, a plate, App.

Abalienatio, ōnis, f. a legal transfer of property, Cic.

Ab-alieno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another: agros abalienare, Cic.

II. Hence, to remove, separate, alienate: a viro tali abalienari, to be separated from such a man, Pl.: ita nos abalienavit, so entirely has he repudiated us, Ter.: abalienati jure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship, Liv. III. Fig.: to alienate or estrange; absol. or with ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo ab, Cic.

Ab-avus, i, m. = great-great-grandfather (called by Virg. quartus pater): Cic. 2. In gen. forefather, ancestor, Ter.

Abdicatio, ōnis, f. [abduco] a renunciation, an abdication of an office, dictaturae, Liv. II, the renouncing or disowning of a sin, Quint.

ab-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deny, disown, reject: legem agrariam abdicare, Plin. II, to resign, abdicate, with reflect. pron. and Abl. rei: se magistratu, Cic.: se consulu, id.: se dictatura, Caes. Sometimes with Acc.: dictaturam, Liv. In Pass.: abdicato magistratu, Sall. III. As legal term, aliquem, to renounce any one, esp. of a son; to disown, Quint.: patrem, to disown, Curt.

ab-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. An augural and judicial word (opp. to augurio): of an unfav. omen, to refuse assent: cum tres partes [vineae] aves abduxissent, the omens having pronounced against three portions, Cic.

abditē, adv. secretly, Cic. (dub.) abditus, a, um, Part. [abduco]. II. Adj.: put away, hidden, secret: res occultae et abditae, Cic. Comp and Sup only in later Lat. Poet.: abditarum (= abditas res), obscure or recondite matters, not previously treated, Hor.

ab-do, Idi, itum, 3. v. a. to put away, remove: hunc abde domo, remove him from home: acc. to others, move him up within the stable, Virg.: copiae ab eo loco abditae, Caes. Usu with in and Acc.: in gr. munus abdidit, he put it into his bosom, Suet. Poet.: lateri abdidit enseni, he buried it in his side, Virg.: sagitta abditā, the arrow burying itself, id. II, to conceal; with in and Acc.: sese in silvas abdidit, retired and hid themselves in the forests, Caes.: in silvis abditū latebant (where motion is not implied), id. Absol. lacrimas, to hide one's tears, Plin. Ep.: Cic. Fig. often in Cic. to escape into retirement; constr. with in literas or literis (litr.), in bibliothecam, etc. [v. do]

abdomen, ūnis, n. [etym unknown] the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch, Juv. Fig., gluttony, sensuality: omnis abdomen, id. Suet.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. abduc. also abduce. Pl. and Ter.: Perf. sync. abduxi, Pl.), to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one: aliquem in cubiculum, Pl.: collegam a foro, Liv. In Ter. often of invitations to dine: ad cenam. II. In gen. to take away or remove. Of impersonal objects: clavum, to carry away, Pl.: caput, to draw back, Virg. Poet.: somnos, to deprive of sleep, Ov. III, to separate, distinguish: a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. IV. With ab: to draw away or divert from (= avocare, avertere): ab institutis, Cic.: a studio, id. V. Absol.: to lead to revolt, to alienate: legiones, id.: ad nequitiam, to seduce to profligacy, Ter.

VI, to lower, to degrade, id.

ab-ductus, a, um, Part. [abduco].

ab-ēo, ūvi or ūi, itum, ūre, 4. v. n. (abin' = abisne, Pl. and Ter.: abiti dissi, id.) to go away, depart: Cic.: with Supine: abi deambulatam, Ter.: abire magistratu, to retire from, Cic. II, to pass away, to disappear, to cease: e vita, to die, Cic.: in diem, to be put

off to another day, Ter.: tota abiit hora, passes away, Hor. III, to deviate from, abandon a duty, position, etc. (syn. aberrare): etiam tu hinc abis? do you too abandon my cause? Ter.: ab jure abire, Cic.

IV, to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed; with in and Acc.: in villos abeunt vestes, Ov. V, to end in a certain way, turn out: non posse istae sic abire, Cic. VI, in auctions, to pass from, not to be knocked down to one: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, id.

VII, to fall (in pbr.), pretium retro ablit, Plin. Ep. VIII, Imp. abi, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, go, you are fooling me! Pl.: abi in malum rem, go to perdition! id. Abini e conspectu meo? Regime, id.

Ab-ēquito, avi, i. v. n. to ride away, Liv.

Aberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro, nō 3] a relief or diversion (from) a dolor, Cic.

Ab-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander away, go astray: puer aberrat a patre, Pl. Fig. to wander off, or deviate from: a regula naturae, Cic. Also without ab. conjectura aberrum, id. II, to relieve, divert, forget oneself: scribendo aberro, I divert my thoughts by writing, id.

abfere = abferum esse.

abferre = abesse (ab-um)

abfusus, a, um, Part. [absum].

ab-hinc, adv. [prop. plonast] as in exilium, deinde from this time, reckoning either backwards or forwards. But almost invariably of time past, since, ago, with Acc. or Abl. and card. num.: quoniam fuisse abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic.: jam abhinc triginta diebus, thirty days ago, id.

Ab-horrēo, ūi, ēre (no sup.), 2. v. n. and a. to shrink back in dread or aversion, with ab, and later Acc.: retro vulgus abhorret ab hac, shrinks back from, Lucr.: distortos abhorreat, could not bear the sight of them, Suet. II, to be averse or disinclined to, a nuptii, Ter.: Caesaris a causa, Cic. III, In gen.: to be remote from an object.

1, to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent with: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insanis, Cic. a fide, to be incredible, Liv.: a tuo scelere, not to be connected with, Cic. With Dat.: tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, not in accordance with, Liv. 2, to be quite free from: ab suspitione abhorre, Cic. 3, to be quite unfit, incapable (absol.): sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, id.

Abicio, v. abjicio.

Abiegnus, a, um, adj. made of fir-wood or deal (abies): trabes (= trabe), i. e. a ship, Enn. ap. Varr.: equus, the wooden horse before Troy, Prop.

Abies or Abies, ētis, f. the silver fir: nigra (from its sombre appearance), Virg. Meton.: anything made of fir: 1, = epistola, a letter (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. 2, = navis, a ship.

**ab-**, *hasta*, *id.* [In oblique cases the word is to be read as a triyll., *abyetus*, *abyete*, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: *etc.*]

**ab-igo**, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive away: volucres et teras, Cic. Esp. to steal and drive off cattle: pecus, id.: Liv. Reflex\* (poet): medio jam rēctis abactae curriculo, of departing (or waning) night, Virg.

**II.** Fig.: curas, to dispel, Hor.: abacta pauperies epulis, banished from, id. 2, to deter: abacta Veja nullā conscientia, deterred by no scruples, id.

**abītio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [abeo] a going away, departure, only in Pl. and Ter.: v. abitus

**ā-bīto**, *ēre*, 3. v. n. [bito] to go away, depart: Pl.

**abitus**, *ūs*, *m.* [abeo] a going away, departure: Cic. **II.** Met.: outlet, place of egress: abitus custode coronant, they surround the outlet with guards, Virg. Plur. vehicula sequebantur abitus, Tac.

**abiectō**, *adv.* despondingly, Cic. **II.** meanly, abjectly, Tac.

**abiectionis**, *ōnis*, *f.* [abicio] a throwing away or rejecting figuratum, Quint. Fig. dejection, despondency, animi, Cic.

**abiectionis**, *a*, *um*, Part. [abicio]. **II.** A d.) downcast, disheartened, desponding: animo abiectionis, Cic. 2. low, mean, abject: nihil abiectionem cogitare, id.: animus abiectionis, id.: animus abiectionis minus, Quint.

**ab-icio**, *jeci*, *jectum*, 3. v. a. (more correct form abicio. Hence abici and abicit, Ov. and Juv.) [jacio] to throw away, cast off, or down: sententia, Cic. Fig. haec psalteria abicienda sibi, must be got rid of, Ter.: vitam, Cic.: verbum, to pronounce it carelessly, id.

**II.** to throw aside, to give up or abandon: abiciamus ista, let us leave that, let that go, id.: abiectionis nugis, nonsense apart, Hor. **III.** to let down, humble, degrade: senatus auctoritatem abiecit, lowered the authority of the senate, Cic.: of price, to throw away, sell too cheaply, abiectionis aegres, Pl. With pron. reflex., to degrade oneself: Cic.

**ab-īdico**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to take away by a judgment or sentence (opp. to adjudico) consist with Acc. of thing and ab a quo, or aliquid: Alexandriam a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Fig. sibi libertatem, id.

**abjunctus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [abjungo]. **ab-jungo**, *nxi*, *ntum*, 3. v. a. to yoke: juvenum, Virg. Fig.: to detach: abjuncto Labieno, Caes.

**ab-jūro**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to deny on oath: adjurant si quid creditum est, Pl. Absol., nihil abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Pass.: abjuratae rapinae, denied on oath, Virg.

**ablaquatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [ablaqueo] a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree; also the trench itself thus made: Plin.

**ab-lāqueo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [laqueo]. Lit. to disentangle; hence, to

turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench, Cato.

**ablātivus**, 1. m. sc. casus [aufero] the ablative case, Quint.

**ablātus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [aufero]. **ablēgatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [ablēgo] a sending away: juvenitus ad bellum, Liv. Later, a banishing, exile (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin.

**ab-lēgo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to send away, to remove: aliquem foras, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also foll. by sup., pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

**ab-ligūrio** (or -ligurrio), *ivi*, *itum*, 4. v. a. (lit. to lick off), to consume in eating or drinking: patria bona, Ter.

**ab-lēco**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to lease or let: domum, Suet.

**ab-līdo**, *si*, *sum*, 3. v. n.: prop. not to be in tune with, whence Fig.: to differ from, to be unlike: a te non multum ablūdus, is not much unlike thee, Hor.

**ab-lūo**, *ti*, *ūtum*, 3. v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify: pedes abluens, Cic. Fig. perturbato animi placatione abluatur, may be removed, Cic.: abluere perjurium, atone for, Ov. Poet.: stitum, to quench, Lucr.: abluere sibi umbras, cleanse itself from shadows, id.

**ablūtio**, *ōnis*, *f.* a washing, cleansing, Plin.

**ablūtus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [abluo]

**ab-nēgo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to refuse (mostly poet.): Virg. Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, to deny: depositum, Plin.

**ab-nēpos**, *ōtis*, *m.* the son of a great-grandchild, Suet.

**ab-neptis**, *is*, *f.* the daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet.

**ab-nocto**, *are*, 1. v. n. [nox] to stay out all night, Sen.

**ab-normis**, *e*, *adv.* [ab and norma =non ad normam, Cic.] deviating from a strict rule, irregular: abn sapiens, i.e. one who belongs to no sect or party, Hor.

**ab-nūo**, *ūi*, *ūtum*, or *abnūtum*, 3. v. n. In old Lat. abnūo, lit. to nod away; hence, to refuse, deny: non recuso, nec abn., Cic.: with acc., imperium auspiciūque abn., to reject, Liv.: and with inf. melioribus parere abn., id. Rarely with de: de ullo negotio abn., Sall. Impers.: nec abnuitur ita fuisse, it is not denied, Liv. Applied to things, to be unfavourable, not to admit of: impetus et belli subita locus abnueret, Tac.

**ab-nūto**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. [abnūo] to deny (by nods) often, refuse, Pl.: Cic.

**ab-ōleo**, *ēvi* (ui), *ūtum*, 2. v. a. to destroy, abolish, efface; viscera undis ab., to remove the poisonous flesh by washing, Virg.: monumenta ab., to efface memorials, id.: with dat. of person, ab. alicui magistratum, to divest him of an office, Liv. [From the root ol, to grow, connected with alo, and seen in ad-olescens, pr-oles (=proles), sub-oles, etc.]

**ab-ōlesco**, *lēvi*, *m.* sup. 3. v. n. [v.

aboleo], to decay, die away: tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

**abōlītio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [aboleo], an abolishing or annulling, tribut, Tac.: legis, a repeal, Suet. **II.** an amnesty, id.

**abōlītus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [aboleo]. **abōlla**, *ae*, *f.* a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers (hence opp. to the toga), by philosophers, etc., facinus majoris abollae (in derision), committed by a greater philosopher, Juv.

**ab-ōmino**, *are*, =abōminor, Pl.

**ab-ōminor**, *atus*, 1. v. dep., to deprive as an ill omen (opp. to optare): quod abominor, which may the gods avert, Ov. **II.** to abominate, detest, Liv.: abominandus, abominable, Quint.: Sen. Part. pass. loaded with curses, accursed, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor.

**abōrīgenes**, *um*, *m.*, original inhabitants, ancestors, Cic.: Sall.

**ab-ōrior**, *ortus*, 4. v. n. dep. primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. ex-orior), to set, disappear, Varr. Hence, to fail: vocem aboriri, Lucr.

**abōrisco**, *ci*, 3. (=aborior) to perish, Lucr.

**abōrtio**, *ōnis*, *f.* premature delivery, miscarriage, Cic.

**abōrtivus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [abōrtio] born prematurely: ab Sisyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, added, Mart. Aa. subst. abortivum, a means of procuring abortion, Juv.

**abōrtus**, *ūs*, *m.* [abōrtio] a miscarriage, Cic.: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, to miscarry, also to procure abortion, Plin. **II.** Fig.: of writings, an unfinished piece, Plin.

**ab-rādo**, *si*, *sum*, 3. v. a. to scrape or scratch off, to shave: supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quandam, smooth-shaven, Hor. Fig.: to extort, to rob, Cic.

**abrāsus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [abrado.]

**abreptus**, *a*, *um*, Part.: from

**ab-rīpio**, *pui*, *eptum*, 3. v. a. [rāpio] to take away by force, to drag away: to carry off as booty, ravish, puellam, Ter.: Cic.: in cruciatum, to drag away for torture, Ter.: in questionem, Cic.: ab. se, to scamper off, Pl. Fig.: of digression in discourse: to carry away, te aestus ingenti tui procul a terra abrepiat, Cic. **II.** to squander (opp. to comperco): illa universum abrepiet, Ter.

**ab-rōdo**, *si*, *sum*, 3. v. a. to gnaw off: vincula, Varr.

**ab-rōgatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* the repeal of a law, Cic.

**ab-rōgo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogare means to abrogate partly, ob-rogo, to counteract, or supersede by another law): the usual constr. is with Acc.: plebiscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with Dat. (but the readings in good authors are doubtful). **II.** Fig. to deprive (a magistrate of his office): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. 2. in gen. to deprive (of anything), to take away: fidem, Cic.: Auct. Her

**Ab-sol.**, nimum scriptis abrogat meis, does them great injustice, Ov.

**ab-rōsus**, a, um, Part. [abrodo]

**ab-rōtōnum**, i. n., and ab-rōtōnus, i. m., southernwood, Hor.

**ab-rumpo**, ūpi, uptum, 3. v. a. to break off, to rend: constr. with Acc. and either Dat. or Abl. with ab. vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: abrupta a cetero populo plebs, detached from, Liv. **Ab-sol.**: to tear asunder: abr. vitam, to break the thread of life, Virg: abr. fas, to violate, id.: medium sermonem abr., to break off, id.: omnibus inter victoriam mortemque abruptis, all alternatives, except victory or death, being taken away, Liv. II. to separate, sever: crurum et poplitum venas abr. to cut through, Tac.

**abrupte**, adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly, Quint.

**abruptio**, ōnis, f. [abruptum] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig. of divorce, id.

**abruptus**, a, um, Part. [abruptum] Adj. broken off, and hence, precipitous, steep: locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, a steep ascent or descent: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, the wave sucks them into her gulf, Virg. Pl. per abrupta, by rugged paths, i. e. through opposition, Tac. II. Of discourse: broken, abrupt, Quint. c. contumacia, stubborn, Tac. Comp. and Sup. Plin.

**abs**, prep. v. ab

**abs-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, to depart: a curia, e foro, Liv. Cic. Pars impers., absence, est, Liv.

II. to retire, withdraw: Rhodum abs., Tac. Suet. with Abl., civilis munus, Liv. incepto, to desert, id.

III. Medic. to form an abscess: Cels. esp. imperf. part., abscedunt, abscesses, id.

**abscessio**, ōnis, f. Lit.: a going away: Fig. a diminution, Cic.

**abscessus**, ūs, m. a going away, absence: solis, Cic. continuus, continued absence, Tac. 2. an abscess, Cels.

**abs-cido**, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut off: absca capita, Virg. Fig. abs apem, Liv. [In the MSS. and ed. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of abscondo.]

**ab-scindo**, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. to rend or tear off, or away: tunica a pectore abscedit, Cic. With simple Abl.: humeris abs vestimento, Virg: and with de, id. II. Fig. to separate, divide: abs in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., abs. venas, to open the veins: cf. abrumpe

**abscisio**, adv. [abscisus], concisely Val. Max. (al. abscisio)

**abscessus**, a, um, Part. [abscondo] torn off, hence, rough, severe, Val. Max.

**abscessus**, a, um, Part. [abscondo] cut off, hence steep, precipitous: saxum abscessum, Liv.

**abscondite**, adv., obscurely, Cic. II. profoundly, id.

**absconditus**, a, um, Part. [abscondo] hidden, secret: insidiae, Cic.

**abs-condo**, condidi, conditum, conditum (absconsum, Quint.) 3. v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete: gladii absconditi, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, to conceal flight, Virg. Phaeacum abscondimus arces, we leave behind, or lose sight of, id. So Sen. pueritiam abscondimus, we outlive. Pass. of stairs, to set, Virg.

**absens**, entis, [abssum] Part. and Adj.: absent: abs consul deligit, in one's absence, Cic. Absente nobis, old and incorrect phrase for absente me, Ter.

**absentia**, ae, f. [absens] absence, Cic.

**ab-silio**, if and um, no sup. 3. v. n. [salio], to leap off or away, Liv. Poet. with acc., aves indos abs., Stat.

**ab-similis**, e, adv. unlike, usually with negative and tolli by Dat., non absimilis facie Tiberio, not unlike him in features, Suet.: Caes.

**absinthiatulus**, a, um, adj. flavoured with wormwood, poculum, Sen.

**absinthium**, i, n. also absinthus, i, m. wormwood: tetrum, Lucr. Fig. for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.

**absis**, or apsis, idis, f. = *axis*, an arch or orbit, Plin. Ep. of the heavens, Plin. II. the orbit of a star, id.

**ab-sisto**, stiti, no sup. 3. v. n. to stand off, withdraw: constr. abs. with Abl., or simple Abl. miles abstitit, stood away, Tac. abs ore sentilla abstitit, dart, fly, Virg.: hunc, id.

II. Fig. to desert from, to leave off: continuando magistratu, Liv. abstinent viribus indolere tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, Virg. Impers. pass., si non absteretur bello, Liv.

**absolūte**, adv. [absolutus] free from constraint, completely, perfectly: vivere absolute, Cic.

**absolūto**, ōni, f. [absolvō], in law acquittal: maiestas, an acquittal from crimen majestatis, Cic. Plur. rurs. absolutioes venditar., Suet. II. perfection, consummation: hanc absolutiorem perfectionemque, Cic. III. In Rhet., completeness, id.

**absolūtōrius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to acquittal: tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. II. Subst. Absolutorium, ii, n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin.

**absolūtus**, a, um, Part. [absolvō], loosened, or freed from, free, unfettered: see verb. Adj. finished, complete: conversiones abs., complete periods, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Plin. 2. unconditional, necessities, Cic.

**ab-solvo**, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to loosen from, discharge: absoluta lingua, not tied, Plin. II. to free from: iudicio abs. absolvat, free himself from a lawsuit, Cic. III. In law, to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime: constr. absol., with Abl., Gen., and de: bis absolutus,

Cic. regni suspicio, Liv.: infugiam, Aug. Her. de praeviatione, Cic.: fidem absolvi, he pardoned their fidelity (to *otho*), Tac.

IV. to pay off, discharge, Pl. V. to complete of *finis*, (necuram) inchoatam abs., Cic. With Acc. of *verba*, adv. or de with Abl., of an historical relation, bring to a conclusion, Sall.

**ab-sōnus**, a, um, adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh: sunt quidam voce absōni, Cic. hence II. In gen. unsuitable, incongruous: with ab, or (= alienus) with Dat. or absol. absōni a voce motus erant, Liv. Comp. and Sup. not used.

**ab-sorbeo**, bui, (and psi, Lucr. 4. 1009) ūtum, 2. v. a. to swallow up, to devour: placitas, Hor. II. Fig. to squander: hunc ab-soruit aestus glorie, carried away, ab-sorbed, Cic.

**abspello**, ab-sperto, abspertatio, v. asp.

**abs-que**, prep. abs. with Abl. without: in Pl. and Ter. only in conditional clauses containing an impersonal esset or foret, and generally with a pronoun me, te, &c. absque me, te, &c. esset, if it had not been for me. Rare in best authors: absque argumento, Cic. sententia, Quint. In some of *exceptio* and *versum* ab-sque [exceptis] parvis syllabis, Gell.

**ab-stēmius**, a, um, adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks: gaud- meris ab-stēmius, Ov. Hence,

II. In gen. temperate: abstemiis herbas vivis, Hor. III. In later Lat. = *ignarus*, who a got tasting: The root is seen in *tem-tem*, *tem-nentius*.

**abstentus**, a, um, Part. abstinent-

**ab-tergeo**, tēsi, tēsum, 2. v. a. to wipe off or away, wipe dry: Labellum, Pl. pituitum, Plin. Fig. remos abs., to sweep off the oars (in a collision), Curt. II. E.g. *condere avium*, to crush sin row, pain, &c.). Hectum, dolorem, molestias abs., Cic.

**ab-terreo**, ūm, tēum, 2. v. a. to frighten away, to deter: patrum, Pl.

abs. hostes, Liv. 2. pecunia capienda abs., Cic. With *de*: de frumento annos abs., Pl. With the simple Abl.: annos vitis, Hor. II. to withdraw, patula amons sibi (to scare them away), Lucr.

**abstersus**, a, um, Part. [abstergeo] abstinent, entis, Part. abstineo] refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate: constr. absol., or with Gen. or Abl. esse abstinentem praecelatum est, Cic. annus abs. pecuniae, incorruptible, Hor. Sup. abstinentissimus, Col. Plin. Ep.

**abstinenter**, adv. incorruptibly, Cic. **abstinentia**, ae, f. [abstinens], abstaining from something unlawful: esp. incorruptibility, freedom from avarice: Cic. Sall. II. abstinentia from food, fasting, starvation=media vitam abstinentia finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac. febrim quiete et abs. mitigare, spare diet, Quint. •

**abs-cinco**, ūl, tentum, 2 v. a. and n. [tenceo] to hold or keep away from: **Act.** with **Acc.**: me oestros abstineam, Cic.: manus a se, to abstain from suicide, id. **II.** Neut. with **abl.** or **absol.** to abstain from; abstineret, injuria, id.: procho abs, not to give battle, Caes.: pulchro abstinuit, did not go out, Suet.: Poet. with Gen. (Greek constr.) abs. irarum, Hor.: **Also** ūl with verb: (1) in infin. (rare) Pl. Suet. (2) with **acc.** multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv.: (3) in negative sentences, quid, Liv.: or quominus, Suet. **III.** to abstain from food, Cic.

**ab-sto**, are, i. v. n. to stand aloof; Hor.

**abstractus**, a, um, Part. [abstrahō] Adj. abstract (late) Id.

**abs-trāho**, āl, etum, 3. r. a. (abstraxe=abstrahis, Lat.) to dry or pull away: boves, Virg.: Cic. Fig., a nullus connexus abs, Cic.: annuus a corpore abstractus, id.: with **de** et: de matris conspectu, id.: et sinu patriae, id.: Without prep. paternis adversis abs, fac. **II.** to withdraw or alienate from: copias a Lepido, Cic. **III.** Exp. in Cic. to free from a solicitude.

**abs-trūdo**, ūl, ūsum, 3. v. a. to thrust away, hence, to conceal: aurum, Pl.: se in silvā, Cic. Fig. in profundum veritatem abs, id.

**abstrūsus**, a, um, Part. [abstrūdō] Adj. hidden, abstruse. In abstrusissime, to be in concealment, Pl.: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatione paulo abstrusior, a somewhat deeper investigation, id.: **Also** abstrusus, a close or reserved manner, Tac.

**ab-sum**, absum, abesse, v. n. (for absum, abfuturus, abforem, etc.: affui, affuturus, afforem, etc.) are the more correct forms; to be away, absent: Ter. Cic. With mention of distance: dixit, ut ab me abesset nulla pars dicenda, not to come within 200 miles, Cic.: menses tres abest, Ter.: With the simple **Ab.** for ab paulum quum ejus villa abessimus, Cic.: **Ab-sol.** inter se absumt, Virg.: With **prop.** quantum absum propius, since you are nearer, Cic.: **Ab-sol.** procul abest, or, quod abest (parenthetically), too far, Sat. **II.** to be away from (anything unpleasant), to be free from: a molestis, Cic. **III.** to keep away from a thing by inclination, etc.; hence to be disinclined: a consilio fugiendi, id.: ceteri a periculo abstant, kept aloof from, Sall. **IV.** to be different from, inconsistent with=abhorre: abest ab officio, Cic. **V.** to be unconnected with, quae absumt ab forensi contentione, id. **VI.** to be wanting

=desum: neque abest suspicio, Caes.: With **dat.**: abest historia literis nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, Cic. Plr. non or haud multum, paulum (not parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), not much is wanting that: haud multum aequi quin interficeretur, he was within a little of being killed,

Liv.: tantum abest ut . . . , so far from . . . , foll. by ut non, vix, potius, Cic. **VII.** abe se alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to, (opp. to adsum or prosum): quo plus intererat, o plus aliter a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, Cic.

**absumēdo**, Inis, f. [absumo], a consuming, devouring, Pl.

**ab-sumo**, mps, mptum (better than msum, msum 3. r. a. to take away, use up, consume: absumet Caeceba (vina), Hor.: mora vires abs, consumes or exhausts, Ov. Fig.: to ruin, to corrupt: et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter.: Of time to take up, spend: dicendo tempus abs, Cic. **II.** Later, to kill: me primam absumite ferro, Virg. Liv.

**absurde**, adv. out of tune, Cic. **II.** rationally, absurdly, id.

**absurdus**, a, um, adj. [probably not cognate with surdus v. sursum] vox absurda et absurda, out of tune, tuneless: hence harsh, Cic. **II.** Fig. senseless, absurd, unsuitable, Cic. bene dicere haud abs est, is no contemptible thing, Sall.: homo absurdus, a wholly incapable man, Cic.

**abundans**, antis, Part. [abundo] Adj. abundant, abounding: opulent non luxuriosi homines, sed abundantis, Cic.: with gen. lactis, Virg.: Ex abundanti, over and above, Quint.

**abundanter**, adv. abundantly, copiously, abund loqui, Cic.

**abundantia**, ae, f. [abundans] abundance, opulence: Us with gen., Cic. **II.** great wealth, riches, Tac.

**abundant**, ōnis, f. [id.] an overflowing, inundation, Plin.

**abundē**, adv. [abundans] in abundance, more than enough, mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: abunde est, it is more than enough, Plin.: Cels. With adv. esp. satis: tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor.: **II.** As neut. subs. with gen.: terrorem et fraudis abunde est, Virg. **III.** With **ad** or part. more than sufficiently, amply: abunde satisfactum quaestioni, Cic.

**ab-undo**, avi, atum, i. r. n. [unda] prop. of water, to rise or swell up, overflow: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv.: Tiberis, id. **II.** Fig. to abound in anything, to have a superabundance, with **Ab.** divinis, amore, Ter. ingenio, Otto, Cic. **Ab-sol.** de terris abundanti herbarum genera, shoot up luxuriantly, Lucr. **2.** to abound in wealth, to be rich: egentes abundanti,

**abūsio**, ōnis, f. [abutor] Rhetor a false use of words (κατάχρησις) Cic.

**ab-usque**, prep. [the same as usque ab], from, even from; with **Ab.** Pachyno, Virg.

**ab-usus**, ūs, m. a using up, Cic. **ab-utor**, ūsus, 3. v. depr.: to use a

thing which is consumed in the use, use up, consume entirely; with **Ab.**; and (earlier) with **Acc.**: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, he wastes his labour, Ter.: Pl.: abuti tecum hoc otio, to spend the whole of this leisure time with you, Cic. **II.** Gen.: to misuse, to abuse: patientia ab, to abuse of forbearance, id.: Perf. part. in pass. sense, Pl.: also ger., Suet.

**ab-utor**, ūsus, v. atque.

**Academia**, ae, f. = ακαδημία, Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. **II.** Met.: for the philosophy of the Academy, id. **III.** Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id.: and another near Puteoli, Plin.

**Academicus**, a, um, adj. relating to the Academy, hence subst. an academic philosopher, Cic. also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works the Academics, Academica, id.

**acanthis**, Idis, f. = ἀκανθίς, the same as acanthus, Idus, the thistle-finch or gold-finch, Virg.

**acanthus**, i, m. the plant brankursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot, (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin.: Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. **II.** a thorny Egyptian evergreen, (probably Acaacia arabica), Virg.

**ac-cedo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. sync. accessit, Virg.) to go or come to or near, to approach: constr. 1. With **ad**: ad Syracusas, Cic. Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. 2. With **in** and **acc.** to go or come into, to enter: in senatum, Cic. rarely in prose with **Dat.** muris, Liv. 3. **Ab-sol.** accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. 4. Orig. poet. with simple **Acc.**: scopulos, Virg. loca accedit, Sall.: so with the **adv.** quo: quo infelix accedam? id.

**II.** to approach in a hostile manner, to attack: ad cohortes, Cic. **III.** to fall to one's share, to befall, with **Dat.**: illud nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. **IV.** to be added, with **ad** or **Dat.**: ad virtutis summam acc., Cic.: opposed to discedere et Remis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus spes potundi oppidi discessit, Caes.: pretium accedit (agro), the price of land is rising, Plin. Ep. Often with **huc**: huc accedebat octodecim onerariae naues, to these were added, Caes.: or eo: eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, to this was added the fact that, Liv. **And absol.**: accedit mors, Cic.: accedit enim, quod patrum amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, the additional affliction of being blind, id. **V.** to come over to, give assent, with **ad** (or **Dat.** with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac.: to stand by, to favour, to support: accedit eodem testis locuples, a trustworthy witness supports the same view, Cic.



**VI.** *to come near to (in resemblance), to be like, with ad or Dat.*: homines ad Deos propius accedunt, id. Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id.

**VII.** *to enter upon, undertake, with ad or in: ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment, id.* ad causam accedat, *to undertake the direction of a lawsuit, id.* or with dat. huic ego causae actor accessi, id. *in the same sense, huic accessi, id.* ad rempublicam, *to enter upon public office, id.*

**ac-cēlērō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act., *to hasten, to accelerate*: iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. **II.** *Intrans., to hasten, make haste*: si acc volent, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, *as quickly as possible, Liv.*

**ac-cēndō**, ndi, nsum, 3. v. a. [The compds. accendo, incendio, succendo, imply a simple trans. candu, correlative to candeo, q. v.] *to set on fire, to light*: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. **2.** *to light up, to illuminate*: luna radiis solis accensa, id. **III.** *Fig., to inflame, to fire, to incite*: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object to which is denoted by the acc with ad: ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall.: or by the abl. with pro: pro honore acc., id. or by the dat.: bello animos acc., Virg. The person against whom, usually by the acc. with in: in maritum, Tac.; in Sall. also with contra **III.** *to he-then (=incendo): pretium, Plin.*

**ac-cēnsō**, ōi, nsum, 2. v. a. (rare, except in p. part.: v. accensus, sube.) *to reckon to or among, to add to*: accensior illi, am accounted her attendant, Ov.

**accensus**, a, um. **1.** Part [accendo] kindled. **2.** Part [accenseo] reckoned among: see foll. art.

**accensus**, i, m. [accenseo] *an attendant: esp. a public officer attending Roman magistrates, as consuls, proconsuls, etc.*: also, the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, etc. With Dat. or Gen.: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, id.

**II.** *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.*

**ac-cēntus**, ūs, m. [cantus] the accentuation of a word, tone: accensus, quos Graeci πρὸςφῶδας vocant, Quint.

**accepso**, for accipero, Pac.: v. accipio.

**acceptio**, ōnis, f. [accipio] a taking or accepting, Cic.: frumentii, Sall.

**accepto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [accipio] to accept often or regularly: argentum, Pl.: mercedes, Quint.

**acceptor**, ōris, m. [accipio] an acceptor: v. rare: Plin.

**acceprix**, icis, f. [accipio] she who receives: Pl.

**acceptus**, a, um, Part. [accipio] Adj., well received, favoured, agreeable, acceptable: of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl.: of things. id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. **II.** As neut. subst. acceptum: in accounts, that which is received, opp. to expensum, that which is expended: hence, in account books, acceptum the debtor side, expensum, the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, id.: in acceptum referre *to make an entry of money received, alium acceptum referre, to credit a person with a certain sum, Cic.* Fig., to be indebted: mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptum, acknowledged that he was indebted to me for life, etc. id. and so in bad sense, omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referimus Antonio, we owe them all to Antony, id.

**accerō**, ēre, v. arcesso

**accesso**, ōnis, f. [accedo] a going or coming to, an approach: quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? Pl.: suis accessionibus, by personal applications, Cic. In medicine, the attack or paroxysm, Cels. **II.** the act of increasing, addition: paucorum annorum, Cic.: the addition to a tax (in opp. to decressio), diurnae, id. **III.** the thing added, the addition: Scaurus accessionem adiunxit aedibus, added a new part, id.: ac. Puncti belli, a (mere) appendage to it, Liv. **IV.** Rhet., an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, id.

**accessus**, ūs, m. [accedo] a going or coming to, an approach: acc nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. (aestum) acc. et recessus, flow and ebb of tide, id. Fig., of an approach to a theme, id.

**II.** Poet., access, admittance: dare accessum alicui, Ov. **III.** (concrete, an inlet, passage, entrance: accessum lustrare, Virg.

**accidens**, entis, i, Part [accido].

**II.** Subst. n., an accident, or non-essential quality of a thing: rerum accidentia, the accidental circumstances, Quint. **2.** an unfortunate occurrence: accidentibus frangi, Quint.

**accidentia**, ae, f. a casual event, a chance, Plin.

**ac-cido**, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut partly through: accidunt arbores, Caes.: Poet.: accisis dapibus, food nearly all consumed, Virg. **II.** Fig.: res hostium, to weaken, impair, Liv.

**ac-cido**, cidi, no supine 3. v. n. [caedo], to fall at, to, or near, reach by falling. Constr. **1.** with ad: ad pedes, Cic. **2.** with in: imago in terrarum accidit oras, fights upon, Lucr. **3.** with dat.: genibus praetoris, Liv. **4.** with acc. (poet.): stipulam videmus accidere incendia, Lucr.: with adv. of place: quo accidam? Enn. in Cic. Of missiles, to reach the mark, hit: tela acciderunt,

Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter.: without ad, voc. sonitus aures accidit, Pl.: in all-quen, to fit or apply to him: istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. **II.** in Gen., to arrive, esp. suddenly, unexpectedly usu. absol.: repente clamor accidit, Liv. **III.** to happen, fall out. Usually of unfortunate events: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of death: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, if I should die, id. But also of fortunate occurrences: accidit satis opportune, Caes. With ut and quod: accidit ut Hermiae deicerentur, Nep.: accidit perincommode, quod enim nusquam vidisti, Cic. With Inf. nec acciderat, mihi opus esse, id.

**ac-cidō**, ēre, 2. v. a., old form for accio, to fetch, to bring, Pl. (dub.)

**accinctus**, a, um, Part [accingo]

**ac-cingo**, xti, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird to, on or about: lateri ense, Virg.: and reflect., to gird one's self. fido accingitur ensi, id. **II.** Gen. to arm, equip, provide: gladius accineti, Liv.: hence accinctus miles, an armed soldier, Tac. **III.** Fig., accingere se or accingi, to prepare to enter upon or undertake. constr. absol. with ad, in, lat., or Acc.: accingere, make yourself ready, Ter. ad consulatum, Liv.: desperatione inaudaciam, Tac. **ac-prae-dia**, Virg. magnas accingit old Int.) artes, to resort to, Virg. With v. f.: accingit dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. Also, as v. neut.: accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work, id.

**ac-cio**, vi, itum, 4. v. a. to summon, fetch, invite: to invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. litteras acc., Tac.

**II.** Fig.: to bring on, to cause: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret, id. mortem acc., to commit suicide, Vell.

**ac-cipio**, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio], to take to oneself, to accept, receive (when accipere is to be interpreted from the recipient's point of view, it means, to get or receive, but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by to take or accept): accipitis litteras, Cic.: conditionem pacis, to accept terms, Caes.: pecuniam, Cic. gloriam a patre, to inherit, Nep. **2.** to receive, take in as a guest, Pl. gremio, in one's bosom, Virg. So of admittance to political privileges Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accipit, Liv.: to receive as a trust, hanc (virginem) accipit, acceptam servare, Ter. **3.** Hence, to treat in a certain way, deal with: indignis modis acc., to treat scandalously, Ter.: verberibus ad necem acc., to beat to death, Cic.: so with leniter, clementer, severe, Cic. **II.** to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic.: accipe nunc insidias Danaum, listen now to the treachery of the Greeks, Virg. Hence, to get intelligence, to learn: Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntis accipit, Sall.

to comprehend or understand what is heard: si quis est, qui haec putat arte accipere posse, Cic. 3. With *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, also with *adv* or *abl.*, to denote the manner of receiving anything, or the sense in which it is taken: *ad contumeliam omnia acc.* to regard every thing as an insult, Ter in bonam partem acc., to take in good part, Cic. non recte accipis, you put a wrong construction upon this, Ter.

Hence, 4. accipere omen, or in omen, to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, Cic. Poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. III. to take a thing upon oneself, to undertake it=suscipio mea causa causam accipite, Ter IV. to bear to endure: calamitatem, Cic. V. to be satisfied with, to improve: excusationem, id. "accipio," I allow. 6. Hor. So, acc. legem, to assent to, Cic.

**accipiter**, tris, (early also tēris), m. (f. Luer). [Elym uncertain: acc derived from *accipio*, hence the seizer: acc to others = *deceptor*, swift-winged.] A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. the common hawk, Falco palmarum, Linn. Or Plin. 2. the quarry-hawk, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called *accipiter*, because anquities were taken from it. 3. Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

**accipus**, a. um, Part. [accipio.] II. Part. *Adj.*, impaired, ruined: accipus res (opp. res integrae), Cic. Hor.

**accitus**, a. um, Part. [accio.] **accitus**, ūs, m. (only in *abl.* sing.) [accio] summons, call: magistratus accitus istius evocantur, Cic. Virg.

**acclamatio**, ōnis, f. [acclamo.] a calling to, shout, acclamation. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration) always with the idea of hostility or disapprobation: later, always a shout of approbation, acclamation (in Eng. sense) see verb. Lav: Suet. it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is made with the hands.

**ac-clamo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to cry out at, to shout at. Absol. or with *dat.* In Cic. in a hostile sense: ne mihi acclament, do not cry out against me! in later authors, to shout applause, to huzzas: servatorem liberatoremque acc., applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer, Lav. Pass. impers., acclamari in amphitheatro liberati audit, he liked to be received with acclamations, Suet.

**ac-claro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make clear, to reveal: an augural term, Lav.

**acclinis**, e, ady. [ad-clino] leaning on, inclined towards: with *dat.*: arboris acc. truncus, Virg. Fig. disposed to: accl falsis amicus, Hor.

**ac-clino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lean on or against: with *in* or *acc.*, see acclinavit in illud, Ov.: with *dat.*, castra tumulto sunt acclinata, supported

by a rising ground, Liv. Fig. with *se*, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, id. [Root *cli*, seen in *declino*, *inclino*, *revclino*, *clivus*, *clivus*.]

**acclivitas**, e, also (less freq.) -vna, a. um, ady. [ad-clivus] rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep: ea via pars valde acclivis est, Cic.: tumultus acclive solum, an undulating soil, Virg. Acclivus: acclivo limite, Ov. Lav: but reading dub.

**acclivitas**, atis, f. [acclivus] an acclivity or ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

**accolā**, ae, c, a dweller near a place, a neighbour: (incola, a dweller in a place) pastor accolā ejus loci, Lav. Fig.: acolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of tributary streams: ady., Tiberim accolis fluvius orbatum.

**ac-colo**, colui, cultum, 3. v. n. to dwell by or near: with *Acc* (rar with *dat.*) illum locum, Cic.: pass, fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, has numerous towns on its banks, Plin.

**accommodāte**, adv. suitably, agreeably, etc. (v. *accommodatus*), Cic.

**accommodatio**, ōnis, f. [accommodo] the fitting of one thing to another, Cic. II. Fig. accommodation, indulgence: ex accommodatione magistratum, id.

**accommodatus**, a. um, Part. [accommodo] *Adj.*, fitted or adapted to, suitable: with *ad* or *Dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum acc., Cic. quae mihi nihil esset acc., conformable to my interest, id.

**ac-commōdo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit or adapt, to put on: with *ad* or *Dat.*: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Fig. to adapt or accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Hence, acc. se, to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id. or without the pronoun: peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. II. In gen. to apply, or devote to: testes ad crimen, to supply witnesses so as to prove each point, id. animum negotio, to give one's attention to business, Suet.

**ac-commōdus**, a. um, ady. with *Dat.*, fit, convenient: valles acc. fraudi, Virg.: Stat.

**ac-congēro**, essi, estum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring together: to Pl.

**ac-crēdo**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (rare): pres. subj. accrednas, Pl. As. 5, 2, 4) to yield one's belief to another, usu. of crediting something difficult to believe, Cic. Hor.

**ac-cresco**, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. to grow on, continue growing, increase: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. flumen subito accrevit, rose high, Cic.

II. Fig. to be joined to: poet., trimetris acc. jussit nomen lambes, caused that name to be given to them, Hor.

**accretio**, ōnis, f. an increasing, Cic.

**accubatio**=accubitio.

**accubatio**=accubitio.

**accubitio**, ōnis, f. [accubo] a lying or reclining (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis, Cic. (The forms *accubatio* and *accubitio* are also found, but rare.)

**accubitus**, ūs, m.=accubitio, a reclining at table, Plin.

**ac-cubo**, ui, itum, i. v. n. to lie near or by: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: Pl.: with *apud*, Cic. also *absol.*: Furium maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Fig.: theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for adjacens, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, lies by, as stored, Hor.

II. esp. to recline at table (in the Rom. manner). in convivio acc., Cic.: eodem lecto Scipio et Hannibal accubuerunt, made use of the same couch, Liv.: v. accumbo.

**ac-cūdo**, ēre, 3. v. a. lit to hammer to, i. e. to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging: hence, to add money to money, Pl.

**ac-cumbo**, cūbi, cūbitum, 3. v. n. [cumbo: v. cubo], to lay oneself near or upon: in the perfect tenses, to lie near: with *Acc.*: Pl. But esp. of reclining at table, upon a couch (trichium, lectus trichinarius) the guests supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in *sinu* accumbere, Liv.), the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epulis, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere, and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

**ac-cumulāte**, adv. abundantly, copiously, Cic.

**ac-cumulatio**, ōnis, f. [accumulo] a heaping up, esp. of earth round the roots of plants, Plin.

**ac-cumulātor**, ōris, m. one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac.

**ac-cumulō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [accumulo], to add to a heap, to heap up or accumulate (stronger than *augere* or *addere*): auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic. II. Fig.: acc. caedem caedi, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr.: domis (mortuum) acc., to heap offerings on the dead, Virg. 2. to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin.

**ac-curātē**, adv. carefully, accurately, Cic.

**ac-curatio**, ōnis, f. [accuro] rare: carefulness, accuracy, Cic.

**ac-curātus**, a. um, Part. [accuro] *Adj.*, prepared with care, studied, exact: accurata malitia, a studied artifice, Pl.: accurata oratio, an elaborate speech, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

**ac-cūro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (accurasso=accuravero, Pl.) to bestow care upon, to prepare or do anything care-

fully, prandium, Pl. melius accuratur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic. Also of guests. *to regale them*, Pl.

**ac-curro**, curri (seldom cūcurri), cursum, i. v. n. *to run or hasten to*; absol., and with ad and in: si inclemente ut accuras, Cic.; ad praetorem ag- id: in Tusculanum, id. Pass as impers., Tac. Fig: of ideas *to present themselves*, Cic.

**accursus**, ūs, m. *a running or hastening to, concourse*: populi, Tac.

**accusabilis**, e, adj., [accuso] *blameworthy, reprehensible*: turpitudine, Cic.

**accusatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *an accusation*: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The *t* belonging to it are: *to compare and constitute, to get up and set on foot an indictment*, id.; also *capessere, exercere*, Tac.: *facitare, to pursue or urge*, Cic.: *accusatione desistere, to abandon it*, id.: *accusationi respondere, to answer it*, id.

**accusativus**, a, um, adj. [id.] in Gram., acc casus, *the accusative case*, Varr.: Quint.

**accusator**, ōris, m. [id.] *an accuser*, esp. in a state trial (*petitor*), a plaintiff in a private action) *petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, to pursue d private suit, instead of a public impeachment*, Cic. II. *an informer, a denouncer* (=delator, Suet.: Juv.

**accusatoriis**, adv. *after the manner of an accuser*: Latine me, scitote, non accusatione loqui, *with the usual exaggeration of an accuser*, Cic.: where Latine=plainly or in plain English, as we should say

**accusatorius**, a, um, adj. [accusator] *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory*: lex, Cic.

**accusatrix**, icis, f. [id.] *a female accuser*, Pl.: Plin.

**accusito**, are, i. v. freq. [accuso] *to accuse repeatedly*, Pl.

**ac-cuso**, (also with ss) avi, atum, i. v. a. [ad and causa, like concludo from claudo] *to call to account, to reproach, blame*: with two acc., one being neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id.: also with de: id. Of things: *to blame or find fault with*: alicuius desperationem, id. II. *to call to account publicly, to indict or impeach*: legal *t* t., often with Acc. of person and Gen. of crime: nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: de vi, de beneficiis, etc., Cic.: inter scarios, *to accuse of assassination*, id.: also, crime (aliquo) acc, *to accuse on a certain charge*, id. Ph r., capitis acc, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep.

**acso**, ui, 2. v. n. *to be sour* (of wine): Cato. [Root ac: v. acer.]

**acer**, ōris, m. (once in Servius, f. found only in nom. and gen. sing.), the maple-tree, Plin. The wood, which was used for writing tablets: vile, Ov.

**acer**, cris, cre, adj. (m. acris, Enn.; f. acer, Naev. and Enn.). *sharp, pungent, piercing*. I. Of sight: *acerimus sensus videndi, the liveliest (or keenest) of the senses*, Cic.: *rubor acerimus, very bright red*, Sen.

2. Of hearing, id.: *acris tibia, shrill*, Hor. 3. Of smell: *summa et acerrima suavitae*, Cic. 4. Of taste: *acri stomacho, an acid stomach*, Hor. 5. Of sensation in gen.: *sharp, severe*: ac. hiems, Hor.: *ardor, intense*, Lucr.: *morbis, Pl* sius, Tib. II. Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting*: dolor, Virg. III. Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious*: *memoria, strong, retentive*, Cic.: *vir acri ingenio*, id.

IV. Of moral qualities. 1. In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous*: *aceres milites*, Cic.: *civis acerimus an ardent patriot*, id. Also of animals, *acer equus, spirited*, Virg.: *aceres canes, keen*, Cic. 2. In bad sense *hasty, spiteful, fierce*: *uxor acerrima*, Pl. VI. Of abstract things: *satis acris vis, a force strong enough*, Lucr.: *acerimum bellum*, Cic.: *aceres syllabae, sharp*, i. e. which proceed from short to long. Quint. Construction: with in and abl: *acer in gerendis rebus*, Cic.: with abl alone, *bellis acer Halconis*, Virg.: with gen. (late), *acer militiae*, Tac. [With lengthened vowel from root ac seen in acuo, acies, acus, acer; cf. ἀκρῶς, ἀκροῦς] (Hence, Fr. *agré*, Eng. *eager*, formerly=*sour*.)

**acerbe**, adv. *harshly, bitterly, severely*: *ac. severus in filium*, Cic.: *ac. ferre, to feel anything keenly*, id. **acerbitas**, atis, f. [acerbus], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits*: Plin. Fig.: *fructus magna acerbitate permixtos*, Cic. II. Fig.: *harshness, rigour, severity*: *acerbitatem probi, acerbitatem nullo modo*, id.: *acerbitas et abunde salis, satirical severity*, Quint. Also *bitterness*, i. e. ill-feeling: *disSENSIO sine acerbitate*, Cic. 2. *keen sorrow, anguish, hardship*: *omnes acerbitates perferre*, id.

**acerbo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *rare to make harsh, to embitter*: *gaudia, Stat.: mortem*, Val Fl. II. *to augment or aggravate*: *formidine crimen acerbat, gives sting to his charges by pretending to be afraid*, Virg. **acerbus**, a, um, adj. *sour, unripe*: *pirum*, Varr.: *uva, sour grapes*, Phaedr. Hence, 1. *bitter, harsh, sour*: *Neptuni corpus acerbum, bitter, briny* (=amarum), Lucr. 2. *untimely, premature*: *funere mersit acerbo* (of infants), Virg. Ov. 3. *unfurnished, unripe*: *impolitae res et acerbae*, Cic. II. Applied to sounds: *harsh, shrill*: *serae stridentis acerbum horrorem*, Lucr.: *acerba sonans, whirring shrilly*, Virg. III. Denoting human qualities: *rough, bitter, malignant, morose, etc.*: *acerbos ini-*

licos, Cic.: *acerbissimus hostis*, id.: a *facetiae, a bitter jest*, Suet. IV. Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous*: *acerbum frigus*, Hor.: *acerbissima vexatio*, Cic. Hence more acerba, *afflicting, distressing* to others, Nep.: Pl. Neut. used subst. in putative constr.: *aliquid acerbi quotidie nuntiatione some painful news*, Auct. Her. Also neut. pl. *acerbae*=res adversae, Virg. [From root ac, through acer, though with orig short a v. acer: the term -bus is seen in superbus.]

**acernus**, a, um, adj. [acer] *made of maple*: *trabibus acernis*, Virg.

**aceris**, ae, f. *an incense box, a censer*, Virg. Hor. [Etyim unknown.] **acerescens**, ae, m.=ἀκρῆσκων, *with unshorn hair*, hence, *a young man, a youth*, Juv.

**acervālis**, e, adj. [acervus] *heaped up*=*cramped*, *an argument by accumulation*, Cic.

**acervatim**, adv. [id.] *in heaps*: Caes.: Varr. Hence, III. Fig.=*summatim, in a mass, summarily*: *acervatim dicam*, Cic.

**acervo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [acervus] *to heap or pile up, to amass*, Plin. Fig.: *to accumulate, to multiply*: *leges, Liv*

**acervus**, i, m. *a heap* [prob from root ac, v. acer: from the pointed shape of a pile of grain, etc.] *frumentum*, Pl.: *acervi corporum*, Cic.: *pecuniae*, id. 2. With rē to the argument called *sortes* (v. acer, alis) *ruins acervus, the diminishing heap*, Hor.

**acesco**, acui, 3. v. n. *incip* [acer] *to turn sour*, Hor.: Plin.

**acētārium**, i, n. [acetum] *orig., a vessel for vinegar*: hence any cup-like vessel, Quint.: *a juggler's cup*, Sen. Also a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, about a wine glass, Plin. II. In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, Plin. 2. In zoology, the suckers of polypi, id. 3. In botany, the cup of flowers, id.

**acētaria**, rum, n. plu. [acetum] *strictly, neut. adj.* sc. olera, *vegetables prepared with vin-gar, salad*, Plin.

**acētum**, i, n. [orig Part., from aceo] *it become sour*, hence sc. vinum, *sour wine, vinegar*: *acre*, Hor.: *mulsum aceti, vinegar mead*, & Roman drink, v. mulsum. II. Fig.: *wit, esp. of a bitter, stinging kind*, Hor.

**ächeramēnis**, idis, f. *an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin.

**ächeris**, ōs, f., *a sea-fish*, Plin. **ächerēs**, ae, c., *an angler*, Plin.

**ächeron**, ontis, m. (also Achērons, untis. The A is long in Pl.) *a fabulous river in the lower world, hence The Lower World itself*, Virg.: *Hor.: mittere aliquem Acheruntē, to send one to Acheron, i. e. to kill one*, Pl. Hence Adj. **Acherunticus**, *belonging to or fit for the lower world*; *senex, i. e. with one foot in the grave*, Pl.

**achēta**, ae, m. (ἀχέρης, ἡχέρης: from ἡχώ, sound), the singing cicada or grasshopper, Plin.

**achillea**, ae, f. a genus of plants, Plin., perh.=foll.

**achilleus**, i, f. a medicinal plant, perh. milfoil, Plin.

**achlis**, is, f. a wild beast of Scandinavia, probably the elk (alces), Plin.

**acidulus**, a, um, adj. [acidus] sourish, tart: acidulo sapore, Plin.

**acidus**, a, um, adj. [aceo] sour, tart, acid: acidissimum acetum, Pl.: acida creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, Mart.

**II.** Fig., sharp, biting, disagreeable: acidae linguae homo, sour-tongued, bitter, sarcastic, Sen.

**aciēs**, ei, f. (Gen also acie and acie, like die and die, from dies) [v. acie] the point or edge of a weapon. acies hastae, Ov.: securum, Cic. Fig. aciem accutissit, id. **II.** Of the sense of sight: 1. eyesight, usu acies oculorum, Pl.: Lucr.: incolamus a oculorum, unimpair'd sight, Cic.

2. the pupil of the eye: acies ipsa, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic.: and poet. for the eye: huc geminas flectit acies, Virg.

3. a glance, gaze: with oculorum, Caes.: also absol., prima acie, at first sight, Lucr.: quantum acie possent oculi servare, could follow them with their gaze, Virg. **III.** acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius, always with Gen: acies humani ingenii, Cic. **IV.** In military lang, the battle-array, line of battle. acies decem cohortum, Cic. hostium acies, Caes. prima acies hastati erant, the first line, Liv. novissima acies, the rear, id. dextra acies, the right wing, id. Also, an army in battle array, inter duas acies contenditur, Caes.: agmina inagis quam acies pugnabant, the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array, Liv. especially in connection with the verb instruere: aciem instruxit, he drew up the army in battle array, Caes. Of ships, Nep. Fig. of a conflagration, una horrida acies Vulcanica, one line of flame with pointed spires, Virg.

2. a battle, engagement=pugna. In acie Pharsalica, Cic.

3. Fig.: a verbal contest, disputation: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, id. **V.** Of the keen piercing rays of the stars, et illis acies obtusa videtur, their light shows dim, Virg.

**VI.** acies ferri, steel, Plin.

**acina**, v. acinus.

**acinaces**, is, m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, Hor.: Curt. [Persian word, taken by Lat. from Gr. ἀκινάκης]

**aciniarius**, a, um, adj. relating to grapes, for grapes, Varr.

**acinos**, i, f.=acinos, a fragrant plant, wild basil, Plin.

**acinosus**, a, um, adj. resembling grapes or grape-stones, Plin.

**acina**, i, m. and **acinum**, i, n. any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone,

esp. the grape, Plin.: but also of ivy-berries, id. **II.** The seed in the berry, a vinaceous, grape-stone, Cic.

**acipenser**, eris and **acipennis**, is, m., a fish highly esteemed by the Romans, supposed by Cuvier to be the sturlet, or sturgeon of the Euxine, Cic.

**aclyas**, ydis, f. (better than acilia) a small jacinth, Virg.

**acōniti**, adv.=ἀκόνιτι (lit. without dust), without labour, Plin.

**acōnītum**, i, n.=ἀκόνιτον, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite, Virg. Any strong poison; Ov.: Juv.

**acōntias**, arum, f. plu.=ἀκοντίας [akwō, a dart], meteors or shooting-stars, with dart-like trains, Plin.

**acōpos**, -us, i, m. or **acōpon**, -um, i, n.=ἀκωρος (soothing weariness, pain, etc.), a kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin. **II.** as **ad**., acōpum (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), a soothing salve, id.

**acōr**, oris, m. [aceo] a sour or acid taste, sourness, acidity, Plin.: Quint. Fig. in plur. of intellectual stimulants: vitam nonnullis quasi acoribus condire, Plin. Ep.

**acōrna**, ae, f. a kind of thistle, Plin.

**acōrus**, i, f. and **acōrum**, i, n. an aromatic plant, the sweet flag, Plin.

**acōulesco**, evi, etum, 3 v. n. [quisco] lit. to repose or rest: tres horas acquiescebam, Cic. Fig.: of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, to remain unaltered, not to be diminished, Liv. to die, esp. after a laborious life: ango acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. vit. Hann. Hence in epitaphs. hic adquirevit, etc.

**II.** Fig. to be satisfied or pleased, to acquiesce in, assent to (in Cic. mostly with in: in later writers, with **dat** or **abl**): In qua (republica) acquiescam, Cic.: with **abl**. alone (not usu of persons): qui Clodii morte acquievit, id. cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, had faith in, Suet.: absol. to assent (to an opinion), Cic.

**acōquiro**, sivi, situm, 3 v. a [quaerō] lit. to seek in addition to: hence to add to, to acquire (as an addition), with **ad** or **dat**.: quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? what more can I desire? Cic.: (fama) vires acquirit eundo, gains more and more strength, Virg. **II.** Gen. to get, obtain, procure, or provide: amicos, Sall.

**III.** Absol.: to acquire or amass riches or money: acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.: Suet.

**acra**, orum, n. plu. also ae, f. [Gr. ἀκρος] a promontory, or headland, Plin.

**acraeus**, a, um, adj.=ἀκραίος, occupying a height, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv.: **II.** **acredo**, inis, f. sharpness, acridity, Pall.

**acredula**, ae, f. the name of an unknown bird, the θολορύν of Aratus, Cic.: also to some, the thrush or the owl: acc. to others, the nightingale.

**acriolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [acer] somewhat sharp, testy: acrilus senex Cic.

**acrimonia**, ae, f. [acer], sharpness, pungency, as of mustard, onion, etc., Cato: Plin. **II.** Fig.: sharpness, asperity: vis et a., force and asperity, (in good sense), Cic.: also of keen repartee, Auct. Her.

**acriter**, adv. sharply, vehemently, keenly, zealously, severely: Cic.: Caes. (comp. acrus), Superl. acerrime, Cic. (For the different applications of the adverb, comp. adj. acē.)

**acroāma**, ātis, n.=ἀκρόαμα, anything heard for pleasure, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play; quod ac. aut ejus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. **II.** Met.: the performer, or reciter; also, a buffoon: non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., id.

**acroasis**, is, f. [ἀκρόασις, a hearing, a listening to]: a discourse or lecture: acroasim facere, Vitruv.: Suet. (App. also used for the audience in acroasi legere, Cic.)

**acrocerania**, orum, n. pl. a promontory in Epirus, dangerous to mariners: hence fig., acrocerania, a, um, adj. dangerous: haec acrocerania vita, Ov.

**acta**, orum, n. plu. of part. [ago] used subst. 1. what has been done, acts, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: acta Caesaris defenditis, Cic. **II.** a record of any kind of events, acta senatus, the proceedings of the Senate: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., a newspaper published daily at Rome. habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic.: acta forensia, legal reports: acta militaria, Veget.: hence, (servus) ab actis, a keeper of records, a registrar: Cod.

**acta**, ae, f.=ἀκτή, the sea-shore, esp. as a place of luxurious indulgence: in acta jacabat ebrius, Cic.: esp. (in this sense), plur.: id.

**actaea**, ae, f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Plin.

**actē**, es, f. a shrub employed for curing dropsy, perh. dame-wort, Plin.

**actio**, onis, f. [ago] a doing, performing; action (in gen.): Cic. With defining Genitive, act. vitae, the conduct of life, id.: act. rerum, the doing of things, id.: act. gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. **II.** public functions, or proceedings: 1. in gen.: actiones tribunorum, their official acts, Liv.: Cic. Hence, negotiations: actio de pace, Cic. 2. In law, an action, suit, process: with defining Gen., e.g. actio furti, injuriarum, for theft, assault, etc.: also with **de**: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, instituire, to bring an action against any one. Cic.: dare actionem alicui, to allow an action (said of the magistrate), id.

3. a legal formula, or form of process: actiones Hostilianae, forms relative to

certain cases: Cic. 4. the speech (oral or written) of the prosecutor: thus Cic. calls his orat. against Verres, actiones, i.e. pleadings.

III. *gesticulation, delivery, or action* of an orator or actor, id.: often including the voice: actio ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, id. IV. *the action, or plot* of a play: habet (fabula) multos actus multaque a., varied action, id.

actio, avi, i. v. freq. [id.] to act or plead frequently (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic. tragedias, id.: mimos, Tac.

actiuncula, ae, f. dim. [actio] a short judicial harangue, Plin. Ep.

actīvus, a, um, adj. [ago] active: philosophia act., practical (opp. to contemplative), Sen.: Quint. lu. gramm. Charis.

actor, oris, m. [id.] one who drives or sets in motion: act. pectoris, Ov. (rare in this sense) II. In gen. he who does or accomplishes anything: Cato dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic. 2. Legal t. c., one who brings an action, a plaintiff: usu of the pleader who conducts the case: a. summus causarum, a first-rate pleader, Cic. Quint. 3. an agent or attorney, a steward: act. publicus, public steward, Tac.: act. summarius, accountant or cashier, Suet. c. III. a public speaker, etc.: rhet. t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator, Cic. 2. a player, an actor: actores malos in theatro petiti, id. Hor.

actuariūm, i, n. dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars, Cic.

actuarius, a, um, adj. [actus] easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailing ship (using both sail and oar), Caes.: navigium, id. also actuaria or actuarium (alone), Cic.

actuarius, i, sc. scriba, m. [id.] a short-hand writer, Suet. II. a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar, Petr.

actiōse, adv. actively, energetically, Cic.

actiōsus, a, um, adj. [actus] full of activity, very active: virtus act. (est), Cic.

actus, a, um, Part. of ago. v. acta.

actus, ūs, m. [ago] a moving or driving impulse: magno actu, with mighty force, Virg. Cic. Hence, 1. the right of driving either cattle or carriages through a place, a thoroughfare: aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. 2. a road between fields: Dig. 3. a measure of land: actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Varr. Also a division in a beehive, Plin. II. the doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance: non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic.: see actio, fin. III. public business, esp. judicial: more fully, actus rerum, Suet. IV. the action or delivery of an orator or player:

motus et actus, action and delivery, Quint. 2. an act of a drama: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. Fig.: extremus actus actus, the last act of life (old-age), Cic.

acūtum, adv. temp. [actus] tum is perh. the temp. adv. added as enclitic, "just in the act" immediately, quickly, instantly (In Pl. frequent, but rare in subseq. writers) reddito acutum, Pl. Cic. Liv. cetera reddito acutum pius Aeneas, Virg.

aculeatus, a, um, adj. [acutus] furnished with stings or prickles (of animals and plants), Plin.: ac. iactus, a puncture made by a sting, id. Fig. 1. stinging, sharp: litterae, Cic. 2. subtle: aculeata sophismata, id.

aculeus, i, m. [dim. from acus, of equileus, hinnuleus], a sting. 1. Of animals: apis, Cic. Also, the spur of fowls, Col. 2. Of plants: a spine or prickle: spinarium, Plin. 3. Of an arrow or dart the point, Liv.

II. Fig. of discourse, etc., either in a good or bad sense. aculeos in animis relinquere, to leave the sting behind, i.e. a deep impression, Cic. aculei contumeliarum, the stings of sarcasm, id. omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, quips, subtilitatis, id.

acumen, inis, n. [acuo] a sharpened point: coni, Lucr. stilli, Cic. auspicium ex acuminibus, an omen from the shining points of spears, id. 2. the sting of an animal: scorpionis, id. II. sharpness or pungency (of taste), Plin. Fig. of the mind, acuteness, shrewdness: ingeniorum ac, Cic. Plur. Graecis admovit acumina chartis, applied his ingenuity to them, Hor. 2. subtlety: ac Hyperidis Cic. plur. like aculei, id. 3. fraud, deceit: meretricis acumina, Hor.

acuminio, avi, atumi, i, v. a to make pointed, to sharpen, Plin.

acūo, ūi, ūtum, i, v. a [v. acer] to make sharp or pointed, to whet: acutus sūdibus, with sharpened stakes, Caes. dentes, to whet them, Hor. II. Fig. to sharpen, exercise, improve: ac linguam exercitatione ducendi, Cic. 2. to spur on, incite: ad crudelitatem, id. 3. Of things: to rouse up, kindle, excite (mostly poet.) Aeneas acuit Martem, kindles the fray, Virg. studia, to stir up zeal for literature, Val. Max.

acus, i, m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn- or gar-pike, Plin.

acus, ūs, f. [v. acer] a needle or pin: vulnus acu punctum, pricked with a pin, Cic.: acu pingere, to embroider. Phr., acu rem tangere, to hit the nail on the head, Pl.

acutē, adv. sharply, keenly, acutely, Cic.

acūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [acutus] subtle and petty, Cic.

acūtus, a, um, Part. [acuo] sharpened. Adj. sharp pointed: ac. cultor,

Pl.: acutissimis vallis, very sharply pointed, Caes. 2. Of the senses: sharp, keen: oculi, Cic.: nares, a fine nose, Hor. 3. Of objects affecting the senses. sharp, acute, violent, severe: sol, scorching, Hor.: radii solis, Ov.: gelu, piercing, Hor.: acuta belli (n. pl.), the perils of war, id. II. Fig. of intellectual qualities: acuto, intelligent, sagacious: homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic.

acylus, i, f. the acorn of the holm-oak (ilex), Plin.

ad, prep. with Acc., for euphony sometimes written at., anciently ar. e. g. arreo, arbiter, arcesso (q. v.). So. ar me advienas, Pl. and in Inscr. ar. fruent, ar. fuisse. As opp. to ab, ad denotes, first, direction towards an object either without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. I. Direction towards with or without motion, towards: often of geog. position. Gallia vergit ad septentriones, lies towards the North, Caes., with the idea of arrival, to, even to, with or without usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. quum eudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. Fig. do verberare usque ad necem, to flog to death, Ter. Without usque virgēs ad necem caedi, Cic. Ad me, te, etc. =domum meam, tuam, etc., to my, thy, house to, or, ut ad Vibonem statim venias, come to see me at V, Cic. Ad, with the name of a deity in the Gen., is elliptical for ad templum or aedem ad Opus, to the temple of Ops, Cic. ad Vestam, Hor. With names of towns, ad is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc., when the direction or vicinity of the town is meant. profectus sum ad Capuam, to the neighbourhood of, Cic. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subet. ad Certim oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets. ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. Pl. Proximiti near to, by, at, among =apud quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, stands like a dun continually at the door, Pl.: ad forum esse, to be at the market, id.: especially with the word pugna, pugna ad Troiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., the battle fought near the Trebia, etc. Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (sc. manum, partem), adverb., on the left hand, on the left, Ter.: cum plebes ad tertium miliarium cōgredisset, near the third milestone, Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph, and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. 2. Of persons: among, before (=apud) ad Iudices sic agi solet, id. Frequently with proper

names of places: ad Velos terror multiplex erat, *in and about Veli*, Liv.

**B.** In time: direction towards, *we approach to a definite point of time. about, towards, up to*: donum deductus ad vespertum, *towards evening*, Cic. Sophocles ad suumque senectutem tragœdias fecit, *up to extreme old-age*, Cic.: ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, *Caes.* **II.** A point of time either past or future *at, on, in*: by: ad horam destinatum, *at the appointed hour*, Cic.: pecuniam ad diem solvere, *at the appointed time (or, punctually by the day)*, Cic. *Caes.*

**C.** The relations of number **I.** An approximation to a certain sum *near, almost, about*: ad quadraginta cum posse eum minas, *about 40 minas*, Pl. also sometimes with quasi: ad quadraginta minas, *near about*, id. sane frequentes fimus omnino ad ducentos, *as many as 200 in all*, Cic. — **N.B.** In this sense, *ad* is often adverbial, occisus ad hominum milibus quatuor, *about 4000 being slain*, *Caes.* so, *ad* viginti matronis occisus, Liv.

**II.** The terminus, the limit *to, even to (rare)*: ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor. *ad* unum omnes, or simply *ad* unum, *all without exception*: omnes *ad* unum idem sentiant, *all to a man*, Cic. *Caes.* **III.** In addition *over and above*: *ad* Faleriorum Pyrrhæ proditorum tertium trans-fugis documentum esset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Faleria and of Pyrrhus*, Liv.

**D.** In various relations **I.** With verbs of giving, sending, submitting, etc., *ad* with *acc* is used in a sense different from that of the *Dat* in connection with the same verbs: litteras dare *ad aliquem* = *to send or dispatch a letter to anyone*. But litteras dare *aliqui* = *to give a letter into his own hands*: *ad* me ex Aegypto litteras misit, *he wrote to me from Egypt*, Cic. Hence: mittere or scribere librum *ad aliquem*, *to dedicate a book to one*: quae instituta, *ad te mittam*, id. So in titles of books, *ponus, etc.*: *M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator*, dedicated to, addressed to, etc. **II.** With regard to, in respect of, as to:

**1.** With verbs: *ad* omnia alia ætate sapimus lectus, *in respect to all other things*, Ter. **2.** With adjectives *for, for the purpose of*: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, *suitable for landing*, *Caes.*

**3.** With substantives: mentis *ad* omnia cæcitas, *blindness with regard to everything*, Cic. So with *Acc* of Gerund, instead of the *Gen* of the same: facultas *ad* scribendum, id. Applied to persons, *ad* sometimes = *adversus, against*: *ad* quemvis numerum equitum adire audent, *to advance against*, *Caes.* **III.** The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agregably to, according to, after*: *ad* istorum normam sapientes, Cic.: *ad* præscriptum agere, *to act in accord-*

*ance with orders*, *Caes.*: *ad* urbium speciem, *after the fashion of cities*, Suet.

**IV.** To denote, **1.** an aim or purpose: *to, for*: hæc juvenitatem *ad* facinora incendebant, *excited to crime*, *Sall.* this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes *ad* vendendum, Ter. Hence, instead of an *adv.*, to designate a profession: miles *ad* naves, *a marine*, Liv.: servi *ad* remum = *remiges, oarsmen*, id.: *ad* lectum homines, *litter-bearers*, Cat.

**2.** of fitness or adaptation: *to, for*, genera herbarum *ad* morsus bestiarum, etc., *good for (as remedies)*, Cic.

**V.** To denote comparison: *by the side of, compared with*: *ad* sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl.

**E.** Adverbial phrases with *ad*: **I.** *Ad* omnia, *whith, to crown all*, Liv.

**II.** *Ad* hoc *ad* hæc = *præterea, insuper moreover, besides*: *ad* hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, *Sall.* Liv.

**III.** *Ad* id quod = *præterquam quod, besides that (very rare)*, Liv. **IV.** *Ad* me, *to, rem, etc.*, with a negative concerning me, *ther, the matter, etc.*: nihil *ad* me (sc. attinet), *that is nothing to me*: nihil *ad* hæc, *that is not to the purpose*: *v. attineo*. **V.** *Ad* tempus, *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic. *at a fit, appropriate time*, id. *Caes.* *for some, or a short time*, Cic. according to circumstances, id.

**VI.** *Ad* præsens *for the moment, for a short time, id.* *at present, now*, Tac. *Ad* præsentiam is similarly used, id. **VII.** *Ad* locum, *on the spot*, Liv.

**VIII.** *Ad* verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic.

**IX.** *Ad* summum *on the whole, in general*, id. *in a word, in short*, id. **X.** *Ad* extremum, *ad ultimum, ad postremum, at the end, finally*: (a) Of place *at the extremity, etc.* *ad* extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, *at the extremity (of the spear)*, where the iron-head projected, Liv. (b) of time *at last*, Cic. Hence (γ) of order: *finally, lastly* = *denique*, id. (δ) of degree: *to the last degree, wholly, quite* = *omnino* (not *ad* postremum in this sense): Liv.

**XI.** *Ad* unguem, *lit to the nail, hence, exactly, accurately*: *ad* unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, Hor. (see unguis).

**F.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: senatus, quos *ad* soleret, referendum censuit, Cic.

**G.** In comp. **I.** Form: According to the usual orthography, the *d* of *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: *ad*bibo, *ad*duco, *ad*hibeo, *ad*moveo, *ad*venio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: *accipio, affligo, aggero, allabor, annuero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo*; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: *agnosco, aspicio, asto*; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: *acquiro, acquiesco*.

**II.** Signif.: *Ad* in composition with

verbs denotes: **1.** *motion to: accedere, to approach; adire, to go to.* **2.** *addition: addiscere, to learn (something) more; addocere, to teach more.*

Hence, **3.** *fulness, completion: adimplere, to fill fully up; adamare, to love intensely.* **4.** *nearness: adesse, to be near, astare, to stand by.* **5.** *assent, favour: assentiri, to agree with.*

**6.** *in consequence of, etc.: arridere, to laugh at.* **7.** *impartation of something: adjudicare, to award to.* **8.** *the beginning of an action: adornare, to fall asleep (So perh. aduro, to burn on the surface, to singe)*

**adactio**, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] *lit. a bringing or driving to, hence compulsion: iurisyurandi, to take an oath*, Liv.

**adactus**, a, um, *Part of adigo, q. v.* **adactus**, ūs, *m. a bringing to, an application: dentis adactus, a bite, Lucr.*

**ad-aequē**, *adv. in like manner, equally*, so, Pl.: Liv. (dub.)

**ad-aequo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and n.* **I.** *Act, to make equal, to equalize.* In Cic. gen. with *cum*: *qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit*, Cic. With *Dat*: *molibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, made level with the walls*, *Caes.*: *tecta solo ad*, *to level with the ground*, Liv. Fig. *to compare to, Tac.* **II.** *Intr., to equal a thing, with Dat. or Acc.*: *turris, quae moenibus adaequaret*, Hirt. *longarum navium cursum adaequarunt*, *Caes.* **2.** *Abso.* *to be equal: senatorium urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, the votes of the equites were equally divided*, Cic.

**ad-aggero**, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to heap up*, Caton. Plin.

**adagium**, *i. n. an adage, proverb: Gell.* [v. aio]

**ad-aligo**, are, *i. v. a. to bind or fasten to, with ad or Dat.* Plin. (Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word *al-ligo* = *ad-ligo*.)

**adamentus**, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] *lit. made of steel, iron, etc.*: hence fig. as hard as these, Ov.

**adamentinus**, a, um, *adj.* = *adamantivus*, *hard as steel, etc.*, *adamentine*: saxa, Lucr. Fig. *clavi*, Hor.

**adamas**, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr. *adamanta*) = *ἀδάμας* (*invincible*), *the hardest iron or steel*: hence poet. any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc.: *solido adamante columnae*, Virg.

**2.** Fig.: of character: *hard, unyielding, inexorable: adamanta movere, to move a heart of iron*, Ov.

**II.** *the diamond*, Plin. (Hence Fr. *diamant*.)

**ad-ambulo**, are, *i. v. n. to walk about, at, or near*, Pl.

**ad-amor**, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with, stronger than amo* (see *ad, fin. 3*): *si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, if you are thoroughly in love with virtue*, Sen. In Cic. only in *perf. and pluperf.*, and denoting the commencement of the action: *quum signa*

quaedam pulcherrima vidisset, adamarit, *he fell in love with them (coveted them)*.

**ad-aperio**, ui, ertum, 4. v. a. (not in Cic.) *to open fully, to throw open*: adaptas fores, Liv.: adaptata ora, Ov.: aures ad criminationem adaptatas, *open to calumny*, Curt. II. *to uncover, to bare*: caput, Sen.: caelum, *to make visible*, Plin.

**ad-aperitilis**, e, adj. *that may be opened*, Ov.

**ad-apto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to fit to, adjust*: Suet. (only in p. part.).

**ad-aquo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [aqua] *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Suet.: Plin.

**ad-aquor**, atus, 1. v. dep. *to fetch water (military term)*; usu aquor: Auct. B. G. 8 (dub.).

**ad-anotus**, a, um, Part. [adaugeo].

**ad-anotus**, ūs, m. *increase, growth*, Lucr.

**ad-augēo**, xi, ctum, 2. v. a. *to increase or augment*: haec maleficia adaugent, *they aggravate them*, Cic.

**ad-augēso**, ēre, 3. v. incēp. *to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive*, Lucr.

**ad-auxin**, v. adigo.

**ad-bibo**, bibi, bibtum, 3. v. a. *to drink (stronger than bibere)*, *drink on*, *tipple*: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Fig. *to drink in*, adhibere pectore verba, *drink in the words of instruction heartily*, Hor.

**ad-bito**, ēre, 3. v. n. *to come or draw near*, Pl.

**ado**, for words beginning thus, v. acc. **ad-deest**, ēre, 2. v. impers. *it becomes, it is fit*; with Acc.: Pl. Fig., impudentem hominem ad, *it is just like an impudent man*, id.

**ad-denseo**, v. seg.

**ad-denso**, are, 1. v. a. *to make close, compact*: extremi addensent (el leg. addensant) acies, Virg.

**ad-dico**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. addic, but addico, Pl.) orig. *to assent to a thing*. I. Of an omen. *to assent, give a favourable sign, be propitious*, usually absol. and with the subject aves: Fabio auspiciat aves non addixerunt, Liv.: also with auspiciam: addicentibus auspiciis, *the auspices being favourable*, Tac. II. Legal t. t.: *to award or adjudge any person or thing to one*. It denotes the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to his award: bona alicui, *to give judgment as to property in anyone's favour*, Cic.: addictus erat tibi, *he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id.: bona alicuius in publicum add., *to confiscate*, Caes.: Hermippo (creditori) addictus, *assigned over to him for the payment of a debt*, Cic. (the citizenship of such was meanwhile in suspense): add. alicui iudicium, *to grant leave to bring an action*, Varr.: add. item, sc. iudici, *to assign a cause to a judge*, Dig. This was the office of the praetor.

III. In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser*

(with the price in Abl.): numme tertio alicui addici, *to be knocked down to him for twopence*, Cic. 2. Transf. to private bargains: Cic.: Hor. IV. Gen. *to assign, to make over, doom*: morti, Cic. Hence, 1. *to devote, to consecrate to*: senatus, cui me semper addixi, *to which I was always devoted*, id. 2. In a bad sense, *to sacrifice, abandon*: cuius sanguinem addixeras, id.: Hor.

**addictio**, ōnis, f. *the award or adjudication* (of the praetor, v. addico, no. II.), Cic.

**addictus**, a, um, Part. [addico] Special sense (v. addico, II.) bound over to a creditor for debt, and meanwhile his bondsman: iudicatos addictosque duci, *to be led off as bondsmen by sentence of judge*, Liv. with Dat. of person to whom, Cic. As subst., Quint. Hence fig., nullius ad. jurare in verba magistri, *not bound to swear fealty to any school*, Hor.

**ad-disco**, didici, no sup. 3. v. a. *to learn in addition*, Cic. II. *to be informed, to hear*, Just.

**additamentum**, i, n. [addo] *an addition, increase, etc.*: Cic.

**additicius**, a, um, adj. *additional*, Dig.

**additus**, a, um, Part. [addo] lit. put on: hence in bad sense *fastened to, dogging*: Teucris addita Iuno, Virg.

**ad-divino**, are, 1. v. a. *to divine, to prophesiate*, Plin.

**ad-do**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. [do] *to put to, lay on, give in addition, bring to*: aliquid or aliquid alicui (more rarely ad, in, etc.): album in vestimentum addere, *to put white upon one's dress*, Liv. addunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. add. frena feris, *to bridle*, Virg. With in: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum addas, *put them into the same bundle*, Cic.: also Absol.: add. animum, *to inspire with courage*, Ter.: verba virtutem non add., *impart*, Sall.

II. Gen. *to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment*. CONTR. absol., with Dat. or ad, rarely with in: verbum addo, Pl. his paucos addit equites, Caes.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. Poet. noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg.: addere gradum, *to increase one's pace*, Liv. hence, addunt in spatia, *they quicken their speed from space to space*, Virg.: addita aetate, *as age advanced*, Plin.

III. The 2nd person of the Imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. IV. *to say in addition*: pauca ejusdem generis addit, Caes.: hence, with Acc. and Inf.: addebat, *se contra eam (legem) facere non audere*, Cic.

**ad-dōcēo**, cui, ctum, 2. v. a. *to teach, to teach in addition (rare)*: addocet artes, Hor.

**ad-dūbō**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a., lit. *to incline or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt*. 1. With de or in: in his ad turpissimum est, Cic. 2. With pron. relat. or num. an, etc.: addubitavit an tempus esset, Lp. 3. Absol. *to hesitate*: Appium addubitasse fergit, id. II. Trans. it. in perf. part. pass. v. Cic.

**ad-dūco**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (adduce for adduc, Pl.: adduxi for adduxisti, Ter.: addux=adduxisse, Pl.) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring*: ad aegros nudicos solemus add., *to call in*, Cic.: with in: gentes in Italiam, id.: with Dat.: puero nutricem add., Ter. Poet. with Acc.: adducor litora, Ov. II. *to draw or pull towards, to contract*: adducere funem, Caes. Fig. habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic.: adducit cutem mactes, wrinkles, Ov. III. Fig. *to lead to, to bring to or into, to prompt, to incite* with ad or in: rem add ad interregnum, Cic.: adducta res in iudicium est, id.: num quaerenda quae te add tantum facinus adduxerint? id. and with Gerund.: ad suscipiendum, id. Followed by ut, *to prevail upon, induce*, nullis frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. Adduci nequeo with quia, Suet. And in pass. absol.: *to be induced, his rebus adducti*, Caes. And with inf.: *to be convinced, persuaded* (persuasi) non adducor putare, Cic. IV. *to bring on, occasion, add febrēs*, Hor.

**adductus**, comp. add. (posit not found), more lightly. Fig., more severely, add. impertire, Tac.

**adductus**, a, um, Part. [adduco] Adj., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted*: add. vultus, Suet. II. Of place narrow, strait, Mel. III. Fig. of character: grave, serious, severe: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, Tac. Concise (of speech), Plin.

**ad-ēdo**, ēdi, ctum, 3. v. a. (adest=adedit, Lucan. of edo) *to eat nearly up, to eat up, etc.*: anguis duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. and fig. *to use up, waste, exhaust* (as money, strength, etc.), non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.: adestis fortunae omibus, Tac.

**ademptio** (ademptio), ōnis, f. [adimo] *a taking away: civitatis*, Cic.

**ademptus** or ademptus, a, um, Part. [adimo].

**ad-ēo**, ēvi, ofterere II, ctum, 4. v. n. *to go to, to approach*: 1. With ad: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. 2. With in: priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id.: esp., adire in jus, *to go to law*: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id. 3. With Acc.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. 4. Absol. si adire non possit, id. 5. With local adv.: ququam, Sall. II. *to address, accost, to apply to, with ad or Acc.*: ad me ad. quodam memini, Cic. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. Hence, adire alicuique pen. epi-

stolem, to address one in writing, by a letter, Pl. So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant, Cic. adire libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. III. to visit Althyagoras Persarum magos adit, Cic.

IV. to assault, attack: ad virum, Virg. 2. Pro: ad manum alicui, to deceive or bamboozle any one, Pl. V. to undertake, or enter upon anything, encounter, with ad or Acc.: ad causas et privatas et publicas adire copimus, Cic. ad rempublicam, to take a part in public business, id. Pass.: periculis aditis, id. 2. Of an inheritance, d. t. to enter on: hereditatem patris, d. nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell.

ad-ēō. adv. to that point, so far, (Cato) 1. Of time, so long, strengthened by usque and with dum, donec, following; or in Cic. with the correlative, quoad. atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad . . . so long until . . . Cic.

2. Of degree so much, so far, to such a degree, so: followed by ut: non adeo sit imperitus verum ut confidat, Caes. So, non adeo ut non: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderint, Tac. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, ut is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed first, and having the verb in the indicative: tergiversari se cogebat adeo in alteram causam collega praecipere erat, Liv. Sometimes followed by quod: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consurgere possent, Caes. 3. to denote a purpose, followed by ut: to this end: Nunc hinc dabo, adeo me ut hic mittat manu, Pl. III. Absol. for the sake of emphasis, moreover, further, just, even, more than this, especially with a pron or with atque: id adeo si placet considerate, just this, Cic. tres adeo, full three, Virg. 1. adeo tu es, you are even such a one, Pl. hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, they hint this, and indeed openly show, Cic. With prons or the conditional particles, it often stands for quidem: nec me adeo fallit, indeed, Virg.

adēus, īpis, c the soft fat or grease of animals (the hard is called sebum) ad. suillus, Varr. 1. Of men: Cassii adipem, the copulence, Cic. 2. Met of fat or fertile earth, marl, Plin. 3. in trees, the soft sappy wood, also called alburnum, id. 4. Fig. of an orator, bombast: Quint. [Prob borrowed from Gr. ἀλεψα with d for l.]

adēptio, ōnis, f. [adipiscor] the obtaining, attainment: adeptione boni, Cic. adeptus, a, um, Part [adipiscor] ad-ēquito, avi, atum, i v. a. to ride to or towards, to gallop: equites Ariovici ad nostros ad, Caes. With Dat.:

castris, Tac. With Acc.: Syracusas, Liv. With in: in primos ordines, Curt. II. to ride near or by: juxta aliqueum, Suet.

ad-erō, are, i v. n. to wander to, with Dat.: scopulis, Stat.

adēsūm, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adesum with dum), just come hither, Ter.

ad-ēsūrio, īvi, 4. v. n. to hunger after or more: adesurivit magis, Pl.

adēsus, a, um, Part [adedo] partly eaten, gnawed; hence, poet. worn away by water, smooth, polished: adesi lapides, Hor.

adē, v. under aff.

adē, v. under agg.

ad-haerēō, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to stick or cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely: absol. unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (of the magnet) Lucr. with in and Abl.: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. with Abl.: fronte cuspi adhaesit, Ov. with Dat.: poet tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg. and in later prose: navis ancoris, is fastened to them, Tac. 2. Fig. vineis modica silva adhaerebat, adjoining the vineyard, id.: tempus adhaerens, the present time, Quint. II. Of persons Fig.: with dat. to hang on, to keep close to: adhaeret altissimus invidia, dogs the great, Vell. hence, in a threatening or annoying manner, later: (like a thorn in the side), Liv. also, in a fawning manner, Pl.

ad-haerēō, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. to stick or cleave to: with ad, in and Abl.: tragula adde turrim adhaesit, was fastened on, Caes. Fig.: si putes in his locis adhaerescere, if you can linger in such places, Cic. With Dat.: justitiae, to be attached or devoted to, id. And absol.: ut oratio nunquam adhaeresceret, never was impeded, id. adhaerere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam), sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's column, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. II. to be in accordance with: ad omnium vestrum studium, id. III. to trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch: tenes memoria te extremum adhaesisse: id. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaerere, it is impossible to distinguish between them and it might perhaps be better to regard adhaerescere as having none but imperfect tenses.]

adhaesio, ōnis, f. [adhaerere] an adhesion, Cic. (old reading adhaesatio). adhaesus, ūs, m. [id.] a cleaving or adhering to, Lucr.

ad-hālo, are, i. v. a. to breathe on, Plin.

ad-hībēō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to—admoveo, applico, etc. absol. with ad or Dat.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Ph. manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: alicui calcaria,

Cic. 2. Fig.: lumen adhibere rebus debet, id.: motus, quos orator adhibere volet iudici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge, id. 3. Hence=adde, adjungere, to add to, id. II. Of persons: to bring forward, summon, employ: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, we are summoned, id.: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes. Esp., 1. ad or in concilium or consilium, to call to a council, to consult: ad concilium adhibendos, to be summoned to the council of war. Caes.: adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, took into counsel, Cic.: absol.: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, we are not consulted, id.: and often fig. id. 2. adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, etc., to invite, entertain: adhibete epulis, Virg.: in convivium, Nep. And absol. to treat: universos adhiberi liberaliter, Cic.

3. adhibere se ad aliquid, to apply oneself: se veram ad rationem, Lucr.: and absol. adhibere se, to behave oneself: se adh. in potestate, Cic. III. to use or employ: with ad, in, or Dat.: non modicam sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes.: modum vitio, to set a limit to, Cic.: memoriam contumeliae, to retain it in memory, Nep.

adhibitus, a, um, Part. [adhibeo]

ad-hinnio, īvi or īi, itum, 4. v. n. to neigh after, fortis equus vitae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. II. Fig. Cic.

adhortatio, ōnis, f. [adhortor] an exhortation, encouragement, Cic.: Liv.

adhortator, ōris, m. [id.] one who exhorts, or encourages: operis, Liv.

adhortatus, a, um, Part. [id.]

ad-hortor, ātus, i. v. dep. to exhort, encourage, incite: with ad or in: me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum esse adhortata, Cic.: in bellum, Tac. 2. With acc.: milites, Cic.: adhortari se, to rouse oneself, Cat. 3. Followed by ut, ne, or the simple subj.: Cic.: Suet.

ad-hūc, adv. to this point, either of place or time. I. of place: Fig., conveniunt adhuc utroque verba, to this point, Pl. II. Of time. till now hitherto: ille vidi quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum, Cic. With usque or semper. usque adhuc actum esse probe, Pl. quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, id. Adhuc locorum, hitherto: ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam, Cic. Pl. non, neque, nihil adhuc, not up to this time, not as yet: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. 2. to denote continuance. yet, still: tres adhuc legiones erant, still remained, Tac.

3. just now: Pl. III. in addition to this, moreover, besides, further. (cf. ad hoc, s. v. ad. E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, Cic. Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv.



**Ad-igo**, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (adaxint=agerint, Pl.: cf. adaxi for adēgi): to drive to, bring, convey, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat.*, *local adv.* and *absol.* 1. Of cattle: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adactis, Caes. 2. Of persons. (ali- quem) adēgere arbitrum for ad ar- bitrum (see infra, III.), to summon before an arbiter, Cic. 3. Of things. tigna fistucis *ad*, to drive them home, Caes.: turri adacta et contingente vallum, a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart, id.: ferrum jugulo, Suet. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: to inflict: alte vulnus adactum, Virg.: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. 4. To drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act (esp. against the will) and incan- lam, Ter. With *Inf*: vertere morsus exiguum in Cereem penuria adēgit edendi, Virg. Absol. adactis per vim gubernatoribus, forced, impressed, Tac.

III. adigere aliquem ad iusjurandum, iusjurandum, iurejurando, or sacra- mento, *t. t.*, to put one on oath, to swear him, omnibus iusjurandum adactis, Caes.: populum iurejurandum adēgit, Liv.

2. In verba adigere= in verba ius- jurandum adigere, to compel to swear allegiance to: neque se, neque quem- quam Batavum in verba Galliarum adēgit, Tac. 3. Absol.: pagnu cum assensu auditus, universos adēgit, swears them all, id. IV. Poet.: to bring near, tempus adactum, Lucr.

2. = subigere to subject, Stat. 3. to bring into shape, Prop.

**Ad-imo**, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. (ademist=ademerit, Pl.) [emo] to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw. Constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *acc.* and *Dat.* 1. In good sense, to free from: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. 2. In bad sense to deprive, or rob of (the common signif., esp. in prose): alicui vitam, Cic.: arma militibus, Liv. 3. Poet. with *Inf* as object. adimam cantare severis, Hor.

**Adipatus**, a, um, adj. [adeps] fatty, greasy: subs n. adipatum (sc. edulium), pastry prepared with grease. livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. II. Fig.: of style— gross, inelegant: adipatae orationis genus, larded, Cic.

**Ad-ipsor**, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apis- cor] to come up to, or reach, to over- take, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. II. Fig.: to get, attain, or obtain: senectutem ut ad- ipsantur omnes optant: eandem adepti adeptam, find fault with it when attained, Cic. With *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, id.: with *ut*: per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare pos- sent, id. 2. With *Gen.*: arma, quae Galba rerum adeptus (=potitus) est, Tac. 3. Pass.: non acate, verum ingento, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl.: so est adeptus, Cic.: v. sup.

**Aditio**, ōnis, f. [adeo] a going to, approach, Pl.

**Aditus**, a, um, Part [adeo].

**Aditus**, ūs, m. [id.] a going to, ap- proach, access: quorum aditu abitu, Lucr.: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic.: homo rari aditus, a man difficult of access, Liv. With *ad*: aditus ad eum diffi- ciliores fuerunt, he has been more difficult of access, Cic.: with *in* (cf. adeo), ad in id sacrum non est viris, id. 2. Fig.: alius ad ad multitu- dinem, another way of gaining the many, id. II. Meton.: an en- trance, avenue, etc.: primo aditu vesti- buloque prohibere, id. 2. Fig.: aditus ad causam illustres facere, id.

**Ad-iaceo**, cū, no sup., 2. v. n. to lie at or near, to adjoin. With *Dat* cum Romani adiacerent vallo, Tac. Of geog position: Tuscorum ager Romano adiacet, Liv.: with *Acc*: gentes, quae mare illud adiacent, Nep.

**Adiectio**, ōnis, f. [adiacio] a throw- ing on, an adding to, annexation, ad- ditum. Romana res adiectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. As *t. t.*: I. In architecture, a projecting, or bellying in the pedestals of columns, Vitruvius means of strengthening, a support, ib.

II. In rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, e.g. occidi, occidi, Quint.

**Adiectus**, a, um, Part [adiacio].

**Adiectus**, ūs, m. [id.] an adding odoris, Lucr.

**Ad-iicio**, (in MSS also adicio), jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw to, to place at or near: usu with *Dat*, in or ad with *Acc.* or *Acc* alone telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to hurl, Caes. 2. Fig. cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos ad- jecissent, looked with a careless eye upon, Cic. error alium calculum ad- jectum, to forgive, Plin. 3. So of the mind to turn the thoughts or desires towards: adiecit animum ad consilium, Liv. II. In *gen.*, to add to, to annex (παρατίθεσθαι), lit and fig. with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad bellum laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic.: adiecit bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor.

III. Of a speaker to add a new circumstance or argument (cf. addo, no 3), huc natus adice septem, Ov. IV. In auctions, *t. t.*: to add to a bid, to outbid, Dig.

**Ad-iudico**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to adjudge, to award as judge [opp. to adjudico, q. v.], regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic. ad causam alicui, to decide a suit in one's favour, id. II. In *gen.*, to ascribe, attribute to: Pompeius saepe huius mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, ascribed to me, Cic.

**Adjuero**=adjuvero, v. adjuvo

**Adjuvmentum**, i n. [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], a means of aid, help, assistance: adjuvmenta et subsidia consulatus, Cic.

**Adiunctio**, ōnis, f. [adungo] a joining or binding to, a union: ad-

junctio verborum, Cic. II. an addi- tion, an adjunct: virtutis, id.

**Adjutor**, ōris, m. one who joins, or unites, Cic.

**Adiunctus**, a, um, Part. [adungo] joined to, connected with: as idj.: quae propria trijux causae et adjunc- tura sunt, more closely connected with, Cic. Hence, fit or suitable: semper in adiunctis aevoque morabimur apti, Hor. 2. n. p. as subst., rhet. t. i. collateral or accessory circumstances, Cic.

**Ad-jungo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a., to join to, to bind to: prop. of cattle: to yoke, harness (cf. jugo, iugum, jungo, etc.): tauros aratro, Tib. plos- tello, adj. mures, Hor. II. Of per- sons or things with *ad* or *Dat.*: ulmis vites, Virg. also, to add to, annex: juris scientiam adiunctis, Cic. 2. Fig.: to bind to oneself, or conulate: animus homi- num ad usus suos adj., id. III. Fig. to apply or attach: animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter. adj. fidem visis, Cic. IV. to subjoin a circum- stance or argument (cf. adicio, III.). quod quum dicerem, illud adiunxi, id.

**Ad-juro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swear to, to confirm by oath: consert adj. with *inf* or *ut* with *adj.*: adjurasque, id te me invito esse facturum, Cic. per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua iam vigis latera lacerantur prole, Pl. also, poet. with *acc.* (ορκιστὶς τοῖς θεοῖς), adjuro Stygn caput implacabilis fontis, Virg. II. to swear in addition: censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune ius- jurandum haec adjuverant, Liv.

**Adiutabilis**, e, adj., helping, ser- viceable. opera, Pl.

**Adiuto**, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. ad- juvo], to help: with *acc*: istocum pacto me adiutas? Pl. adiutarius certis ab rebus, Lucr. with *two Acc.*: id adiuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*, pueris onera ad- iuta, id. (Hence Fr. *aider*.)

**Adiutor**, ōris, m. [id.] a helper or promoter. hic adiutor meus, Ter. honoris adiutorem, Cic. ad praedium adiutores, id. se adiutores utantur, et them employ him as an intercessor, Caes. II. a deputy, adjutant, assis- tant: comites et adiutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. III. On the stage, a subordinate actor, adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor.

**Adiutorium**, i n. [id.] help, assist- ance, support, Vell. Sen. Quint.

**Adiutrix**, tricis, f. [id.] a female assistant, helper, etc.: it is chiefly used in agreement with fern. subs. quae res Planco in petitione fuisset adiutrix, Cic. II. Legiones adiutricis, legions raised in the provinces as a reserve, Tac.

**Adiutus**, a, um, Part [adjuvo].

**Ad-juvo**, juvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. (juvavi, juvatum, Sall.: adjuvo or adjuvo=ad-juvero, Enn.: adiuvit=adjuviter, Ter.) to assist, support, with *Acc.* fortes fur-

tung adjuvat, Liv.: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj., to heighten, Cic.: morte adjuncta aliena, recruited, Lucr.

**II.** To cherish, sustain, or foster. huius adjuvas insaniam, Pl.: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum courage, Liv.

**III.** Absol. to be of use, to be profitable, solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic.

**IV.** Other constructions: 1. Sometimes its subject is a whole clause with quod or si quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat, quod Liger ex vivibus creverat, Caes.

2. With two accusatives (one of them a neut pron) neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? and do you not give me any help? Ter. 3. With ut or ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. 4. With the Inf: adjuvat mas incurrere, helps to hatch, Plin.

**adi.** For words beginning thus v under all.

**ad-mātūro**, ar., i v a. lit to make ripe, hence, to quicken, hasten: defectionem civitatis, Caes.

**ad-mensūs**, a, um, Part [admetor].

**ad-mētor**, mēnsus, 4 c dep to measure out to, frumentum aliquid, Cic.

**ad-migro**, ar., i v n lit to come to, hence, to be added to, Pl.

**ad-miniculō**, avi, atum, i v a [adminiculum] to prop up, to support vites admiculatae subdibus, Plin.

**Fig.** = adque admiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr.

**ad-miniculōr**, atus, i v dep same as preced., Cic.

**ad-miniculūm**, i, n a prop, stay, support, the stake or pole around which the vine turns, and by which it is supported: vites claviculari admicula tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. admicula gubernant inventi Tiphys, the rudder, Plin.

**Fig.** aid, assistance: nullis admiculis, sed ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. [Uncertain whether from ad and manus, or cogn with e-meneo, pro-mineo].

**administer**, tri, m [minister] a servant, assistant, agent puer victus quotidiani admi, Cic.

**administra**, ae, f [ministra] a female servant, a handmaid: multae sunt artes eximiae huius administae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

**administratio**, ōnis, f [administro] aid, assistance, agency, execution: sine hominum administratione, Cic.

**II.** (Gen. direction, management = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacant, id. administratione belli, Caes. Absol: officus et administrationibus praepone-re aliquem, Tac.

**administrativus**, a um, adj [id] fit for administration, practical, Quint.

**administratōr**, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, agent, Cic.

**ad-mīstro**, avi, atum, i v a to attend upon or assist, to serve: with dat or ad: conductum esse cam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi,

Pl.\* **II.** Gen. to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform: belli adjuventa administrata sunt, Cic: admi rempublicam, Liv.: bellum, Cic.

2. Absol. to manage things, Sall.

**admirabilis**, e, adj. [admiror] worthy of being admired, admirable:

admi. in dicendo viri, Cic **II.** producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical: haec παράδοξα illis nos admirabilia dicamus, id.

**admirabilitas**, ōtis, f. the quality of exciting wonder or admiration, admirableness: adm caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.

**admirabiliter**, adv. [admirabilis] admirably: nos Asia accepti adm., Cic.

**II.** astonishingly, strangely: nimis adm. dicere, id.

**admirandus**, a, um, Part [admiror] to be admired, admirable, wonderful suspicienda et admiranda, Cic.

**admiratio**, ōnis, f [id] a wondering at, wonder, admiration: adm. copiose sapienterque decens, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired? Plin. Plur: haec sunt quae

admirationes in bonis oratoribus effi-cient, Cic **II.** surprise, astonish-

ment admiratione obstupescit, id. With quod: consilium adm. incescit

quod nec pugnam mirent, etc., Liv.

**admiratōr**, ōris, m. [id] an admirer: adm. antiquitatis, Quint.

**ag-mīror**, atus, i v dep. to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonish-

ment. quorum ego copiam vehementer adm. Cic. nil admirari, nō to be

dazzled with anything (μὴ θαυμά-  
ζω), Hor.

**ad-misceo**, sci, atum (rarely stum, Liv.) 2 v a to mix, or mingle with,

deus bonis omnibus mandum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. With Abl.

or Dat: aer multo calore admixtus, id. aquae admixtum calorem, id.

**Fig.** to mix up with, complicate, involve (both of things and persons):

sed hoc cum his rationibus admisceri nolo, id. admiscerentur plebei,

controversia fuit, whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the

decemvirate, Liv.

**admissarius**, a um, adj [admitto] sc equus, asinus, etc., a stallion, Varr.

**Fig.** Cic

**admisso** for admisisse, v admitto.

**admissio**, ōnis, f [admitto] a letting in, admission to an interview or

audience: adm dare alicui, Plin: officium admisionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet. magister admisionum,

chief marshal or lord chamberlain, Amm.

**admissum**, i, n. [id] trespass, fault, crime, Cic.

**admissus**, a, um, Part [id.]

**admixtus**, a, um, Part. [admisceo] admitto, misi, missum, 3 v a. (ad-

misce sync. for admisisse, Pl): to let in, to let go or come to, to admit. with in, ad, or Dat: si te semel ad mea-

cas admiscero, Cic: in capitulum

id. 2. to grant an audience or interview: nec quemquam admisit, id.

promissus salutationibus admittet bar et plebem, Suet.

**Fig.** to allow to come or enter, to admit: reliqui

diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes.

**III.** Of a horse: esp. in Part. per, to let go, i. e. to give the reins,

hence, to urge on, put to a gallop: equites admissionis equis ad suos refu-

gerunt, Caes: admiscae jubae, the flowing manes, Ov.

**IV.** Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.; to allow to reach, to attend or listen to: pacis

mentionem adm. aurbus, Liv.: adm. precatorem, to grant, id.

**V.** Of an act, event, etc.: to let be done, to permit: quod cavere possis stultum ad-

mittere est, Ter.: to give free course to: quod semel admiscere coerceri

reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, t. of birds of favourable omen = addico,

q. v. simul aves rite admiscissent, Liv. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace,

etc.: to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commi: occur with in and a re-

flexive pronoun quantum in se facinus admiscissent, had incurred, Caes: co-

hortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, should not be allowed to take place, id.

**admixtio**, ōnis, f. [admisceo] a mixing, an admixture: animus omni

admixture corporis liberatus, Cic.

**admixtus**, a, um, Part. [admisceo] mixed: simplex animi natura est, nec

habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic.

**admoderate**, adv. [admoderor], suitably, appropriately: Lucr.

**ad-moderōr**, atus, i v dep., to moderate, restrain, Plin.

**ad-mēdum**, adv. [modus] Lit.: up to the measure, up to the mark: hence,

quite, completely, very, excessively, etc. adm. meorum maerorum atque

amorum summam edictavi tibi, I have fully recounted, Pl.: jam admi mitigati

animi raptis erant, were completely

appeased, Liv.: forma ingenii adm. impolita et plane rudis, very un-

polished, Cic: prorae adm. erectae, very high, Caes: pauci adm., only a few,

Liv.: me literae tuae adm. delectant, pleased me excessively, Cic.

2. Esp. with words denoting age. adm. adoles-

cents, quite a young man, id.

3. With adv: acpenser adm. raro capitur, very seldom, id. Also with adj, equestris

pugna nulla adm. fuit, none at all, Liv.

4. In emphatic or corroborative replies: yes, just so, exactly, bellan?

videtur specie mulier?—Admo-

dum, Pl: adveni modo?—Admo-

dum, Ter: scis lodum in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici

adm. aut prorsus ita est, just so, exactly, Cic

**II.** Of numbers and time: about, at most, only just: sex millia

hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romano-

rum, about, Liv. usque adm. dum

quinque quinque numeroes, just about

till you can count 25, Cat.

**ad-moenio**, ire, 4 v a. to besiege,

invest: oppidum, Pl.

**ad-mōlior**, itus, 4. v. dep. Neut., to toil up to, struggle towards, ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. II. Act. to heave up, throw upon, with Dat.; ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, laid hands on, id.

**admonēre**, fēcī, 3. v. a. to remind, to admonish, Cic.

**ad-mōnēō**, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn. I. A sol.: qui admonent amice, do sunt, Cic. 2. With Acc and Gen.: admonēbat alium egēstatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. 3. With Acc and de: de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. 4. With two Accusatives (one a neut. pron.) illud me praecare admones, id. 5. With Acc. and Inf.: admonēbant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 6. With a rel. clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fratrem sit amoris, admonet, Cic.

7. With ut or ne: admones, ne nimis indulgeter loquar, id. Caminus me admonuit, ut scriberem, id. 8. With Subj. without conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute faciat, Caes. 9. With Inf without a subject (in the poets and prose writers of the Aug. period) decedere campis admonuit, Virg. Tac. 10. With ad and ger. part.: ad thesaurum reperendum admonuit, Cic. II. to remind a debtor, to draw: potestas hominis admonendi, id. III. Poet. and in later Latin, to urge or incite to action: telo admonitui biugos, Virg. IV. In later Lat.: to admonish further or again: quod facere to monere, scio te fecisse; nunc admonēo ut, etc., Sen.

V. to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment. ne Partib. quidem saepius admonere, have given us more frequent warnings, Tac.

**admonitio**, ōnis, f. [admonēo] a friendly admonition: adm quasi lenior oburgatio est, Cic. II. a reminding or suggestion: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, the recurring symptoms, Plin. III. chastisement, correction, Suet.

**admonitor**, ōris, m. [id.] he who reminds, a monitor, Cic.

**admonitrix**, icis, f. [id.] a female monitor, Pl.

**admonitum**, i, n. [id.] = admonitio, 2. v.: Cic.

**admonitus**, a, um, Part. [admonēo].

**admonitū**, ūs, m. [id.] used only in Abl.: a reminding, suggestion, etc. admonitu Allobrogum, Cic. acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, Ov.

**ad-mordēō**, mordi, rsum, 2. v. a. (admordui = mordi, Pl.), to bite or gnaw at: admorsio signata in stipe ciatrix, Virg. Fig.: to bleed or fleece (of money), Pl.

**admorsus**, a, um, Part. [admordeo].

**admōtio**, ōnis, f. [admoveo] a putting, an application, Cic.

**admōtus**, a, um, Part. [admoveo].

**admō-vēō**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. [rarely] n. (admoram, admorim, etc., for admoveram, admoverim, etc., Virg.: Ov.) to move to, to bring or conduct towards or to. With Acc either alone, or governed by some prep. or with Dat.: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic. scalas moenibus, Tac. Hannibalem admotum altaribus, led. or conducted to, Liv. Marcello ad munera publica admoto, being brought into office, Suet.: mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesaris, brought him into closer connection, Vell. II. to apply, to direct towards: aurem admovi, Ter. in marmoribus quibus Nicias manum admovisset, on which he had laboured, Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, to lay violent hands on: nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 2. Fig.: of mental objects mentem ad voces alicujus, to attend to, Cic. terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. III. Intransitive or reflexive: deos ipse admove re nocentibus manus, Liv. 2. In pass., especially part.: to be near to admota Nilo Africa, Juv.

**ad-mūgiō**, ii, 4. v. n. to low to or bellow after, Ov.

**ad-murmuratio**, ōnis, f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

**ad-murmūro**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to murmur at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmuravit, Cic. impers. admurmuratum est, id.

**ad-mūtīlo**, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. to crop or clip. Fig. to cheat, Pl.

**adnascor**, v. agnascor

**adnatū**, a, um, v. agnatū

**ad-nomen**, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnosco

**adn**, for other words in *adn* v. ann.

**ad-ōleō**, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. v. n. and a. [oleo, to smell]

I. Intrans. to smell: emit an odour unde hic unguentū adolevit? Pl. II. Trans. to cause to emit a smell, hence, to set fire to, burn: leves stipulae demitis adolentur aristas, Ov.

Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn. Junoni Argivae jussu adolemus honores, Virg.

2. In a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria domus, they light up the altars with offerings, Lucr.

3. Fig.: to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of: flammis adole Penates, Virg.

**ad-ōlescens**, (adulescens), entis, (gen. plur. adulescentium, once adulescentum, Pl.): Part. (adulesco) growing up, young: hominem adulescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. II. Subst. a young man or woman: properly from the age of 15 to 30: but

sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and praetors in the provinces were called adulescentes, Caes. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, id.

**ad-ōlescētia**, (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, f. [adulescens] the age of the adulescens (see above). II. Gen. youth: citius adulescentia senectus, quam pueritia adulescentia obrepit, Cic.

**ad-ōlescētūla**, (adul), ae, f. dim. [id.] a very young maiden, also endearingly of adults: salve ad-ōlescētūla, good morning, child, Pl.

**ad-ōlescētūlus**, (adul), i, m. dim. [id.] a very young man: Cicero calls himself adulescentulus at 27, and Sall. calls Caesar adulescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, a recruit, Cic.

**ad-ōlesco**, (adul), ēvi (very rare), Prisc.; adoleo, synonym for adulesco, O. v. ultum, 3. v. n. and a. to be growing, to grow up: spruce of men, animals, plants, and fig. of other things: quoniam liberi adoleverunt, Caes. ad ramos erant, Ov. adulta virgo, grown up, Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in facitūs domus ver adoleverit, till spring, about the summer, advanced: adulta aestate, sunset being far advanced, Sen. adultū, autumnus; adulta noct. Tac. II. Fig.: to increase: cupiditas aegendi adolevit, Cic.

**ad-ōlesco**, ēre, 3. v. n. [ad-oleo] to be burning or blazing, Partib. is adolevit ignibus at eo, Virg.

**ad-ōpērio**, ēriui, rtum, 4. v. a. to cover, cover up (usu in perf. part. pass.): capite adoperto, Liv. adopertis foribus, with closed doors, Suet.

**ad-ōpinor**, atus, 1. v. dep. to conjecture further, Lucr.

**ad-ōptāticus**, a, um, adj. [ad-ōptatus] adoptive, Pl.

**ad-ōptatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] (old form for adoptio) the adopting of a child, Sall.

**ad-ōptio**, ōnis, f. [prob. contr. from adoptatio] the taking of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, Dig.) properly of one still under paternal authority: v. arrogatio. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a fictitious sale (mancipatio); L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic. adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, Tac. v. ad-consultaris, by a consul, Quint. Fig., of plants: ingrafting, Plin.

**ad-ōptivus**, a, um, adj. [prob. orig. adoptivus from adopto, as comparativus, hortativus, praecogitativus] pertaining to adoption, adoptive: in laec

**adoptiva** venisti, Cic.: ad. nomen, a name received by adoption, Suet. Fig. of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, Ov.

**ad-opto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to choose, select: qui manifestorem me adoptavit bonis, qui has choseas meas guardian of his property, Pl.: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, staves after, Ov.: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique etas aetas, ita quicunque facetus adopta, call him father, brother, Hor.: ad. se alicui, to connect oneself with, enrol oneself with, qui se potentiae causae Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin.

**II.** Legal t. i., to adopt as a child or grandchild: hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, from the family of Paulus, Cic.: With in and acc.: in togum, Sall. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor and of the ingrafting of trees: venit iustio fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov.: A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipsa adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius, Cic.

**ador**, oris and oris, n. a kind of grain, spelt, Hor. [kym uncertain, but perh. of same root as do "to eat"]

**adorēus**, a, um, ~~or~~ [advor, pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt: lila, Virg. As Subst. **adorēa**, ae, f. a reward of valour, a donation after a victory, which, in early ages, use consisted of grain, hence Fig. glory, fame: pulcris fugatis ille dies Latino tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.]

**ad-ōrior**, ortus, 4 v. dep. (forms analogous to orōris, oritur, of the simple Verb, rarely occur), lit. to rise up at, hence, access: cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. **II.** to attack or assault (suddenly and unexpectedly) inermem tribunum gladius, Cic. **III.** to undertake, or engage in (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), to begin, majus adorta nites, Ov.

**ad-orno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish: maria classibus et praedibus, Cic. Absol. adorna, ut tibi divinum faciam, make ready, Pl.: **II.** to decorate or adorn: flammene inigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv.: Fig., bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin.

**ad-ōro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. In the ante-class. and later period, to speak to, or address. Also, in judicial lang., to accuse, xli. Tab. **II.** to entreat, esp. of a deity, to ask in prayer, to supplicate: quos adoret, ad quos precetur et supplicet, Liv. **III.** to worship, to adore: more emphatic than venerari. Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov.: coram ad., make before it a respectful

obedience, Suet.

**adorius**, a, um, Part. [adorior].  
**adp.** For words beginning thus, v. under app.

**adquiesco**, adquiro, adquisitio, v. l. acquiesco, etc.

**adr.** For all words in adr not found in their places look under arr.

**ad-rādo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or prune: adrasum quandam vacua tonsoris in umbra, close-shaven, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin.

**adrāsus**, a, um, Part. [adrado]

**adrectarius**, a, um, v. arrectarius.

**adrectus**, a, um, v. arrectus

**adsc.** v. under asc

**adse.** adsi adso v. under ass-

**adsp.** v. under asp.

**adst.** v. under ast

**adsu.** v. under assu.

**adt.** v. under att

**adulatio**, ōnis, f. [adulor] sawning, prop of dogs canum ad, Cic. Of doves billing, Plin. **II.** Fig.: abject flattery, adulation (most freq. sense of the word) classed with blanditia and assentatio (q. v.): Cic.

**adulātor**, ōris, m. [id.] an abject flatterer, Auct. Her.

**adulātōrius**, a, um, adj. flattering, adulatory: Cic.

**adulesc.** v. adolesce

**adūlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rare for adulor] to fawn like a dog: Lucr. Pass. nec adulari nos sinamus, to be fawned on, flattered, Cic.

**adūlor**, atus, i. v. dep. to fawn as a dog, Ov. **II.** Fig. to flatter or fawn upon, to cringe: constra with acc or dat.: Cic. praesentibus, to flatter people to their face, Liv. 2. **III.** of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυρεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt, prostrated themselves and did obeisance, Liv. [-ul-or is perh. cogn. with Gr. ἄλλω, to turn oneself, to wind.]

**adūlter**, eri, m. and adultera, ae, f. [perh. from ad, alter] an adulterer or adulteress, Cic. **II.** Poet. a paramour, gallant, Hor.

**adūlter**, era, erum, adj. adulterous, unchaste (chiefly in the Poets) crimes, Hor. Ov.

**adulterīnus**, a, um, adj. [adulter] adulterous, spurious: Plin. **II.** Gen. counterfeit, not genuine: signis adulterinis obsignate, with forged seals, Cic. claves, falsi keys, Sall.

**adulterium**, i, n. [adulter] adultery: Cic. **II.** adulteration: mekis, Plin.

**adulterō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to commit adultery; to defile. Absol. Cic.: with Acc., matronas, Suet. Also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, be unnaturally mated with, Hor. **II.** Fig.: to falsify, to corrupt: jus civile pecunia, Cic.: faciem (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

**adūlus**, a, um, Part. [adulesco] full grown, adult: adulta virgo, Cic.

**adūbrātim**, adv. [umbra] in sketch or outline, Lucr.

**adūbratio**, ōnis, f. [adumbro] a

drawing (cf. adumbro), Vitr. Fig.: a sketch, outline: conatus atque ad., the attempt and (imperfect) outline, Cic.

**adūbrātus**, a, um, Part. [adumbro] sketched, imperfect: adūbratam imaginem gloriae, imperfect representation of, Cic. **II.** counterfeited, false; id.

**ad-umbro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: vineas, Col.

**II.** to delineate imperfectly, in outline: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adūbrare didicit? Quint.

**III.** Fig.: to sketch in words, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: imitari atque adūbrare dicendo, to imitate and portray in words, Cic.

**IV.** to sketch out in thought, imagine: Cic. (dub.)

**adūncitas**, ātis, f. hookedness, curvature inwards: rostrum, Cic.

**ad-ūncus**, a, um, adj. bent inwards, hooked: Cic. Poet.: praepes adunca Jovis, the hooked bird of Jove, the eagle, Ov.: naso suspendere aduncum, to turn up one's nose at, scorn, Hor.

**ad-urgēo**, ēre, 2 v. a. to press to or against, Cels. Poet.: remis adurgens, pursuing closely, Hor.

**ad-ūro**, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to scorch, burn on the surface: capillum candente carbone ad., to singe it, Cic.: panis adustus, burnt, Hor. loca desertia et sole adusta, scorched, Plin. In med. sense, to cauterize, Cels. Also of the action of cold: ne frigus adurat, should nip them, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to inflame (of love), Hor.

**ad-ūsq̄ue**, prep. with Acc. for usque ad, to, as far as: adusque columnas, Virg.

**adūstio**, ōnis, f. [aduro], a burning, a burn, Plin.

**adustus**, a, um, Part. [aduro]: adustioris coloris, more sun-burnt, tanned, Liv. **II.** Subst. adusta, ōrum, n. ~~plu~~, burns upon the flesh, Cels.

**advectionis** (not -tius), a, um, adj. [advectus], imported, foreign: vinum, Sall.

**advectio**, ōnis, f. [advcho], the conveyance of goods, transport, Plin.

**advecto**, are, i. v. freq. [id.], to carry or convey often: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

**advector**, ōris, m. [id.] one who conveys, a carrier, Pl. (dub.)

**advectus**, a, um, Part. [advcho].

**advectus**, ūs, m = advectio, a bringing or conveying, Tac.

**ad-vēho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (advexti = advexisti, Pl.: advexe = advexisse, id.) to carry to, conduct, bring: and pass. to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc.: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic.: citato equo advectus, riding full gallop, Liv. With Acc. pers.: advahitur Teucros, sails to the Trojans (Troy), Virg.

**ad-vēlo**, are, i. v. a. to veil. Poet. to wreath or crown: tempora lauro, Virg.

**advēna**, ae, c. [advenio] a *foreigner, stranger*; and *adv. strange, foreign, alien* (opp. to *indigena*): Cic.: *volucres, migratory*, Varr.: *Tibris, foreign, as flowing from Etruria*, Ov. Poet. *amor adv., love for a foreign maiden*, id.

**advēnio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. to come to, arrive at, with *adv, in, or acc.* ad forum, Pl.: in provinciam, Cic.: Tyrium urbem, Virg. Of things: *advēnere literae, letters arrived*, Suet.: *mare advēnens, the flowing tide*, Plin.: *ubi dies advēnit, when the day appeared, dawned*, Sall. II. to fall to, come into one's possession: full by ad, Liv.

**advēnticius**, a, um, *adv* [advenio] coming from abroad, extraneous: a *copiae, foreign*, Cic.: a *pecunia, coming from extraneous sources, a wind-fall, id.* in same sense, fructus, Liv.

II. pertaining to arrival: *cena, a banquet given on a person's arrival*, Suet.

**advēto**, avi, atum, 1. v. *freg* [id.] to come nearer and nearer, be on the point of arriving: *advētare ac prope adesse, to be approaching and all but there*, Cic.: *with Dat. advētantē fatali urbi clādē, being imminent*, Liv.

**advētor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who arrives, a guest, Pl.: also, a customer, id.

**advēntus**, ūs, (gen. i, Ter.) m. [id.] approach, arrival: *ad urbem*, Cic.: *in urbes*, id. *F. g.*, malorum, Cic.

**advērsāria**, ōrum, n. *plu* [sc scripta] a *note-book, journal, memorandum*, etc., scribere, to make entries in a note-book, Cic.

**advērsārius**, a, um, *adv* [adversus] turned towards, opposite, or opposed to: Cic.: *advērsaria* (sc. *argumenta*) *evertere, to refute the arguments of an opponent*, id. As *subst* an antagonist, competitor, opponent, Cic.: *Fem. advērsaria*, id.

**advērsātrix**, icis, f. [adversus] a female antagonist, Pl.

**advērsātus**, a, um, *Part* [adversor] **advērsio**, ōnis, f. [adverto] a turning or directing towards, Cic.

**advērsitas**, ūtis, f. [adversus] contrary, antipathy, Plin.

**advēro** (advors), avi, 1. v. *freg* [adverto] to attend much, or assiduously: Pl.

**advēsor** (advors), atus, 1. v. *dep* [adversor] to be opposed to, to resist *absol.* or with *Dat.*: Cic.: *In Tac.* with *Acc.*

**adversus** (advorsus), a, um, *Part* [adverto] *Adv.*, turned towards, in front of, opposite: *antipodes advēstigis stant contra nostra vestigia*, Cic.: *in adv.* *os vulnerari, to be wounded full in the face*, Caes.: *vulnus adv.*, a wound in front, Cic.: *adv. itineribus, by marches against or towards the enemy*, Tac.: *adv. fulgure pavefactus est Nero, by a flash of lightning in his face*, Suet.: *flumine adverso or in adversum flumen, against the stream*,

Virg.: *Caes.* so, *adverso colle, up the hill*, id.: *adversissimū venti, most adverse winds*, id. *Adverbially*, *ex adverso, opposite to, over against, ex tōo* *ex tōo*, Virg.: *with Dat.*: *portus ex adverso urbi positus*, Liv.: *With Gen.*: *Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae, opposite the coast of, Plin.* *In adversum, to the opposite side, against* in *adv.* *Romani subiere*, Liv. II. in hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable, opp. to *secundus*: *mentes multi adv.*, Cic. *Adversae res, misfortune, calamity*, *valetudo adv.*, ill health, sickness, Liv. *adv. proelium, an unsuccessful engagement, defeat*, id. *Caes.*: *adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute*, Tac. *adv. subsilia, the opposition suits*, Quint.

III. *Neut.* of *adv.* used *subst* esp. in *part Gen* and *plur.*, *misfortune, adversity*, *adversū, no calamity, no adversity* (=res adversae) *magnus proventus*, Plin.

**adversus** (advorsus) or **adversum** (*like rursus* and *rursus*, *prois* and *prosum*, *quorsus* and *quorsum*), *adv* and *prep*. A. *adv.* *opposit* to, to meet, in friendly or hostile sense: *nemo adversusibat, came out against them*, Liv.: *with dat.*: *eo adversum hūo, to meet my master*, Pl. B. *prep* with *Acc.*: I. Of place, lit. *towards*, *opposite to, facing, towards*: *adv. speculum, in front of a mirror*, Sulpio in Gell. *Cels.*: *impetum adversus montem faciunt, towards or up the mountain*, Caes. II. Of feeling or relation, *towards*, *against*: *quoniam modo me gerentem adv. Caesarem, towards Caesar*, Cic.: *remedia propria adv. quādam venena, against*, Cels.: *adversum divitiarum animum invidiamque probat, proof against the influence of riches*, Sall. *adv. ea consul respondit, in reply*, Pl. *adversum legem, contrary to*, Pl.

III. *in comparison with* in regard to *adv.* *veterem imperatorem comparatur, he will be compared with*, Liv. N B.—*Adversus* is sometimes put after the word which it governs: *hunc adv.*, Nep.: *quos adv. iud.*, Sall.

**adverto** (advorto), n. *sum.*: 1. v. a. to turn or direct towards: *With in, Acc.* or *Dat.*: *illa sese huc advortat, in hanc nostram plateam, had just turned down into our street*, Ter. A *bsol.*, *quum laevam manum advortit, had turned his left hand towards them*, Cic.: *malis numen, to direct (divine) influence towards the evil*, Virg.: *adverti with Acc.*, *post for verti ad scythias advertitur oras*, Ov. Esp. *nautica l.t.*: *classen in portum, Liv.* *terrae proras*, Virg. A *bsol.* *proflugi advertere coloni, landed*, Sil.

II. *Animum, animos* (rarely, *mentem*) with *ad* or *Dat.*, *to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to observe*: *animos ad religionem, Lucr.* *animos monitis*, Ov. *With ne*: *advertent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, to be on their guard lest*, Liv. *§ freg.* = *animadvertere, to perceive, re-*

*mark*: and *constr.* with *acc.*: *hoc animum advorto*, Pl. *Caes.* and with other words besides *not.* *pronus*: *animum advorti columellam, I marked a small column*, Cic.: *Sall.* *With acc.* and *adv.*: *animum advertit magnas res, copias postulat instructas*, Caes. *With dep. clause*: *quam nullarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit*, Liv. Sometimes *advertere* alone is used in this sense: *paucis, adverte, docebo, attend*, Virg. *And pass.* *impers.*: *nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, it was observed*, Cic. (dub.). Tac. *Rarely, adverte animo animis adverte vestris*, Virg. III. *to turn towards, esp. the attention of another*: *advertit ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv.* *recentia veteraque odia advertit, turned them on himself*, Tac. *non docet admonito, sed advertit, attracts attention*, Sen. IV. *advertere in aliquem* (*post-class.*) = *the more usual animadvertere to punish*: in P. Marcium consules *advortere*, Tac.

**advēspērascit**, āvit, 3. v. *impers.* and *impers.* evening approaches, cum jam advēspērascent, Cic.

**advēvigilo**, āvi, 1. v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over, with *ad* or *Dat.*: *ad custodiam nemus*, Cic.: *parvo nepoti Tib.*

II. *F. g.* take care, to be vigilant: *absol.*, Ter. Q. Cic.

**advocatio**, ōnis, f. [advoco] a *summoning, hence legal assistance*, tu mi re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocacionibus, in undertaking briefs, Cic. *hucus.* II. *Concrete, the counsel themselves, the bar* = *advocatus* q. v. *ingens adv.*, a large train of supporters, Liv. Cic. III. *the title allowed for procuring legal assistance*, ut *hinas advocaciones postulat, to ask double time*, Cic. *Hence,*

IV. *any kind of delay or adjournment*, Sen.

**advocatus**, *Part* [advoco]

**advocatus**, i, m. *orig.* one who was called in to give another his aid in any business, e. g. as a witness, Varr. *Hence* in gen. an assistant, friend, so in *fugam conferunt illa amio advocatone eius*, Cic. II. *Legal t. t.* an assistant in a cause (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading like the *patronus* or *orator*) quoniam unquam in advocati loco viderat? Cic. III. In post-Aug. period = *patronus, orator, etc.*, who conducted a case for any one, an *advocate, attorney*: Quint., Tac. (*Hence* Fr. *avocat, avocal*.)

**advōco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call or summon (*absol.*, with *adv, in, or Dat.*) *contionem*, Cic.: *aliquem ad obsequendum, id.* *viros in consilium, id.* *advocari gaudis, to be invited to enjoyments*, Hor. F. g. *animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we call the mind or thoughts home*, Cic. II. *Legal t. t.* to call in as supporter or legal adviser: *viros bonos complures advocat, Cic.* *Hence*

gen., to call to one's aid: omnia arma advocat, Virg.

**advolatus**, ūs, m [advolo] *a flying to* only in Abl., Att in Cic.

**advolo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to fly to or towards*, with *ad*, in, *Dat* or *Acc*. lit. of birds, etc. *Advoloans* ad eas aves, Cic. *II*. Transf. of other things: *to hasten to or towards*, *to fly to*: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl. in Formianum, *fly with all speed to*, Cic. *Freq* of hostile operations, *to rush out upon*: repente ad pabulatores advolaverunt, Caes.

**advolvere**, vi, vólutum, 3 v. a. *to roll to or towards*: robora feci, Virg. *Freq* of supplicants, *to throw oneself at the feet of*, *to prostrate oneself in an abject manner*, usu with *Dat*. omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. With *Acc*: cum Tiberi genua advolveretur, Tac.

**advorsum**, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. advorsum, etc.

**adytum**, i, n [adver] *not to be entered*, the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary where oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter: written as Greek by Cass., in oculis ac remissis templi, quae Graeci adyta appellant, Caes. Virg. *2*, applied to an grave of tomb, Virg. *II*. Fig. *to fly to* tanquam cordis, the innermost recess, Lucr.

**aedes**, vol. v. depol.

**aedes** and **aedis** (the older form) is, *f* a building. *1*. In sing. a chapel, a temple (prop. a simpler edifice than templum): aedem Jovis, Ovid. *2*, in haec ego ludo, quae nec in arce sunt, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, (where poems were publicly recited), Hor. In plur. aedis sacrae, Cic. *II*, a dwelling for men, usu only in plu as a collection of several apartments. Cic. aedes liberae, rent-free, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, a room in aedem omnis domi per aedes, Pl. In sing. (rare and ante-class.) aedis nobis aed est, id. For familia: ego suffragium habeo totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (family), id. of a bee-hive, Virg. (servus) ad aedibus, a castellum, Inscr. aurata, a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, etc. should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, etc. when it signifies private houses but this rule is not always observed in later Latin [Prop. a hearth, place of a fire, cogn. with Gr. αἶθρα, v. aestas, aestus].

**aedicula**, ae, *f*. dim. *1*. a small temple, a chapel, Cic. *2*. a niche or shrine for the image of a god, Petr.

*3*. on tombstones, the recess for the urn, Inscr. *II*. a small house (usu. plur.). M. Manlius pauper fuit habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. In sing. or small room, a closet, Pl.

(Compare aedes, II.)

**aedificatio**, ōnis, *f*. [aedifico] *a building or house-making*: immensa et intolerabilis aed, Cic. *2*. a building, a structure: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id.

**aedificatiuncula**, ae, *f*. dim. a little building, Cic.

**aedificator**, ōris, m [aedifico] *a builder, architect*: esp. Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. *II*. Adj. *fond of building*: nemo illo minus fuit aedificator, Nep. Col.

**aedificium**, i, n [aedifico] *a building of any kind* (while aedes designates only a dwelling). aedes aedificaque, Liv. Caes.

**aedifico**, avi, atum, i. v. a [aedes, facio] *lit* to erect a building, to build. Absol. securatus ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed, to build dwelling-houses, Caes. Offener with object, domum, urbem, Cic. *II*. Gen. to build up, make, frame, constitute: navem, Cic. hortos, id. equum, Virg. (of the wooden horse) munum, Cic. rempublicam, id. (Hence Fr. édifier.)

**aedificius**, (not -tius), a, um, *adj* *aedilis* pertaining to an aedile: aedificae dictiones, Pl. aedilicio munere funari, Cic. largito, Liv. vectigal aedilicorum, se munus, paid to the aediles for public exhibitions, Cic. Aedilicius, i, m se vir, one who has been an aedile, id.

**aedilis**, is, m (Abl. usu aedile, but aedili, Tac.) *aediles*, an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings, of aqueducts, roads, and sewers, of the distribution of corn, of the public lands, of markets, weights, and measures of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances, and who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita. They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules, the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the sella curulis and toga praetexta.

*II*. As adject. (not class.) aediles ludi, aedile games, Pl. [Orig. ad] from aedis, like civis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, etc.]

**aedilitas**, atus, *f*. [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: petere, Cic. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, id.

**aedilitius**, a, um, v. aedilicus

**aedis**, v. aedes

**aeditimus** or **aeditūmus** (earlier form for aeditus), i, m the keeper of a temple, Varr.

**aeditūens**, entis, m = aedituus, a keeper of a temple, Lucr.

**aedituus**, i, m a keeper of a temple, sacristan: quales aedituus habebat virtus, what panegyrist (from the aeditui exhibiting the temples), Hor. (From aedis and tu, root of tueri.)

**aedon**, ōnis, *f*. = ἀἶδων; the night-vingale: Sen.

**aeger**, gra, grum, *adj*. sick, indisposed, diseased. *1*. Of the body: with Abl. of cause or of part affected. homi-

nes aegri morbo gravi, Cic. aeger pedibus, Sall.: also in agreement with the part affected, stomachus, Hor.: aegra valetudo, Cic. Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. Of plants: seges agra, Virg. *II*. Of the mind, when disordered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, Liv.

*1*. With Abl. animus aeger: avaritia, corrupted, Sall. *2*. With Gen. animi, Liv. *3*. With ab: aeger ab animo, Pl. *III*. Of other things, suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful: maximè aegra et prope depopata republicae pars, Cic. dolores aegri, Lucr. amor, Virg.: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, with envious eyes, Tac. Neut. as subst.: plus aegri, more pain, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**aegis**, Idis, *f*. = αἰγίς, ἰδὸς, the Aegis, *1*. the aegis of Jupiter, Virg. *2*. the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, id. *II*. Fig. a shield, defence, Ov. *III*. In the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin.

**aegrè**, adv [aeger] *uncomfortably, reluctantly, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.* aegrè ferre, to take anything amiss or ill, be displeased, Cic. Comp. aegrus, Liv. *II*. with difficulty, scarcely = vix (μάλα): aegerrime conficere, Caes.: Cic.

**aegrè**, ère, 2 v. n. [id.] to be sick, Lucr.

**aegrescere**, ère, 3. verb. incept., to become sick, fall ill: morbis aegrescimus idem, Lucr. *II*. Fig.: to grow worse: violentia aegrescit medendo, is aggravated, Virg. *2*. to be troubled, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.

**aegrimonia**, ae, *f*. [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble of mind, Cic.

**aegrîtudo**, itus, *f*. [id.] indisposition, sickness, trouble (both of mind and body). Of the body (= aegrotatio) Tac. Plin. *II*. Of mind: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrîtudo in animo, Cic.

**aegror**, ōnis, m [id.] sickness, Lucr. **aegrotatio**, ōnis, *f*. [aegrot] sickness, disease: prop. of the body. Cic. v. aegrîtudo, fin.

*II*. Fig.: also of the mind: nomen insaniae signum mentis aegrotationem, id.: aegrotationes animi, diseases of the mind, id.

**aegrôto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [aegrotus] to be sick. Of the body: diu aegrotavit, Cic. Of plants. Plin. *II*. Of the mind: aegrotare vitio animi, Hor. Cic. *III*. Of other things: to languish, droop, fall off: artes, Pl.

**aegrôtus**, a, um, *adj*. [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: usu as subst., a sick man, patient: aegrotò dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, so long as the patient still lives, Cic. As *adj*, corpus, Hor. *II*. Fig. of the mind, etc.: animus, Att.: hoc remedium est aegrotae republicae, Cic.

**aelinus**, i, m = αἰλινος, a song of lament, a dirge, Ov.

**aemula**, v. aemulus.

**aemulatio**, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] *a striving to do like or better than another, emulation* (in both good and bad sense). In good sense: laudis, Nep. gloriae, Tac.: naturae (in painting), Plin. II. In a bad sense: *jealousy, envy, rivalry*: aem vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic.

**aemulātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an emulator, imitator*, Cic.

**aemulātus**, ūs, *m.* = aemulatio, *emulation, rivalry*, Tac.

**aemulor**, atus, *i. v. dep.* [aemulus] *to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate*: also, *to equal*. I. In good sense, *to emulate, rival*: usu. with Acc., though not in Cic.: Pindarus aemulari, Hor.: severitatem alieuius, Tac.: Liv. Rarely with Dat., veteribus aem., Quint.: and *absol.*, pueri in scholis aemulantur, *vie with each other*, id. II. In bad sense: *to be envious or jealous of*: usu. with Dat.: iis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic.: with cum: ne necum aemuletur, Liv.

**aemulus**, a, um, *adj.* *striving after, emulous*: with Dat. or Gen. I. In good sense: summis oratoribus, Tac.: laudum, Cic. II. In bad sense: *envious, jealous*: Triton, *jealous*, Virg. As *subs.*: aemulus, *a, m. a rival*, Cic.: aemula, *ae, f. a female rival*: mihi es aemula, you are my rival, Pl.: Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall.

III. Of things: *competing with, rivaling, comparable to*: with Dat.: tibia tubae aem., Hor. (By vowel-extension from im-, root of imitor, imago.)

**aenēātor**, ōris, in Fest. **aenator**, *m.* [aen(e)us] *a trumpeter*: Suet. **aen(e)us** or **ahēneus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze*: signum ullum aeneum, Cic.: aeneus ut stes, *i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee*, Hor. III. *of a bronze colour*: barba, Suet. III. *solid or hard as metal*: murus aeneus, a wall of brass, Hor.: proles, the *brazen age*, Ov. [For ahen-neus; cf. Umbr ahen-nes. The h represents orig. y, v. aes. S is lost before n as in cena, pono; and there is compensative lengthening of the e.]

**aenigma**, ātis, *n.* = αἰνίγμα, *an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure*: allegoria quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint.: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic.

**aenīpes** or **ahēnīpes**, ēdis, *adj.* [aeneus pes] *brazen-footed*: boves, Ov. **aēnus** (trisyll.) or **ahēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze* (only poet. for ahen-neus): signa, the *brazen images of the gods*, Lucr.: lux, the *sheen of brazen armour*, Virg. Hence aēnum (sc. vas), a *brazen vessel, caldron*, Virg. II. *Fig. firm, unyielding* (cf. adamantinus), as we say 'iron': manus, Hor.: corda, Stat.

**aequābilis**, e, *adj.* [aequo] *uniform, equable, steady*: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, uniform, Cic.: fluvijs,

which always has the same current, equable, id.: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, consistent in all the duties of life, Tac. II. In moral sense, *equitable, just*: absol. or with in and Acc.: praedae partito, Cic.: status reipublicae in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, fair to all ranks, id.

**aequābilitas**, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis] *equality, uniformity*: motus, Cic.: aequabilitas in omni vita, evenness of temper, id.: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis equality of station, uniformity, id. elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, even flow of style, id. II. *equity, impartiality*: in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id.

**aequābiliter**, adv. [id.] *uniformly, equally, fairly*: aequabiliter praedam dissipare, Cic. Comp. aequabilis, Sall.

**aequaevus**, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, aevum] *of equal age*: amicus, Virg.

**aequalis**, e, *adj.* [aequus] *of place even, equal, level, smooth*, in a physical sense (rare): terra aequalis, Ov. Sall. Hence equal, like: with Dat. or as Subst. with Gen.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic.: Creticus et ejus aequalis Pacon, its equivalent, id.

II. Of age: of persons: (a) *of the same age*: P. Orbius, meus fore aequalis, Cic. (b) *in gen. contemporary*: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. (c) *in the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus, comrade*: O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut valeas? Pl. II. Of things: coeval, coexistent: Dentarii benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, Cic. III. Hence uniform, equable (like aequabilis) nil aequale homini fuit illi, no consistency, Hor.: aequali tu frota scindere, even, steady, Ov. (Hence F. *aequal*, Ital. *eguale, uguale*.)

**aequalitas**, ātis, *f.* [aequalis] *Of place (rare) evenness, smoothness, maris*, Sen. Fig. *equality, uniformity*: similitudo aequalitatisque verlorum, Cic. Of equality in age, Cic. Of political equality, Tac.

**aequaliter**, adv. [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably*: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, with a uniform slope, Cic.: frumentum aequaliter distribue, equally, fairly, Cic. Comp. aequalis, Tac.

**aequānimitas**, ātis, *f.* (rare for aequus animus) *evenness of mind, impartiality*: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. 2. *patience, calmness*, Plin.

**aequātio**, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] *an equalizing, equal distribution*: Cic.: Liv.

**aequātus**, a, um, *Part.* [aequo]

**aequē**, adv. *equally, just as*: duae trabes aequae longae, Caes.: usually with atque, ac: nisi haberes qui illis aequae ac tu ipse gauderes, as much as you do yourself, Cic.: with ac si of a supposed case, id. With et, nisi aequae amicos,

et nosmetipsos. With quam: nihil aequae eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. With ut (rare): nihil aequae ut brevitatis placet, Plin. With cum: novi aequae omnia tecum, Ter. With abl.: nullus est hoc metuculosus aequae, so timid as this man, Pl.: sometimes aequae doubled = aequae ac: aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. II. *justly, equitably*: mihi id aequae factum arbitror, Pl.

**aequī-libritas**, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from adj. aequilibris, evenly balanced), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature*.

**aequī-librium**, ī, *n.* [aequus, libra] *an even-balance, a level, or horizontal position, equilibrium*, Sen.

**aequī-noctialis**, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium] *pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial*: circulus in caelo (the equator), Varr.

**aequī-noctium**, ī, *n.* [aequus, nox], lit. *equal night time, the equinox*: vernum, autumnale, Liv. Cic.

**aequī-pāribilis**, e, *adj.* [aequipari] *admitting of comparison, comparable*, Pl.

**aequī-pāro**, avi, atum, *i. v. a* [aequus, paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken*: With ad or Dat.: suas virtutes ad me, Pl.: Jovis Solisque aequi parari dictatorem, Liv. II. *v. n. to equal, come up to*: with Dat., but more frequently with Acc.: ut nemo sociorum me aequipare posset, Liv.

**aequitas**, ātis, *f.* [aequus] *evenness, likeness (of size or shape), conformity, symmetry*: portorium aequitate turbata, Sen. II. Fig.: just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy, etc. pro aequitate contra jus dicere, on the side of equity as opposed to law, Cic. III. *moderation or calmness of mind, equanimity*: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, the even temper of your mind, Cic.

**aequo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a* [aequus] *to make level, in the physical sense: aequata agri planities*, Cic. Fig., *soleo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be levelled with the ground, abolished*, Liv. II. *to make equal*: with cum, Dat. or absol.: opes, cum potentissimis aequari. Caes.: aequato omnium periculo, id. Poet.: ibant aequati numero, divided into equal parts, Virg.: foedera regum vel Gabis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, made on equal terms, Hor. III. *to compare, place one thing on an equality with another*: in Cic. with cum; later with Dat.: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferre posse, Cic.: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. IV. Milit. *t. t.*, *acquire front, to form a front equal to that of the enemy*, Liv. V. Polit. *t. t.*, *acquire sortes, to equalize the lots, i. e. to shake them in the stibula so that they might be fairly drawn*, Cla

**VI.** *v. n* or *a.*, to equal, come up to: With *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fore aequant, id.: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, would have rivalled them, Liv. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, like the wind in swiftness, Virg.

**aequor**, *ōris*, *n* [aequus] **2** flat, level surface: of a mirror, Lucr.: in camporum patet aequoribus habitantibus, in expanses of extended plains, Cic. (rare in prose), and without campus. Daren arienus agit aequore toto, Virg. **II.** With *gen.* of mate. postus, etc., the expanse of the sea: vastum maris aequor arandum, id. Much more freq. alone, both *sing.* and *pl.*, the sea (poet.) Virg. Hor. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

**aequorēns**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [a quor] of or pertaining to the sea: rex, Neptune, Ov.: Britannia, the Britons surrounded by the sea, id.: genus, fish, Virg.

**aequus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (old form **aeus**, Lucr.) [Ety. uncertain] Of place level, flat: aequus et planus locus, Cic.

**2.** In the hist., *neut.* aequum as subst., a level, a plain, in any case except *Nom.* facilius in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.: absol., aequo, on level ground, Tac.

**II.** Fig.: **1.** *Fig.* favourable, convenient. **2.** Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, advantageous, Caes. **2.** Of time: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. **3.** In *gen.* of persons or things: favourable, friendly, etc. Absol.: consequens ut eos ipso, quos contra statuit, aequos placatosque dimittas, favourably disposed, Cic. With *Dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas inqua fuit, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quantum, id. iniquum esse in Naevium: Cic. Poet., with *in* and *Abstr.* victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, kind, Tib. Hence, **4.** subst., friends: in plur. only et aequi et iniqui, both friends and foes, Cic.

**III.** equal, like: aequam partem tu tibi sumptibus ac populo Romano miseris, the half, etc. Of a drawn battle: aequa manus discedere, Sall. **A** dverbially **1.** ex aequo, in like manner, on even terms: disceptatio ex aequo, Liv.: adversarium rerum ex aequo socii, sharing equally in, Tac. **2.** in aequo esse or stare, to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with, Sen.: in aequo ponere, to put upon a level, to compare, Liv.

**IV.** fair, impartial, equitable, reasonable. **1.** of persons absol. or with *Dat.*: praeior aequos et sapientis, Cic. praebere se aequum alicui, id. **2.** of things: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, in a fair field, Caes. **As** neut. subst.: fairness, equity, justice, right: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. Often with comp.: in iuriis gravior, aequo habere, to feel too deeply, Sall. **P**hr.: aequum est, it is

reasonable, fit, etc. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. With *Abstr.* like dignus (ante-class.): plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, would have been becoming in me and him, Pl. Aequum as subst. very freq. with *bonum*; what is right and just: ex aequo et bono, non ex calido veritate iure rem iudicari oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, id. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, more in conformity with justice and equity (legal term), id. **V.** In agreement with *animus* or *mens*: calm, composed, resigned: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, id. Esp. in the *Abstr.* adverbially: aequo (aequore, aequissimo) animo, contentedly, with resignation. **d**-trimentum aequore animi ferendum docet, with greater resignation, Caes. Hence, *arqui* bonique facere aliquid, to put up with, acquiesce in, etc., Cic.

**aër**, *aëris*, *m.* (*gen.* Gr. *aëros* *Acc.* aerem and *Gr.* aera *Plur.* *Nom.* and *Acc.* aera, later *neut.* aera, *Dat.* aëribus, Lucr.) = *āp*, the air, prop. the lower atmosphere, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air. proximus est aer illi (aetheri) levitate loquor, Ov. **II.** Poet. aer summus arboris, the airy summit, i. e. the air at the top of the tree, Virg.: Venus obscuro gradientes aere sepsit, dense, opaque atmosphere, id.

**aerāria**, *ae*, *f.* [prop. *fem.* *adj.* *sc.* fodinae officina], *a* mine, Caes. (dub.). **Varr.**

**aerarium**, *i*, *n.* [*neut.* of *adj.* *aerarius*] a treasury, esp. the treasury of the Roman people in the temple of Saturnus: referre pecuniam in aerarium, to pay into the treasury, Cic. also of the money itself, aerarium sacrum, a reserved fund, to be touched only in case of need. Liv.: Cic. Aerarium militare, the military chest, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. Under the empire, the aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (emperor's treasury): v. Smith's Ant. II. See also fiscus.

**aerārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aes] pertaining to copper, bronze, etc.: Caes. I. G. 3, 21 (unless aerariae here be a subst.), faber aerarius, a bracer or copper-smith, Plin. **2.** pertaining to money: propter aerariam rationem, the standard of the coinage, Cic.: tribuus aerarius, who superintended the disbursements of the treasury, Varr. **II.** *Abstr.* as subst.: **1.** *sc.* faber, a copper-smith, bracer, Plin. **2.** *sc.* civis, an aerarian: i. e. a citizen of the lowest class: v. Smith's Ant. s.v.: referre aliquem in aerarios, to degrade to the rank of an aerarian, Cic.

**aerātus**, *a*, *um* [aes] furnished or covered with copper, or bronze: lecti,

couches with brazen feet, Cic.: naves, brazen-beaked, Hor.: Ov. Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Virg.

**aerūs** (trisy.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aes] made of bronze, copper, etc.: cornua, Virg. **2.** furnished or covered with bronze, copper, etc.: puppis (=aerata pteced art.), Virg. Subst.: aerus, *i*, *m.* *sc.* nummus, a copper coin: Varr. Aerum, *i*, *n.*, a copper colour, Plin.

**aërūs**, *a*, *um*, *v.* aerius. **aëriifer** (trisy.), *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [aëri, fero] bearing brazen cymbals (of the attendants of Bacchus), Ov.

**aëri-pes**, *ēdis*, *adj.* [aes, pes] brazen-footed: Ov.: Virg.

**aëri-sonus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aes, sono] resounding with bronze: aeris, in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields, Sil.

**aërius** (quadrisy.), more rar **aërūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *aërius*: pertaining to the air, airy, aerial: volucres, air-scudding, Lucr.: aerias vias carpere, to take their airy way, Ov. aerias domos, the heavens, Hor.: aerium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), sky-dropt, Virg. **2.** rising aloft in the air, soaring: Alpes, id.: quercus, id.

**aeriginosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* full of copper rust, rusty: Sen.

**aerigo**, *inis*, *f.* [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum, rust of copper, Cic. **2.** the verdigris prepared from the same, Plin.

**3.** Poet. money (dross): veterem cum tota aerugine follem, the old bag with all its dross, Juv. **II.** Fig. of passions which corrode the mind: envy, ill-will: haec est aerugo mera, sheer malice or spite, Hor. **2.** avarice: animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuunt, the cankerous care for pelf, Hor.

**aerumna**, *ae*, *f.* toil, both bodily and mental, hardship, distress, affliction: maeror est aegritudo febilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa (suffering attended with trial and hardships), dolor aegritudo cruciatis, Cic.: collecta vicia multis aerumnis, with much hardship, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**aerumnābilis**, *e*, *adj.* full of trouble, calamitous, Lucr.

**aerumnosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* full of trouble, suffering, afflicted, Cic.

**aes**, *aëris*, *n* copper ore: aes Cyprium, whence, cuprum, copper: scoria aëris, copper-dross or scoria, Plin. **2.** a composition of copper and tin, i. e. bronze, in aes incidere, to engrave on bronze (tablets), Cic. (Not brass, which is a combination of copper and zinc, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to be free from zinc: v. Smith's Ant. s.v.) **II.** Met. anything made of copper or bronze, (as statues, weapons, armour, tables, money, etc.): aere clere viros, to rouse them with the trumpet, Virg.: acuta aera, shrill cymbals, Hor. **III.** money, since the first



Rom. coins were made of copper: *aes circumforaneum*, borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum, Cic. Hence the phrases, 1. *aes alienum*, lit., the money of another, hence, a debt; *habere aes alienum*, to be in debt, Cic.: *suscipere*, to take upon oneself (liabilities of others), id.: in *aes alienum* incidere, to get or fall into debt, id.: in *aes alieno* esse, to be in debt, id. 2. in *aes meo* est, fig., he is included among my effects (credits or assets), i.e., he is my supporter, or adherent, id. 3. *alicujus aëris* esse, to be of some value, Gell. 4. in *aes* suo censi, to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth, Sen. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi v. mancipium. IV. Sometimes = a, the standard unit of the coinage (cf. *as*), hence *aes grave*, the old heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted, viz. a pound to the *As*). *denis milibus aëris* *gravis* reos condemnavit, standard pounds, Liv. So *aes* alone in *Gen* sing for *assium*: *aëris* *millies*, 100 millions of asses, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an *as* (*quadrans*, *triens*, etc.) nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum *aere* (i.e. *quadrante*) *lavantur*, (the price at the public baths was a *quadrans*), Juv. V. *wages*, pay. 1. a soldier's pay = *stipendium* negabant danda esse *aere* *militibus*, Liv.: *aere* *dirutus* miles, a soldier who has forfeited his pay, Cic. Hence in plur. like *stipendia* for military service, id. 2. reward, payment, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad *aes* exit, that aims at reward, Sen.

VI. in plur. *aera*, counters, the items of a calculation, Cic in Non. [*aes* = *aëres*: v. *aeneus*. The *h* represents original *y*: cf. *Skr* *ayas*, iron. The following are cognate; Goth. *aiz*, O. H. G. *ēr*, N. H. G. *er-z*, A.-S. *ēr*, Eng. *ore*.]

**aesculētum** (*esc*), i, n. [*aesculus*] a forest of oaks, Hor.

**aescilēns** (*esc*), a, um, adj. [*id*] made of oak, Ov.

**aesculus**, i, f. the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg. Hor.

**aestas**, *ātis*, f. the hot season: summer: Cic.: Virg.: *aestate* *incenta*, at the beginning of summer, id.: *novā*, in spring time, Virg.: *summā*, in the height of summer, Cic.: *exactā*, at the end of summer, Sall.: per *aestatem* *liquidam*, through the calm summer air, Virg. II. Met. a year (chiefly as the season of a campaign): *duabus aestatibus gesta*, Tac. [For *aed-tas*: cogn. with Gr. *aîs*-w, v. *aedes*, and cf. *aestus*.]

**aestifer**, *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. [*aestus* fero] bringing or producing heat: ignis, Virg. 2. sultry, hot: Libyū *arva*, Lucan.

**aestimābilis**, e, adj. [*aestimo*] valuable, estimable, Cic.

**aestimatio**, *ōnis*, f. [*id*] the money-valuation of a thing, the setting a value upon: potestas omnis *aestimationis* habendae censori permittitur, Cic.: *aestimatio* *frumenti*, the valuation of corn to be furnished, id.: *aequa facta*, *aestimatione*, at a fair valuation, Caes.: *aestimatio* *poenae*, the assessment of a fine, Cic.: *aestimatio* *litium*, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: *aestimatio* *possessionum et rerum*, an appraisal of estates and personal property, without allowance for depreciation, Caes. Hence, in *aestimationem* accipere, to accept an estate (in discharge of debt) at such a valuation: a Marco Laberio C. Albinus praedia in *aestimationem* accepit, Cic. And Met. *aestimationes* = praedia, estates received on such terms: quando *aestimationes* tuas vendere non potes, depreciated property, id. Ironically: *aestimationem* accipere, to have got a bad bargain, id. II. In gen. a valuation: semper *aestimationem* *arbitriumque* ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. III. Poet. the worth of a thing, Cat.

**aestimātor**, *ōris*, m. [*id*] a valuer, appraiser: *frumenti* Cic. 2. Fig. an estimator or valuer (not in a pecuniary sense) nemo erit tam iniustus rerum *aestimator*, id.

**aestimo** (*aestūmo*), *avi*, *atum*, i v a to value, appraise (in money), with *Gen* or *Abl* *pretii*, or with *acc*: domum emit prope dimidio *carus*, quam *aestimabat*, Cic. Hence *item* *alicui* or *alicujus*, to assess the damages, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repleundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui *item* *aestimant*, *poenamque* *constituunt*, Caes. II. Fig.: to estimate, to value (in other than a pecuniary sense): n. expendunt et *aestimant* *voluptates*, Cic. Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *Abl*, denoting the standard: ex veritate, ex opinione *aestimare*, to appreciate things according to their real value, or popular estimation, id.: *virtutem* *annis* *aestimare*: to judge of merit (in poetry) by antiquity, Hor.: *aliquid* *vita* *aestimare*, to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 2. With the words denoting the value in the *Gen* or *Abl*, also with *nihil*: *auctoritatem* *alicujus* *magni* *aestimare*, Cic.: *permagno*, id.: *me* *esse* *mortuum* *nihil* *aestimare*, id. 3. With *dep* clause: *aestimabilis* *qualis* *illa* *pax* *aut* *dedit* *titus*, Sall. [Perh. from *aes*, money: *timō*, *timō* may be cogn. with Gr. *ti-mō*, whence *timor*.]

**aestiva**, *orum*, n. plu v. *aestivus*.

**aestivē**, *adv.* summer-like: *aestive* *admodum* *viaticati* *sumus*, we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner, i.e. scantily, Pl.

**aestivo**, *avi*, *atum*, i v n. [*aestivus*] to spend the summer: Varr.: Suet.

**aestivus**, a, um, adj. [*aestas*] per-

taining to summer, summer-like, summer: *aestivos* *menses* *rei* *militari* *flare*, *hij*, *quos* *juris* *dictioni*, Cic.: *temporibus* *aestivis*, in summer time, id.: *dies*, summer days, id.: *locus*, suitable for a summer residence, id.: *sol*, Virg. *aura*, Hor.: *umbra*, Ov.: *rus*, Mart.: per *aestivos* *saltus*, through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv.: *aves*, birds which migrate on the approach of winter, id.: *animalia*, *vermin* of summer, e.g., fleas, Plin.: *expeditiones*, which were undertaken in summer, Vell.: *castra*, a summer camp, Suet. II. *Subst* *aestiva*, *orum*, n. plu a summer camp, *τὰ* *θέρια*. dum in *aestivis* *essemus*, Cic. sub tempus *aestivorum*, Hirt.: *dimittere* *cohortes* in *aestiva*, Suet. *aestiva* *praetoris* (ironically), a residence for pleasure, Cic. 2. a campaign: *superioribus* *aestivis* *Galliam* *devictam*, by the previous campaigns, Hirt.: a military expedition, nulla ex *trinis* *aestivis* *gratulatione*, Cic. 3. summer pastures: Plin. 4. Met on cattle, Virg.

**aestuariū**, i, n. [*aestus*] lit a tide-place, a firth or creek, an estuary, *ἀναγύς*: *pedestria* *esse* *litorea* *concessa* *aestuaris*, Caes. Tac. 2. an air-hole, air-shaft (in mines), Plin. **aestūo**, *avi*, *atum*, i v n. [*aestus*] to boil, seethe, to rage: *aestuat*, ut *clausis* *rapidis* *foracibus* *ignis*, as fire rages in closed furnaces, Virg. II. Met. of the effects of fire, to be warm or hot: dum *scribitur* *aestuat*, while the cakes are hot, Pl. opp. *algere*, to suffer cold and heat, the sub-pondere, Ov. Fig. of the sea to rise in waves or billows, *aethe* and *foam* (cf. *aestus*): *Maura* *aestuat* *unda*, Hor.: also of other things, to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed. *ventis* *pulsa* *aestuat* *arbor*, Lucr. III. Fig. of the passions to be passionately inflamed or excited: *aestuat* *illic*, qui *dederant* *pecuniam*, *vere* in a great state of excitement, Cic. Invidia, Sall.: *ingens* in corde *pudor*, Virg. *aestuat* (Alexander) *infelix* *angusto* *limite* *mundi*, *chafes* at, Juv. 2. Of the judgment to vacillate, to be in doubt, waver, be undecided:  *dubitatione*, Cic.: Flor.

**aestūōsē**, *adv.* badly, impetuously: Hor. **aestūōsus**, a, um, adj. [*aestus*] hot, sultry: *aestuosus* et *pulverulentus* *via*, Cic. *syrtis*, the burning syrtis, Hor. II. greatly agitated, in violent ebullition:  *freta*, id. **aestus**, *us* (old gen. *aesti*, *Pac*), m. Prop. of fire: *heat*, fire: opp. to *frigus*, *heat* and *cold*, Lucr.: esp. glowing heat, as in a furnace, exsuperant flammae, furit *aestus* ad antra, Virg.: labore et *aestu* languidus, excessive heat, Sall. In plur.: *aestibus* *medilis* *umbrosam* *exquirere* *vallem*, in the mid-day heats, Virg. Fig., of fever, inflammation, etc.: *homines* *aegri* *cum* *aestu* *febrique* *jactantur*, Cic. II. the ebb and flow of the sea tide: quid de



ful study prompted by fondness for the subject, Plin. III. In rhetoric, effort without effect, *affectation, conceit*: nihil est odiosius affectatione, Quint.

**affectator** (adf.), ōis, m. [id.] one who strives after: *justi amoris*, Eur. In a bad sense: nimis risus affectator, Quint.

**affectatus** (adf.), a, um, Part. [affecto]. In rhet.: *choice, far-fetched, studied*, Quint.

**affectio** (adf.), ōnis, f. [affecto] the being affected or touched, feeling = *wādos*: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a condition of body or mind, whether permanent or transient. I.

Of the body: its settled constitution: tu qui definitis sursum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, *sound habit of body*, Cic. II. Of the mind: a frame of mind, Gr. *diathesis*: virtus est affectio animi constantis conveniensque, id. omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, *right feelings*, id.

III. Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quadam res, the relative position of the stars, id. IV. A favourable disposition, love, goodwill (post-Aug.). egit Nero gratiae patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, *demonstrations of goodwill*, Tac. [Affectio commonly denotes a state, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, reflectio, etc. denote acts.]

**affecto** (adf.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. [affecto] to make efforts to do something, to pursue, enter on: esp. with object viam, iter: ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, that is your aim, Pl. quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic. affectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, sc. navem, of reaching it with his hand (the freq. form denotes repeated efforts), Virg. Pass. affectari morbo, to be seized by disease, Liv. II. to aim at (in either a good or bad sense): munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Esp. of ambitious aims: regnum, imperium, to have designs upon, aspire to, Liv.: Sall. also actively to seize upon, Tac. With Inf as object: non ego sideras affecto tangere sedes, Ov. III. In the hist.: to seek to draw to oneself: civitates forlindae affectare, Sall. IV. Post-Aug., to assume falsely or ostentatiously, to feign, affect: crebrum anhelum, to pretend to be out of breath, Quint.

**affectus** (adf.), a, um, Part. [affecto] endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed: lictores affecti ulmeis virgile, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora similia affecta figura, endowed with a similar form, Lucr.: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad eum munus fungendum, Cic. II. visited with, suffering from: morbo, Cic.: fatigatione, Curt.: frigore et penuria,

id. III. Fig.: attacked, weakened, indisposed: only in the hist.: res affectae, impaired circumstances: openi rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectum fidem, broken credit, Tac. IV. almost concluded, nearly ended: affecta actas, Cic.

**affectus**, (adf.), ūs, m. [affectio] a state or disposition of body or mind (esp. the latter) I. Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, states, Cels.

2. Of the mind: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, disposition, Cic.: affectus movere, to work upon the feelings, Quint. II. Post-Aug., a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy: Suet.: opes atque inopiam pari affectu conspiciunt, are equally indifferent to, Tac. III. Poet. and later prose, objects beloved (in plur.): Lucan.

**af-fero** (adf.), attūli (adt.), allātum (adf.), afferre (adf.), 3. v. a. Constr. aliquid ad aliquem or aliquid: to bring or convey to (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, etc.): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem or aliquid, Cic.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, to betake oneself to a place: huc te affers, Virg., and pass. afferri. urbem afferrim, are borne to, arrive at, id. in same sense, afferre pedem, id. Fig. of things not corporeal: hic Stordus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, introduces, makes use of, Cic.: consulatum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for infere, to offer violence, Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, to lend a hand, to aid: pro se quisque manus affert, id.: or, to lay hands on, do violence to: sibi manus, to commit suicide, Planc in Cic. Sui manus templo afferre, to plunder it, Cic.: manus beneficium suo, to nullify, Sen. II. to bring as news, to announce, publish: constr. alicui or ad aliquem aliquid, or Acc with Inf: crebri rumores afferre, Tac. nihil novi ad nos afferre, Tac. Very oft. impersonally: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, news was brought, Liv.

III. to bring on, to cause, to impart: populo Rom. pacem, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre opinionem populo, to make the people believe, id. IV. to bring forward as a reason or excuse, to adduce, allege: with or without causam: quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, they assert nothing to the purpose, Cic. Also with noun-sentence as object: et cur credam, afferre possum, I can give my reasons, id. V. afferre aliquid, to contribute, to help, assist: quidquid ad rem attulimus, id. VI. to bring forth, yield (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acceperunt, id.

**af-ficio** (adf.), affeci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. v. a. [facio], L it. to do something to, to affect, or touch (the

mind or body), to impart, bestow, etc. with adv. Abl., or dependent clause: viris sum affectus tuis literis, Cic.: animos ita afficere, so to work upon or influence the feelings, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, the limbs are affected, acted upon, or seized with pain, Lucr.

Special par.: afficere beneficio, to treat with kindness, to benefit, Cic.: praemio, to reward, id.: laetitia, to gladden, Caes.: supplicio, poena, cruciatio, to visit with punishment, Caes.: honore, to honour, Cic.: populum servitute, to subjugate, id.: sepultura, to bury, id.: incommodo, to put to inconvenience, Caes. II. to influence, impress, affect (post-Aug.): Quint. III. to affect injuriously, to weaken: Liv.: v. affectus.

**affectus**, a, um, Part. [affectio] **af-figo** (adf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fasten to, to fix on: with ad or Dat.: Minerva, cui pinnae talaria affigunt, Cic.: Prometheus affixus Caucasio, id. literam ad caput, to bind the forehead, id. II. Fig.: to impress upon, instil into: in animo affixus, Cic. affigere aliquid animo, Quint.

**af-fingo** (adf.), mxī, ictum, 3. v. a. L it. to fashion or shape one thing to or for another: (figura) manus allingere, to give it hands, Cic. II. Uss. to add: frequently with the implied notion of *error, falsity*, etc.: addunt et affingunt rumoribus, they add pure fabrications of their own to the rumours, Caes.: Cic. III. to attribute (wrongly): peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. IV. Without Dat.: to shape or form in additum, annex, attach, Cic.

**affinis** (adf.), e, adj. (abl. affini, but affine, Ter.) L it. at the border: hence, bordering, neighbouring, adjacent: with Dat., gens affinis Mauris, Liv. II. connected with, concerned in, prying to: with Dat. or Gen.: domus solus video affines ei turpitudinis judicari, Cic.: rei capitalis affinem, implicated in, guilty of, id. III. As subs. a relation by marriage (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband and wife respectively (v. cognati) Meadorus meus affinis, my son-in-law, Pl.

**affinitas** (adf.), ātis, f. (Gen. plur. affinitatum, Just.) [affinis] neighbourhood (rare): Varr. II. relationship by marriage (usual sense of word): affinitate se devincere cum aliquo, Cic.: Liv. 2. Collect.: the persons related; relations by marriage: Pl. III. Fig. union, connection (rare): literarum, Quint.

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**af-firmo** (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, confirm: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, gives them an assurance,

Liv.: Tac. **II.** *to assert positively or solemnly, to asseverate: dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem; quatenus omnia, Cic.: iurejurando, to maintain on oath, id. Impers.: ut affirmatur, Tac.*

**affixus**, a, um, Part. [affigō] fastened or attached to: generally with Dat.: v. affigō. As adj., Tarracensis affixa Pyrenaeo, adjacent, Plin.

**afflatus** (adf.), a, um, Part. [afflo] breathed or blown upon, blasted; inspired: see afflo.

**afflatus** (adf.), ōs, m. [Id.] a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.: ambusti afflatu vaporis, scorched by the blast of the fire, Liv.: frondes afflatus (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov. **II.** a flash of light: Plin.

**III.** Fig.: inspiration, enthusiasm: esp. in *afflatus divinus* afflatusque, Cic.

**afflō** (adf.), ēre, 2 v. n. to weep at: Pl. Hor. (Others read aduēt)

**afflictio** (adf.), ōnis, f. [afflicto] bodily suffering, Cic.

**afflictio** (adf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [affligo] to toss, to dash against, damage, waves tempestas afflictabat, dashed them against each other, Caes.

**II.** Fig.: to trouble, disquiet, distress: afflictari amore, Lucr.: afflictatur res publica, Cic. Hence affligere res or afflictari aliqua re, to be greatly troubled or distressed: ne te afflictes, do not distress yourself, Ter. **Sall.**

**afflictor** (adf.), ōris, m. [Id.] a destroyer or subverter, Cic.

**afflictus**, a, um, Part. [affligo] As part adj.: prostratus, laed. low, deeply distressed: Graccha perculsa et afflicta et perdit, Cic.: ageritudo afflictus, id. luctu, id. res afflictae, ruined, Sall.

**2.** Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, base, vile: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

**affligo** (adf.), xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (afflixit=afflixorint) to strike or dash against or down: with ad or Dat.: to ad terram, scelus, affligam, Plin.: tempestas naves afflixit, dashed them about, shattered, Caes.: imaginem solo, Tac.: affligere caput saxo, to dash his head against a stone, id.: absol. monumentum affligere, to demolish, Cic.

**II.** Fig.: to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down: senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.: rem vituperando affligere, to lessen or degrade it, id.: affligere causam suspectam, to abandon a suit, let it fall, id.

**af-flō** (adf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe on: with Acc. or Dat.: terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: calidum membrum afflare vaporem, Lucr.: with Acc. of person, (Jupiter) me fulminis afflavit ventis, blasted me with his lightning, Virg.: afflati incendio, scorched, Liv.: afflari sidere=side-rari, to be seized with numbness, Plin.

**II.** Fig.: as v. act.: to bear to, to waft: odores, qui afflantur e floribus,

which were wafted, Cic.: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fulses, had got wind, got abroad, id. So poet.: laetos oculis afflaret honores, had imparted joyous lustre to his eyes, Virg. **2.** to inspire, animate: afflata numina Dei, Virg.

**affluens** (adf.), entis, Part. [affluo] As adj.: abounding in; abundant, rich: affluens copiis, abounding in resources, Cic.: also, affluentes copiae, abundant resources, id.: homo vestitu affluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr. Plin.: ex affluenti, in abundance, Tac.

**affluenter** (adf.), adv. abundantly, copiously: Cic.

**affluentia** (adf.), ae, f. [affluens] a flowing to: Plin. Fig.: abundance, copiousness, profusion: rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.: munditium, non affluentiam affectabat, extravagance, profusion, Nep.

**af-flō** (adf.), xi, xum, 3, v. n. to flow towards; absol. or with ad or Dat.: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin.

**II.** Fig.: to throng or flock towards: copiae affluunt, flocked to (his) standard, Liv.: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, has arrived, Cic.

**2.** With Ablative, to abound or overflow with: voluptatibus, Cic.: affluens-unguentis, streaming with unguents, id.: v. affluens **3.** Absol. to pour in, be abundant or plentiful: cul domi otium atque divitiarum affluunt, Sall.: Liv.

**af-fūdo** (adf.), ēre, 3, v. a. to dig in addition to: Plin.

**affor** (adf.), v. affari

**affore** (adf.) etc. v. adsum.

**af-formido** (adf.), are, 1. v. n. to be greatly afraid, Pl.

**af-frango** (adf.), ēre (or affringo, ēre), 3, v. a. to break (one thing) against (another): Stat.

**af-frico** (adf.), ul, ctum, 1. v. a. with Dat. to rub against, Plin.

**II.** Fig., to impart by rubbing, Sen.

**affricio** (adf.), ōnis, f. [affricco], a rubbing against, Phaedr.

**affricus** (adf.), 3, m. [Abl. only] a rubbing on or against, Plin.

**affringo**, v. affrango

**af-fūgeo** (adf.), ulsi, 2. v. n. to shine on, beam on: non Venus affulsi, Ov. Fig.: of any thing favourable: to dawn upon, appear: Magom prima spes affulsi, Liv.

**af-fundo** (adf.), ūdi, ūsum, 3, v. a. to pour upon or into: with Acc. and Dat.: affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.: Mosae os Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac.: annis affusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin.: but also, oppidum affusum amne, washed by a river, id. **II.** Poet. affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself before another (poet. for ad-volvere se, advolvi): affusa poscere vitam, Ov.: affusaeque jacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, id.

**af-fure**, for abf., v. absum.

**af-ricanus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Africa: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr.:

Africanæ, sc. ferae, panthers and leopards, Liv.

**āfricus**, a, um, adj. Africanus, or subet., Africus, 1. m. the south-west wind, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius (the Italian Affrico or gherbino): praecipos, Hor.: Africae procellae, the storms caused by the Africanus, id.

**afui**, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

**āgaso**, ōnis, m. an ostler, groom: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv.

**2.** a low servant, groom employed as lackey: si patnam frangat agaso, Hor. [Perh. from ag-o: there is no other example of the term -aso; but cf. equiso.]

**age** and **agedum**, v. ago, 1x.

**āgellus**, 1, dim. m. [agellus] a very small field, Cat.

**āgellus**, 1, dim. m. [ager] a small piece of ground, a little field: Cic.: Varr.

**āgēmā**, ātis, n. = ἀγμῶν i. e. ἡγμῶν, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers, Liv.

**āgens**, entis, Part. [ago], as adj., effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, striking images, Cic.

**II.** Under the emperors, agentes, pl. only, a kind of secret police, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict.

**āger**, gri, m. land, soil: a field, whether pasture or arable: ager, quantvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: dives ager, rich in land, Hor. Hence as term in land-measuring, mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat—in fronte, the frontage or measurement along the road, in agrum, into the field, the depth, Hor.

**II.** the territory of any particular community: ager Hirpinus, Cic.: ager Helvetius, Caes.

**III.** the country, opp. to the town=rus (usu plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus coegerat, Caes.

[Cf. Gr. ἀγρός; Goth. aker-s, Germ. acker, Eng. acre]

**āgēs**, 1. e. age sis, v. ago, IX.

**āg-ēmo** (āg), 3, v. n. to groan at, lament: absol. or with Dat. (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov.

**agger**, ēris, m. [ad and gero] 1. it. materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, for the purpose of fetching materials, Caes.

**II.** the work itself formed of such materials: 1. a mound or rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town. (In the first case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the agger was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.)

**Aggere** jacto turribusque constituit, Caes.: aggerem exstruens, id.: hence poet.: axibus agger erigitur, a pile is reared, provided with wheels, Lucan.

Fig.: Graecia esset agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. 2. the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, the mound and stockade, Caes. 3. the tribune in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers (usus suggestus): stetit aggeris fulvus caespitis, Lucan. 4. agger viae, a military or public road, (commonly an embankment): hence, viae depressus in aggeris serpens, caught on the rise of the road, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, l. c. Via Aurelia. 5. any elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.: a dike, pier, mound, etc.: aggeribus nivis informis terrae, with snow-drifts, Virg.: e medio aggeris avis exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: a mole, Vitruv.: a causeway through a swamp: aggeris humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. also of the Turpian rock, ex aggeris praecipitari, Suet. Poet., mountains: aggeres Alpini, Virg.: a funeral pile, Ov.: a heap of ashes, Lucan.: a high wave, id.

ag-gēro (adj.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry to, or towards, to bring: with ad or Dat.: litta et limus: aggerant, Cic. (fr.): ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. II. Fig.: to bring forward, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac.

ag-gēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [agger] to form an agger, to heap up: aggerat cadavera, Virg. 2. to fill up. spatium, Curt. 3. aggerare arborem, to heap up earth around a tree, Col. II. Fig.: to increase: aggerat iras, piles wrath on wrath, Virg.

ag-gēstus, a, um, Part. [aggero]. ag-gēstus (adj.), ūs, m. [id.] a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

ag-glōmēro (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to wind (as on a ball), to join or attach: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.

ag-glūtino (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to glue or stick on: Cic.

ag-grāvesco (adj.), 3. v. n. incep. to become heavier. Fig.: of sickness; to become worse, Ter.

ag-grāvo (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make heavier: aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: to burden, incommode, make worse: aggravate: quo (bello) si aggravata res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant, Quint.

ag-grēdio, 3. v. a. (act. form of aggrēdi): to go to, approach: hoc si aggrēdias, Pl. Hence pass.: Cic. (fr.): Just.

ag-grēdiōr (adj.), gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] (2 pers. pres. aggrēdre, Pl. Inf. aggrēdiri, and aggrēdiri, id.) to go

to or approach: with ad or Acc.: ad hunc Philenum aggrēdimur? Pl.: aggrēdiōr hominem, id. With loc. adv.: non enim repellitur inde quo aggrēdi cupiet, Cic. II. With Acc.: Locustum ego Romae aggrēdiar, will apply to, Cic.: aggrēdi aliquem pecunia, to tamper with, Sall.: pollicitationibus aggrēdi, id.: or a b s o l.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggrēditur, id.: dictis, to accost, Virg.: precibus, Tac. III. Milit. t. t., to attack or assault: equitis imprudens atque inopinans hostes aggrēdiuntur, Caes.: Cic.: Sall. IV. to enter on, undertake or begin: with ad, acc. or Inf.: si aggrēdiōr ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnam quid, id.: de quibus dicere aggrēdiar, id.: Virg. Ger. part., in pass. sense, multa magnis ducibus non aggrēdienda, Liv.

ag-grēgo, (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. Lit. to bring to the flock, hence: to add or join to: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggrēgaverit, gathered them together in one body, Cic.: filium ad patris interitum, to involve in, id.: se aggrēgare, to attach or join oneself to: oppidani aggrēgant se Amphitro, Curt.: or pass.: ne descendentibus aggrēgantur, Suet.: se ad eorum amicitiam aggrēgaverant, Caes. Fig.: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggrēgassem, had shown my goodwill in support of his reputation, Cic. 6.

ag-gressio (adj.), ōnis, f. [aggrēdiōr] Lit. a stepping to, a coming towards: hence Rhet. t. t. = proœmium, introduction to a speech: animos prima ag-gressione occupare, Cic.

ag-gressus (adj.), a, um, Part. [aggrēdiōr].

ag-guberno (adj.), i. v. a. (v rare) to guide or direct, Flor.

ag-ilis, e, adj. [ago] Pass.: easily moved: Classis, Liv. aer, Sen. II. Act that moves easily, agile, nimble, active: agilis dea, swift-footed Diana, Ov. Also of things. quick, sudden: argumentatio agilis et acrior et instantior, Quint. 2. active, busy (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

ag-ilitas, ātis, f. [agilis] nimbleness, activity, quickness: navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiae naturae, quick susceptibility and pliancy, Cic.

ag-itābilis, e, adj. [agito] easily moved, light: agitabilis aer, Ov.

ag-itātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] frequent or continual motion, agitation: agitationes fluctuum, Cic.: lecticae, the movement (or jolting) of the litter, Liv.

II. Fig.: activity of mind: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, id.: studiorum, prosecution of studies, id.: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the exercise, Sen.

ag-itātōr, ōris, m. [id.] a driver, a charioteer, etc.: aselli, poet. for a

rustic or pedsant, Virg.: equorum Achilles, the charioteer, id. Esp. of chafiteers who drove at the public games, Cic.: Suet.

ag-itātus, a, um, Part. [agito]. Adj. exci.d., impassioned: actio paulo agitator, Quinct.

ag-ito, avi, atum, i. v. a. s. f. reg. [ago] to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about. Of cattle, to drive (cf. ago): in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellulas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Virg. Of wild animals, to hunt, pursue: etiamsi excitatus non sis negaturus feras, Cic. 2. Of things, to move or shake about: alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. 3. to agitate, to toss up and down: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.: ventis agitatur pinus, Hor.: agitata numina Trojae, tossed, persecuted, Virg. II. Fig.: to rouse, excite, urge, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid, to some end: agitare plebem, to stir up, Liv. And of animals in furias agitantur equae, are excited to fury, Ov. 2. to disquiet, vex, torment: videtisne ut agitent furiae, Cic. commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, he was distracted by contending passions, Sall. 3. to assail with abuse (verbis), deride, mock: agitat rom militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic.: Hor. III. In gen. to be engaged in doing or making, to hold, keep: vigiliis, Pl.: convivis, Ov.: meum natalem, to keep my birthday, Pl.: festos dies, Cic. agraria lex, a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, was vigorously promoted, id. praecipua parentis mei agitarum, was striving to comply with, Sall.: agitare fenus, to practise usury, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, were in the enjoyment of peace, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life; to pass, spend: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, id. And a b s o l.: to live, to dwell, to be: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. IV. Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid or de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, etc.), to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agit in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitator bellum renovare, contemplated a renewal of the war, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnam mens agitat mihi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, velle considered or weighed, Cic. With de: de bello, Tac. V. to speak of, to confer or deliberate upon, discuss: his rebus agitatis, Caes. VI. sat agitare, with gen. in Pl. = sat agere, to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough.

ag-lāpis, idis, m. (ἀγλαός armis, a glittering shield), a body of soldiers with bright shields (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. (dub.).

ag-men, inis, n. [ago]: Lit.: am-

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*thing driven or set in motion*: hence a *train, troop, gang*: agnien perpetuum, an *unbroken train (of people)*, Cic.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. *Of animals, and of things (mostly poet.)*: agmine magno corvorum, id.: fragilias asperimus agmine longo formicas, Ov. Sometimes used of the *motion itself*, lent fluit agmine Thybris, with *celeri current*, Virg.: agmine remorum celeri, with the *quick movement of oars*, id. II. Esp. as milit. t. t.: an *army on the march*, but in translating, generally to be rendered simply, *an army*: in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: agmen primum, the *vanguard*, Liv.: medium, the *centre*, id.: ab extremo agmine, *at the rear*, Caes.: also, novissimum agmen, the *rear*, id.: agmen quadratum, an *army marching in order of battle in the form of a parallelogram*, in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. 2. The *line of march or march itself*: ratio ordoque agminis, the *plan and arrangement of the march*, Caes.: agmen claudobant, *closed the line of march*, i. e. *formed the rear*, id.: agmen cogere, to *bring up the rear (keeping the men together)*, Liv.: used also of naval operations (=claudere). 3. A *body of troops in column of attack*: confertissimum agmine, id. 4. Sometimes = *exercitus* or *acies*: instructo agmine, Liv.: iusto agmine, with a *sufficient or fully equipped army*, Tac. 5. agmen impedimentorum, the *baggage train*, Tac. 6. Meton. *military service, warfare*: agminum, a *stranger to war*, Hor. III. Gen. a *crowd or band of people*: mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv.: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, *before the public*, Cic.

agna, ae, f. [v. agnus] a *ewe lamb*: Hor. Varr.

agnascor (adg), natus, 3 v. dep. [ad and gnascor, old form of nascor] to be *born in addition to*: commonly, of children born into a *family*, where there was already an *heir*: born after the father had made his will: constar, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic.

2. Of *plants, etc.* to *grow to, or upon something*: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. Of *teeth to grow afterwards*, id. Of *hair*: Plin. Of *super-numerary limbs*, id.

agnatio, ōnis, f. [agnascor] *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus), Cic.

agnatus, a, um, Part. [agnascor]. agnatus (adg), i, m. [agnascor]. a *relation on the father's side*: cognati, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: agnati, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same *family*. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the *family*: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendum, *must be given into the custody of his relations*, (Prov. of a madman), Varr. 2. a *child born into*

a *family* where there was already an *heir*, Tac.

agnellus, i, dim. m. [agnus], a *lambkin*, Pl.

agnus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a lamb*: lactes, Pl. 2. As subst., agnus, ae, f. (sc. caro) the *flesh of a lamb*: Pl.: Hor.

agnitio, ōnis, f. [agnosco] *a recognizing*: agnitio literarum, Quint. II. *a knowing, knowledge*, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for a knowledge of the nature of mind*, Cic.

agnitus (adg), a, um, Part. [agnosco].

agnōmen, (adn.), ōnis, n. [ad and gnomen, old form of nomen] a *sur-name*, added to the name; as, Africanus, Magnus, etc.

agnosco (adgn or adn.), ōnvi, nŭtum [ad and gnosco, old form of nosco] 3 v. a. to *recognize, or know again something known before*, to *own*: quum se collecti animus atque receperat, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic.: veterem amicum, Virg. II. to *express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.*: Aeacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov.: an me non agnosceas duces? Liv.: sortilegos, believe in or approve, Cic.: crimen, to *acknowledge it to be true*, id. also foll by Acc. and Inf., to *allow that a thing is so*, id. III. In gen.: to *become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand*: deum agnosces ex operibus ejus, id.

agnus, i, m. (in the earliest period, generally *common*, hence agnus mas and agnus femina) a *lamb*: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb., to *try to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. to attempt a *difficult task*, Pl. [Perh. for ag-ignus, connected with Skr. avi-s, a sheep (cf. Gr. ὄφις, Lat. ovis); the root gen (whence genus, gigno) supplying the second part of the compound.]

āgo, ēgi, actum (agier=agi, XII. Tab in Cic.) 3 v. a. to *set in motion, either physically or morally*. A. Of physical impulse: I. Of *cattle, to drive, tend*: agit, ut pastor, capellas, Ov. II. Of *men to drive, conduct, impel*: agere praecipitem de fundo, Cic. P o. t. with reflexive pronoun, to *come, to go*: quo agis te? Pl.: quo hinc te agis? whether are you going? Ter. Without pron.: unde agis? Pl. In prose, agi for agere se, to *go, to march*: si citius agi vellet agmen, to *march on quicker*, Liv. III. to *drive, or carry off*: in gen. to *steal, plunder* (usu. abigere): praedas agere, Sall. Used with ref. to men or animals taken in war, while ferre is used of portable things: hence the phrase ferre et agere (Gr. ἀγείρειν καὶ φέρειν): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, i. e. *exposed to all the licence of war*, Liv. IV. to *chase, pursue, urge* usu. agitare): apros, Virg. Of *men*: lemoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat,

id. V. Of *inanimate objects*: to *impel, push forward, carry*: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, to be *carried under ground*, Liv. Poet.: agere navem, to *steer*, Hor.: agere currus, to *drive*, Ov. Also, Milit. t. t. to *push on or advance warlike engines*: vineas ad oppidum agere, Caes. Fig. cuniculos agere ad aerarium, to *run a mine under the treasury, embezzle money*, Cic. VI. to *throw out, to shoot or extend upwards or downwards, etc.* (mostly poet.) scintillas agere, to *throw out sparks*, Lucr.: se laetus ad auras palme agit, *shoots up into the air*, Virg.: rimas agere, to *split or crack*, Cic. Hence animam agere, to *breathe one's last, expire*, id.

B. Of the mind, and the feelings to *incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon*: quae te, germane, furem mentis agit in facinus? Ov.: homines transvorsos agere, to *lead them astray*, Sall. C. Gen.: to *do, act, deal with, attend to, etc.* I. In widest signif.: to *do, to act, to perform, transact*: with aliquod, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. And absol. to *act*: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.: quid agitur? how do you do? Pl.: quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? Hor. nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use, Ter. II. to *pursue in one's mind, aim at, have in view*, esp. in phrase, id agere: qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, aim at *appearing*, Cic.

III. agere cum aliquo de re or ut: to *treat, deal, negotiate, confer with, plead with*: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut cum ab illa injuria detererent, I tried to induce them, Cic.: de his rebus agere cum eo, to *treat with him*, Caes. Also, absol.: ita cum Caesare agit, id. 2. With adverb, bene, praecclare, male, etc.: to *deal well or ill with*: praecclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Freq. in pass. impers.: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, id. IV. With a subst to denote the action indicated by the subst.: agere triumphum, to *triumph*, Cic.: libera de quoque arbitria agere, to *decide freely concerning each*, Liv.: paenitentiam acturus, destined to *regret*, Quint.: otia agere, to be at *leisure*, Ov.: alta silentia, to *keep profound silence*, id.: bellum, to *wage war*, Caes.: proelium, to *give battle*, Liv.: gratias (never gratiam, poet. grates), to *thank*: decima legio ei gratias egit, Caes. Also, t. f. forum or conventum agere, to *hold a session, to administer justice*: agere te forum Tarsi dicebant, Cic.: Caesar in Italia ad conventus agendos profectus est, to *hold the assizes*, Caes. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, should not meet, Suet. Of offices, employments, etc.: to *administer, conduct*: agere praefecturam praetorii, id.

V. Of time: to *spend, pass*: aeta-

tem in literis, Cic.: ruri agere vitam, Liv. Pass.: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With annus and an ordinal: to be of a certain age: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Hence (rare) a b-sol.: to have, pass the time, or be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, Sall. (see agito, ill., fin.) VI. Sacrific. t. t. to dispatch the victim: qui calido strictus tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, Ov. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the popa, or sacrificer, Hoc AGE, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc or id agere (comp. II.) often means, to pay attention to: Cic.: agere hoc possumus, can think only of our work, Lucr. Hence alio or alias res agere, not to attend to or heed: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic. VII. Of civil and political transactions: to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate: with acc., de with abl., or absol.: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, id. de conditionibus pacis, Liv. (comp. III.) Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause or suit, very often absol., (cum aliquo) lege agere, to go to law, Ter.: Cic.: ex jure civili et praetorio agere, id.: tanquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, to argue with the people, as if it were a case of contract, id.: ex sponso egi, he brought an action on an agreement, id.: summo jure agere, to exercise one's strict legal right, id. Hence, agere reum, to accuse one: tanquam reus ageret, Liv.: and with the gen. of the crime: agere furti, to accuse of theft, Cic. Pass.: the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money, Ter. Hence, Fig.: to be at stake or in danger, be interested or affected: agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur, pariesque proximus ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, actum est de me, etc. it is all over with me, I am undone, etc.: Pl.: de isto, Cic.: so, acta haec res est, this is quite lost, Ter. Actum or acta agere, proverb, to do what has been already done, to lose one's labour, Cic. VIII. To speak in public, to perform as an actor, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. Of an actor: to represent, play, act: primas partes agere, to perform the principal part, Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: to act the part of, behave like: amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere = se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, in so fickle a way do they act, Sall. IX. Imperat. agi, agite, also with the particles dum, ver-

nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agridum and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: come on! quick, etc.: ago, i tu secundum, come, follow me! Pl.: age, da veniam filio, come now pray, Ter.: agite dum, Liv. In sing. connected with another imper. in the plu.: mittite, agridum, legatos, id. 2. In transitions in discourse: well then! well! nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, well now, since I have taught, Lucr.: age porro, tu, Cic.

3. As a sign of assent: very well! good! ago, sit ita factum, Cic. [Cf. Skr ag-i-mi, I drive; Gr. áγω; O. N. aka, to carry, be carried.]

agōn, ōnis, m. = áγων, acc agonia, Plin. Ep. a contest, or combat in the public games: gymnicus, id. = μυσικός, Suet. Prov.: nunc denum agon est, now is the time for action, id.

agōnium, i, n. a Roman festival, at which the rex sacrificulus offered up a ram: See Smith's Ant. agonalia.

agrarius, a, um, adj. [agr] pertaining to land: agrariae leges, laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens: agrarium rem tentare, to attempt a division of public lands, Cic.: triumvir agrarius, one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands, Liv. II. Subst.: agrarii, orum, m. plu.: the agrarian party: Cic.

agrestis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fields or to the country, country-like, rustic, in good sense: Musa, Lucr.: poma, Virg.: hospitio agresti accipere, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (Gen pl. agrestium, Ov.; but -ium, Cic.), a countryman, a rustic: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: growing wild, wild: agrestes palmas, Cic. II. In opp. to the refinement of the citizen, boorish, rude, uncivilized, barbarous, etc.: alterum (hominum genus) indocum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic.: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall.: agrestiores Musae, more rough and practical (referring to the bar), Cic. III. wild, brutal, savage: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id.: vultus, Ov.

agricola, ae, m. (ager, colo). (Lucr. has gen. pl. agricolam) L. t.: a land-tiller: a husbandman, farmer: agricolae assidui, Cic.: Deiotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, agriculturist and cattle-breeder, id. Poet. of the gods: the tutelary deities of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia caelestibus, Tib.

agricultio, ōnis, f., also agri cultio, husbandry: Cic.

agricultor, ōris, m., also agri cultor, an agriculturist, husbandman (rare): Liv.

agricultūra, ae, f., also agri cultura, agriculture: Cic.

agripeta, ae, m. (ager, peto) one who strives for the possession of land, Cic.

ah, interj. ah! alas! ha! an excla-

mation expressing pain, indignation, joy, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim: Cic. With Acc.: ah me, me, Cat. (sometimes written without h.)

aha, ahi! gh! haha! interj. an exclamation of reproof or laughter, Pl. aheneus, aheneus, etc., v. aen., etc. ah, interj. denoting grief: alas! Ov. ah, imperat. from alio.

aiens, part. (aio) = affirmativus: negantia contraria aiensibus, Cic.

āio, verb defect. [The forms in use are: Pres. Indic. aio, ais, ait, aunt Subj. (rare) alas, aiat, aiant. Past Imperf. Indic. throughout, aiabam, aiabat, aiabat, etc.] Part. pres. aiens (rare). 'Aiin' is used in familiar dialogue = ais-ne. For Past Imperf. also aiabas, aiabat, and aiabant, in Pl. and Ter.] to assent, to say yes (opposed to nego, to say no) vel tu mihi alas vel neget, Pl.: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, does he say, yes? so say I, Ter.: Phogies ait, Antipater negat, Cic. II. to say, or assert, some absurd dictum hoc derisores dicere, at ego aio recto I assert, Pl.: aiabant, people generally said, Sall. Esp. in plur. aiunt or ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, etc., as the saying is, docu- bus, ut aiunt, oratorum cum, Cic. III. to say or speak: often used parenthetically, like inquit, says he, Virg. Sic ait, thus he spoke, id. IV. As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, etc.: Ain? = ainsne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? how? is it possible? indeed? what say you? etc.: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Also with a plur. 'ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. [For ago, as major for magis: cf. adagium (from ad, ago) and nego (= ne ago)]

ain = aisne, v. aio.

ala, ae, f. a wing: galli poect pre-munt alas, Enn. in Cic. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Of oars: classis centenis remiget alas, Prop. Of other things: fulminis orior alas, swift-er than the wings of the lightning, Virg. II. Meton.: in man, the arm-pit: Liv.: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor.

2. the corresponding part of animals, Plin.

3. In trees and plants: the junction of a branch, etc.: id. III. In buildings: the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades: also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr.

IV. Milit. l. t. the wing of an army (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry): alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, quia tunc pedites alarum vice, Serv. ad Virg. 2. Subseq. when the army was composed partly of Roman citizens, and partly of Socii, the Romans were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence ala and alarii denoted

the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala*: prima legio et dextera ala, Liv.: cohortes alari, i. e. sociorum cohortes, id.: alarii equites, i. e. sociorum equites, id. 3. Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. 4. Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence, agmen legionum alae cohortesque praecedebant, Tac. [For *ala*, v. *avilla* and *mala*. Cf. O. H. G. *alsala*: Germ. *achsel*. The root is the same as that of ago, with the sense of move backwards and forwards, to swing, seen also in Gr. *ἀλῶν*, Lat. *axis*] (Hence Fr. *alae*.)

**alabarches**, v. Arabarches.

**alabaster**, tri, m. plur. **alabastra**, orum, n. = ἀλαβαστρος, plur. -πα, a box of a tapering form for perfumes or unguents: alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. 11. Meton. for a rose-bud, from its shape. in vides alabastris fastigato, Plin.

**alacer**, cris, e, adj. (*nom* masc alacris, Emu. Ter. Virg. suggestively alacer, comm.) dited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous: quid tu es tristis? quidve alacris? why are you so sorrowful? or why so excited? Ter. videntur Catullian alacrum atque lacum, in high spirits and joyous, Cic. ad b. lla suspensenda alacri et promptus animus, Caes.: equus, Cic. 11. Meton. alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure, Virg. (Hence, Ital. *allegro*, *allegrezza*, Fr. *alligre*, *allegresse*.) [Ety. uncertain.]

**alacritas**, atis, f. [alacer] cheerfulness, ardour, eagerness, gladness, excitement: alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic.: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, *vice* from excitability, id.: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis subitatus, *from joy*, Liv.: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes.: animi incitatio atque alacritas, high spirits, id. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic.

**alapa**, ae, f. a box on the ear: ducere gravem alapam alium, to give one, Phaedr. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence meton. multo maioris alapae necum veniebat, *I sell freedom at a much higher price*, id.

**alarius**, e, adj. (rare for alarius). *Milit. t. i., pertaining to the ala*: cum cohortibus alariis, Liv.

**alarius**, a, um, adj. [ala]. *Milit. t. i., pertaining to the ala*. For examples v. ala IV.

**alatus**, a, um, adj. [ala] furnished with wings, winged (only poet.): plantae, winged sandals (of Mercury), Virg.

**alauda**, ae, f. [a Celtic word]: the lark: Plin. 11. the name of a legion

raised by Caesar, in Gaul: Suet. Plur. Alaudae, the larks, i. e. troops of the said legion, Cic. (Hence Fr. dim. *alouette*.)

**alazon**, onis, acc. ona, m. = Gr. ἀλαζων, boaster, braggart, Pl.

**albanus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, a kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba, called in Ital. *peperino* or *pyperno*, Vitruv.: hence Alb. columnae, made of such stone, Cic.

**albatus**, a, um, adj. [albus, like *ater* from *ater*] clothed in white: cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset, Cic. In the Circusian games, the white party: auriga albatu, Plin.

**albēo**, 2. v. n. [id.] to be white: (mostly poet.) campū osibus albet, Virg. Esp. in imperf. part.: albet nesciae, Ov.: albente caelo, at daybreak, Caes.

**albesco**, 3. v. n. incept. [albeo] to become white: mare albescit, Cic.: albescent capillus, Hor. Of daybreak (cf. *albeo*): to dawn: lux, Virg.

**albico**, 1. v. n. [albus] to be white (rare). prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

**albidus**, a, um, adj. [id.] whitish, white: spuma, Ov.

**albitudo**,inis, f. [id.] whiteness, Pl.

**albulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] whitish, white: columbus, Cat.: freta, the foaming waves, Mart.

**album**, i, n. (strictly neut. of Adj. *albus*) the colour white: maculis insignit et albo, Virg. 11. any white object: oculorum, the white of the eye: Cels.: ovi, the white of an egg: id.

2. a white spot on the eye, i. e. a disease of it—albugo, id. 111. a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed (λευκωμα). e.g. 1. the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year, the *Annales maximi*: in album referre, to enter or record in, Cic. 2. the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts, posted up in some public place: sedit ad album, to be studying the edicts of the praetor, Sen. 3. a list of names, a register, e.g. album senatorium, the roll of the senators: albo senatorio eradere, Tac. Also the list of the judges: albo iudicium eradere, Suet.

**albus**, a, um, adj. white (prop. dead white, opp. to *ater*, whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*) barba, Pl.: alba et atra discernere, to tell white from black, Cic.: Pl. Albus is also found in opposition to *niger*: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic.: Phaedr. 2. Meton. pale, from sickness, care, etc.: agustus albo corpore languor, Hor.: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, pale with town life, Mart. 3. Of the weather, wind, etc.: bright, clear, dry: Notus, Hor.: simul albanus stella refulsit, bringing clear weather, id. 11. Fig. favourable, fortunate, propitious, Sil. 111. Idiomatic phrases: 1. dentibus albis deridere, to deride by laughing so

as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn: Pl. 2. albus an ater sit nescio or ignoro, I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him, Cic. 3. alba linea signare, to mark with a white line (on white): hence to make no distinction: Lucil.: Gell. 4. alba avis=tara avis (Juv.): Cic. 5. filius albae gallinae, a favourite child of fortune, Juv. (See *Major*, a. l.) 6. equis albis praecurrere, to triumph over, surpass (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. 7. album calculum adicere, to allow, approve. Plin. (from the white pebble used by the *iudices* as a sign of acquittal). [Cf. Gr. ἀλφός, a white eruption, and ἀλφός, adj.=λευκός in Hesych.] (Hence Fr. *albe*.)

**alcedō**,inis, f. the kingfisher, Varr. Pl.=alcyon.

**alcedōnia** (halc), ōrum, n. plu. the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm. Hence Fig.: profound tranquillity: Pl.

**alceō**, is, f. the elk: Caes. [Cf. Greek ἀλκη; O. H. G. *elaho*, Engl. *elk*.]

**alcyon** (hal-), onis (=ἀλκυών), the kingfisher, halcyon, Virg.=alcedo.

**alcyonēus** and -inus (hal-), pertaining to Alcyone, or Alcyon: dies,=alcedonia, q. v.

**alēa**, ae, f. orig. perh. a die or cube (but does not occur in this sense): a game played with dice, in gen. any game of chance; gambling. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic.: aleam studiosissime luit, Suet. in alea perdere, Cic.: exercere aleam, Tac.: indulgere aleae, Suet. Fig. jacta alea est, the die has been cast, the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. 11. Fig.: anything uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, the risk, Varr.: aleam inesse hostis deligendis, Cic.: dare summam rerum in aleam, to stake or hazard, Liv.: in dubium imperii servitute aleam ire, id.: alea belli, id.: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor.: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. [Ety. unknown.]

**alēator**, ōris, m. [alea] a dice-player, a gambler: Cic.

**alēatorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a gambler: aleatoria damna, losses at play, Cic.

**alēo**, alex, v. aleo.

**alēo**, ōnis, m. [alea], a gambler, Cat.

**alēs**, alitis (abl. aliti, Sen.: gen. plur. alitum, Mart.), and lengthened alitum, Lucr.) [ala] orig. adj. 1. winged: ales avis, Cic.: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov.: Deus, Mercury, id. 2. Fig.=



*swift*: ales Anster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

**II.** Subst. a bird (mostly poet.), f. and m.: pennis delata ales, Lucr.: argentea, the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.: superba, the peacock, Mart.: longaevis, the phoenix, Claud.: famelica, the kite, Plin.: Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.: albus, the swan, Hor.: cristatus, the cock, Ov.: also, vigil ales, id.: Dauias ales=philomela, id.: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, Virg.: also fem.: Jovis ales lapsa plaga aethera, Virg.

**2.** Meton. any winged person or deity: Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Claud.: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat.: ales canorus, a swan, for a poet: Hor.: Maenii carminis ales, a swan of epic strain, id.

**3.** In augury, alites are birds that give omens by their flight, as the buteo, sanqualls, aquila, etc.: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua: tum luc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, Cic. Hence, **4.** Meton.: augury, omens, in this sense f.: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor.: secunda alite, id.

**alesco**, no perf. or sup., v. n. [alo], to grow, increase: Lucr.

**alex**, v. alio

**alexandrinus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Alexandria: Alexandrina vita atque licentia, a luxurious life, like that of Alexandria, Caes.

**alga**, ae, f. sea-weed, Plin.: Hor.

**2.** Fig. to denote a thing of little value: vilior alga, Hor.: Vng.

**algeo**, alsi, 2 v. n. to be cold, feel chilly, only of the state of the body: erudunt juventutem, algeudo, accuando, Cic.: sudavit et aluit, Hor. Fig.: probitas laudatur et alguit, showers with cold, Juv. [Perh. algeo and αλγος are cognate]

**algesco**, alsi, 3 v. incept n. [algeo] to catch cold: ne ille alerit, Ter. **2.** by analogy of plants, to suffer from the cold: vites, Plin.

**algidus**, a, um, adj. [id.] chilly: algida, sc. regio, Naev. in Cic.: Cat.

**algor**, oris, m. [id.] the feeling of cold, exposure to cold: patiens algoris, Sall.

**algorus**, a, um, adj. [alga] abounding in sea-weed: Plin.

**alguis**, us, m. or algu, n. [algeo] the feeling of cold=algor, q. v.: interficere fame atque algu, Pl.

**ali-**, a stem which appears in a great number of words, and from which are formed alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This stem *ali* has two meanings: **I.** Else, other. This meaning is negative, "not this one," but some other. **II.** Any, some. This meaning is indefinite, any or some, without limitation.

**alia**, adv. [alius] by another way: equites alii alia in civitates suas discepsunt, some by one way, others by another, Liv.

**alias**, adv. [id.] **I.** Of place: somewhere else: alii enim sunt alias, Cic.: here

facete is quidem sicut alias, in other passages, id. **II.** Of time, past or future: at another time, on another occasion: sed plura scribemus alias, at another (or future) opportunity, id. Alias... alias, at one time... At another time: alias eruptione tentata, alias cuculis actis, Caes. Alias... aliter, or alias... aliud, at one time in one way, at another time in another way, Cic. Alias saepe, on many other occasions: fecimus et alias saepe, id. Raro alias, on few other occasions, seldom if ever: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore sit auditus, Liv. Semper alias, on all other occasions: Suet. Non alias, on no other occasion, never before: Liv. **III.** In other respects, otherwise, for other reasons: alias salubri potu aquae, Tac. Plin.

**alibi**, adv. [ali-, (q. v.), with suffix -bi, as in i-bi, u-bi], elsewhere: alibi quae Romae, Tac.: for use of alibi... alibi, v. alius, **III.** alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, in one place fear, in another joy, Liv. exprobrantes suam quique alius alibi militiam, one has service in one place, another, has in another place, id. **II.** in other things, in other respects, otherwise: si alibi plus perdidimus, minus auge habemus, Pl.

**alica**, (hal) ae, f. a kind of grain, spell, Cat. **2.** grus prepared from it, Cels. **3.** a drink prepared from these grus, Mart.

**alibi**, adv. somewhere, anywhere: si salvis sit Pompeius et constitit alibi, Cic. With hic, somewhere here, heretotids: utrum hic prope adesset alibi, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cuius, adv. of place=ubi, from pronoun, stem quo; cf. si-cubi, ne-cubi]

**allicula**, (hal) ae, f. a tight upper garment: Mart.

**allicunde**, adv. lit. any-whence, some-whence: from some place: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatus allicunde ex solo loco, from some solitary place, Ter.: allicunde... allicunde, from some other quarter, Lucr. **2.** with vague reference to persons or things: allicunde corradere, to scrape (the money) together from some quarter, Ter.: Cic (dub.): nos omnes, quibus est allicunde aliquis objectus labor, from any quarter, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cuius, adv. of place=unde, cf. allicubi]

**alid**, for aliud, v. alius.

**alienatio**, oris, f. [alieno] the transferring of a thing from one person to another: alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another, Cic. **II.** Fig.: of persons: the giving over from one person or party to another, estrangement, desertion: turpis fuca et alienato exercitio, Caes.: in Vitellium alienatio, offence, aversion, Tac. Plur alienatio mentis, loss of reason, lunacy, Cels.

**alienigena**, ae, m. (earlier, alieni-

genus, a, um, adj.), born in another or foreign land: foregen, alien: and subst. a stranger, a foreigner: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. In adv. form, exempla alienigena, foreign examples, Vok. Max.: Col. Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. **2.** heterogeneous: Lucr. [Alienus and yon, root of gigno]

**alieno**, avi, atum, 1 v. a [alienus] to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale. ea, quae accepissent a maioribus, vindidisse atque alienasse, Cic. **2.** to make other or different, to alter the nature of: tu me alienabis nunquam, quoniam noster siem, Pl.

**3.** In gen., to separate, estrange: urbs alienata, subjected to a foreign power, Sall. **II.** Fig.: Of mental objects: to estrange, set at variance, alienate: eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic.: me falsa suspicio alienatum sentiebam, estranged, looked upon as an enemy, Sall.

**2.** Pass. followed by ab and abli: to be disinterested, to be averse to=abhorrere: ab interitu alienari, to regard from destruction, Cic. **3.** Followed by mentem, sensum, etc., to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane: parva alienata mente, Caes.: signum alienatae mentis of insanit, Suet. And absol. edo sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of sense, Sen. Plur: alienari mente, to be insane, delirious, Plin.

**alienus**, a, um, adj. [alius] belonging to another person, or thing, not one's own (opp. to suus). alius sua eripere, alius dare aliena, Cic.: alieni appetunt, covetous of the property of others, Sall.: alienum vulnus, intended for another, Virg.: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov.: suo alienoque Marte pugnare, se equite, to fight either as horse or as foot-soldiers, Liv. **2.** as alienum, lit. another's money, hence debt: v. as.

**II.** not related or allied, foreign, strange: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quia alieni, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, to perfect strangers, Caes. Subst.: apud me veniant alieni novem, nine strangers, Pl. **III.** Fig. unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign (opp. to aptus): with Gen. Dat. Abl. ad, or absol. **1.** With Gen.: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. **2.** With Dat.: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, which tells against that side, id. **3.** With Abl.: amicitia, inconsistent with, id. **4.** With ab: alienum a vita mea, Ter. **5.** With ad: ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitrat, unfavourable, Caes.

**6.** absol. alieno loco proelium committunt, on unfavourable ground, id.: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable, Sall. **7.** alienum esse in

or *ab aliqua re*, to be a stranger to, not to understand or be versed in: in physics Epicurus totus est alienus, *altogether out of his element*, Cic. **IV.**

*averse, hostile, unfriendly*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter.: alieno *in* animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. **V.** In medicine of the mind, *distracted, delirious*: aliena mens, Sall.

**aliger**, *aliger, gerrum, ady* [ala gero], *having wings, winged*: amor, Virg.: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, id.

**alimentarius**, *a, um, ady.* [alimentum] *of or relating to sustenance*: lex, Cic.

**alimentum**, *i. n.* [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food*: alimenta corporis, Cic. **2.** Fig. *support, maintenance*:

*matter*: addidit alimenta numeribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv. concepti hinc aquas, alimentaque milibus affert, Ov.: lacrimae ei alimenta fuerunt, *tears were his food*, id.

**II.** *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis patria, Cic.

**alimonia**, *ae, f. [al.] = alimonia* (q. v.) Pl. Gell.

**alimōnium**, *i. n.* [id.] *nourishment, sustenance*: nullis, Vari. *querere*, Juv.

**alio**, *adv.* [alius] *Prop. of place*: *lit. else, whither*: to another place: si offendit me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened by quo statim, Arpinumque multi cunctum sunt, an quo alio, to some other place, Cic. **2.** *Of persons or things*: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? Liv.: vocat me alio jam dudum tacita vestra expectatio, to another point, Cic. **3.** *Of purpose or design*: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad servendum, *for no other end*, Liv. **Allo** . . . alio, *in one direction* . . . *in another*, alio res familiares, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Similarly, alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *one in one direction, another in another*, Cic. alius alio dissipavit, *scattered them hither and thither*, id. So also abunde alio, *from one place to another*: quassante terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen.

**alioquin**, and **alioquin** (both forms are used indifferently, like *ceteroquin* and *ceteroquin*) *adv.* *Prop. abl. of alius* and *quis*, *other-how, other-wise, in other respects*: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defecerunt: aliqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. **II.** *besides, in general, moreover* (*praeterea*): ne pugnemus igitur, quam praesertim plurimis aliquin Graecis sit utendum, many other Greek words *besides*, Quint.: non tenet tram Alexander, cuius aliquin potens non erat, *in general, under ordinary circumstances*, Curt. **III.** *In arguments, inferences, etc.*: *otherwise, else*: credo minimum istius rei fuisse cupiditatem, aliquin multa exstant exempla maiorum, Cic.

**aliosum** or **aliosus**, *contr. of alioversum* and *alioversus*, which are also used, *adv.*: *lit. else-whither, else-wards, in another direction*: mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliosum ire, Pl.

**II.** *= in aliam partem or rationem, in another way, in a different sense*: veror, ne aliosum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. (Hence, Fr. *aliois*)

**alipes**, *edis, ady.* [ala pes] (*poet. and rare*), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed*: deus, Mercury, Ov.: and *absol.* = Mercurius, id.

**II.** *Meton.*: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr.: equi, Virg. *And absol.* for equus, id.

**alipēs** or **alipēs**, *ae, m. = αλεῖπης*. *Lit.*: the *anvicer* in the wrestling-schools or the baths; but *gen.* the *trainer or teacher* in the gymnasia: Cic.: Juv.

**aliquā**, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with *via*), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other*: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic.

**aliquam**, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree*: used only in connection with *duo, multus*, and *pluris*. **I.** *aliquam duo*, and *aliquamdiu*, *a while, for a while, for some time*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianum, sed aliqua duo meolumum fuisse miremini, *for any length of time*, Cic. **2.** Often followed by *deinde*, *postea*, *postremo*, *tandem*, *etc.*: cunctati aliquam duo sunt: pundo deinde commovit aciem, Liv. **3.** *Of place*: *for a long distance*: Rhodanus aliquam duo Gallias dimitit, Mel.

**II.** *aliquam multus*, or *aliquam multus*, *considerable in number or quantity*: summa vestrum aliquam multum qui Pisonem cognovunt, Cic. **aliquando**, *adv.* of time [id.] *related to aliquis*, as *quando* to *quis*: hence, *quando, when*, *aliquando, any-when, some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, once upon a time, formerly, hereafter. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, inquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: illicescet aliquando dies ille, *will at some time (sooner or later) dawn*, Cic. veritus sum deesse Pompei salutem, quam ille aliquando non defuisset meae, *once*, Cic. Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if hardly at any time, if ever, etc.*: si quid huius simile forte aliquando eveniret, Ter. **II.** *sometimes, now and then*: nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. It is sometimes repeated: aliquando . . . aliquando, sometimes . . . at other times, Quint.

**III.** *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: verum aliquando tamen, Cic.: sed ne plura dicendum enim aliquando est: I must for once say it, id. Plon. with tandem: aliquando tandem hinc animum ut adducas tuum, *now at last*, Ter. **aliquantillus**, *a, um, adv. dim.* [aliquantulus] *neut.* used *subst.*, a little bit: Pl.

**aliquantisper**, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for a few minutes*: Pl.: Ter.

**aliquanto** and **aliquantum**, *adv.* [id.] *somewhat, considerably, in some degree* (the degree depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo. nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. Ba. Aliquantum soror, somewhat, Pl.: non modo contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, well within it too, Cic.: quale sit, non tam definitione intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., in some degree, id. Of time: quum in isdem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, some time before, id. Esp. with comparatives, aliquanto: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, considerably flatter, Caes. But also aliquantum, Ter.: Liv.

**aliquantulum**, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *just a little*: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter.: subtristis, id.

**aliquantulus**, *a, um, adv. dim.* [aliquantus] (rare as *adv.*) *some little, just a little*: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. Neutr. used *subst.* with Gen. parit: acris alieni aliquantulum, Cic.

**aliquantus**, *a, um, adv.* [ali, any, some, and quantus] *somewhat (great), not a little, considerable*: a middle term between much and little: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero potiti, a considerable number or quantity, Sall. **2.** As neutr. *subst.*: sed quapro, utrum aliquod actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? A. Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, and a good deal too, Cic.: with Gen. parit: aliquantum agri, id.

**aliquatenus**, *adv.* [aliqua and tenus] *for some distance*. Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. **2.** *Usu. to a certain degree, to some extent*: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permittite: sed illud aliquatenus longe producit. Sen.: Quint.

**aliqui**, *aliqua, aliquod, plur. aliqui, aliquae, aliqua* [ali-, qui] (the Nom. fem. sing. and neutr. plur. were originally aliquae: aliquae res verberet, Lucr.: afterwards aliqua), *pron. indef. adv.* (the forms aliquis, aliquid being used substantively: v. foll. art.): *some, any, always* *emphatic*, and *opposed*, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much*, on the one hand, and *none* on the other: si est aliqui sensus in morte, some sensation (if not complete, as in life), Cic.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuat mihi, Ter.: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), who is fit for something, id. in aliquis certae personae laudem, to the praise of some definite individual, Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in some degree, id.: aut hoc, aut aliquo republicae statu, granted only that there be some condition of a commonwealth opp. to si omnia interierint, if all be lost, id. (Aliquis, aliqui are chiefly

used in affirmative sentences; ullus in negative: when used in negative sentences, aliqui is more emphatic than ullus: nec cum aliqua defensione confiteri, with any available defence, id.)

II. With numerals (as Gr. τῆς) to express an indefinite number. aliquis viginti dies, some, or about 20 days, Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.

**Aliquis**, aliquid, plur. aliqui [ali, quis] Abl. sing. aliqui, Pl.—*pron. indef. subst.*, the forms aliqui, aliquod being *adj.*: v. former art. (aliquis is sometimes used with a noun: quibus est aliquis objectus labors, Ter.), *some one, some thing, somebody or something*; in plur., *some, any*: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, etc., if there be somebody, Cic.: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, with something, Pl.: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, I would do (at all events) do something, so as to avoid doing this, Ter.: aut ipse occurrat aut aliquos mittebat, some others, Liv. Later aliquid =emphatic quid, quidquam: Tiberrum ne tunc quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, any thing else, Tac. 2. With adjectives: iudicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic.: aliquid magnum, Virg. 3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person. ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. 4. With alius, aliud: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. 5. Partitive with ex, de, or the Gen.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliquis, id. 6. aliquid with part. Gen. of Subst. or Adj.: aliquid pugnae, some fighting, Pl.: virum, Cic.: in quibus aliquid dignitatis fuit, Caes.

7. In Pl. and Ter. with plur. verb. (as τῶν in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, bid her come out, some one, Pl. With 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus uitor, Virg. 8. neut. acc. with intrans. verbs: si in me aliquid offendisti, have done ought to offend me, Cic. Sometimes used quite as adv., somewhat, in some degree, Liv. II. somebody or something great or considerable: esse aliquem or aliquid (as τῶν, τῆς, in Gr.): to be of some worth, value, or note: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic.: esse aliquid, it is no trifle, id. 2. dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, to say something of importance, id.

**Aliquisquam**, **aliquidquam**, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], any one, any thing (rare): Cic. (dub.)

**Aliquo**, adv. [aliquis] lit. *some-whether: to some place or other*: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. With Gen. like quo, ubi, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic.

**Aliquot**, num. *adj. indef. incl.* [ali, quot] lit. *some-what in point of number*, some, several, a few: dies, Ter.: saecula, Cic. Without subst.: aliquot me adire, Ter.

**Aliquoties** (also, aliquotiens), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times*, either many or few, at several times, at different times: aliquoties causam agere, Cic.

**Aliquo-vorsum**, *adv.* towards some place, one way or other: Pl.

**Aliter**, old form for alius, q. v.

**Aliter**, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner*: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic.: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, by any other means, Hor.: aliter . . . aliter . . . in different ways: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam (v. alius): sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, not otherwise, i.e. just as if: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., id.: esp. in similes, sometimes preceded by *ceu*: just as when . . . even so, Virg. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, on no other condition than: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, quid . . . , Caes. in Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes.—Aliter esse, or se habere, to be differently constituted or arranged: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac . . . , id. 2. in a different manner, i.e. contrary to expectation or wish, amiss: ne quid aliter eveniat, Sall. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, in the opposite direction, Ov. II. For aliquo, in any other case, else: jus enim semper est quaesitum acquabile: neque enim aliter esset Jus, Cic. •

**Alitius**, Part. [alo.]

**Alibi**, *adv.* [ali-, ubi] (rare for alibi) elsewhere: Plin. Varr.: alibi . . . here . . . there, Plin.

**Alium**, i. n. v. **alium**.

**Aliunde**, *adv.* [ali-, unde] lit. *else-where* from another person, place, or quarter: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, Cic.: neque ultra caeca tunc aliunde fata, has no fears of death from any other quarter, Hor.: alius aliunde est periculum, some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, Ter.

**Alius**, a. ud. *adj.* Gen. alius, Dat. alii (old form, *alis*, aliud, Lucr., Cat.—Gen. sing. m. alii, Cato—Dat. m. alii, Lucr.—Fem. gen. aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.—Fem. dat. aliae, Pl.—Dat. plur. alia, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means the other of two): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with a *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praefer me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl.: ALIO DIE, augural t. when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus angur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi

and quam: instead of quam, the Abl. compar. or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used: 1. With atque or ac: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, in a far different condition from that which, etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, a different person from what I now am, id. 2. With et: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp, id. 3. With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi aenaeum confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb finit., nothing else than, nothing but, only. This constr. is often elliptical, and fecit, factum est, or something similar must be supplied: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i.e. nulla alia re facta) quam perfusus vano timore Romanis, citato agmine abeunt, Liv. So, quid aliud quam? what else than? quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, what else do we do save to remind them . . . , id.: so, quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis? id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia quam quae velis, agere, molesti ferrem, Plin. 4. With Abl., other than, different from: qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl.: alius Lysippo, any other (sculptor) than he, Hor. 5. With praeter: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. II. alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, etc.: in sing. the one . . . the other: in plur. some . . . others: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solvagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut [sc. alii] opus, et alii proclium inciperent, Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Sometimes aliud . . . aliud mark the contrast between two different ideas or expressions: one thing . . . another: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id.

III. alius repeated (in another case) or joined with alter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc.: an abbreviated expression which must be translated twice: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, some in one place, others in another, Cic.: illi alius aliud isdem de rebus sentiunt, they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion, id.: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, some by one road, others by another road, Liv. IV. alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, one after another: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.: so even of two only (=alter), alius super alium

correrunt, Liv.: alia super alia, Liv.: alium post alium, Sall. **V.** *alius atque alius* or *alius aliisque*, one and another; now this, now that; different: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut excutitur, alio atque alio *e*ta verbo, accordingly as it is differently expressed, Cic. **VI.** With negative and comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, than whom no other woman is more beautiful (where other is redundant in English), Pl.: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv.

**VII.** *of another kind, different*: alium leclisti me, you have changed me, Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est, my feelings are very different, Sall. Hence, as *t* in the divisions of the Roman Senate, in alia omnia, sc. vota, ire, transire, *ac* decidere, to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. **VIII.** Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius=religius, ceteri, the rest, the others. Invitatio ex alio (allis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.

**IX.** In the enumeration of the parts of anything, second . . . third: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a second Ariovistus, Tac. [ἄλλος αἰῶς (=ἀλ-γος) Goth. *alli-s*, O. H. G. *all-es*, *ell-es*, Eng. *else*]

*alius-modi* [modus] *adv.* of another kind (rare). res aliusmodi est ac putatur, Cic.

**al-lābor** (adl.), *apsus*, 3. v. dep. *lit* to slip to, or towards; hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: to flow, glide to or on: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: viro alapsa sagitta est, Virg.: fama allabitur aures, id.: Curretum allabimur oris, we sail to, id.: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, rolls gently in with flowing tide, id. **Fig.**: totum alibi classibus aequor, (they see) the whole sea glide towards them with fleets (as if moving with them), id.

**al-lāboro** (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *a*. to labour or toil at: Hor.: simplici myrto nihil allabores, add to with labour, id.

**allacrimo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *n.*, to shed tears at something: only in *imp. part.*: allacrimans, Virg.

**allapsus** (adl.) *a*, *um*, *Part.* [allabor].

**allapsus** (adl.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a* gliding to, a stealthy approach: serpentium, Hor.

**al-lātro** (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *a*.: to bark at: and fig. of persons: to revile, rail at: Cato allatrare Africanam magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

**allātus** (adl.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [affero]

**allaudābilis**, *e*, *adj.* praise-worthy, Pl.

**al-lando** (adl.), 1. v. *a*. to praise much: Pl.

**allectatio** (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [allecto] *an enticing or alluring*: Quint.

**allecto** (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *f. freq.* [allicio] to allure, entice (rare): Cic. (Hence Fr. *allicher*.)

(1) **allectus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [allēgo].

(2) **allectus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [allicio].

**allegatio** (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [allēgo] *a despatching, a mission*: quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

**allegatus**, *ūs*, *m.* *a* sending, instigation. meo allegatu venit, Pl.

**al-lēgo** (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *a*. [lēgo] *a despatch on business, to commission*: (freq. in Pl., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem alique ad hoc negotium, Pl.: homines nobiles allegati sūt, qui peterent, Cic. Hence allegati, *deputes*. inter allegatos Oppianici, id. **II.** Met. *on*. (post-Aug.): to advance, allege: exemplum, Plin.: (legat') munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands (a Zeugma), Tac. **2.** *to instigate*=subornare. ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter.

**al-lēgo** (adl.), *ēgi*, *ectum*, 3. v. *a*. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose: suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.: alique in senatum, Suet.: inter patricios, id.

**allevamentum**, *i*, *n.* [allevio] *a means of alleviating* (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic.

**allevatio** (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *a* raising up, elevating. humerorum allevatio, Quint. **2.** *Fig.* the lifting up or taking away of a burden, etc.; an alleviation, relief: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.

**al-lēvo** (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *a*. to lift up, to raise, set up: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. **Fig.**: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevatur, was being raised (i.e. to distinction), Flor. **II.** *Fig.*: to lighten, alleviate, comfort: onus aliqua ex parte, Cic. **2.** *a* diminish the force of, to weaken: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, is extenuated, id.

**allico** (also *halec* and *alec*), *ēcis*, *n* or *allex* (hal.), *ēcis*, *f* and *m.* (plur. not used), the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum: and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, Plin.: faciem et allic, Hor. (Etym. uncertain.)

**allicefacio** (adl.), 3. v. *a*. [allicio] *a* allure (rare): Sen.: Suet.

**al-līcio** (adl.), *lexi*, *lectum*, 3. v. *a*. (also *alliceo*, *allicui*, *ēre*, 2. v. *a*. Char.) [alicio] *a* draw gently to, entice: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl.: exsules damnatosque ad se allicere coepit, Caes. **Fig.**: somnos, to invite slumber, Ov.

**al-līdo** (adl.), *si*, *sum*, 3. v. *a*. [laedo] *a* strike, or dash against: (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. **II.**

**Fig.**: to endanger; pass., to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

**allifana**, *orum*, *n. plu.* sc. pocula, large drinking-cups made at Allifae, Hor.

**al-līgo** (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. *a*. to bind to, up, etc.: ad statuum, Cic.: *ad* binding the vine to trees or other props, Col.: vulnus, to bandage, Liv.: oculus alligatus, Cic.: naves alligat ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg.: alligare colorem, to fix it, Plin.: alligati sc. servi, slaves who are fettered, Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen.: lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart. **II.** **Fig.**: to bind down, hold fast, to restrain; in moral sense: to oblige or bind: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself: with Gen. or Abl.: hic turti se alligat, he pleads guilty of theft, Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

**al-līno** (adl.), *lēvi*, *lītum*, 3. v. *a*. (inf. *allīnere*, Pall.) *a* besmear, to bedaub (rare): Plin. **Fig.**: atrum signum (versibus), to mark them with a damatory mark, Hor.: Cic.

**allisus** (adl.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [allide]. **allium** (or *allium*), *i*, *n.* (v. caepa and porrum), garlic (much used for food among the poor): obolusti allium, Plin.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *ail*.)

**allicūtio** (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [alloquor] *a* speaking to, an accosting: Suet.

**II.** *Esp.* *a* consulatory address, an exhortation: qua solatus est allocutione? Cat. **III.** *an* harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers: v. Smith's Ant. 17

**allicūtus** (adl.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [alloquor].

**allicquium** (adl.), *ii*, *n.* [alloquor] *an* address, exhortation, consolation: alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv.: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, by affable address, id.

**al-līquor** (adl.), *cūtus*, 3. v. *dep.* to speak to, address, exhort, console (rare in class. per.): Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl.: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. **Fig.** *a* general addressing his troops, Liv.: Suet.

**al-lībescō**, 3. v. *incept.* [libet], to begin to please: Hercle vero jam allibescit (femina) primulum, Pl.

**al-lūco** (adl.), *xi*, *n* sup. 2. v. *n.* to shine upon (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. **II.** **Fig.**: as v. *a*: fortuna faculam lucificam allucere vult, is ready to light up the torch of money-making, Pl.

**allucinatio**, **allucinator**, v. *aluc.*

**al-lūdīo**, 1. v. *a*. to play, jest: quando adhibere, alludiabo, Pl.: and of dogs: to caress, id.

**al-lūdo** (adl.), *ūs*, *lūdum*, 3. v. *a*. and *n.* to play with, to joke, jest: [freq. after Aug. per. in Cic. only ones] with *ad* or *Dat.*: alludit (taurus) viri-

dique exsultat in herba, *plays with her*, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose *bantering (him) in a variety of ways*, Cic. 2. *to allude or refer to*: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. II. Fig.: of the waves: *to play or dash upon*: litoribus, Cic. 2. of the wind: *summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit fabris levis Anster*, Val. Fl.

**al-lūo** (adj.), āi, 3. v. a. *to wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mīri moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id.

**alluvies** (adj.), el, f. [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river, etc.*: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

**alluvio** (adj.), ōnis, f. [id.] *an overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. 2. *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumfluvionum, Cic.

**almus**, a, um, adj. [alo] *nourishing*: (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, *life-supporting or producing, increasing, giving, genial, kind, etc.*: nutrix, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: ager, id.: vites, id.: Faustias, Hor.: dies, id.

**alunus**, i, f. *the alder*: Plin. P. oet.: *anything made of alder-wood*: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, canoes, Virg.: of Charon's boat, nec sperat coenae gurgitis alnum, Juv. [Cf. O. H. G. el-va, N. H. G. elter, Eng. al-der, al-der.] (Hence, Fr. aune.)

**ālo**, ālti, altum and altum, 3. v. a. *to rear, nourish, support, maintain*: Athenis natus altusque, Pl.: cum Hannibale alto aequo educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of amusement and pleasure*, Caes.: velut amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have raised above its wonted banks*, Hor. With Abl. of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, Caes. II. Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish*: honos alt artis, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. [Cf. Goth. al-an, al-jan, to rear, O. H. G. alt, Eng. old. The root takes also in Latin the forms al- (el-e-mentu-m) and ol- (ad-ol-e-eco).]

**ālōs**, ōs, f.=ālōn, the *aloe*: aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

**Alpēs**, ūm (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), f. the *Alps*. In sing. (poet.): nec quot apes Hyblae, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, the *Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil.

**alpha**, n. indecl.=ἀλφα, the *Gt. name of the first letter of the alphabet*: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv.

Hence fig. the first: alpha paenultimum, Mart.

**alpinus**, a, um (rarely **Alpicus**), adj. [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps*: nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, marmots, Plin.

**alsius** or **alsus**, a, um, adj. [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. Alsus only in Comp. neutr.: Antio nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic.

**altar** and **altäre**, āris, n. v. **altaria**, altaria, ūm, n. plu. [altus: term. -are; cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: altare, is, n.: altar, āris, n.: and altarium, ii, n. Abl. altari, Petr.): *that which was placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim*: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Hence poet.: a high altar (built and ornamented with special splendour): en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. (where *ara* is the genus, *altare* the species) Of a single altar: Hannibalem altaribus adnotum, brought to the altar, Liv. (Hence, Fr. autel, O. Fr. alter.)

**altarium**, ii, n. v. **altaria**. **altē**, adv. *high, on high*, dextram alte exultit, *raised it high*, Virg.: *altius praecinctis, to persons higher girt up, i. e. more active*, Hor. Fig.: spectare, *to aim high*, Cic.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. II. *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. oft of wounds driven deep, Virg. 2. Fig.: indignum is qui altius perspiciebat, *who took a deeper view*, id.

**alter**, tēra, tērūm, adj. Gen. usu. **altērius**, which is frequent in dactyl. verse: Dat. alteri, rarely **altēro**: Dat. fem. **altērae**, Ter., Nep.: *one of two, the other of two*: necesse est enim sit altērum de duobus, Cic.: *alter consul*, Liv.: *altera factio, the other (opposite) party*, Nep. In plur. with nouns plur. in form but sing. in meaning: binas a te accipi literas: quarum **altēris** mihi gratulabare, **altēris** dicebas, *in the one & in the other, etc.*, Cic. Also of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros altēros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, id. **Alter** *above, one or both of two*: commonly in the abbreviation. A. A. S. E. V.=**ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS** **PRIDETUR**: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirius consules alter ambove s. e. v. rationem agri habeant, id. II. **alter**... **alter**, the one... the other: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. 2. With subst. or pron. instead of the second **alter**: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, etc. Leonidas autem, Cic.

3. Sometimes one **alter** is omitted: duas turmas haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv. 4. The second **alter** in diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with

alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, Cic.

5. With unus: quam inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first **alter** generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. III. As a numeral=secundus, the second, the next: primodio, ... alter dies, ... tertius dies, ... deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunato puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg.: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), at the dessert, Hor. So with tens, hundreds, etc.: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv.: **altēro** quoque die, every other day, Cels.: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, about every other year, Col. 2. unus et alter, the one and the other=one or two; seu al, two or three (Gr. εἷς καὶ ἄλλος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Verum paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor.

3. alterum tantum: as much more or again, twice as much (Cf. Gr. ἕτερα τοιαύτα): altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. 4. To denote similarity: a second, another: Verres, alter Orcus, a second Orcus, id.: Hamilear, Mars alter, Liv. So, **altē** idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.

IV. one or the other of two, for the latter: necesse est in altēram errare partem, on one side or the other, Quint.

V. **Assubst.**: a neighbor, a fellow-creature (ὁ πῆλός). qui nihil altērius causa facit, *for the sake of his neighbor*, Cic.

VI. Sometimes=alius; esp. in Gen. sing., the Gen. of alius being v. rare: alter adulescens decessit, alter senex, alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, *another dies in his sleep*, Sen.: but only when opp. to a word in the sing.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit diditor alter, Hor. [From al, the root of alius, q. v.: -ter is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote one of a pair, or one considered relatively to another: cf. uter, neuter, and Gr. ἑ-τερος, πῶ-τερος.] (Hence, Fr. autre, autrui)

**altercātio**, ōnis, f. [altercor] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. 2. esp.: a sharp questioning, or cross-examination in a court of justice: id.

**alterco**, are (act. form for altercor), i. v. n. *to wrangle, quarrel*: Ter.

**altercor**, atus, i. v. dep. [alter] *to bicker, dispute, wrangle, quarrel*: Labienus altercori cum Vatino incipit, Caes.: inter nos, Liv. 2. *to cross-examine sharply, or severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. 3. **Poet.**:

to contend, struggle with: altercatore libidinis pavore, Hor.

**alternis**, v. **alternus**, *fin.*

**alterno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [alternus] to do first one thing, then a second: more fully, *alternare vires*, Ov.: alternat speque timorque fidem, make it at one time seem credible, at another not, id.: hirundines in fecu summa acquite alternat cibum, feed their young in succession, Plin. II. *Neutr.*: to alternate: alternantes proelia miscet, fight with each other in succession, Virg.: arborum fertilitas omnium fore alternat, alternates, i. e. they bear every other year, Plin.

**alternus**, a, um, adj. [alter] every other (out of two, or a series of pairs, e. g. 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), alternate, one after the other: alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr.: alternis trabibus ac saxis, with beams and stones alternately, Caes.: alterno pede teriam quatunt, first with one foot, then with the other, 'with rhythmic foot,' Hor.: alternus nectus, alternate fear, i. e. when first one party and then the other is frightened, Liv.: alternis paenovebis T. Manli factum laudans, with almost every other word, id.: alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camenae, couplets made by two rivals alternately, Virg.: alternis carminibus sermionibus, dialogue, Hor. Of verses: alternately hexam. and pentam., elegiac: versus, Cic. II. Legal l. t., alterna consilia or alternos iudices rejicere, to denote the right of plaintiffs and defendant alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law, Cic. III. As adv.: alternis (Abl. plur. sc. vicibus), alternately, by turns (not in Cic.). Lucr.: Liv.: Virg.

**alter-iter**, alterutra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (so alterutrum, alterutri, etc.), adj. one of two, the one or the other, either: utrum te perfidiosum an praevicatorum existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic.: alterutrum vixit victoria fronde coronet, Hor.

**alticinctus**, a, um, adj. [altus cinctus] high-girt, i. e. active, busy: Phaedr.

**altilis**, e, adj. [alo] fattened, fat, large: boves, Varr. Absol.: altilis (sc. avis), a fattened bird, esp. of fowls: satur altitium, having eaten his full of fat poultry, Hor. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. Fig. for rich, abundant: docto altili atque optima, Pl.

**altisonus**, a, um, adj. [altus sonus] high-sounding, sounding from on high (rare and poet.): Juppiter, thundering on high, Cic. II. Fig.: lofty, sublime: Maro, Juv.

**altitonans**, antis, adj. [altus tonans] thundering from on high: Juppiter, Enn.: pater, Cic. poet. II. Meton. of wind, loud-roaring: Vulturinus, Lucr.

**altitudo**, dinis, f. [altus] height:

**altitudo aedium**, Cic. Fig.: elevation, loftiness: clatio atque altitudo orationis, id.: animi, elevation, nobleness of mind, id. II. depth: spelunca infinita altitudine, id.: altitudo fluminis, Caes. Fig.: unfathomableness, secrecy (Gr. βαθύτης): altitudo animi, impenetrable reserve, Tac.

**altivolans**, antis, adj. [altus volans] high-flying, soaring: altivolans solis rota, Lucr.

**altivolus**, a, um, adj. [altus volo] flying high, soaring: aves, Plin.

**altor**, oris, m. [alo] a nourisher, foster-father: educator et altor, Cic.

**altrinssecus**, adv. from the other side: perge: ego assistam jam hinc altrinssecus, Pl. [Cf. Intrin-secus, extrin-secus.]

**altrix**, icis, f. [alo] a female nourisher: eorum cadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic.: a foster-mother, Ov.

**altrovorsum**, contr. altrorsus, adv. [alter versum] on the other side, Pl.

**altus**, a, um, adj. orig. Part. from alo: I. Seen from below, upwards, high: arbor, Lucr.: altior illis ipsa Dea est, taller, Ov.: montes, Virg. With gen. of the measure, alta novem pedum, Col. (but regularly Acc.) 2. Fig. lofty, elevated, noble: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.: Roma, Ov. Of the voice: high, shrill: conclamant iterum altius voce, Cat. 3. neut. used subst., usu. after prep.: oditus in altum, raised on high, Cic. Esp. (sc. caelum) the heavens: Mala genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. 4. Seen from above downwards, deep, profound: altissimae radices, Cic.: altissima flumina, Caes.: gurgite in alto, in the deep abyss, Virg.: altum vulnus, id. Fig.: somnus, deep sleep, Hor.: sopor, Virg.: silentia, Ov. 2. neut. used subst. v. sup. I. 3: ex alto dissimulans, to be a deep dissembler, id. Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, to bring from far, and part far-fetched: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. 3. Still more freq. (sc. mare), the deep sea: terris factatus ex alto, id.: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic.

Fig.: imbecillitas in altum provelit imprudens, id. III. Poet.: far back, ancient, venerable: genus alto a sanguine Tencri, Virg. (Hence, Fr. haut, through old Fr. halt.)

**alucinor**, (better than all. or hall.) atus, i. v. dep. [perh. cogn. with aluo] to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream: quae Epicurus oscitant alucinatus est, Cic.: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, to wander, be discursive, id.

**alumen**, inis, n. alum: Vitr.: Cels.

**alumna**, ae, v. **alumnus**.

**alumnus**, a, um, adj. [v. fin.] nourished, brought up: usu. subst. and chiefly poet.: a nursing, foster-son, disciple: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? for her dear nursing (pet), Hor.: legionum alumnus, brought

up among soldiers, Tac.: Platonis alumni, Cic. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnus suum, summo supplicio affluxum videret, id. And of cattle, younglings: Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnus, Hor. Fig.: ego itaque pater, ut ita dicam, alumnus, the child of peace, Cic. 2. alumna, fem. a foster-daughter: nostra haec alumna, Pl. Fig.: bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, the foster-child of a well-ordered state, Cic. 3. Neut.: numen alumnus, nursing deity (Bacchus, suckled by Ino), Ov. [Really a part. of alo, with suffix -m(e)nos = Gr. -μενος.]

**alvata**, ae, f. orig. adj. sc. pellis, a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum [alumen]: alvatae tenenter confectae, Caes.

II. Meton.: a shoe: nivea, Ov. 2. a purse: tumida superbus alvata, Juv. 3. a patch for the face: Ov.

**alvearium**, ii, n. (and alveare, is), [alveus] i. t. a beehiving vessel: hence, a bee-hive: lento alvearia vimine texta, bee-hives of wicker-work, Virg. Also, a bee-house, apiary: Varr.

**alveolus**, i, m. dim. [alveus] a little trough or tray: Liv. 2. a kind of gaming-board: Cic. 3. a small channel of a river, Curt.

**alveus**, i, m. (alveum, n. in Fest.) [alvus] a hollow, an excavation, a cavity: vitiosae illic alveo, Virg. Hence, a hollow vessel, a tub, or tray: fuitans alveus, Liv. II. the hold or hull of a ship: alveos navium, Sall. Hence, a small ship, a boat: accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. III. a gaming-board: more fully, alveus lusorius, Plin. IV. = alvus and alvearium, a bee-hive: apes alveo se continent, Plin. V. a bathing-tub: Cic. VI. a river-bed: fluminis alveo, Virg.: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. (Hence, Fr. auge.)

**alvus**, i, f. (anciently m.) [perh. from root of alo] the belly, the bowels: purgatio alvi, Cic. Epith. tortuosa, multiplex (referring to the convolutions of the intestines), id. Meton.: excrement, 'motions,' (medic.): varia, Cels. 2. the womb: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. II. a bee-hive: Varr.: Col.: Plin.

**am**, prefix: v. ambi.

**amabilis**, e, adj. [amo] deserving of love, lovely, amiable: filiola, Cic.: carmen, a pleasant, charming song, Hor.: insania, a fond delusion, id.

**amabilitas**, atis, f. [amabilis], amableness, loveliness: Pl.

**amabiliter**, adv. [amabilis] lovingly, amiably: spectet amabilis juvenem, Ov.: lusst amabiliter, pleasantly, Hor.

**amandatio**, dinis, f. [amando] a sending away: Cic.

**a-mando**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, to remove: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, Cic.

**āmans** -antis, *Part.* [amo] *Adj.* with *Gen.*: *fond, loving, affectionate*: *amans patriae civis, patriotic*, Cic. *amantissimus tui, fondly attached to you, id.* *Fig.*: *nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id.* *II.* *a lover, sweetheart*: *amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter.*

**āmanter**, *adv.* [amans] *lovingly, affectionately*: Cic. *Comp. Tac. Sup. Cic.*

**āmānūensis**, *is, m.* [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary* = *a manu servus*, Suet.

**āmārācinus**, *a, um, adj.* [amaracus] *of marjoram*: *oleum*, Plin.: also *a bsol.*, *amaracinum*, *l, n. sc. unguentum, marjoram ointment*, Lucr.

**āmārācus**, *l, com. and āmārācum*, *l, n.* = *ἀμαράκος* and *-ov, marjoram*, Cat.: *Virg.*

**āmārantus**, *l, m.* = *ἀμαραντος* (*unfading*), *amaranth*, Ov.

**āmārē**, *adv.* *bitterly*, Pl.

**āmārities**, *ei, f.* [amarus] *bitterness*: *dulcis*, Cat.

**āmāritūdo**, *inis, f.* [id.] *bitterness* (of flavour) *opp* to *dulcedo*, Varr.

*II.* *Fig.* *bitterness, severity, acrimony*: *Plin. Ep. vocis, harshness of voice, Quint.* (Hence, *Fr. amer-tume*).

**āmāror**, *ōris, m.* [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare): *Lucr.*: *Virg.*

**āmārus**, *a, um, adj.* *bitter*: *of flavour opp* to *dulcis*: *sensus judicat dulce, amarum*, Cic.: *Doris amara*, (= *salsa*), *the sea*, Virg. *2.* *Fig.* *of other senses*: *sonitus amarus, harsh*, Stat.: *fructus amarus odore, offensive*, Plin. *II.* *Fig.*: *painful, sad, calamitous*: *amores dulces aut am.*, Virg.: *amara temperare, to sweeten the bitters* (troubles) *of life*, Hor. *Of speech*: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: *dictis amaris*, Ov. *Of conduct*: *morose, ill-natured, irritable*: *mulieres*, Ter.: *amariorem me senectus facit*, Cic. [Cf. *Skr. āma-s, ama-s, raw*; *Gr. ἀμῆ-ōs*, *id.*] (Hence, *Fr. amer*).

**āmāsius**, *ii, m.* [amo] *a lover, sweetheart*, Pl.

**āmātio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue*: *Pl.*

**āmātor**, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a lover, a friend*: *vir bonus amatorque noster, a friend of mine*, Cic.: *amatores Catoni desunt, i.e. readers of his writings*, id. *2.* *a gallant, paramour*: *mulierum*, Pl.

**āmātorēulus**, *l, m. dim.* *a little, pitiful lover*, Pl.

**āmātoris**, *a, um, adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous*: *medicamentum, a philtre*, Suet. Also, *amatorium*, *a subst.*, Plin.

**āmātrix**, *icla, f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress*: *Pl.*: *Mart.*

**amb**, *v. ambi.*

**ambactus**, *l, m.* *a vassal, a dependent upon a lord*: *plurimos ambactos habent*, Caes. (= *Goth. and -bakte*, *a servant*, O. H. G. *am-bakt*.)

**amb-ād-ēdo**, *3. v. a.* *to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: (fig.) *Id.*

**ambāges**, *is, f.* (found only in *Abl. sing.*; *plur* complete, *Gen. ambagum*) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding*: *variarm amage viarum* (of the labyrinth), Ov.: *dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg.* *II.* *Fig.*: *of speech*: *a turning, shifting or shuffling*: *roundabout rambling stories, quibbles*: *ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter.*: *longae ambages, a long and involved story*, Virg.: *ne te longis ambagibus morer, to cut the matter short*, Hor. *2.* *obscurity, ambiguity*: *immemor ambagum* (of the Sphinx), Ov. *Of oracles*: *ea amage Chalcidionii monstrabantur, in dark, mysterious phrase*, Tac.: *per ambages, in an enigmatical manner*, Liv.

**amb-ēdo**, *ēdi, ēsum*, *3. v. a.*: *to eat or gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): *robora ambesa flammis, charred by fire*, Virg.

**ambēsus**, *Part* (ambedo).

**ambi**, *abbrev. amb, am, an, insepp* *prep.* *around, round about*: *before vowels* *gen* *amb*: *ambages*: *before consonants*, *ambi, am, an*. *ambivium, amburo, anquiro*. [Cf. *Gr. ἀμφί*; *O. II G. umpi*: *N. H G. um* *The word is cogn. with amblo, q. v.*]

**amb-igo**, (*no perf.*) *3. v. n* [ago] *to wander about, go around*: *rare in lit sense*: *ambigens patriam et declinans, going round about and avoiding the main streets of his native city*, Tac.

*Fig.*: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense, etc.* (in this sense, in Cic. *always impers. or pass*): *it is disputed, is doubtful*, *ambiguntur*, Cic. *cui reprimum occurreret, ambigebat*, Just.

*II.* *dispute, wrangle, go to law*, Cic.

**ambigūē**, *adv.* *ambiguously, doubtfully*: *Cic. 2.* *indistinctly*: *pugnare, Tac.*

**ambigūitas**, *ātis, f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning*: *nominis*, Cic.

**ambigūus**, *a, um, adj.* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable*: *per ambiguum favorem, by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: *ambiguus Proteus, of varying form*, Ov. *II.* *uncertain, doubtful*: *Salamis* (there being two places of the same name), Hor. *Virg.*: *haud ambiguus rex, i.e. sure of becoming king*, Liv. *Neut.* *as subst.*, *esp. after prep.*: *in ambiguo servare, to keep a thing in doubt*, Hor. *III.* *Of speech*: *obscure, dark, ambiguous*: *scriptum ambiguum*, Cic. *Subs.*: *ambiguum*, *i, n* *an obscure, dark saying*: *ambiguum complura sunt genera*, id.

*IV.* *Of conduct*: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy*: *esse ambigua fide*, Liv.: *domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues*, Virg. *Of fortune*: *changing, fickle*: *ambiguarum rerum sciens*, Tac. *In Tac. with Gen.*: *pudoris ac metus, wavering between*.

**amb-lo**, *lvi* and *li, Itum*, *4. v. n.* and *a.* (from eo, but conjugated regularly throughout: *part. perf. ambitus*: *Past Imperf.*, however, *ambibat* is found as well as *ambiebat*) *to go around or about*: Cic.: *Ov.* *II.* *to surround, encompass*: *insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat*, Vell.: *clipei oras ambit auro, encompassed the rim with gold*, Virg. *III.* *Of candidates for office*: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: *with Acc.* of persons whose votes are asked, Cic.: *Sall.*: also *absol.* *Cic.*: *Pl.* *With Acc.* of the office: *magistratum sibi*, Pl. *IV.* *In gen.* *to court, entreat, solicit*: *regnum ambire affatu*, Virg. *With ut* and *Subj.*: *ambenti, ut legis solveretur*, Suet. *With Inf.*: *a donec ultro ambitur consulationem accipere*, Tac.

**ambitio**, *ōnis, f.* [ambig] *a going round, esp. of candidates for office*: *canvassing* (by lawful means), whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): Cic.: *cretata ambitio, white-washed* (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. *II.* *In gen.* *a striving for favour or good-will, love of popularity*: *ambitione labi*, Cic.: *Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, by great importunity*, Nep (or *perh. in a very ostentatious way*, v. *inf.* IV.) *ambitione relegata, without flattery*, Hor. *Hence, partially*: *ius sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse*, Liv. *III.* *a seeking after rank, fame, etc.*: *ambition*: *in ambitio quaedam ad honorem studium duxit*, Cic.: *ambitio mala, misguided ambition*, Sall. *IV.* *display, ostentation*: *funerum nulla ambitio, no ostentation pomp*, Tac. *V.* *great exertion*: *Just.*

**ambitiōsē**, *adv.* *with a wish to please*: *congere orationem*, Cic. *II.* *ambitiously, ostentatiously*: *petere regnum*, Liv.

**ambitiōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (in lit sense, rare and mostly poet.): *lascivis hedris ambitiosior, more close-clinging*, Hor. *II.* *going about in order to coax or solicit, loving popularity, ambitious*: and, in bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious, etc.*: *ita ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie perculat*, Cic.: *in Graecis ambitiosus, desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: *malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. *Of things*: *ambitiosae amicitiae, founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: *preces, urgent*, Tac. *III.* *fond of display*: *mors, ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id.: *ornata, showy, meretricious*, Hor.: *atria, gorgeous*, Mart. *Opp.* to *utilis* (showy opp to useful), Quint.

**ambitus**, *us, m.* [ambig] *a going around, circuit, revolution*: *per amoenos ambitus, windings of a river*, Hor.: *Cic.* *II.* *Rhetor. f. 4: a*

*period*: perfectus et completus ambulus, id. also *periphrasis, circumlocution* = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. III. *circumference, edge*: ambitus parvae, Plin.: Suet. IV. *the space left round a house*: Cic. V. *unlawful canvassing for an office, esp. by bribery* (see *ambitus*): legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic.: ambitus or de ambitu accusare, to accuse of bribery, id. (On the laws against *ambitus*, v. Smith's Ant. 18 seq.) VI. *ostentation, vanity, parade* (for *ambitus* IV., rare): relinquere ambitus: tumida res est, vana, ventosa. Sen. Of speech: *bombast, verbiage*. ambitus rerum, Quint.

**ambō**, bac, bō and bō, num. (Dat. and Abl. pl. ambobus, ambabus; Acc. pl. ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἀμφω; Cic. never uses ambos ambo for ambo, Pl.) both (i.e. two together; whilst uterque means both considered separately, or as individuals): ambo accusandi estis, Ter. una salus ambobus erit, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἀμφω. Lat. ambo (Gr. ἀμφι) is cogn.] (Hence O Fr. ambo.)

**ambrosia**, ae, f. = ἀμβροσία the food of the gods, nectar being their drink: Cic.

**ambrosius**, a, um, adj. = ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine, hence *largely beyond expression*, oft. with additional idea of fragrance (mostly poet.): coniae, Virg.

**ambubāya**, ae (usu in plur., ambubayae, arum), f. a Syrian musician and court-singer: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. [From Syr. ambūba or ambubaya, tibia, fistula, a pipe.]

**ambulatio**, ōnis, f. [ambulo] a walking about, a walk: ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic.

II. Meton.: a place for walking, a promenade: id.

**ambulatioŋcōla**, ae, dim f. (rare) a short walk: Cic. II. Meton.: a small place for walking: id.

**ambulator**, ōris, m. [ambulo] one who walks about, an idler, loungeur: villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. II. a pedlar, a costermonger: Mart.

**ambulatorius**, ōis, um, adj. [id.] (rare), moveable: turres, Hirt.

**ambulo**, avi, āum, i. v. n.: opp. to sitting, standing, or other modes of locomotion: Pl.: Cic. Pass. impers. satis jam ambulatum est, we have walked enough, Cic.: oft. of walking for exercise or pleasure, id. II. to travel, make a voyage, etc.: biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic.: bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell (a pleasant journey to you): bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Ambulare in ius, to go to law, id.

2. Of inanimate things (rare): amnis, qua naves ambulant, go to and fro, Cato. 3. Act.: with acc. of such words as iter, mare, etc., to navigate, traverse, etc.: maria, to walk the seas (of Xerxes), Cic.: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. [Denom. verb from am-

bulus (in funambulus), which is for ambu-lu-lus, bu being the root syll., and representing ba in βα-iv-u, be-to, ar-bu-ter.]

**ambūro**, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. [doubtful whether amb-uro or am-uro], to burn around, to scorch: Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus (singled, scorched) incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.: Ov. Also appy. of entire combustion: Cic. (see Cic. Sext. 58, Long). Hence ambustum, i. n. Medic. t. P.: a burn: Inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.: to nip or wither with cold: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. II. Fig.: ambustas fortunarium mearum reliquias, the charred remains (half destroyed), Cic.

**ambustus**, Part. [amburo]. **amellus**, i, m. the purple Italian star-wort: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg.

**amens**, entis [a, mens] Adj. out of one's senses, mad, frantic: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. With Abl.: aspectu aeniens, distracted at the sight, Virg.: more fully, amens animi, id. More rarely, foolish, stupid, homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id.

**amentatus**, a, um, Part. [amento]. **amentia**, ae, f. [amens] being out of one's senses, distraction, madness: furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes. Also simply, folly: Hor.

**amento**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amento] to furnish with a strap or thong: (usu in p. part.) hastae velutibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, ready-made arguments, id. II. Poet.: to hurt or dart the javelin by means of this thong: jaculum, Lucan.

**amentum**, i, n. a strap or thong attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. II. a shoe-tye: soleae sine amento, Plin. [For ap-amentum. The root ap-, to connect, is seen in ap-ere, ap-isci, ap-tus, and copula (for co-ap-ula).]

**ames**, itis, prob m. a pole for spreading bird-nets: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. [For ap-mes; v. amentum. For the form cf. li-mes, ter-mes.]

**amethystinus**, a, um, adj. of the colour of amethyst, Juv. **amethystus**, i, f. = ἀμέθυστος, the amethyst, Plin.

**amfractus**, v. anfr.

**amica**, ae, f. [amicus] a female friend: amicae, cognatae, Ter. II. a mistress, concubine: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

**amicōs**, ade. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably: amice et benevole facere, Cic.: sup Cic.

**am-icō**, icui or ixi, ictum, 4. v. a. (fut. amicibor, Pl.) to throw around, to wrap about (properly of upper garments), or pass. to veil or throw around

oneself: pallium (mantle, cloak), quo amictus esset, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, wrapt, shrouded, Hor. II. Fig.: to veil, cover, wrap up: amictur vitibus arbor, Ov. [Am or amb and jacio: the j has been dropped as in ob-icis, v. obex.]

**amiciter**, adv. [amicus] in a friendly manner, Pl.

**amicitia**, ae, f. (Gen. sing. amicitia, Lucr.) [id.] friendship: est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Fig.: of plants: as of the elm and the vine, Plin. II. a league or alliance between nations: Ubi, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes.

III. Abstract for concrete, esp. in pl., like relations for relatives, amicitiae = amici, Tac.: Suet.

**amicities**, ei, f. = amicitia: Lucr.

**amicus**, a, um, Part. [amico].

**amicus**, ūs, m. [amico] prop. the act of wrapping around; hence, manner of (outer) dress, amictum imitari, to copy any one's style of dress, Cic.: status, amictus, attitude and drapery (of a statue), id. II. the garment or dress itself (chiefly poet.): duplex, double, thick, Virg.: Ov. III. Fig.: nebulae amictus, wrapping, envelope of cloud, Virg.

**amicūla**, ae, f. dim. of amica, c musters: de amica rixatus, Cic.

**amiculum**, i, n. [amico] a mantle, cloak: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep.

**amiculus**, i, m. dim. [amicus] a little friend, a dear friend: quid de Docimo amico meo? Cic.

**amicus**, a, um, adj. [amo] friendly, kind, fond, of, with prep. or Dat.: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.: tribui sunt nobis amici, Cic.: amica luto sus, fond of the mire, Hor. Amicum est mihi, it pleases me: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, it is neither the will of the gods nor mine, Hor. Comp. Cic. Freq as noun: v. foll. art.

**amicus**, i, m. [id.] (Gen. plur. amicim, Ter.) a friend: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paucia amicorum, Cic. Also for patronus, patron, protector: amicus potens, Hor. And for socius, companion, comrade: trej, ido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. 2. In and after the Aug. per., a courtier, or minister of a prince: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence, Fr. ami.)

**amissio**, ōnis, f. [amitto] a losing, a loss: oppidorum, Cic.

**amissus**, a, um, Part. [amitto].

**amissus**, ūs, m., for the more usu. amissio, a loss: Siciliae, Nep.

**amita**, ae, f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (the mother's sister is called matertera): Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. tante, Old Fr. ante; Eng. aunt.)

**amitto**, isi, issum, 3. v. a. [amisti] sync. = amissisti, Ter.: amissia, sync. = amiseris, Pl.) to let go, let slip, to dismiss (freq. in Pl.): stulte feci, qui



hunc (servum) amisi, Pl.: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? to turn this woman away, Ter.: praeda de manibus amissa, was left slip, Cic. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unani, remitt, pardon, Pl.: non amittere tempus quoniam sit datum; not to neglect an opportunity, Cic.: fidem amittere, to break one's word, Nep.

II. to lose (sometimes opp. to perdere, to lose by one's own fault; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter.: classes amissae et peritae, Cic.: ignominia amissum navium, Caes.: oppidum Capsum et magnam pecuniam amisit, Sall. Opp. obtinere: litem, to lose a suit, Cic.

**ammiror** and **ammitto**, v. admirror, etc.

**ammonoeo** and **ammonitrix**, v. ammonoeo, etc.

**amnicola**, ac, com. [amnis color] dwelling or growing by a river: Ov.

**amniculus**, i, m. dim. [amnis] a rivulet, brook, Liv.

**amnis**, is, m. (anciently fem.: Abl. amne, sometimes anni, esp. in the poets): a stream of water, a broad river; a torrent, applied by Liv. to the Po; but the word has always a poetic cast, the usu. prose equivalent being fluvius: profluvius annis aut vix aut nullo modo corrumpitur, Cic.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg.: secundo anni, down the stream, id.: adverso amne, up the stream, Curt. Of the ocean, like Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός, ocean amnis, the ocean-stream, Virg. Poet.: Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. (poet.) II. Meton.: anything flowing, a stream: Virg. [Ety. uncertain]

**amo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (amasso = amavero, Pl.) to love, to have a warm, hearty affection for: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, to love each other heartily, Pl.: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. (Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a warmer feeling: eum a me non diligere solum, verum etiam amari, id. The phrase amare et diligere, to love and esteem, is often found, id.) 2. to be in love, have a love affair, Ter. 3. Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, so help me God: i.e. most assuredly: ita me dii amabunt, Pl.: Ter. Also ellipt.: ita me Iuppiter! sc. amet or amabit, Pl. II. Of things: to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum allicujus amare, Cic.: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. And with Inf.: as object (poet.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, id. III. amare aliquem de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful: de raudiculo multum te amo, Cic.: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Abool.: bene facis merito te amo,

Ter. Hence in entreaties, amabo, or amabo te (never vos), lit. I shall be much obliged, may often be translated by, be so good, I pray, etc.: amabo te, advola, Cic. With ut or ne: amabo ut illic transcas, Ter.: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, pray do not . . . , Cic. IV. With Inf.: to be wont or accustomed (like Gr. φιλεῖν) aurum per medios ire satellites amat, is wont to make its way, Hor.: quae ira fieri amat, is wont to have done, Sall. (Hence Fr. aimer)

**amoeno**, adv. [amoenus] pleasantly, sweetly: Pl.; Gell.; Plin.

**amoenitas**, atis, f. [amoenus] pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure: hortorum, Cic. 2. As a term of endearment in Pl.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis?

**amoenus**, a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful, charming (mostly of sensible objects): locus, Cic.: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall.: rus, Hor.: aquae, auras, id. In Tac., amoena, n. pl. pleasant places: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae. 2. Of abstract things: vita, Tac. 3. Of dress: shewy: cultus amoenior, Liv. [Most prob. from amo.]

**amollor**, itus, 4. v. dep. to carry away, remove (with effort or difficulty): amoliri omnia, Pl. 2. to send away, to get rid of: uxorem, Tac.

3. With refl. pron. to take oneself off, begone: hinc vos amollimini, Ter. II. Fig.: to avert: in rhetoric, to refute, repel: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac.: amollor et amoveo nomen meum, I put aside, lay no stress on, Liv.

**amollitus**, Part. [amollor]

**amomum** or **-on**, i, n. = ἀμόμων, an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam: Assyrium amomum, Virg.

**amor** (old form amor, like bonos, labos, colos, etc., Pl.) oris, m. [amo], love, (of natural affection among kinsmen, etc.; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). With in, erga, or Gen.: ab his iustis noster in te amor profectus, Cic.: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id.: ancillae amor, passion for, Hor. In plur.: amores hominum in te, warm affection, Cic. 2. Meton., in plur., the loved object itself: Pompeius nostri amores, my darling Pompey, id. Personified. Amor, the god of love, Love, Cupid, Ἔρως: Virg. In plur., Cupids, Loves: Ov. II. Gen.: any passionate longing, eager desire: consilatus amor, Cic.: nummi, Juv.: with ger, habendi, love of wealth, Ov. Poet. with Inf.: si tantum amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.

**amos**, v. amor.

**amotio**, ōnis, f. [amoveo] a removing, removal (rare): doloris, Cic.

**amotus**, a, um, Part. [amoveo].

**amoveo**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away, put or take away, to re-

move: me exinde amovit loco, al. l.: testem, to get rid of, Ter.: Cic. With rct. pron.: to retire, withdraw: te hinc amove, Ter.: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. Fig.: to lay aside, to cast off: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amove, Cic. P. H. amoto ludo, jesting apart, Hor. II. So take away by stealth: euphem. for iurari, furture facere: boves per dolum amotas, purloined, Hor. III. to banish, Tac.

**ambibolia**, ae, f. = ἀμφιβολία: in rhet., ambiguity, double-meaning, Cic.

**amphithēatrum**, i, n. = ἀμφιθέατρον: lit., a double theatre (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles: Plin.: Tac. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, v. Smith's Ant. 21)

**amphora**, ae (Gen. pl. as a measure, usually amphorum), f. = ἀμφόρεως, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears, for liquids, esp. wine; a flagon, pitcher, jar, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 21). amphora coepit institui a vase, Hor. Meton.: for the wine contained therein: id. For oil amphorae oleariae, Cato for honey aut pressa puris mella condit amphoras, Hor. II. A measure for liquids, also called quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or about 6 gallons: (Cic. N B.) The amphora was used as the standard measure of a ship, as we speak of a ship of so many tons burden: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorum esset, Liv.: Cic. (amphorium).

**ample**, adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly: exornare ample magnificaque triclinium, Cic.: elate et ample loqui, sublimely, id.: v. amplius.

**am-plecto**, v. amplector.

**am-plector**, xus, 3. v. dep. (act. form amplecto: amplectitote crura fustibus, Pl. In pass.: id.) lit. to wind, or twine around, to encompass, encircle: of living beings: to clasp, embrace: amplectimur tibi genua, Pl.: serpens atrox amplectens stirpem, coiling round, Lucr.: manibus saxa, to grasp, Liv.: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibet, id. (In this sense usu. complexor), Cic. 2. In wider sense, to include, take in: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio palubatur, Caes.: Tac. II. Fig. to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: omnia consilio, to take everything into consideration, Cic. In discourse, to discuss, to handle, to comprise: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. 2. to comprehend under a term (usu. complexor): quod idem interduo virtutis nomine amplectimur, id. 3. to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id.: plerumque, to take the side of, id.: hoc se amplectitur uno, values, esteems himself, Hor.

**amplexo**, v. amplexor.

**amplexor**, ātus, i. v. freq. dep. (act. form **amplexo**, analogous to amplexo, in Pl., Attius, Lucil., and Petr.) [amplexor] to encircle; embrace fondly: aram amplexantur, Pl.: osculari atque amplexari, to kiss and caress, Ter.: munum meum amplexantur, were showing every mark of affection for him, Cic. II. Fig.: to love, esteem warmly: Appius totum me amplexatur, id.

**amplexus**, a, um, Part. [am-plexor].

**amplexus**, ūs, m. [amplexor] an encircling, surrounding, embrace: terrarum, Lucr.: serpentis, Cic. Esp. of caresses: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figit, Virg.: Ov.

**ampliatō**, ōnis, f. [amplio]. Legal t. t., an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day: the judge announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatō" was an adjournment to any day which the judge might please: cf. comperendatio.

**amplificatio**, ōnis, f. [amplifico] a *bolening*, an *increasing*, enlarging: pecuniae, Cic. 2. Rhet. t. t., a heightened description: an amplification, id.

**amplificator**, ōris, m. [it. an *enlarger*, an *amplifier* (rare)]. forum, Cic.

**amplificō**, adv. splendidly, 'at.

**amplifico**, avi, aum, i. v. a. [amplius facio] to *widen*, to *extend*, *enlarge*, *divitias*, Cic.: *sonum*, to *strengthen*, *increase*, id.: *urbem*, id. 2. Rhet. t. t., to *heighten* and *set off*, *amplifico*, dilate upon: amplificare rem orando, id.

**amplio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amplius] to *make wider*, to *extend*, *enlarge*, *increase*: rem, Hor. Fig.: ampliare nomen, to *render* *glorious*, Mart.

II. to *adjourn* the hearing of a case. Legal t. t., ampliare aliquem or causam. potest ampliare, Cic.: v. ampliatō.

**ampliter**, adv. greatly, amply, abundantly, magnificently, Pl.

**amplitudo**, ōnis, f. [amplius] *width*, *breadth*, *size*, *bulk*, *connum*, Caes.

II. Of mental and moral qualities, etc.: *greatness*: amplitudo animi, Cic.

2. *dignity*, *grandeur*, *importance*: homines in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id.: propter amplitudinem civitatis, Caes. 3. In rhet.: *copiousness* and *dignity of expression*: Platonis, Cic.

**amplius**, adv. (comp. of ample) *more*, *longer*, *further*: (usually of time and number) *from*, used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or Abl.: amplius centum dies Romani, *more than* 100, Cic.: duo haud amplius millia peditum, 2000 *and no more*, Liv.: amplius horis quattuor, Caes.: de sepulchris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *nothing more than this*, etc., Cic.: fel-

ces ter et amplius, *thrice and more than* *thrice happy*, Hor. 2. *Besides*, *moreover* = *practerea*, insuper: nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further*, Cic.

3. nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, *that is the whole case*, id.

4. also ellipt.: si nihil amplius, like *si nihil aliud* sc. possit: excedam tecus? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? *if no other course remains open*, Ov.

II. **AMPLIUS**, legal t. t. pronounced by the judge, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide ampliatō): Cic. Also, amplius non petere: to bring no further action, to make no further claim: id. And point. t. t. of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Srullio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, *I propose this addition*, id.

**amplius**, a, um, adv. Of space: *large*, *wide*, *spacious*, *roomy*: amplissima cura et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. II. Meton.: *abundant*, *great*, *large*: pabula, Lucr.: Galli ampliores copias expectabant, Caes.: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *the longest day*, Plin. And of abstract things, passions, etc.: amplior potentia, Plin.: haec irae facies essent multo ampliores, Ter.: pro viribus amplius, *in proportion to the great strength*, Lucr. Also in compo. n., amplius, as subst. (not to be confounded with the adv.), *more*: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Also with Gen.: amplius obsidium, a *larger number* of, Caes. • III. *important*, *entitled to consideration*: familia, *highly respectable*, Cic.: civitas, *important*, *influential*, Caes. IV. *magnificent*, *splendid*, *glorious*, *renowned*, *distinguished*: ne ullum munus acedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: amplissimo genere natus, Caes.: amplissimi honores, *the most exalted honours*, Cic. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, id. V. Of language, *complimentary*: amplissimus verbus, id. VI. In Rhet., *amplius* orator, who *speaks with dignity and fullness*, id. [From am = ambl, with the same plus as in duplus, triplus, cogn. with Gr. πῶλος, Lat. pleo, plenus, Goth. full-s, Eng. full.]

**ampulla**, ae, f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. II. Meton.: of inflated discourse, *bombast*: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. [For ampovula, dim. of ampورا (so ἀμφορεύς was Latinized in the time of Pl.).]

**ampullaceus**, a, um, adj. [ampulla] pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular: pira, Plin.

**ampullarius**, i, m. [id.] a flask-maker: Pl.

**ampullor**, atus, i. v. dep. [id. II.]

to employ a bombastic style, ampullari in tragica arte, to strut and mouth, Hor.

**amputatio**, ōnis, f. [amputo] a *pruning*, *lopping off*: armentorum, Cic. II. Meton.: the part cut off, a cutting: Plin.

**am-pūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut away or off, to lop off, prune; esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet.

• II. Fig.: to *curtail*, *shorten*, *remove*: amputata inanis omnis et error, Cic. In rhet., amputata loqui, to speak unconnectedly, id.

**amura**, ae, f. [from Gr. ἀμύρα] scum of olive-oil: Virg.

**amussis**, is, f. (acc. amussim), a rule, level or square, Varr. Hence, ad amussim (and as one word), according to rule or level, i. e. accurately, exactly, Gell. Also, examussim, in same sense, Pl.

**amussito**, are, i. v. a. [amussis] to make according to rule, accurately, nicely: amussitata indoles, Pl.

**amygdaalum**, i, n. an almond, an almond kernel, Ov.

**amystis**, idis, f. (ἀμυστί, without closing the mouth) a long draught, the emptying of a cup at one draught: Hor.

**an**, conj. It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive (double) interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt; or, or whether in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter.: Romanne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, or rather: an id fagium est, an potius haec patri aequum esse fieri? Ter. 3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, an often appears to introduce a single question; when it may be rendered, or is it the case, is it then, etc. ad mortem te, Catilina? duci jam pridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? or is it true that P. Scipio . . . and shall I . . .? Cic. 4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, anon, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter.: utrum nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes anon? Cic. An ne, commonly anne, pleon. for an: nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet cogitabit, Pl. 5. In double questions with num . . . an, the latter is supposed to have an affirmative reply: num quid duas patrias habetis, an est illa patria communis? is it not on the contrary true that . . .? Cic. II. In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: whether: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id.

2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with an, the particle some-

times has a modified affirmative signit.: I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably. (i). usu. with a negative, or word implying doubt in principal clause: *testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, I would almost venture to say the most important*, Cic.: *ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, perhaps I may say*, Liv. (ii). with negative also in dependent clause: *eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, perhaps he would have had no rival*, Cic.

**anabathrum**, *i*, *n* = ἀναβαθρον, a raised seat at the public games, Juv.

**anademā**, *ātis*, *n* = ἀνάδημα, a band for the head, a wreath. Lucr.

**anagnōstēs**, *ae*, *m* = ἀναγνώστης, a reader: Cic.

**ananceum**, *i*, *n* = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), a large drinking cup, which must be drained at a draught, Pl.

**anapaestus**, *a*, *um* = ἀναπαιστος, *adj.* pes, the metrical foot anapaest: (—) (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Neut. as subst., *i*, *n*. sc. carmen, an anapaestic poem, Cic.

**anas**, *anātis* (gen plur usu anatum), *f*, the duck: anatum ova, Cic. [Cf. Gr. νῆσσα (for νῆσσα), O H G anut, mod. Germ. ente.] (Hence, Ital. anatra.)

**anaticūla**, *ae*, *f*, dim [anas] a little duck, a duckling: Cic. 2<sup>o</sup> Term of endearment: my duckling: Pl.

**anatinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id] of or pertaining to the duck, Pl.

**anatoicismus**, *i*, *m* = ἀνατοικισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest: centesimae cum anatocismo annuiversario, Cic.

**anceps** (anciently anceps, Pl.: *abst.* sing. ancipiti): *capitis*, *adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] that has two heads, two-headed (cf. biceps, praiceps, etc.) only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. of a mountain, two-peaked: anceps acumen, id. II. In gen. *having two sides, two natures, double*: and of abstract things, doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable: securus, Ov.: bestiae quasi anceps in utraque sedes viventes, amphibious animals, Cic.: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, with two fronts, Caes.: metus, fear arising from two opp. sides, Liv.: Ius anceps, a doubtful point of law, Hor.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to fight with doubtful success, Liv. III. *dangerous, critical* (later): viae, Ov.: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.

**anchora**, *-alis*, *v*. ancora, etc. **ancile** (also ancule), *is*, *n* (gen. plur. also anciliorum, Hor.): a small oval shield: Virg. Esp.: the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended, with the others made exactly like it, ancilla: Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 326). *Adj.*: clippis ancilibus, Juv.

**ancilla**, *ae*, *f*, dim. a maid-servant, female slave: ancilla aere emptā, Ter.: servi ancillaeque, Cic. [Dim of ancula, cogn. with old verb anculare or ancularē, to serve.]

**ancillaris**, *e*, *adj.* [ancilla] relating to female servants: artificum, maid-servant's work, Cic.

**ancillula**, *ae*, *f*, dim. [id.] a little serving-maid, a young female slave: Ter. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedessequamque adiunxisti, as the hand-maid of eloquence, Cic.

**anceps**, *v*. anceps.

**ancisus** (also amē), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [amb and caedo, there is no such verb as ancido] cut around or away. omnia ancisa recenti vulnere, Lucr.

**ancōra**, *ae* (erroneously written anchora), *f*, an anchor: ancoras jacere, to cast anchor, Caes.: consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor, id.: solvere, to weigh anchor, Cic.: tollere, Caes. Fig.: as a symbol of security: refuge, hope, support: Sil. [Borrowed from Gr. ἄγκυρα.]

**ancōralis**, *e*, *adj.* [ancora] belonging to an anchor. Hence ancorale, *is*, *n*, a cable: Liv.

**ancōrarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id] belonging to an anchor: funes, cables, Caes.

**andabātā**, *ae*, *m*, a gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, a blindfold gladiator, Cic.

**andrōgynus**, *i*, *m* = ἀνδρόγυνος, *-gynē*, *es*, *f*, *-n*, a man-woman, hermaphrodite: Cic.

**annellus** (ann), *i*, *m*, dim [annulus] a little ring: Hor.

**anēthum**, *i*, *n* dill, anise: Virg. **anfractus**, *ūs*, *m* [an=ambi, and frag root of frango] a curving or bending, an orbit: solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution, Cic. Alio, a tortuous, circuitous route: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.: viarum, litorum anfractus, windings, Liv. II. Fig.: of discourse = ambages, digression, prolixity: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? treating about the bush, Cic. Of legal proceedings: intricacies, prolixity: iudiciorum, id.

**angina**, *ae*, *f*, [ango] the quinsy: Pl.

**angiportus**, *ūs*, *m*, and angiportum, *i*, *n*, a narrow street, lane or alley: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter.: viae omnes angiportusque, highways and by-ways, Cic. [The root ang means "make narrow": v. angō: portus anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

**ango**, *xi*, *ctum* and *anxum*, *3*, *v*. *a* (perf and sup., only in Gram.) to press tight, to throttle, strangle (in this signit., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisus oculos et guttur, squeezes his eyes out and throttles him, Virg.

II. Fig.: to cause pain, both physical and mental, esp. the latter: to torment, vex, trouble: hence angī, to

suffer pain: cura angit hominem, Ter.: cruciatus timoris angit, to be tormented by an agony of fear, Cic.: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, or vex by refusing, Hor. With de: de Statio manumisso angor, I am annoyed about it, Cic. Angi animi, to be distressed in mind: Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says angī animo. [Cf. Gr. ἀγγω, ἀγγωγῆ, ἀγγι; Goth. aggyous, narrow; mod. Germ. eng.]

**angor**, *ōris*, *m* = angina [ango], a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy: aestu et angore vexata, Liv.

II. Fig.: anguish, torment, vexation (of a transitory nature, whereas anxietas is of an abiding nature): differt anxietas ab angore: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic.: angorem capere pro amico? to feel distress (anxiety, on his behalf), id. In plur.: conflict angoribus, id.

**angulicōmus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [anguis coma] with snakey hair (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

**angulicūlus**, *i*, *m*, dim. [anguis] a small snake: Cic.

**anguifer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj* [anguis ferō] serpent-bearing: caput, Ov.

**anguigēna**, *ae*, *m* [anguis and gen. root of gignō] Lit., snake-born, sprung from a snake or dragon, an epithet of the Thians, who sprang from dragons' teeth: Ov.

**anguilla**, *ae*, *f*, [anguis] an eel. Juv.: anguilla est, clabatur, proverb, of a sly, slippery fellow: Pl.

**angui-mānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [anguis manus]. Lit. snake-handled, with serpent arm (or trunk), epith. of the elephant, Lucr.

**anguinēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [anguis] (rare): pertaining to the serpent, snakey: Gorgonius comae, Ov.

**anguineus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id] pertaining to the serpent, snakey: Cato: Plin Subst.: anguinum, *i*, *n*. (sc. ovum), a snake's egg, id.

**angui-pēs**, *ēdis*, *adj* [anguis pes] snake-footed, epithet of the giants: Ov.

**anguis**, *is*, (A<sup>o</sup>. angue and angui), *m*, and *f*, a snake, a serpent: femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. As fem.: toria, Ov. Latet anguis in herba, a snake in the grass, proverb. For some concealed danger, Virg. 2. Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aequē atque angues, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, id., and of the inventive Ceres, id. II. As a constellation = draco, the Dragon, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic.

2. = hydra, the Hydra, water serpent. Ov. 3. the Serpent, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id. [cf. "constrictor," from root of angō; cf. O. H. G. unc = Natter.]

**angui-tēnens**, *entis*, *adj.* [anguis

*senex serpent-holding* hence, subst. the constellation (*Ophiuchus* = angular, serpent-bearer, Cic.).

**angulāris**, *e*, adj. [angulus] *having corners*: lapis, Cato (later sense, corner stone, Vulg.).

**angulātus**, *a*, um, Part. [angulus] *made angular, with angles*: Cic.

**angulus**, *i*, m. *an angle, a corner*: obtusus, Lucr.: huius lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, one corner of this side, Caes.: extremus, the extreme point, corner, Ov. II. a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place: in angulum abire, Ter.: ille terrarum angulus, that particular nook of the earth, Hor. (Cf. ἀγκυλος; Lat. uncus is cogn.)

**angustus**, *adv.* narrowly, sparingly, briefly: anguste sedere, to be in close quarters, Cic.: frumentum angustius provenerat, more scantily, Caes.: angustius concluduntur, more concisely, Cic.: anguste transportare milites, packing them close, Caes.: angustus publicari, within narrower limits, id.

**angustia**, *arum*, *f. plu.* rare in the sing. angustia, *ae* [angustus] *a narrow place, a street, defile*: Cornithus posita in angustis, Cic.: per angustias Hellespontis, the straits of the Hellespont, Suet. Hence, II. Fig.: shortness, narrowness, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity, etc.: angustia spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.: pecuniae publicae, financial straits, id.: frumentariae, Caes. Sometimes absol.: ex meis angustis illius sustento tenuitatem, out of my narrow means, Cic.: in summas angustias adduci, perplexity, id. (Hence, Ital. angusto; Fr. anguste.)

**angusticlāvius**, *a*, um, adj. [angustus + clavus] *as having a narrow stripe of purple, as a plebeian tribune*: Suet. **angusto**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *e* [angustus] *to make narrow, straiten*: itei, Cat.

**angustus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [angus] Of space narrow, strait, contracted. opp. to latus, Cic.: montibus angustis mare continebatur, confined mountains (leaving but a limited space between them and the sea), Caes.: neut. pl. with depend. gen., angustae viarum, narrow parts of the highways = narrow ways (Gr. constr.), Virg. Fig.: in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc.: to bring within a narrow compass, reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine, etc.: in exiguum angustumque concluditur, is reduced, narrowed down, Cic. 2. short, scanty: spiritus, short breath, id.

3. needy, pinching: pauperies, Hor.: res angusta domi, mean circumstances (lowly parentage and limited means), Juv. 4. critical, difficult: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, in straits of fortune, Hor. Neut. as subst. esp. after prep., critical condition, difficulty, danger: rem esse in angusto, Caes. 5. base, petty: nulli est tam angusti animi, quam amare divitias, Cic. 6. subtle, minute:

minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. 7. of style: brief, simple: angusta et concisa oratio, id.

**anhēlitus**, *ūs*, *m.* [anhelo] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*: Cic.: nullum anhelitu, with uplifted (jaccado) panting breath, Hor.: aegri, painful, distressed breathing, Virg.

II. breathing, breath: recipere, to take in, breath, respire, Pl. III. Fig.: an exhaling, exhalation: terrae, Cic.: vini, fumes, id.

**anhēlo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a*. [anhelus] *to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.*: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Virg.: Catilinae scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic.

**anhēlus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [an (=ἀνὰ, up) and halo] *panting, puffing* (poet.) equi, Virg. 2. causing shortness of breath: cursus, Ov.

**anicula**, *ae*, *f. dim.* [annus] *a little old woman*: esp. with the accessory idea of credulity (comp. avia): haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

**anilis**, *e*, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an old woman, old womanish*: voltus, Virg.: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic.

**anilitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [anilis] *old age of a woman, anility*, Cat.

**aniliter**, *adv.* like an old woman: superstitiose atque aniliter dicere, Cic.

**anima**, *ae*, *f.* (gen. animā, Lucr.): air, a breeze, wind (in this sense mostly poet.) impellunt animae linteae, Hor. ignes animaeque, Virg. II. the air, as an element (rare): Cic. Hence, III. the breath (most frequent sense): animam compressi, held my breath, Ter.: gravitas animae, bad (smell of) breath, Plin. animam recipe, take breath, Ter. Fig. anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Lucr.

IV. the principle of animal life, dist. from animus, the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul: sine anima anima est debilis. Att. pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, mere existence, Sall.: admirare animam, Pl.: extinguere, to deprive of life, Ter.: relinquere, to die, id.; edere, Cic.: animam agere, to be in the agonies of death: id. As a term of endearment my life, my soul. vos meae carissimae animae, dearest souls: id. Prov.: animam debere, to owe his very life, of one deeply in debt: Ter. 2. an animal, a living being: esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, souls separated from the body, manes: tu pias lactis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. 3. Sometimes (including the sense of animus: the entire) soul of man: anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic. (Cf. Gr. ἀνέμω; Goth. az-ana, I breathe out, expire.) (Hence, Fr. âme.)

**animadversio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [animadverto] *the perception or observation of*

*an object, attention*: notatio naturae et animadversio, observation of nature, Cic.: animadversio et diligentia, attention and diligence, id.: and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. II. reproach, censure, punishment (comp. animadverto, III.): patetna, a father's chastisement, Cic.: censura, with reference to the censors' power of degrading a man, id. **animadversor**, *oris*, *m.* [id.] *an observer* (rare): Cic.

**animadverto** (vort.), *ti*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very frequent in ante-class. per.: cf. adverto no. 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) *to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe*: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, causes your conduct to be noticed, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, etc.: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, bade him take heed, Liv. (cf. Smith's Ant. 239).

II. to remark, notice, understand, perceive (as the result of attention): animadvertitis horum silentium? do you mark the silence of those present? Cic.: animadvertit Sequanos nihil eorum rerum facere, he observed that.... Caes. III. to punish, blame, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, deserves to be punished, Ter. Esp. in aliquem animadvertere: Cic.: in filium patrio jure, to punish a son by paternal right (prerogative), Liv.: Caes. A absol. to inflict capital punishment: in aliquem, Tac.

**animal**, *ūs*, *n* [animalis] *a living being, an animal*: Cic.: fera animalia, wild, Tac. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, an animal being, id. Opp. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man, a brute (so pecus, udus; q. v.): funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. animaux, "black cattle.")

**animalis**, *e*, *adj.* [anima], *of air, of nature*: natura vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. II. living: corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, a kind of animated intelligence, Cic.

**animans**, *antis*, Part. *adj.* [animō] *animate, living*: Cic. II. Subst.: any living being; an animal. (Gender m. f. or n.: Gen. plur. animantium, Lucr.; but -ium, Cic.): alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, for one creature to live by the death of another, Ov. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, no living being, Hor.

**animatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *the bestowal of life* (extremely rare): mention the living being itself: Cic.

**animatus**, a, um, *Part.* [ld.] *animated*. II. *Adj.* disposed, minded: animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.: male animatus erga principem, dissoluto, Suet.: Cic. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. 2. *Adjective*, stout-hearted (=animosus): more fully c. animatus probe, id.

**animō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [anima] lit. to fill with breath or air: hence, to make alive, animate: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet.: animare in aliquid, to transform a lifeless object to a living being: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. II. to endow with, to temper: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, endowed and moulded according to the climate, Cic.

**animōse**, adv. courageously: animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

II. ardently, eagerly: id. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Suet.

(1.) **animōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [anima] full of air, airy: animosa guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. Of the wind, blowing violently: Eurus, Virg.

(2.) **animōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [animus] full of courage, spirited: joined with fortis, spiritus and brave, Cic.: Hor. quadrupes animosus, i. e. equos, metellus, Ov. II. Poet.: proud, with Abl.: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov. III. ardent, eager: corruptor, a bold, unscrupulous, briber, Tac.

**animula**, ae, f. *dim.* [anima] a little soul, life, courage: qua: (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, as it were a little drop of life, refreshment, Cic.

**animulus**, i, m. *dim.* [animus] only in voc.: mi animule! dear heart! darling, Pl.

**animus**, i, m. [v. anima] the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul (opp. to anima, the principle of animal life), the soul as a whole: immortalis, Cic. In more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul: as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding. When mens and animus occur together, animus denotes impulse, mens rather the habit and character of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus (spiritus), sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perfrendas mens (character, dispositio) eorum est, Caes. I. With special reference to will, purpose, desire: istum exheredare in animo habebat, he intended, Cic.: eo, sibi esse in animo, Caes.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, the conspirators had intended, Suet. Sometimes without dat. expr.: perficere est animus, it is my intention, Virg. II. Of the affections, inclinations, passions. 1. In gen., heart, disposition, or character: animus alius ad alia vita propensior,

character, Cic. Fig.: of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, put off their wild nature, Virg. 2. Of particular passions: (1) courage, spirit: virtute atque animo resistere, with valour and resolution, Cic.: boni animo esse, to be of good courage, id.: satis animi, sufficient courage, Ov. Also for hope, confidence: magnus mihi animus est, I entertain great hopes (foll. by Acc. and Inf.), Tac. (2) haughtiness, pride, esp. pl.: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? could contain the arrogance and pride, Cic. (3) vehemence, wrath: animum rage, compescere, rule, curb thy passion (=iram), Hor.: so pl. vince animos iraque tuam, Ov. Fig., of the stormy winds: Aëolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (4) pleasure, delight, entertainment, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, as a pastime or amusement, Caes. (v) temper, disposition towards any one: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic.: quetum in Tencros animum mentemque benignam, a peaceful spirit: Virg. Hence meton., of a beloved person, my heart, my soul: salve, anime mi, Pl. III. Of the reasoning faculty, the understanding:

1. thought, reflection, attention: recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep.: Hence the expressions animus advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, etc. 2. memory: ex animo (fluere) to be forgotten, Cic. 3. sense, consciousness: reliquit animus Sextium, he fainted away, Caes. 4. opinion, judgment: mostly in Abl., meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion, hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic.

V. Sometimes poet. in sign. of anima. vital power, life: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequitur, Virg. (The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia.) The Gen. (properly Locative) animi, in mind, with Adj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, etc.), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

**annālis**, e, *adj.* [annus] continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr.

II. relating to the year or the age: lex, the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office: legibus annalibus grandiorē aetatem ad consulatum constituēbant, Cic. III. Subst. m. sc. liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, sc. libri, year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals, &c. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

**annascor**, v. agnascor.

**anne**, v. an.

**an-necto** (adn.), xul, xum, 3. v. a. to tie on or bind to, to attach: funiculum scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, id.

**annellus**, v. anellus.

**annexus** (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

II. **annexus** (adn.), ūs, m. [id.] a tying or binding to, a connection: Tac.

**annisus** (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [anniscor].

**an-niscor** (adn.), niscus or nixus, 3. v. dep., to press or lean upon: with ad or dat.: natura ad aliquod tanquam admodum anniscitur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annexa columna, resting against it, Virg. II. Fig.: to take pains; to exert oneself, strive with a view to something: with ut, ne, or Ger. with ad: quo nihil acrius attendendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio anniscatur, id. 2. With de: nisi Bibulus annisceretur de triumpho, Cic. 3. With pro: patres non tenere pro ullo aequo annisi sunt, Liv. 4. With Acc. of neut. pron.: Plin. 5. With Inf.: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac.

6. Absol.: annitente Ciasso, by his influence, Sall.

**anniversarius**, a, um, *adj.* [annus] yearly, annual, yearly: sacra, Cic. (ceteri) vicissitudines, the annually recurring seasons, id.

**annixus** (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

**an-no** (adn.), i v. n. to swim to, near, or towards: with ad, dat. or Acc.: naves annare, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. Absol. plures annabant thynni, will flock to the nets, Hor. Fig.: to approach by sea, in ships: ad urbem, Cic.

**annōh**, v. an.

**annōna**, ae, f. [annus, like pomona from pomum] the year's produce: esp. agricultural produce, grain: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, farm-produce does not fetch high prices, Cic. of other commodities, salaria, the yield of salt, Liv. lactis, of milk, Col. II. Meton. the price of corn or other things, market rate: gravis, high prices, Pl.: cara, Cic. (opp. to vilis, low prices) annonam incendere, to cause a rise in prices, Varr. Fig.: villis Annicorum est annona, bonus ubi quid deest, small indeed is the cost of friends, i. e. a friend is easy to gain, Hor.

**annōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [annus] full of years, aged, old: annus, Ov.

**annōtatio**, ōnis, f. [annoto] an annotation, remark, Plin. Ep.

**annōtinus**, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like horn-tinus, diu-tinus] a year old, of last year (rare): naves, the ships used in the former year, Caes.

**annōto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to note down, remark: take notes of: librum, Suet.: Plin. Ep.

**annularius**, annulatus, annulus, v. anul, etc.

**an-nūmero** (adn.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to count out (money), to pay: (Cic. II. to add to, to reckon with: with Dat.: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, must be added, id. With

*in*: *in grege annuorum, I am numbered with the multitude, id.*

**an-nuntio** (adv.), *less correctly annuncio* (adv.), *i. v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim*: Plin.

**an-nūo** (adv.), *ū, ūtum, 3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to: simulā annuisset, at his first nod, Cic.* Pl. *to nod assent, approve, consent, potenti annuit, she nodded assent to the prayer, Virg.* *coepit adire, smile on our undertakings, id.* With Acc. and Inf.: *amicitiā se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv.* III. With Acc. and Dat.: *to promise to grant: caeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg.* IV. *to designate by a nod or wink: quos iste annuit, Cic.*

V. *to state, declare* (late). *falsa annuere, Tac.* [Root *nu* = *v. almuo*]

**annus, i, m. a year**: *anno exiit, at the end of the year, Cic.* *inimite, at the beginning, Suet.* *p. oet anno plenio, at the close of, Hor.* Adverbial phrases. 1. *anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor mihi ego cum istanc anno, Pl.* *qui anno jam prope septuaginta non habuerint, for almost a whole year, Liv.* *in each year, yearly, Plin.* *In s. freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic.*

2. *annui, a year, during a whole year: matriose annuum cum luxerint, Liv.* 3. *ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: facti idum est ad annum, Cic.* 4. *in annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, continued for another year, Liv.* With numerals, *annus* is used in various phrases to denote *age*: *cum annorum octoginta (= octoginta annis natus v. natus) in Aegyptum ivisset, at the age of 80, Nep.* also Abl., *hunc exitum habuit: alba tribus et septuaginta annis, at the age of 73, Tac.* II. *loet for a season of the year: nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg.* III. *the produce of the year: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, to wait for a crop, Tac.* IV. *Poet. age, time of life: rugis integer annus, Prop.* V. *the legal age for an office: hoc honore me affectis prima petitione, anno meo, in my proper year, Cic.* [Perh. for *annus*, from *am*=*ambi*, the meaning being 'a ring, cycle': cf. *annulus*. *Annus* would explain the form *soll-annu-s*] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année*: also *an*, directly from *annus*.)

**an-nūto** (adv.), *i. v. n. freq. (annuo) to nod often to, to nod to: Pl.*

**annūus, a, um, adj.** [annuus] *lasting a year, of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.* *magistratus, Caes.* *nox erat annua nobis, seemed a year long, Ov.*

II. *recurring every year, yearly, annual: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic.* P.R., *annua vice, annually, Plin.*

**an-quirō, quisivi, itum, 3. v. a.** [*am* or *ambi* = *quero*] *to seek on all sides, to search after: anquirere aliquem, Cic.* II. *Fig.: to inquire into, to ex-*

*amine: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id.* III. *Legal t. t.: to institute an inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv.*

2. *to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: pecunia* (where it is a case for a fine), *capite* or *capitis* (in a capital case), *anquirere, Liv.*

**ansa, ae, f. a handle, haft.** *Of an earthen vessel: Cato.* *Of a door: ostii, Plin.* *The loop of a sandal: Plin.*

II. *Fig.: occasion, opportunity* (rare): *reprehensionis ansa, a handle or occasion for, Cic.*

**ansatus, a, um, adj.** [*ansa*] *having a handle: vas, Col.* *homo* (comic), *with his arms a-kimbo, Pl.*

**anser, eris, m.** (*f. Varr.*): *a goose: Liv.* *Hor.* [O L. prob. *anser*: cf. Sanscr. *hansa-s*; Gr. *χην* (for *χην*); O H G *gans*, Eng. *gander, goose*]

**antē, prep and adv.** *A. Prep. with Acc. before, in front of, facing.*

I. *in space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference.* 1. *In space: in front of (= pro): (a) without motion ante suum fundum insidias collocare, Cic.* *Liv.* *Fig. causam ante eum diceret, before him as judge, Cic.* Hence, *homines ante pedes, servants, Juv.* (B) *with motion equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes.* 2. *Fig.: in regard to order and preference: before (= pro): O felix una ante alias Priamēia virgo, Virg.* Hence, *ante esse, to surpass, excel: gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall.* The phrase *ante omnia* is used adverbially.

(i.) *first of all*: Suet. (ii) *comparatively, above all, especially: dulces ante omnia Musae, pleasing above all things, Virg.* (iii) *in discourse, firstly, in the first place: ante omnia, quid sit rhetoricæ, Quint.* II. *In time (the more usual meaning), before: ante noctem, Hor.* *ante Socratem, even before the time of Socrates, Cic.* *ante has meas literas, before the receipt of this letter, id.* So with *perf. part.* *ante decemviro creatos, before their appointment, Liv.*

2. *Particular phrases.* (i.) *ante tempus, before the right time: ante tempus excitatis suis, id.: before the fixed or lawful time: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, before the time fixed by the law (v. annalis), Cic.* (ii) *ante diem, poet.: before the usual time, before the time destined by fate, Ov.* (iii) *ante diem* (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the Abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases, *diem* must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. *ante* be transferred to the following acc.: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (i. e. ante diem quartum Idus Martias) on the 4th day before the Ides of March, i. e. the 12th of March, Liv. As in this constr., the phrase *ante diem* was con-

sidered as one word, it is often found after the prep. *in* or *ex*: *caedem te optatimum contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., had postponed it to the 25th Oct., Cic.*

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. I. *In space (a) without motion: in front: ab tergo, ante circum, behind, in front and around.* Liv. (B) *with motion, forwards: ingreſsi non ante sed retro, not forwards, but backwards, Cic.* II. *In time: before (in the sense of previously), either with an Abl. of time, or with an Acc. depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: perpaucis ante diebus, a very few days before, id.: ante quadriennium amissus es, four years previously, Tac.* With adverbial Abl. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto (more rarely multum and paulum): *multo ante prospecti tempestatem futuram, long before, Cic.* *permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id.*

2. *With quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction *antequam*), *sooner than, before: ut ante videret quam e vita discederet, before he died, id.: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, id.* 3. *In place of an adv. (Gr. constr.: rare): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum (πρὸ πιν κακῶν), of previous calamities, Virg.*

C. *In composition with verbs, before, in place, time and rank: e. g.: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, antepone. In designations of time often with adjl. and adv.: e. g.: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac. Ante sometimes appears as anti, e. g. anticipare, and sometimes with the suffix d, anted or antul. [Cogn. with Gr. ἀντί, ἀντα, over against, before: Germ. ant-, in Ant-wort, A-S and in Eng. answer.] (Hence Ital. anzi.)*

**antē, adv. before**, (with ref. to any time, past or pres., whereas antehac means before this present time, i. e. with ref. to the speaker): *before this or that, aforesaid: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic.* *clipei antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, at an earlier period... subsequently, Liv.*

**anteactus, and antego**, better separately, *ante actus, ante ago.*

**antē-capio, cepi, ceptum** or *capitum, 3. v. a. to take beforehand: multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, to have in readiness, Sall.* II. *to anticipate, i. e., not to wait for, noctem, id.*

**antēcedens, entis, f. art.** [antedecio] II. *neut. pl. as subst.: antecedent causes* (also called antecessores), Cic. **antē-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. v. n. to go before (in space), *to get the start: with Acc., or absol.: Pompeius expeditum antecesserat legiones, Cic. Absol.: qui antecessant rat, suos adscendentes protegebant, Caes.* II. *to precede* (in**

time): with *Dat.*: Ter.: with *Acc.*: Cels. III. Fig.: to have precedence, to excel, surpass; with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: *Natura hominis pectudibus antecedit*, Cic.: Veneti usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. Absol.: honore et actate, to have the advantage in respect of, Cic.

**antē-cello** (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), 3. v. n. to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: with *Dat.*: Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.*: Tac. With Abl. of respect: humanitate antecellens, pre-eminent in refinement, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root, which means "to project, be prominent," appears in *celsus, ex-cello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*, Gr. *κόλων*.]

**antēcepus**, v. antecipo.

**antecessio**, ōnis, f. [antecedo] a going before, preceding, Cic. II. that which goes before, the antecedent cause: rerum antecessiones (=antecedentia), id.

**antecessor**, ōris, m. [id.] he who goes before, hence milit t. t. antecessores, the advanced guard: agminis, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtre*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

**antēcursor**, ōris, m. a forerunner. Hence milit t. t. antecursores, the advanced guard, pioneers: Caes.

**antēdico** and **antēdictus**, more correctly ante dico, etc.

**antē-ō**, ōvi or ōi, 4. v. n. (Old forms, antēdo=ante hanc antidea for antea, Pl.: antitū=antitū, id.: anteire, trisyll., Lucr.: antea, antei, dissyll. Hor. Pres. Subj. sync anteat, Ov. so also antibo, Tac. pluperf. Subj. antissent, id.: Inf. antisse, id.) to go before, precede: with *Dat.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic.: te antei necessitas, walks in front of thee, Hor.: barbarum jubebat antei, Cic. II. Fig.: to excel, surpass: aliqueum sapientia, Ter.: allicui aetate, Cels. Also pass.: se aequalis tui abs te antei putant, id. III. to anticipate: aetatem meam honoribus vestris antecitis, Liv.: damnationem antea, Tac.

**IV.** to take precedence of, and so to resist, oppose: auctoritati parum antei, antei, id.

**antē-fero**, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry or bear before: anteferre fascies, Caes. II. Fig.: to set before, prefer: with *Dat.* and *Acc.*: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. III. to anticipate: id. (dub.)

**antēfixus**, a, um, Part. ante and fixus part. of figo] fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncis arborum ora, Tac. Hence, subst. antefixa, orum, n. plu., the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature: Liv.

**antēgestus**, better separately, ante gestus.

**antē-grēdior**, essus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to go before, to precede: with *Acc.*, Cic. Also without obj. expr.: id.

**antē-habēo**, 2. v. a. to prefer; incredibilia veris, Tac.

**antē-hāc** (old form antidiac, like antidea for antea.—Antehac, dissyll., Hor.) before this (present) time, formerly, previously (cf. antea): antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Sometimes=antea: previously, before that time: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall.

**antē-lātus**, a, um, Part. [antefero].

**antē-lūcānus**, a, um, adj. [lux] before daybreak: tempus, Cic.: cenae, which continue until daybreak, id.

**antē-mēridiānus**, a, um, adj. before fore mid-day, in the forenoon: sermo, Cic.: literae, received before mid-day, id.

**antē-mitto**, 3. v. a. to send before (rare for praemitto): Caes.

**antē-moenio**, 4. v. a. [munio] to furnish with a wall or rampart in front, Pl.

**antenna** (less correctly, antennae), ae, f. a sail-yard: Caes.: cornua velatarum antenarum, the ends of the sail-clad yards, i. e. with sails set, Virg. (cf. Smith's Ant. 297.) [Prob. for ante-tenna, from the root of tendo.]

**antē-pēs**, ēdis, m. the fore-foot, Cic. poet.

**antē-plānus**, i, m. in pl. milit t. t. the soldiers who fought before the pulvis or triarii, i. e. the hastati and principes, Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168.)

**antē-pōno**, pōno, stitum, 3. v. a. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: to set one thing before another: equitum locos sedilibus pl. bis anteponebat, Tac.: de setting food before any one, Pl. II. Fig. to prefer, give the preference: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponebat, should not be allowed to take precedence of (the invasion of) Britain, Caes.

**antē-pōtens**, entis, adj. superior in power, fortune, etc.: Pl.

**antēquam** and **antequam**, v. ante, B II. 2.

**Antes**, ūm, m. plu. rows, or ranks, e. g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Cato. **antē-signānus**, i, m. (signum) that is before the standard, hence, antesignani sc. milites, a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, Caes.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168.) Fig. as subst., in a rhetorical passage, a prominent man, a leader: Cic.

**antē-sto** or **antisto**, stēti, i. v. n. to stand before, in fig. sense only: to be foremost, to excel: usu with *Dat.*: Cic. (with Abl. of respect): also Absol.: Lucr.

**antestor**, atus, 1. v. dep. [contr. from antestor] legal t. t., to call to witness: the formula was, "licet antestari" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff, who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons. at the same time he touched

the ear of the witness: Hor. Ip. Cic. once without respect to judic. proceed-ings: nae iste te antestaretur, would appeal to you.

**antē-venio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before, get the start of: with *Dat.* or *Acc.* x tempori, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), to anticipate, prevent, Sall. II. Fig.: to excel, surpass, excel (very rare): with *Acc.*: nobilitatem, id. Absol. beneficia, ubi multum antevenero, have exceeded the limit, Tac.

**antē-vertō** (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. (as dep. Pl.) to go or come before, to precede: stella tum antevenerens, tum subsequens, now preceding, and now following, Cic. II. Fig.: to anticipate, prevent: usu with *Dat.*: Ter.: also *Acc.*, Tac. III. to prefer: omnibus consiliis antevendum existimavit, thought it ought to take precedence of all his (other) plans, Caes.

**anticipatio**, ōnis, f. [anticipo] a preconception, an innate idea: anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

**antē-cipo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [ante, and capto the root of capio] to take before-hand, to anticipate: Cic.: anticipata, via, travelled over before, Ov.

**anticus**, a, um, adj. [ante] in front, foremost: opp. posticus in antiqua partem petiti, to be carried forwards, Cic.

**antidea**, v. antehac.

**antidōtum**, i, n. and -us or -os, i, f. = antidotum (-os), a counterpoison: Suet. In gen. an antidote, remedy: Fig.: adiutoria Caesarum, Suet.

**antipodes**, ūm, m. plu. = antipodes, the antipodes: In Cic. as a Gr. word.

**antiquriā**, ae, f. a female antiquary, Juv.

**antiqurius**, ūm, m. [antiquus] one who studies antiquities, an antiquary: Tac. Suet.

**antiquē**, adē, like the ancients, Hor. Comp. antiquus, more after the ancient manner, Tac.

**antiquitas**, ātis, f. [antiquus] olden time, antiquity, ancientness, ultima, very remote, antiquity, Cic. II. Meton.: the history of ancient times: memoria antiquitatis, id. 2. abstr. for coner, men of former times, the ancients: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, conebat, id. III. primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: gravissima antiquitatis viri, men of the most dignified, old-fashioned integrity, id.

**antiquitūs**, adv. [id.] in former times, anciently: Balgus Rhenum antiquitus transduxit, Caes. 2. from ancient times, hence sometimes with inde or ab... ad: antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora, Quint. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeum antiquitus paratum, for a long time past, Caes.

**antiquo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to restore a thing to its former condition. Only as forensic term: to reject a bill.

legum, Cic. (The letter A was used= Antiquo, I vote against the bill.)

**antiquus**, a, um, adj. [ante; another form of anti-iclus: antiquus referring to time, anticus to space], former, old, ancient, that was formerly (app. to novus, as vetus, that which has been long in existence, and still exists, to recens. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous). Jupiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugal, to her former harmony with her husband, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta lictis, an earlier or older date, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, the ancients, esp. the ancient writers (veteres, as still living in their works and influence): Iabenus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Poet.=præcitus, past, gone by: vulnus, Ov. II. Of things being before the present age, yet still existing: antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, a stone which has lain where it lies from time immemorial, Virg.: antiquum obituro, to keep up an old custom, Pl. III. Meton. of the old stamp, or fashion, i.e. simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.: homo antiqua virtute id hde, Ter. tera antiqua potens armis, venerabilis, glustitius, Virg. 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: more or most important, preferable or better: quod honestius, et militæ antiquius, to be preferred, Cic.: iudiciorum causam antiquissimam se habuiturum dixit, to be preferred to all others, id. IV. agent: Virg.

**antistes**, stitius, m. and f., also antistita, ar, f. (like hospita fons, hospes, sospita fons sospes, clienta fons clientis) Lat.: a joiner, an overseer, present in gen. (rare): vindematorum, Col. II. a president of a temple, a high-priest: caeremoniarum et sacerdotum, Cic. As fem.: a chief priestess: assidue temp. antistites, Liv. III. Fig.: a master in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic. [Ante, and sta root of sto. Cf. superstes.]

**antistita**, v. antistes.

**antisto**, v. antesto.

**antitheton**, i, n. = ἀντίθετον, Rhet. t. l., opposition, antithesis, Cic.

**antrum**, i, n. = ἀντρον, a cave, cavern (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg.: grato sub antro, in pleasant grove, Hor. Of the hollow of a tree: excusæ arboris, Virg.

**anularius** [ann.], a, um, adj. [anulus] pertaining to a signet-ring.

II. Subst. anularius, il, m., a ring-maker, Cic.

**anulatus** [ann.] a, um, [id.]: furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, Pl.

**anulus** [ann.] i, m., any article in the form of a ring: vinctus anuli, curtain rings, Plin.: catenæ, a link of a chain, id.: cruribus aptus, a feller, Mart. II. Esp. a ring for the finger, a signet-ring: Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time

of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit, i.e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order, Cic. So jus anulorum, equestrian rank, Suet. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 25.) [For etym. v. annus.]

(1) **annus**, i, m. the fundament: Cic. [Prob. for as-nus, from as, to sit; v. ara.]

(2) **annus**, i, m. a ring, Pl (dub) **annus**, us (also us, Ter), f. an old woman, old wife, old maid: quæ est annus tam delira, quæ ista timeat? Cic. For the Sibyl: Hor. II. Adj. old, aged: annus matronæ, Suet. Also of animals and things: cervæ annus, Ov.: terra, Plin. [Ety. uncertain.]

**anxiè**, ade. anxiously: Sall.

**anxiètas**, atis, f. [anxiu] mental trouble, anxiety (strictly a permanent condition of mind, while angor is temporary), Cic.: perpetua, constant anxiety, Juv. Sometimes=angor, angustia, trouble: anxietas animi, Ov. II. scrupulous care, carefulness: quæcundi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint.

**anxifer**, era, erum, adj. [anxius fero] causing anxiety: Cic. poet. **anxitudo**, ius, f. [anxiu] (rare) anxiety: proma ad luctum, Cic. fr.

**anxius**, a, um, adj. [anxiu] anxious, sollicitus, uneasy, painfully uncertain, (mostly of a permanent habit of mind): Cic. but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aggritudines et acerbae, id. With Gen.: anxius animi, Sall. The source or cause of the feeling, I. in Abl. (usu const.): gloria ejus, troubled by the removal of the other, Liv. 2. in Gen. (later): inopiae, Liv. (dub): potentiae, Tac. 3. in Abl. with de: de fama ingenui, Quint. 4. in Acc. with ad: euentum, Lucan. 5. expressed by dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oritur, Sall. II. In act sense causing anxiety, sollicitudo, etc.: timor, Virg.

**apagè**, interj = ἀπαγε, away! bz-gone go to! with Acc or absol: also with sis (=is vis). apage istas a me sorores, Pl.: apage, laud nos id deceat, id.

**aper**, pri, m. a wild boar: aper Erymanthus, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules, Cic. Prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Pl.: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to let in the (filthy) wild-boars to the clear fountains, i.e. to do a very perverse thing, Virg. [Cf. A.-S. efor, O.H.G. ebar.]

**aperio**, erui, erturn, a, v. a. (fut. aperibit, Pl.) to uncover, lay bare: ut corporis partes quædam aperiantur, Cic.: aperto pectore, with naked bosom, Ov.: Fig.: to make visible, to show, reveal: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. Similarly of objects which come into view in a journey or voyage: foridatus nautis aperitur Apollo, comes in sight, Virg.: aperientibus classem

promontoriis, allowing a view of the fleet, Liv. II. to open, uncloze: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.: locum asylum, to open a place as an asylum, Liv. Fig.: amicitiae foras, Cic.

III. aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a country, people, etc.: to open up, to render accessible: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. IV. Fig.: of mental objects: to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove: or gen. to explain, relate, etc.: occulta quædam et quasi involuta aperire, Cic.: lux fugam hostium aperuit. Liv.: casus aperire futuros, to disclose the future, Ov. Also, with refl. pron. or in pass.: to reveal one's true character: Ter. Sometimes with Acc. and Inf., or relat. clause: quum jam directæ in se pro- ræ hostes appropinquare aperuerint, had shown that the enemy were approaching, Liv.: domino navis, quis sit aperit, Nep. V. to commence, inaugurate: scholam, Cic.: annum, to open or begin the year, Virg. [Prop. to "take away, remove" a covering, from ab with par, root of parare, parère; cf. operio.] (Hence It. aprire; Sp. abrir, Fr. ouvrir.)

**apertè**, Adv. [apertus] openly, clearly, frankly, without disguise, loqui, Cic. See Adj. **apertus**, i, v. freq. [aperio] to keep on (laying bare, Pl. **apertus**, a, um, Part. [aperio] open, uncovered. Adj., opp. to tectus, open, uncovered: naves apertæ, without deck, Cic.: Opp. to silvestris: porrecta ac loca aperta, level and open ground (where there is no cover), Caes. Poet.: of the sky: unclouded, cloudless, clear: caelo invectus aperto, Virg. 2. Opp. to clausus, unclosed, open. Of the sea: the high seas, the ocean: apertissimo oceano, Caes.: of other things: oculi, Lucr.: caelum, not circumscribed by mountains, etc., Cic.: iter, unimpeded, Liv. Poet. of a battle: nec apertæ copia Martis ulla fuit, in the open field, Ov. 3. neut. as subst., usu. after prap., open space: per apertum fugientes, Hor. II. Fig.: open, clear, evident, avowed: illum ex occultis insidias in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, to be clear, notorious, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: Sall. Also = to be practicable, easy: hostes aggregi in aperto foret, would be an easy matter, Tac. 2. Of character: frank, open, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Ironic: apertissimus, very frank, i.e. impudent, shameless, id.

**apex**, icis, m. the tip or top of a thing, the point, summit: lauri, Virg.: flammæ, Ov. II. a hat, cap, crown, tiara, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinius apicem impositum putent, Cic.: hinc Fortuna apicem sustulit, removes the diadem, Hor. III. the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool: (this ornament was



properly the apex): v. Smith's Ant. 28: apicem dialem, the cap of the flamen of Jove, Liv.

**IV**, Fig.: the highest ornament or honour: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. [From root ap in aptus, q. v., and apiscor; for form of vert-ex.]

**aphractus**, i, = ἀφρακτος (uncovered, sc. vasis, hence), f., a long vessel without a deck (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic.

**apiānus**, a, um [apis] belonging to bees, of bees: Plin.: Col.

**apiārius**, a, um [id.] belonging to bees: masc as subst. apiarius, a bee-keeper: neut. apiarium, a bee-house, apiary, Col.

**apicatus**, a, um [apex] adorned with the priest's cap: Ov.

**apicula**, ae, f. dim [apis] a little bee, Pl. (Hence Ital. peccia; a fire abeille.)

**apis** or **-es**, is, f. (gen. plur apium and apum), a bee: Cic.: Hor.: reges apum, queen (lit. king) bees, Col.

Fig., of one who loves sweet poetry, Hor. [O. H. G. dia; Mod. G. biene; Eng. bee.]

**apiscor**, aptus, 3. v. dep. [rare. apiscor more common], to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with, etc.: hereditatem, Pl. maris apiscendi causa, Cic.: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Poet.: to perceive, understand: Lucr. [Root ap, to connect, join on, reach, attain; v. apiscor.]

**apium**, ii, n. the name of certain umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, parsley, celery, etc. The leaves of one species were used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance and beauty: this species is supposed by some to be the wild celery; by others wild parsley apio ornatus amaro, with pungent parsley, Virg.: vivax apium, that long keeps its freshness, Hor. Used for prize-wreaths in the Greek games; Graiaeque apium morisue coronae, Juv. (Hence Ital. apio; Fr. ache.)

**aplustre**, is, n. (nom. plur aplustra, Lucr.: Dat. aplustris, id.) the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (v. Smith's Ant. 264): Cic. [Latinized from Gr. ἀπλυστρον.]

**apōlēti**, (or acc. to some apolecti) = ἀπολέτης, the supreme council of the Aetolians: Liv.

**apōdyterium**, ii, n. = ἀποδυτήριον, the undressing-room in a bathing-house, Cic.

**apōlactizo**, i v. a = ἀπολακτίζω, to spurn, scorn, Pl.

**apōlōgus**, i, m = ἀπόλογος, a narrative: apologum agere, Pl. II. a fable, apologue: Cic.

**apōrōgēmenon**, i, n = ἀπορηγμένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, opp. to proegmenon, Cic.

**apōthēca**, ae, f. = ἀποθήκη, a place where a thing is laid up, storehouse, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept, was in the upper part of the

house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 28): Cic.: Hor. [Hence Ital. bottega; Sp. bodega; Fr. boutique.]

**apparatē** (adv.), adv. with great preparation, sumptuously: apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

**appārātio** (adv.), ōnis, f. [apparō] a preparing, preparation (rare): Cic.

**appārātus** (adv.), a, um, Part. [apparō]. Of persons: prepared: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, after careful preparation and study, Cic. II. Of things: well supplied: domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparator, id. 2. Hence magnificent, splendid, sumptuous: ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id.

**appārātus** (adv.), ūs, m. [id.] a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing operum ac munitionum, Liv. II. In concrete sense, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.): omnem comitatum, totiusque belli apparatum, all his stores and munitions of war, Caes.: so in plur, id. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. III. splendour, pomp, magnificence, state: regio apparatu, with royal pomp, Cic.: in plur, Persicos odi apparatus, pomp and display, Hor.

**ap-pārēo** (adv.), ul, Itum, 2. v. n. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear: apparent rari nantes, are seen swimming, Virg.: Cic. With Dat.: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, appeared to him, id. Absol.: aniponus atque fortis apparet, shew yourself, Hor. Hence appares, opp. to latens, visible, evident: tympana non apparentia obstruere, Ov.

II. to be apparent, esp. impers. apparere with Acc and Inf or relat. clause: the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, δηλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται: apparere id etiam cæco, Liv. apparere servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. And by attraction, with the Nom. and Inf as in Gr. δηλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, that it is clear they were bestowed, etc. (Cic. Or without the Inf: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, there was manifestly at hand a fierce struggle, Liv. III. to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity, etc., to attend, serve (rare): cf. apparitor: quum appareret auditibus, when he was in attendance on them, Liv.

**ap-pārō** (adv.), 3. v. a to gain, acquire, Lucr.

**appārītio** (adv.), ōnis, f. [apparō III] service, attendance in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. II. Meton.: domesticus, servants: only plur., ex necessariis apparitionibus, id.

**appārītōr** (adv.), ōris, m. [id.] a servant, esp. a public servant (licitor, scribe, priest, etc.): Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

**ap-pārō** (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a.

to prepare or make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide, etc.: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: aggerem, Caes. With in. In Sestium apparabantur crimina, were got up against, Cic. (Id. Liv. ad hostes bellum apparatur, the sense is, on the part of the enemy) Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparō, am contriving, Pl. With Inf. as object: trahere ex Sicilia apparatam tempestates inhiabunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparatur, while the preparations are going on, Ter. With ut: ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Se apparare, with Inf: qui sese parere apparent legibus, id.

**appellatio** (adv.), ōnis, f. [appello] an addressing, accosting: hanc nactus appellations causam, this opportunity of addressing, Caes. II. Legal t. t., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio and provoco of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29) interestit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic.: appellatorem et tribunum auxilium, Liv. III. a naming, a calling by name: neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. Hence, Meton. name, title: voluit appellations habere nomen nobis esse par, Cic. IV. In gram., pronunciation: suavia vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum, id.

**appellator** (adv.), ōris, m. [id.] one who appeals, an appellant: Cic.

**appellito** (adv.), i, v. f. q. a. [id.] to name often, to be accustomed to call or name: monent Caesium appellatum a Cæle Vibenna, Tac.

(1.) **ap-pello** (adv.) pūll, pulsum, i. v. a. and p. to drive, move, or bring to: With ad or Dat.: ad litora juvenes, Ov.: hunc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, brought me to your shores, Virg. Fig. adinam ad scribendum appulit, applied his mind to writing, Ter.

II. Nautical t. t., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with Acc. of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with Nom.: also intrans with Abl. nave, classe, or absol.: quum Persæ classem ad Ithum appulissent, had anchored (their fleet) at Ithos, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, put in at my country-seat, id.: alios milites ad Siciliam appulisse, had landed in Sicily, Cic. With Abl.: quum Rhegum oneraria nave appulisset, he had put ashore with a transport ship, Suet. Absol.: huc appelle, put in, here! Hor. Also intrans. with subject navis. Germanici trirēmis Chaucorum terram appulit, came ashore, Tac.

(2.) **appello** (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. perf. Subj. appellassis = appellaveris (Ter.), to call upon, speak to, accost or address: aggrediar hominem, appel-

labo\* Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Also, to address by letter: id. II. to entreat, appeal to: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall.

2. With Acc. and de: to make overtures to any one about something (bello): aliquem de prodicione, Liv. 3. O stupido, Quint. Also, to apply for payment of money: Cic. III. Legal t. t.: to appeal to, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a pfectore tribunus appellare ausus, id.: aliquem ut sponsorem, id.: 4. appellare auctores, to quote the authorities, Plin. 2. to sue, accuse, summon: de pecunia, to sue for payment of a debt, Cic.: also absol., id. IV. to name or call: frugis Cereæ appellare, to call corn 'Cereæ', id.: O Spartace, quem enim te pognus appellem? id. Hence, to designate, salute by a certain title: rex a suis appellatur, is saluted king, Cæs.: victorem, to hail as victor, Virg.

V. appellare literas, to pronounce, Cic. [cf. compello, interpello] The etym of these words is unknown.]

**appendicula**, æ, f. dim. [appendix] a small appendage, Cic.

**appendix**, icis, f. [appendo] that which hangs to anything, an 'appendage', hence, II. an addition, supplement: appendicem animi esse corpus, an appendage, Cic.: belli, an addition to it, Liv.

**appendo** (adp.), ændi, ensum, 3. v. a. to weigh out, pay to: aurum alicui, Cic. Fig. Verba non annumerare sed tanquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but their weight, id.

**appensus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [appendo] a

**appetens** (adp.), entis, Part. [appeto] striving passionately after, eager for, in neutral sense (avarus in bad sense); with Gen.: appetens gloriæ, Cic. II.=avarus (pecuniæ being implied) grasping, avaricious: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id.

**appetenter** (adp.), adv. [appetens] eagerly, graspingly: Cic.

**appetentia** (adp.), æ, f. [appetens] a longing after, appetite: cibi, Plin.: effrenata, unbridled desire, Cic.

**appetitio** (adp.), ñis, f. [appeto] a grasping after: solis, Cic. II. Fig.: a passionate longing for, desire: alicui, id.

**appëtitus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [appeto]

**appëtitus** (adp.), ñs, m. [id.] an onset, attack: Amin. II. Fig.: a passionate longing or desire: voluptas, Cic. 2. passion or desire, as a faculty of the soul: id.: in pl. the appetites or passions, opp. to ratio, reason, id.

**ap-pëto** (adp.), ïvi or ïi, itum, 3. v. a. and n. (In poetry rare). A. v. a. to make for, seek to reach: Europam, Cic. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, pressing forward to the land, id.: Tuile, quam hactenus

[niet] hiems appetebat, snow and frost visited, made their home, Tac. [dub.]

II. to seek or grasp after: solem manibus, Cic.: of persons, appeti, to be sought after, courted. III. to attack as an enemy, to fall or seize upon, assail: ferro atque insidiis, id.: humerum gladio, to cut at any one's shoulder, Cæs.

IV. Fig.: to strive after eagerly, to long for (freq.): amicitiam, Cæs.: bona, to desire what is good (opp. to declinare mala), Cic.: alienum, to covet, Phædr. B. v. n. to draw on or nigh, to approach (only of time): dies appetebat, Cæs.: freq. in Liv., jam ver appetebat, spring was now at hand: comitia appevaut, id.: et hiems appetebat, Tac.: v. supr. (A, i.)

**ap-pingo** (adp.), 3. v. a. to paint upon or among (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit, Hor. Also, to add in writing: appingit aliquid novi, Cic.

**ap-plaudo** (adp.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to strike the hands upon, to clap: Ov.

II. to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: Cic. dub.

**applausus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [applaudo]

**applicatio** (adp.), ñis, f. [applico] Lit. a binding on, a joining to: hence, fig.: animi, a bending or inclination of the mind, Cic.

**applicatus** (adp.), a, um, Part. adp. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Leucas colli applicata, Liv.

II. Fig.: inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic.

**applicatus** (adp.), a, um, Part. adp. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Plin. Quint.

**ap-plico** (adp.), avi and ul, atum and (later) itum, 1. v. a. (the perf. applicum appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic.) but he frequently uses applicavi) to join, fasten, or attach to: to place at or near, etc. With ad, more rarely with dat.: se ad arbores applicant, lean against, Cæs.: fluvium castia, to pitch a camp so as to rest on a river, Liv. II. Fig.: to connect with, to add to: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. 2. to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fideique populi Romani applicavit, id.: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. 3.

crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime: Plin. III. Nautical t. t., navem applicare, or applicare simply, or pass applicari, to steer a ship towards, to bring (or come) to land: ad Heracum naves applicuit, Liv.: Cæs. telluris ad oras applicor, Ov.: quo applicem? Enn. in Cic.: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, brings you, Virg.: Medea Creteis regibus applicat angues, directs her dragon-chariot, Ov.

**ap-plôro** (adp.), avi, 1. v. n. to deplore, wail with some one to listen: Hor.

**ap-pôno** (adp.), pôsi, pôstum, 3.

v. a. (perf. apposivi, Pl.; cf. pono) to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to, etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl.: omnes columnæ machina apposita dejectæ, Cic.: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. Of the putting on of anything. apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. II. to serve up, put on the table: nam, Pl.: pectellam, Cic. III. With Acc. and Dat.: to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.: moderator et magister consilubus appositus, Liv. IV. to add to, superadd (rare): Hor. V. Fig.: with Dat.: to put down to, reckon, apply: a book-keeping phrase (very rare): 'appone lucro, set down to the credit side, id.

**apporrectus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [ad and porrectus] stretched or extended near: draco, Ov.

**ap-porto** (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry, bring, convey to: divitiis domum, Pl.: signa populo Romano apportavit, brought them and presented them to, Cic.

**ap-posco** (adp.), 3. v. a. to demand in addition (rare): Ter: Hor.

**appositè** (adp.), adv. pertinently, appropriately: Cic.

**appositus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [appono]. As Adj., situated at or near to, contiguous With Dat.: castellum fluvio appositum, Tac. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, as we say, 'next door to', Cic. II. fit, suitable, appropriate, etc. With ad: ager ad vitum appositus, Varr.: Cic.

**ap-pôlus** (adp.), a, um, adj. drunk, intoxicated, Pl.

**ap-prêcor** (adp.), 1. v. dep. (v. rare) to worship, pray to: Poet. Hor.

**ap-prêhendo** (poet. appendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. to seize, take hold of: aliquid manu, Pl. Of the tendrils of the vine, clavicularis tanquam manibus, Cic. 2. to seize hostilely: Hispanias, id. II. Fig.: of discourse: to lay hold of and bring forward: quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquetur e mearibus, id. (Not used in class. period in sense of mental apprehension.)

**apprendo**, v. apprehendo.

**apprimè** (adp.), adv. especially, very: Pl.: Ter.

**ap-primo** (adp.), essi, essum, 3. v. a. to press to (rare): aliquid pectori, Tac.

**ap-probatio** (adp.), ñis, f. [approbo] an approving, assenting to, approbation: Cic. II. proof, confirmation: Cat.: in logic, approbatio assumptionis, proof of the minor premiss, id.

**ap-probator** (adp.), ñis, m. [id.] one who gives his assent or approval (rare): Cic.

**ap-probè** (adp.), adv. very well: Pl. **ap-prôbo** (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to approve, assent to, favour: legiones clamore donum approbantes, Liv. 1.

orationem, Caes. II. *to prove, demonstrate, establish*: innocentiam, Tac.

III. *to do according to any one's liking, or satisfactorily*: opus approbavit, Phaedr.: with *Dat.* of person to whom: castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, *went through his military education to the satisfaction of P., Tac.*

**ap-prō-mitto** (adp.), 3. v. a. *to promise in addition*: Cic.

**ap-prō-pēro** (adp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: *to hasten, accelerate*: opus appropinquat, Liv. II. Neutr. *to make haste*: Cic.

**ap-prō-pinquātio** (adp.), ōnis, f. *an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare): mortis, Cic.

**ap-prō-pinquo** (adp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. *to approach, come, or draw near to*. Of place: ad aquam, Cic. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. Fig.: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near obtaining*, id. II. Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id.

**ap-pugno** (adp.), i. v. a. *to fight against, attack, assault*: castra, Tac. **appulsus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [appello]

**appulsus** (adp.), ūs, m. [appello] lit. *a driving to*: hence, II. *a landing, bringing to land*: ab liturum appulsu arcere, *to prevent from landing*, Liv. III. *an approach*, in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic.

IV. *an effect, influence caused by approach*: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

**ap-ricātio**, ōnis, f. [apricor] *a basking in the sun*: Cic.

**ap-ricitas**, ātis, f. [apricus] *sun-ness, sunshine*: Plin.

**ap-ricoor**, i. v. dep. [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun*: Cic.

**ap-ricus**, a, um, adj. [aperio] *lying open, uncovered* (v. rare in this sense): ap-rico Lare, *under the open sky*, Prop.

II. *exposed to the sun, sunny*, oppo- to opacus, *shady*: Cic. Neut. used subst., *a sunny spot*: buxus amat aprica, Plin. Fig.: in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*: Hor. 2. Meton.: of objects exposed to the sun or fond of the sun: arbor, Ov.: flores, Hor.

**ap-ri-is**, is [commonly derived from aperio] (orig. adj.: sc mensis) *m. the month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): as adj. Nonae Aprilis, the Nones of April, Cic.: as subst., id.

**ap-ri-gnus** (also written aprūnus), a, um, adj. [aper with -g(e)n-us from root of gigno] *pertaining to the wild boar*: Pl.

**ap-ri-ātus**, a, um, Part. [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate*: Cic.

**ap-ri**, adv. *closely, fitly, suitably*: mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic.

**ap-to**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aptus] *to fit, apply, put on, adjust*: with *Dat.*: vincula collo, Ov. II. In gen.: *to pre-*

*pare, get ready*, etc., aptare tribes silvis, *to fell and hew suitable ship-timber in the woods*, Virg. With *Dat.*, ad, or absol.: aptare idonea bello, Hor.: ad pugnā classem, Liv. III. *to furnish, provide*: with Abl.: classem velis, *to furnish with sails*, Virg.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself*, Liv.

**ap-tus**, a, um, Part. and adj. *fitted, attached to*: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, *fastened to the ceiling by a horse-hair*, Cic. Fig.: ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, *depending on, arising from*: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. II. *bound or tied together, connected*, etc.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Poet. with Abl.: *enveloped or furnished with*: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, *studded with*, Virg. III. *suitable, appropriate, adapted*: with ad or *Dat.* (of persons always with *Dat.*): castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. With in: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. With qui: aulte videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, *no fitter character to speak on old-age*, Cic. Poet. with Inf.: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. Absol.: lar aptus, *a suitable homestead*, Hor.: aptus exercitus, *in fighting order*, Liv.: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id. [The root is ap, which means "to connect, join on, reach, attain," v. ap-secor, ap-secor.]

**ap-ud**, prep. with Ac. (also aput, Inscr.) *near, at, by, with*, always of rest, and principally of persons. 1. Of persons: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, *near to*, Cic. 2. *apud me, te, se, etc., at the house of*: apud me domi, Ter. So, in the country of, among the people of a nation: apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic.: apud inferos, in Hades, id. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: *to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind* (conversational) sumus ego apud me Pl. 4. *before, in the presence of*: coram: apud iudices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes.: apud aliquem jurare, *to take the oath at any one's dictation, be sworn by him*, Tac. 5. *in the mind of a person*: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.: apud aliquem valere, *to have weight with*, id. 6. *in the time of*: apud majores nostros, id. 7. *in the writings of (authors)*: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, i. e. in his laws, id. 8. Instead of *Dat.* (rare): queritur apud me per litras, id. II. Of places (rarely: usu ad): in the neighbourhood of, near: nos apud Alizium unum diem commorati sumus, id.: apud oppidum morati, Caes. III. For ad implying motion (v. rare):

atque apud hunc eo vicinum,\* Pl. (Apud is sometimes placed after its Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.)

**āqua**, ae (aquaī, Lucr.), f. *water* In gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. aquam aspergere alicui, *to animate, refresh*, Pl. 3. aquam liberam, scilicet bibere (poet.), *to be in freedom, in slavery*, Ov. 4. in aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat.

5. aqua et ignis, *to denote the necessities of life*: hic aqua, non igni, ut aunt, pluribus locis utitur quam amicitia, Cic. Hence, aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to exclude from fire and water, to banish*, id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173. 6. aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, *to demand submission*, Liv. II. In more restricted uses

1. the sea: ad aquam, *by the water side, on the sea-coast*, Cic. 2. With ref to well-known lakes, rivers, etc.: Albana, the water of the Alban lake, id.: Tusca, the Tiber, Ov. 3. rain: cornix augur aquae, Hor.: hence, a flood, inundation: aquae magnae, heavy rains and floods, Liv. 4. In plur.: medicinal springs: ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, etc. 5. the water in the water-clock: hence the phrases: aqua dare, *to give an adequate time for speaking*, Plin.: aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*: Quint.: aqua haeret, the water stops, *to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning*, Cic. 6. aqua intercus, -cutis, the drop: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. [Cf Samsar ap; Goth. alva, river, O H G alva] (Hence, It. acqua: Sp. agua: Fr. eau from older eave, orig eue, also O Fr. argue)

**āquaeductus**, ūs, m., *apparatus aquae ductus, a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct*: Cic. Also, the right of conducting water: id.

**āqualiculus**, i, m. [aqualis], lit a small water-vessel: hence the belly, paunch, Pers.

**āqualis**, e, adj. [aqua] *pertaining to water*: Varr. II. Subst. aqualis, is, c. (sc. urecus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, ever: Pl. **āquārius**, a, um, Adj. [id.] *of or relating to water*: rota, a wheel for drawing water, Cato: provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. II. Subst., aquarius, ii, m. a water-carrier: Juv. 2. an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: Cacl. in Cic. 3. the water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

**āquātions**, a, um, adj. [id.] *found in or by the water, aquatic* (for which

Cic. has aquatilis: aves, water-fowl, Plin. II. watery, moist, humid: Auster, Ov.

**aquatilis**, e, adj. [id.] found in or near water, aquatic: bestiae, Cic Subst., aquatilia, n. plu. aquatic animals: Plin. II. *Mening a watery taste, watery: cucurbitae, id.*

**aquatilo**, ōnis, f. [aqua] a fetching of water: esp. on the part of troops, Caes. II. a place whence water is brought, a watering-place: Cic.

**aquator**, ōris, m. [id.] a water-fetcher (milit. t. t.): Caes.

**aquila**, ae, f. an eagle: Cic: feroces aquilae, Hor. In poetry, the lightning-bearer of Jupiter, Plin Prov aquilae senectus, a vigorous old age, Ter II. the eagle as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signs are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic: aquifer aquilam intra vallum progit, Caes. Hence meton. the office of standard-bearer to a legion, Juv. also, a legion: Lucan III.

In architecture, aquilae, the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called aquilae from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. IV. the name of a constellation: Cic [Prob from root *ak*, to be sharp, swift; v. acer, and cf. Gr *ἄκρος*] (Huet, Fr. argi, *ak*)

**aquilifer**, ōris, m. [aquila ferre] an eagle- or standard-bearer (v. aquila, II.): the chief centurion of a legion: Caes.

**aquilinus**, ōnis, adj. [aquila] pertaining to the eagle, eagles: ungulae, Pl.

**aquillo**, ōnis, m. the north wind: Ov In plur., Cic. Appy for any stormy wind: Virg Meton. the North-spoutina conversa ad aquilonem, id. [Perh from *ak*, v. aquila]

**aquilonaris**, e, adj. [aquallo] northerly, northern: regio, Cic.

**aquilonius**, a, um, adj. [id.] northerly: Cic (dub.) Plin

**aquilus**, a, um, adj. [ak] dark-coloured, dim, swarthy (rare), color, Pl. Suet.

**aquor**, ōnis, i, v. dep. [aqua] to bring or fetch water (milit. t. t.): Caes: Gall. Poet of bees: Virg

**aquosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in water, humid, rainy: hiems, rainy winter, Virg: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov.: languor, the dropsy, Hor.: mater, i. e. Thetis, Ov.: Piscis, a constellation, id.

**aquula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little water, a small stream (rare): Cic.

**ar**, an old form for ad, q. v.

**ara**, ae, f. (old form *asa*): orig any elevation for sacrifices, an altar: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: aram tenens jurare, Cic: ara et foci, altars and hearths, meton. for homes (from the altars to the Penates, erected

in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, to fight for altars and hearths, i. e. for one's dearest possessions, Cic Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: (in aram confugere, Cic.) Hence, Fig., ad aram legem confugere, to seek the protection of the laws, id. II. an altar-like elevation or structure, a monument: e. g. ara sepulcri, Virg. Cic. So certain flat rocks out at sea were called arae (medis in fluctibus), Virg. III. the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens: Cic. [Asa seems to have meant, "sitting-place" for suppliants; cf. Skr. *ās*, to sit, Gr. *ἄσιν*.]

**arabarches**, ae, m. = ἀραβάρις, an officer of customs in Egypt: Juv.: Cic.

**arana**, ae, f. [apaρν] a spider. Ov. II. Meton: a spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) opoletae araneae, a house choked with cobwebs, Pl. (Hence, Ital. aragna; Fr. araignée; cf. also Ital. ragnatela, "cobweb.")

**araneola**, ae, f. dim. [arana] a small spider: Cic.

**araneolus**, i, m. dim. [araneus] a small spider: Virg

**araneosus**, a, um, adj. [araneum] full of spider's webs: Cat.

**araneum**, i, n. in pl. only: spider's webs: Phaedr.

**araneus**, i, m. [ἀράχνης] a spider: Lucr. (Hence, Ital. ragnu)

**araneus**, a, um, adj. [araneus] pertaining to the spider: texta, Plin.

**aratilo**, ōnis, f. [aro] ploughing, Col: and gen. the cultivation of the ground, farming, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. II. Meton: arable land: arationes, the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce, Cic

**aratuneola**, ae, f. dim. [aratia] a small arable field, or estate, Pl.

**arator**, ōris, m. [aro] a ploughman, husbandman, farmer: Hor. Also ady: taurus arator, a ploughing ox, Ov

II. aratores, the cultivators of public lands, for which they paid a tenth of the produce. id

**aratrum**, i, n. [id.] a plough (of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant 31 seg): Virg: Cic

**arbiter**, tri, m. [ar = ad, and root *ba*, "to come" or "go": cf. Ba-i-w] one who comes to a place, a witness, intruder: ab arbitris remoto loco, in a spot safe from all intruders, Cic: a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness: remotis (amotis, Sall.) arbitris, all eye-witnesses being withdrawn, id.

II. Legal, t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge (one who decides acc. to equity, while the judges decide acc. to strict law). vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus me copere arbitrum, Ter: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, Caes. Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academicam et Zenonem, Cic: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor.

III. he who governs or manages,

lord, master: arbiter bibendi, master of the ceremonies, toast-master, id.: imperii (Augustus), Ov.: armorum, (Mars), id.: Adriae (the wind Notus) Hor.

**arbitra**, ae, f. [arbiter] a female witness: Hor.

**arbitrario**, adv. with uncertainty: Pl.

**arbitrarius**, a, um, adj. [arbiter] uncertain, not fixed: Pl.

**arbitratus**, ūs, m. [arbitror] an arbitrating, an arbitration: Cato.

II. will, pleasure, choice, decision: meo arbitratu loquar libere, I will say what I like, Pl.

III. direction, superintendence: Cic.

**arbitrium**, i, n. [arbiter] a being present, presence. II. the judgment or decision of an arbitrator, which was to be given in accordance with "equity" (v. arbiter, II.: and Cic. Rosc. Com. 4): aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic

III. In gen.: a sentence, decision: libera arbitria agere, to exercise unfettered judgments, Liv: in extrajudicial sense, Ter: ad iudicium arbitriumque alicuius redire, to be referred to any one's absolute decision, Caes.

IV. will, mastery, dominion, authority: suo nomine atque arbitrio, on their own account and at their own pleasure, id.

V. arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.

**arbitro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (less freq. form of arbitror). Pl. Esp. pass.: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitratetur, was thought to be, Cic

**arbitror**, atus, i. v. dep. [arbiter] Orig.: to observe, perceive, hear (cf. arbitro, I.): Pl. II. Legal t. t. (cf. arbitro, II.): to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, to put faith in (lit. to adjudge or award trust to one), id.

III. Also legal t. t. to give evidence, testify (strictly), to make oneself witness or evidence: arbitro, I.): Cic: Liv.

IV. In gen.: to be of opinion, to believe, think (the most freq. sense): ut arbitro, sicut arbitror, as I am of opinion, Cic: foll. by Acc. and Inf. (Hesl.), Caes.: Jugurtham arbitrat, supposing him to be Jugurtha, Sall.

V. to estimate: Caes.

**arbor**, ōris (older form arbos, like labos, colos, honos, etc., with Acc. ARBORUM) f. a tree: freq. with gen. of species, ficl, the fig-tree, Cic: abietis, fir-tree, Liv.: etc. Poet.: arbor Jovis, the oak, Ov.: arbor Phoebae, the laurel, id.: arbor Palladis, the olive, id.

II. Meton. for things made of wood.

1. a mast: with mali ("the trunk of the mast"), Virg.: also alone, Luc.

2. an oar: centena arbore, with a hundred oars, Virg.

3. a ship: Pelias arbor, the ship Argo, Ov.

4. arbor infelix, a gallow, gibbet: arbori infelix suspendio, Cic. [Cf. Skr. ardra, to grow. So orig. *ak* becomes *bu* in ruber, uber.] (Hence, Fr. arbre.)

**arborarius**, a, um, adj. [arbiter]

pertaining to trees: *fax, a knife for pruning trees*, Cato.

**arboreus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a tree, of trees: frondes, Ov.

**arbor**, v. arbor.

**arbuscula**, ae, f. *dim.* [arbor] a small tree, shrub: Varr.

**arbutum**, i, n. [Contr. from arborescunt, from arbor=arbor, like virgultum from virgultum, salicetum from salicetum, etc.] a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees (while vinea was one in which the vines lay upon the earth, or were supported by poles): expressa arbutio convicia, abusive language that smacked of the vineyard, Hor. II. in plur. arbuta = arbores (poet.): arbuta diruta ripis, trees torn from the banks of rivers, Virg.: Lucr. Rarely so in sing.: arbutio vitem copulari, Cato.

**arbutus**, a, um, *adj.* [arbor-tus] planted with trees. ager, Cic.

**arbutus**, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: Virg.: Ov.

**arbutum**, i, n. [id.] the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: glandes atque arbuta, Lucr.: also used in plur. for the leaves and foliage of the arbutus: frontentia capris arbuta sufficere, to give the goats a supply of arbutus-fodder, Virg.

**arbutus**, i, f. [cognate with arbor] the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: Virg.: Hor.

**arca**, ae, f. [arce-] a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer: Cic. Esp. a box for money, a coffer: and meton. like our purse, for the money in it: arcae nostrae confidito, you may rely upon my purse, id.

**2. a coffin**: Liv. II. Meton. any closed or confining place: a close prison, a cell: (servi) in arcae conqueuntur, ne quis cum illis colloqui possit, Cic. **arcano**, adv. in secret, privately: Caes.: Cic.

**arcano**, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. Lit.: shut up, closed: I. Of things. secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia, Liv.: Cic. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana sacra, Hor.: and by poet. license, transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries qui Cereris sacrum volgariter arcana, mysterious (Ceres, id. II. Of persons: that keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcana satis, Pl. Fig.: arcana nocte, in confidential night, Ov. III. Subst. arcanum, i, n. a secret, a mystery: arcani Fides prodiga, betraying what is secret, Hor.: esp. in pl., arcana fatorum, secrets of destiny, Ov.

**arcus**, cul, 2. v. a. to shut up, to enclose: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, encloses and holds, Cic. II. to keep or hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent. Constr.: the word representing what is kept off in Acc. (or Nom. to the pass.): that from which it is kept in Abl. either with or without

ab: poet., also in Dat.: and sometimes not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by Abl., and that which is guarded by Acc.: thus, to keep the winds from the fleet, may be either arcerer ventos classe, or classen ventis arcerer (less freq.). 1. With Acc. only: somnos ducere et arcerer, to invite or banish sleep, Ov. With Inf. as obj.: to hinder, prevent: id. 2. With ab: tu Jupiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, wilt ward him off, Cic. 3. With simple Abl. (not with persons): Virginiam matronae sacris arceuerant, had excluded her, Liv.: Ov.: funesto verno, v. e. to save (any one) from, Hor. 4. With Dat.: oestrum pecori, to protect them from the fly, Virg. [Cogn. with arca, arx: cf. Gr. ἀρκέω, ἀρ-ἀρκε-ειν, ἀρκέω]

**arcessitus**, a, um, *Part* [arcesso]. As *adj.* far-fetched, Cic.: frigidum et arcessitum, stale and far-fetched, Suet.

**arcessitus**, ūs, m. [id.] a calling for, summons (very rare: only in Abl. sing.): ipsius rogatu arcessitque, at his own request and call, Cic. **arcesso**, ūi, itum, 3. v. a. (Inf. also arcessire and arcessiri, like accessiri instead of access: we also find a form, arcesso, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) to send for, fetch, call, summon: quum ab arato arcessabantur, qui conloquerent, Cic.: ex continentibus alios fabris arcessiri (or accessi) jubet, Caes. II. Legal t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice: hence, in gen. to accuse, inform against: with Acc. and Gen. or Abl.: ut hunc hoc iudicio arcesseret, should I accuse him before this court, Cic. capitis arcessere, id. III. Of mental objects: to bring, seek, derive a thought, etc.: a capite quod velimus, to fetch from its source, trace a thing back to its principle, Cic.: ex medio res arcessere, to derive subjects from every-day life, Hor. Hence arcessitus: far-fetched, forced, unnatural: q. v. [Ety. uncertain; the word seems to be formed similarly to capesso, facesso, lacesso.]

**archetypus**, a, um, *adj.* [ἀρχετύπος, original: archetypus (Chianthus, the original statues of Clements, Juv. **archimagirus**, i, m. = ἀρχιμαγειρος, a chief cook, Juv.

**archipirata**, ae, m. = ἀρχιπειρατής, a leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic.

**architectus**, ōnis, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Pl. Fig.: a master in cunning: id.

**architector**, atus, i. v. dep [architectus] to build, construct, fabricate (very rare): Vitruv. II. Fig.: to devise, invent: voluptates, Cic.

**architectura**, ae, f. [architectus] the art of building, architecture: Cic.

**architectus**, i, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Cic. II. Fig.: an inventor, deviser, author: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id.

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**archōn**, ontis, m. = ἀρχων (ruler), the highest magistrate in Athens, an archon: Cic.

**arcti-tēnus** (in MSS. also arctitēnus, like arquis for arcus, quor for cur, etc.), entis, *adj.* [arcus tēnus] holding a bow, bow-bearing. Poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. II. A constellation: the archer: Cic. poet.

**arctē**, adv. v. arctē.

**arcto**, v. arcto.

**arctophylax**, ācis, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, usu. called Bootes: Cic. poet.

**arctos** (rar arctus; arctoe, dub.), i, f. = ἀρκτος, the Great and Little Bear (ursa, major et minor), a double constellation: Virg. Ov. II. Meton.: the north pole: Ov. 2. the coldness of the North: Hor.

**arcturus**, i, m. = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), the brightest star in the constellation Bootes: Cic. 2. the whole constellation (= arctophylax, q. v.): Virg. sub ipsum Arcturum, just about the rising of Arcturus, id.

**arctus**, a, um, v. artus.

**arctus**, i, f. v. arctos.

**arcuatus**, a, um, *Part* [arcus], as *adj.* bent like a bow, curved: arcuatus curvus, Liv.

**arcus**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [arcus], to arch, curve, Plin. v. preced. art.

**arcula**, ae, f. *dim.* [arca] a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.: arculari mulieribus, Cic. Hence, Fig. of rhetoric ornament: id.

**arcularius**, i, m. [arculari] a maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets, Pl.

**arcus**, ūs, m. (anciently arcus, like quor for cur, quagus for curvus, etc.), a bow. arcus intentus in aliquem, the incurvate, adducere, to bend or draw a bow, Virg. II. the rainbow. Cf. fully, pluvius arcus, Hor. III. anything arched or curved: Of waves, aquarum, Ov. Of a serpent: immensus sinuatur in arcus, id. Of a bay or harbour: falcatus in arcus, id. curvatus in arcum, Virg. Of the boughs of trees, id. Hence of the zones via quinque per arcus, Ov. in architect: an arch, vault, triumphal arch, etc.: marioris, Suet.

**ardēa**, ae, f. a heron: Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἐρδωδης]

**ardēlio**, ōnis, m. [perh. cogn. with ardeo] a busybody, a meddler: Phaedr.

**ardens**, entis, *Part* [ardeo] blazing, burning: oppidani cupias ardentes in opera provolvunt, burning barrels, flint: hence, glowing fiery: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, hotter, Ov.

**II. Fig.** ardentis oculi, glowing eyes, Virg. ardentis Falerni pocula, fiery, Hor.: ardentis auro, on fire (glittering) with gold (of bees), Virg.

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*tion*, id.: ardentlore studio, with more eager desire, id.

**ardenter**, adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly: quod cupias ardenter, Cic.

**ardēo**, rsi, rsum, 2. v. n. [perh. cogn. with arce] to be on fire, to burn, blaze: multis succensa locis ardēt sola terrae, the soil is on fire in many places, Lucr.: paries cum proximus ardet, when your neighbour's house is on fire, Hor. II. Fig.: to flush, glow, sparkle: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, shone, Virg. v. ardens, II.

III. Of bodily disease, passionate emotion, etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed, etc.: ardentia morbo membra, burning with fever, Lucr.: podagrae doloribus, to be tormented by the pains of gout, Cic.: studio pugnae, to burn with eagerness, be full of ardour for, Caes.: dolore et ira, Cic.: ardere Galliam, Gaul was in a state of excitement ("was on fire"), Caes.: Esp. to burn with love: ex aquo captus ardebat munitus ambio, Ov. with Abl. of the object of passion, non alia magis ardeat, you glowed with love for no other man, Hor.: also Acc., Fig.: IV. to desire eagerly (poet.): foll. by *ut*: ardet abire, he is eager to depart, Virg.

**ardesco**, arsi, 3. v. insep. [ardēo] to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed, no. longus ardere et acci, Ov. II. Fig.: to glow, glitter: fulminis ardescunt ignibus uideae, id. III. Of the passions: to be inflamed, become more intense: Lucr.: So, ardesit pugna, voices hotter, Tac.

**ardor**, oris, m. [id.] a burning fire, heat, flame: solis ardor, Lucr.: II. Fig.: fire and animation, esp. in the eyes: ille imperatoris ardor oculorum, Cic. III. Of the passions or feelings: heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id.: tantus fuit ardor armorum, the heat of the conflict, Liv.: Esp. of the passion of love: Ov.: and meton.: the beloved object: tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, "flame," id.

**ardus**, a, um, adj. v. aridus. **ardūus**, a, um, (f) steep, lofty: difficult ascensus atque ardūus, Cic.: campo sese arduus infert, moves stately, Virg.: freq. in Virg. in sense of upward, rearing oneself up (cf. Aen. 5, 480). Neut. as subst. esp. after prep.: per arduum scandere, to climb the steep ascent, Hor.: ardua terrarum, heights, mountains, Virg. II. Fig.: difficult, arduous, hard: magnus opus et arduum conamur, Cic.: arduum factu, Liv.: rebus in arduis, in trying circumstances, adven sit, Hor.: in arduo, Tac. [Cf. Irish ard, high.]

**are**, v. arafacio. **arēa**, ac, f. a vacant piece of ground, esp. in a town: Hirt. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. a plot of ground for building, the site of a house: praeclara, a capital site, Cic.: Hor. 2. an open space for games, a playground:

id. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, a field where vices have full scope, Cic. Also, a race-ground: Ov. 3. a threshing-floor: Cic.: Virg. Respecting its construction, see Smith's Ant. 37. 4. an open court or quadrangle: Plin. Ep. 5. a fowling-ground: Pl. [Cf. O H G a-in, floor. Perh. cogn. with areo, v. terra.]

**arē-facio** (per anastrophe), facit are, Lucr.: feci, factum, 3. v. a [areo facio] to make dry, to dry up: Varr.: Locr.

**arēna** (harena, Varr.; which is prob. better), ac, f. sand: bibula, the thirsty sand, Lucr.: numero carens, that cannot be numbered, Hor.: Arena nigra = limus, slime, mud, Virg.: and in like sense by itself, omniem Coccyo eructat arenam, all its maw, id. Poet.: in plur.: summae verruntur arenae, Ov.: Prov.: arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, i. e. to begin a fruitless work, id. II. a sandy place, sandy land: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Hence, 1. (in plur.) a sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, the sands of Africa, Ov. 2. the sea-shore, id. 3. the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre, the arena, missus in arenam aper, Suet. Hence, meton.: the combats in the amphitheatre: operas arenae promittere, to offer to fight in the arena, Tac. Hence, fig., 4. the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: civilis belli arena, Flor. [The original form of the word was *fasena*, and the *f* is represented in the form *h-arena*. Etym. unknown.]

(Hence, Ital. *rena*.) **arēnarius**, a, um, adj. [arena] pertaining to sand: lapis, sandstone, Serv. II. arenaria, ac, f. (sc. fodina), a sand-pit: Cic. (in pl.)

**arēnōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sand, sandy: litus, Virg. **arēns**, entis, Part. [areo] dry, arid, parched: saxa, Ov.: dried up, thirsty: aride fauce trahere pocula, Hor.

**arēo**, ui, 2. v. n. to be dry: tellus, Ov. 2. to be dried up, to languish from thirst: siti, Liv.: Ov. **arēōla**, ac, f. dimin. [area] a small open space: Col.: Plin. Ep.

**aresco**, ui, no sup. 3. v. insep. [areo] to become dry, to dry up: cito arescit lacrima, Cic.: aruerat tellus, was parched, Lucr. **arētalogus**, i, m. = ἀρεταλόγος, a babler about virtue, a boaster: in gen. a Cynic or Stoic: Suet.: Juv.

**argentāria**, ac, f. (sc. taberna) a banking-house, a bank: Liv. II. (sc. ars) the trade of a banker or money-changer: argentariam facere, to carry on such a business, Cic. III. (sc. fodina) a silver mine: Liv.

**argentārius**, a, um, adj. [argentum] pertaining to silver: metalla, silver mines, Plin. II. pertaining to money: cura, care of money, Ter.: taberna, a bank, Liv.

**argūtor**, atus, i, v. dep. [argumentum] to adduce proof, to argue: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari referit, Liv.: argumentari de voluntate aliquis, to conclude from, Cic. With Acc. of neut. pron., to adduce something as proof: multa probabiliter argumentari, Liv.

**argūmentum**, i, n. [arguo] an argument, proof, evidence, sign: argumentis refellere, to refute by arguments, Cic.: animi laeti argumenta, indications, Ov. II. a logical demonstration: argumentum concludere, to establish or make good a proof, Cic. III. the subject of any written composition; theme, argument, plot: argumentum est fictae rei, quae tamen fieri potuit, id.: epistolae, topic, id.: Livius Andronicus ab satiris ausus est primus argumentum fabulam serere, to construct a play with a plot, Liv. IV. the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebre diligentissime perfecta argumenta, Cic.

**argūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to make clear, prove: hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, if it is made good: Cic.: speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, he sought to prove, Liv. Pass. in reflect. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, shows itself in, Ov.

II. With Acc. or in pass.: to accuse, charge with, convict, refute: servos ipsos neque arguo neque purgo, Cic.

**argentārius**, ii, m. [id.] a money-changer, banker: Cic.

**argentātus**, a, um, [id.] plated or ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are plated, Liv. Fig.: argentata querimonia, silvered complaints, i. e. backed up with money, Pl.

**argentēolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [argenteus] of silver: Pl.

**argentus**, a, um, adj. [argentum] of silver, made of silver: aquila, Cic.: salus, a silver salutation (a present in jest), Pl. II. Meton.: adorned with silver = argentatus: scena, Cic. 2. of a glittering white colour, silvery: niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. 3. of the silver age: subit argentea proles, id.

**Argentextētrēbrōnides** [argenteum extētrē] a name coined by Plautus, extortioner, sponger.

**argentum**, i, n. Lit.: the white metal: silver: infectum, unwrought, Liv.: Hor. II. Meton.: silver plate: purum, caelatum, plain or chased silver-plate, Cic. 2. silver money: argentum aere solutum est, Sall.: also, money in gen.: argenti situs, Hor. [The root is seen in Gr. ἀργός, ἀργύς, ἀργύρος.]

**argilla**, ae, f. white clay, potter's earth: Cic. [The root is the same as in arg-entum, cf. Gr. ἀργύρεος.]

**argumētatio**, ōnis, f. [argumentor] (rhetor. l. t. freq. in Cic.) an adducing of proof, an argumentation: probabilis, Cic. II. the proof itself: id.

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laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Hor.  
 merus, is self-convicted, Hor. The of-  
 fence charged is expressed by a word  
 in *Gen.*; *Abl.* alone or dependent on  
*de*; or by *Acc.* and *Inf.* 1. with *Gen.*  
 (the usual constr.): viros summi sce-  
 leris, Cic. furti, Phaedr. 2. With  
*Abl.* alone; prob. only in case of cri-  
 men: te hoc crimine non arguo. Cic.

3. With *Abl.* and *de*; *de eo crimine*, quo *de* arguitur, *id.* 4. With *acc.* and *Inf.*: *me arguit hanc domo* ab se subripuisse, *Pl.* So *Inf. Pass.*, *occidissus* arguitur, *he* is charged with killing. Cic. Rarely with *Acc.* and *ut*: *fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere* *to make him out to be so*, Suet. III. Meton. of things: *to find fault with*, *complain of*, *censure*: *ea culpa*, quam arguo, Liv. [Prob. same root as *in argenti-* turn: primary sense, "to make clear."

argūtē, adr subtilly, acutely: C  
II. craftily: Pl

**argūtiae**, ārum, *f. plu.* [argutus] that which affects the senses strongly, liveliness, animation: argutiae digitorum, gesticulation with the fingers, Cic. II. Of mental qualities: acuteness, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning. Demosthenes nihil argutis et acumine Hypendi cedit, in subtlety and acuteness, id III. excessive nicely, over-refinement: id.

**argūtulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [Id.]  
somewhat subtle: Cic

argutus, 4. um. *Part.* [arguo],  
 usually *adv.* *It made clear.* [henry]  
 of objects affecting the senses *clear,*  
*lively, active, sharp, pungent, etc.*  
*ocul.* nimis arguti, *try, expressive eyes,*  
*Virg.* argutus caput, *fine, shapely,*  
*Virg.* bifundo, *the twittering swallow,*  
*id.* olores, *tuneful, id.* flex, *rustling,*  
*id.* Neaca, *clear-voiced, Hor.* form,  
*noisy, Ov.* serra, *craking, Virg.* Of  
 omens: *extinct, clear, conclusive.*  
 argutissima exta, *clear.* *II. talkative,*  
*gossiping (in good as well as bad sense),*  
*Pl.* argutissimae litterae, *full*  
*(lively) gossip of all kinds, Cic.* *III.*  
*Of mental qualities 1. In good*  
*sense: acute, witty, amusing: poema*  
*facit ita fecutum, ita concinnum, ita*  
*elegans, nihil ut fieri posset argutus,*  
*Virg.* 2. In bad sense: *cunning, sly.*

**argyraspis**, Idis, *adj.* = ἀργύρασις, *having a silver shield*: Liv.

āridītas, ātis, *f. dryness*: Plin.  
 āridīlīna, a. um. *adi. dim. [aridus]*

*dry* (as applied to a small object):  
labella. Cat.

**āridus**, (contr. *ardus*), a um, *adj.*  
[*areo*] *dry, withered, parched*: ligna,  
Lucr.: folia, Cic. *Neut.* as subst,  
after *prep.*, ex arido tela conjicere,  
*from dry land (opp. to mare)*, Caes.

II. Fig.: arida febris, *parching*, Virg.: fragor, *a dry crackling noise*, Cic.: victus, *poor, innutritious diet*, Cic.: egenus sermonis exile, aridum, *arid*, *penith-less, jejune*, id.: Tac.: arido argento 'st opus, "*hard cash*." Pl.

**āries** (old form *ares*; poet. *arjes* sometimes *dissyl.*, like *abies*; *Gen.* trisyll. as if it were, *āryētis*), *lētis*, *m.* a ram : Varr. **II.** the Ram, a sign of the zodiac: Ov. **III.** a battering-ram (v Smith's Ant. 40): Liv. **IV.** a projecting beam shaped so as to break the force of a current, Caes. [Etym. uncertain]

**ariēto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and neutr.  
(ariētāt, trisyll. Virg.) [aries] to butt  
like a ram, to strike violently. **1.**  
Act.: quis illic est qui tam proterge  
nostras aedes arietat? *knocks so vio-*  
*lently at*, Pl. **2.** Neutr.: arietat in  
portas, Virg.

**arista**, *ac, f* the awn or beard of an ear of grain: *munitur vallo aristarum*, Cic. In Virg *appy*, *meton.* for *messes*: *post aliquot aristas, after several harvests, i.e. years* II. *Meton* : the ear itself. *maturae aristae*, Ov. Also, an ear of *sukkenard* : *id.*

**arithmētīcus**, a, um, adj = ἀριθμητικός, pertaining to arithmetic. Subst arithmetica, ae, and ē, ēs, f.; also ōrum, n. plu. arithmetic: in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic.

āritūdo, *ims, f* [aridus] dryness.  
Pl: Varr.

**arma**, ōrum, *n. plu.* implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence. But of the latter, only those used in close combat, as distinguished from *tela*, used at a distance. *arma alia ad transiendum, alia ad nocendum*, Cic. ad Brut. castris, proverb = *remis velisque*, Virg. *armaque*, with vigour, with might and main, Cic. 2. Specifically, a shield.

caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. He in sua colligit arma, covers his whole person with his shield, Virg.

3. *Mētōn*, *soldiers, army*: nulla  
 quāquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 4. aux-  
 iliaria arma, auxiliaries, Ov. 4. Alas  
*mētōn*, *war, battle*. silent luges  
 inter arma, Cic. in arma feror, into  
 the fray, Virg. 5. Fig. means of  
 protection, defence, weapons. horri-  
 dentum contra Borcan ovis arma tuius  
 cret, i. e. wool, to protect from cold, Ov. 4.  
 rudenditae, the weapons of (legal)  
 knowledge. Cic. II. In general sense:

1. implements of agriculture: quæ  
 lint duris agrestibus arma, Virg. cere-  
 lia arma, for grinding, baking, etc.,  
 2. the tackling of a ship: laves  
 genere armorum ornatisissimæ,  
 3. of the wings of *Bædalus*:  
 [From root *ar*, to fit, join, v.

**armāmenta**, ōrum, *n. plu.* [armo]  
outfittings, esp. the tackle of a ship,  
including everything except the hull  
of the vessel: aptari suls pinum jubet  
armamentis, Ov.

**armamentarium**, *il, n.* [arma-  
menta] *an arsenal, armoury*: publi-  
rum, Cic. 2. *navium, a dock-yard*,  
Plin.

**armāriōlum**, *i n dim.* [armarium]  
a little chest or closet : P]

ARMĀRIUM, ii. n. [arma] lit. a place

for tools; hence, a store-chest for clothing, money, etc.; Pl.

**armatura**, ae, f. [armo] *an outfit, equipment, armour*: Numidae levis armaturae, *the light-armed Numidians*, Caes. II. Meton.: *armed soldiers*: legiones, levis armatura, equitatus, Cic. Fig.: *tantum levis armaturae excursio, as it were, the preparatory skirmishing of the light-armed troops*, id.

**armatus**, *a*, um, *Part.* [armo] equipped, armed: consilium, an armed assembly, i. e. a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war, Caes.; saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, has seceded in arms, Sall. *Sic armatissimus*, most perfectly armed, Cic. *Masc.* as subst. *armatus*, an armed man, a soldier: esp. in pl., loca multitudinis armatorum completa, Caes.

**armātus**, ūs, m. [armo] *the manner of arming*. (only in Abl.). Liv II. Meton: like *armatura*, *troops armed in a certain way*: (relicto) *omni graviore armatu*, *all the heavily armed troops*, id.

**armentālis**, e, *adj.* [armentum] pertaining to a herd: equa, Virg.

**armentarius**, a, um, adj. [id]  
pertaining to a herd: App. Subst.  
**armentarius**, ii, m. a herdsman, neat-  
herd: Virg.

**armentum**, *i, n* (old form *armenta*, *ae, f*) [*atoj*]: lit *cattle for ploughing*, any *beast of draught*; most freq in plur *greges armentorum*, of *oxen*, Cic. - also of *horses*, Virg. collectively *a herd*: *armentum agere*, Liv. II. Meton.: of other large animals; e.g. *den.*, *sea-monsters*, Virg.

**armifer**, éia, érum, *adj* [arma fero]  
*weapon-bearing, armed, warlike*: (by  
**armiger** (armigerus, Inscr), éra,  
 érum, *adj* [arma fero] *weapon-bea-*

arm, *ad arma* (Gr.) *weapon-bearing, armed, waithe.* II. Subst. : an *armed man* *cum paucis armigeris*, Curt. a *weapon-bearer, shield-bearer* (the usual signif.) Pl : *Sergius armiger Catilinae, an adherent*, Cic. (dub.) *armiger Jovis* i.e. *aquila*, Ov.

**armilla**, *ac.*, *s.* [armus] an armlet, arm-ring, bracelet: *Liv.*

**armillātus**, a, um, [armilla] *ornamented with a bracelet, etc.*. Suet. Of dogs, *wearing a collar*; Prop.

**armī-pōtens**, entis, *adj.* [arr'ā po-  
tens] *powerful in arms, valiant, war-  
like*: *Mavors, lord of battle, Lucr* :  
Divā, Virg

**armī-sōnus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma sono] *resounding with arms* (poet.): Pallas. Virg.

**armo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [arma] to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip: Caes.: muri propugnaculis armabantur. *were furnished with.* Liv.

II. to furnish with weapons, to arm: pastores, Caes. With in, contra, adversus: servi in dominos armabatur, Cic. delecta juvenut contra Milonem inpetum armata est, id. Pass. in refl. sense, to arm for battle: milites

armari jubet, Caes. **III.** Fig.: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor.: iambo, id. **IV.** to arouse to arms: Hannibal regem armavit et exercitū adversus Romanos, Nep.: Claudii senatus consules armabat in tribunos, Liv.

**armus**, *l. m. the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter*: gen. of an animal, while humerus designates that of men: ex humeris armī hunt of Hippomenes changed into a lion, his shoulders become fore-quarters, Ov. Of men. (poet.) Virg. **II.** the side of an animal: equi fodere calcitrantes armos, Virg. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; v. ars: cf. Gr. ἄρμος, "a joint;" Eng arm.]

**ārō**, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to plough, to till*: ager non semel aratus, sed novatū et iteratū, ploughed, fallowed and re-ploughed, Cic. Fig.: of a ship to plough: aequior, Ov. Of age to furrow, wrinkle: jam venit rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. Proverb arere litus, to lose one's labour: non profecturis litora lobus aras, id. **II.** Meton.: to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate: cives Romanī arant in Sicilia, Cic. [CF Gr ἄρῶ; Goth. ar-jan, O Eng to ear.]

**arquātus**, *a. um, adj.* [arqus = arcus] *arched, bent*: Iris arquata caelum, curvamen signans, Ov. arquatus moribus (lit., the dense in which the skin takes the yellow colour of the rainbow), the jaundice, etc. Subst. arquatus, having the jaundice: Lucr. **arquiteneus**, entis, *adj.* v. arciteneus.

**arqus**, v. arcus.  
**arra**, arraho, v. arrha, arrhabo.  
**arrectus** (adr.), *a. um, Part.* [ar-rigō] *Adj.*: steep, precipitous: pleurae Alpium ab Italia arrectiora sunt, Liv.

**ar-rēpo** (adr.), *psi, ptum, i. v. n.* to creep towards, to steal slyly to with ad, post-Aug with dat: ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: sensum atque moderate ad amicitiam arripere, to creep into anyone's friendship, Cic.: animus multicularum, Tac.

**ar-reptus** (adr.), *a. um, Part.* [ar-rīpio].  
**arra**, or **arra**, *a. f.* more freq, arrhabo, or arrābo, *onis, m.* money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit (v. Smith's Ant. 42): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

**arrhabo**, *onis, v. preced.*  
**ar-rīdeo** (adr.), *risi, risum, 2. v. n.* to smile upon, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to derideo: absol. or with Dat., more rarely with Acc.: quum risi, arrides, Ov.: ridetibus ardent humani vultus, respondit smiles, Hor.: video quid arriseris, Cic. Pass.: si arderentur (opp. to deriderentur), if they were smiled upon, regarded with favour, id. **II.** Fig.: to be favourable, kindly disposed to: tempestas arridet, Lucr. Also, to be

pleasing to, to please: opp. to displiceo, Cic.: Hor.

**ar-rīgo** (adr.), *rexi, rectum, 3. v. a.* [regō] to set upright, raise, erect: leo comas arrexit, Virg.: arrectis luminibus, with staring eyes, id.: auribus, with up-pricked (attentive) ears, id.

**II.** Fig.: to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: oratione, Sall.: animos, to incite, rouse the courage, Virg.: also of excitement, vetus certamen arrexit animos, set them on the alert, Sall.

**ar-rīpio** (adr.), *ripūl, reptum, 3. v. a.* [rapio] to seize, snatch, lay hold of, esp. of things hastily picked up: scutis e strage arreptis, picking up shields from the heap of slain, Tac: arma quae possunt arripiunt, they lay hold of such arms as they can, Caes., aliquando medium, to seize him by the waist, Ter. Poet.: arripere tellurem velis, to sail hastily towards, Virg.

**II.** to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate: quaerit unde animum accipimus, where we got our souls from, Cic.: cognomen sibi ex Aelio- rum imaginibus arripuit, picked up a surname for himself from them, id.

**III.** to grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to pick up pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, id. **IV.** Judicial t. i. to seize and drag before a tribunal, accuse: tribunus plebis consules abeuntis magistratu arripuit, Liv.: ad questionem, Cic. **V.** Poet. to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirize: primores populi arripuit, Hor.

**ar-rōdo** (adr.), *rosi, rōsum, 3. v. a.* to gnaw or nibble at: Plin. Fig.: rem publicam, to nibble at it (like a weasel), Cic.

**ar-rōgans** (adr.), *antis, Part.* [ar-rōgō] *Adj.*: assuming, arrogant, haughty, minax atque arrogans, Cic. moderatio, haughty moderation (as if weaving a just claim), Tac.

**ar-rōganter** (adr.), *adv.* proudly, arrogantly. **C.**

**ar-rōgantia** (adr.), *ae, f.* [arrogans] assumption of superiority, arrogance: ingeniū atque eloquentiae, taking to oneself airs on the ground of genius and eloquence, Cic.: sine arrogantia gravis, possessing dignity without assumption, id. **II.** haughtiness, overbearing conduct: licentiam arrogantiumque multum reprehendit, Caes.: avaritia et arrogantia, praecipua validiorum vitia, rapacity and overbearingness, Tac. **III.** pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy (rare): Liv.

**ar-rōgatio**, *onis, f.* adoption of one who was sui juris homo, Gell. (Comp. adoptio.)

**ar-rōgo** (adr.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to ask or inquire, to question (ante-class.): Pl. **II.** With Dat.: to associate (an officer) with another, to place by the side of: (consult) dictatorem arrogo, Liv.: **III.** to claim what is not one's own, to assume: mihi

non sumo tantum, iudices, neque ar-rogo, Cic. Also poet. to claim (rightfully or otherwise): impertite laudem arrogare, to claim (and gain) praise for his rule, Hor.: and Acc., to confer upon, claim for (opp. to arrogare): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, entitles them to be valued, Hor.

**ar-rōsus** (adr.), *a, um, Part.* [ar-rōso].

**ars**, *artis, f.* acquired skill, whether manual or mental: Cic. **I.** any skilled trade or handicraft: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, id. **II.** skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice: any such art or profession (usual sense of the word; mechanical trades being rather artificia than artes): id. So, as gymnastica, Pl.: ars disserendi, dialectics, Cic.: artes urbanae, jurisprudence and eloquence, Liv.: centum puer artium, accomplishments, Hor. Sometimes the word is used with esp. reference to theory as distinguished from practice (falsitas), Cic. **III.** Meton.: a work of art: divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor.: cheipum efferni jussit Didymaionis artes, the workmanship of, Virg. **IV.** Transferred to moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting: both in good and bad sense: artes antiquae tuae, thy former manner of life, conduct, Pl.: multae sunt artes (i.e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administratae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic.: insolens malarum artium, a stranger to evil courses, Sall.: Hor.

**V.** cunning, artifice, stratagem: capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv.: Virg. **VI.** Artes (personified) the Arts: Artium chorus, Pluadr. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; cf. Gr. ἄρ-ἰστω, ἄρ-ἡσθ, ἄρρω.]

**artē** (not arte), *adv.* closely, tightly: arte continenter trabes, Caes.: quam artissime ire, to march in the closest order, Sall. **II.** Fig., arte dormire, soundly, Cic.: rationem astringere, to connect the links of an argument with logical strictness, id.

**artēria**, *ae, f.* (arterium, l. n. Lucr.) = *ἀρτηρία*, the windpipe: ad pulmonem atque cor pertinet, Plin. From its roughness also called arteria aspera: Cic. **II.** an artery: Cic. Plin.

**arthriticus**, *a. um, adj.* = *ἀρθριτικός*, gouty, arthritic: Cic.

**articulātum**, *adv.* (articulus) joint by joint, piecemeal: membra dividit, poet. in Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: with proper divisions; hence clearly, distinctly: articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic.

**articūlo**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [articulus]. **Lit.**: to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions: used only of speech, to utter distinctly, to articulate: Lucr.



**articulus**, *i. m. dim.* [artus] a little joint, a joint, a knuckle; a knot in trees: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes.: auxerat articulos maces, had made the joints larger (apparently), Ov.: articulorum dolores habere, gouty pains, Cic. Of plants: tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, at the joints of vine-shoots, id. 2. limbs, members in gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. II. Fig. of discourse: a member, division: Cic.

2. Of time: a point of time, a moment: in ipso articulo temporis, at the very nick of time, id. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, Ter. So with res: in articulo rerum, at a critical point, Curt. 3. Of other abstract things: per oesum articulos et gradus (honorum), stages and grades, August. in Suet.

**artifex**, *leis, m.* [ars facit]. I. Subst.: one who exercises a skilled craft or liberal art; an artist, artificer: gen. with some qualifying word: artifices scenici, actors, performers, Cic. Also absol.: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of a physician, id.: a builder, id.: an orator or writer: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. 2. a maker, originator, author, contriver: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id.: artificis scelus, the contriver, Virg. II. Adj.: 1. Act skilful, ingenious, dexterous: w h Gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artificis itinera explorat, skilful in such work, Sall. Fig: artifices Natura manus admovit, her skilful hands, Ov. 2. Pass.: skilfully made, artificial, ingenious: artificis vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: broken, trained: Ov.

**artificiosè**, adv. skilfully, accordingly to art: Cic.

**artificiosus**, *a, um, adj.* [artificium] accomplished in art, skilful: rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. II. Pass.: made with art, ingenious: vim quandam incredibilem artificiosus operis divinique, id. III. artificial (as opp. to naturalis): id.

**artificium**, *li, n.* [artifex] the occupation of an artificer, profession, trade, skilled handicraft, art: distinguished from quaestus, any mode of earning money, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting, etc., id. II. skill, ingenuity: singulari opere artificique, id.: vicissè Romanos artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, through a peculiar kind of skill, Caes.

III. theory, system: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, the theory of art arose out of its practice, Cic. IV. In bad sense; esp. in pl.: quibus artificis effectum est, ut resp. in hunc statum proveliret, by which devices, Cic.

**arto** (arcto), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [artus, Part.] to press close, to compress, contract: omnia conciliatu artati

possunt, packed closely, Lucr. II. Fig.: to abridge, limit, curtail, etc.: Liv.

**artolagānus**, *i, m.* = ἀρτολάγανον, a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper): Cic.

**artopta**, *ae, m.* = ἀρτοπτης, a baker: Juv. II. a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan: Pl.

**artus**, *v. artus.*

**artus** (not arctus), *a, um* [commonly regarded as part of arceus] pressed together. Hence, *adj.*: close, thick, narrow, confined, short: hostes carros impeditumque sua in artiores silvas abdidierunt, Caes.: vitis, a vine tied close (over a trellis or otherwise), Hor.: nexus, Ov.: arto stipata theatrum, crowded in a confined theatre, Hor.: nimis arta convivia, too crowded, id. II. Fig.: strict, severe, scanty, brief, etc.: arcta, severe laws, Lucr.: artior somnus, a sounder sleep, Cic.: artus in robur, in trying circumstances, Ov. III. *neut.* as a subst. esp. after prep.: nec desilies imitator in artum, clamp yourself, Hor.: ne, spem suba ponat in arto, diminish hope, Ov.: ne in arto res esset, straitened, Liv.

**artus**, *uum, m. plu.* (artua), *n. Pl.*: Dat artibus, better artibus: sing. Latcan.] joints (=articuli). molles commensurae artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, in every limb and joint, Lucr. II. Meton.: the limbs: omnibus artibus contrinsecere, Cic. [From ar, to fit, join; v. armus, and cf. Gr. ἄρ-θρον.]

**arūla**, *ae, f. dim.* [ara] a small altar: Cic.

**arundifer** (har), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [arundo ferō] reed-bearing: caput, (v).

**arundinēus** (harund.), *a, um, adj.* [arundo] made of or abounding in reeds, reedy: silva, Virg. Poet.: carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

**arundinosus**, *a, um, adj.* [id], abounding in reeds, Cai.

**arundo** (har), *i, us, f.* a reed, cane (slenderer and taller than canna), the common reed: fluvialis, Virg.: Ov. Caes. II. Meton. anything made of reed: 1. an angling rod: caput arundine pisces, Tib. 2. lime-twigs for catching birds: Pl. 3. the shaft of an arrow: Ov. Hence, an arrow: haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg.

4. a pen for writing: Pers. 5. a reed or Pan-pipe, κυρίως: tenni meditabor arundine Musam, Virg.: cf. juncta arundinibus (canere), Ov. 6. a flute: id. 7. a weaver's comb made of reed: stamen accernit arundo, id. 8. a reed for brushing down cloths: Pl. 9. a plaything for children, a hobby-horse: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. (Etyim. uncertain.)

**aruspex**, *v. haruspex.*

**arvina**, *ae, f.* grease, fat: Virg.

**arvum**, *i, n.* (sc. solum) [aro] an arable field, cultivated land: prata et arva et pecudum greges, meadow land,

arable land, and stock, Cic.: arvo studere, farming for corn, Sall. II. In gen. sense, soil, land; esp. in pl.: Virg.: Ov.: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, on land, Lucr. III. Meton.: region, country: aspicias eni, praecae, qua's iaceamus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, the sea, Virg.

**arvus**, *a, um, adj.* [aro] that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, an arable (rare): ager, Cic.

**arx**, *arcis, f.* a stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις: esp. the citadel, on the Capitoline hill in Rome, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. Prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about nothing, Cic. Fig. (rare) ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esset, the centre and stronghold, Liv. II. Fig. defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.: duas arcis libertatis tuendae, two safeguards of freedom (the tribunal and right of appeal), Liv.: Cic. III. Since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, a summit or height, especially of a mountain: celsa sedet Aecolus arce, Virg.: beatas arcēs, favoured heights, (hills of Tarentum), Hor. Of the citadel of heaven: sidera mundi arx, Ov. arcēs ignis, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacra-jugulatus arcis, id. [For etym. v. arceus.]

**as**, *assis, m.* a unit. As a standard of weight, a pound, divided into 12 parts, viz.: uncia, unciae: sextans, one-sixth or 2 ounces, quadrans, 3 ounces; triens, 4 ounces; quincunx, 5 ounces; semis, the half, 6 ounces: septunx, 7 ounces; bes, 8 ounces; dolarius, 9 ounces; denarius or decunx, 10 ounces; denum, 11 ounces. II. As a coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound weight of uncoined copper (asses librales or aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the as in general, v. Smith s. Ant. s. v.) The small value of the as after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote a paltry coin: quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vitem redigatur ad assm, Hor.: vaticus ad assm perdidit, to the last farthing, id.

III. In divisions of money among heirs, etc., the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, sole heres; heres ex semisse, he who receives half, heres ex dodrante, he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance, and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.: Cic. (Hence, Fr. as; Eng. ace, in dice and cards.)

**asa**, *v. ara.*

**a-scendo** (adsc.), *ndi, nsu, i. v. n.* (in MSS. ascendo is often found where edit. have ascendo) [scando] to climb up, mount up, ascend. Mostly with in and Acc. or Acc. alone; also with ad (=to go up to) and absol. With

*in.*: in lembum, to embark. Pl.: in trinem, Nep.: in equum, to get on horseback, Cic. With *acc.*: summum iugum montis, Caes.: navem, Ter. murum, Cic. Also *pass.*: si mons erat ascendendus, id. With *ad.*: ad titulum, Eprii oppidum, to go up to, Liv. A *sol.*: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, id. II. Fig.: to rise in rank, etc.: with *in.* in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With *ad.*: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With *acc.* unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. *Ab-sol.*: gradatim ascendit vox, gradually rises, id. 2. super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, to surpass, to rise higher than (only in Tacitus): ibi ubi super ingenios et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

**ascensio** (adsc.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo], a climbing up, an ascending, ascent (infreq.) Pl. Fig.: oratorum, gradual rise in excellence, Cic.

**ascensus** (adsc.), ū, um, Part. [ascendo].

**ascensus** (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] a climbing up, an ascending, ascent primos prohibere ascensu coepit, Caes. Also in plur. scalis ascensus tentant, make repeated attempts at escalade, Liv. Fig.: ad honoris impioris gradum, Cic. II. In concrete sense: a place for ascending, an ascent, difficult atque arduus, id. qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic.

**ascia**, ac, *f.* an axe or hatchet. ROGAM ASCIA NE PULITO, Fragm. XII Tab. in Cic. asciam sibi in crum impetite, to cut one's own legs off (Prov.), Petr. II. a mason's trowel: Virg. The pl. raises—sub ascia posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia or ad asciam dedicatum, occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίς; Germ. axt, Eng. axe.]

**ascio** (adsc.), 4 v. a. to take to, or associate with oneself: socios, Virg.: Tac. [This verb is only found in infin., and was probably formed on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *asciscere*.]

**asciscere** (adsc.), ūvi (in class. Lat. never id.), ūm, 3 v. a. [asciscere] to approve or adopt anything: quum iussisset populum Romanum aliquid, si id asciscisset socii populi ac Latini, Cic.

II. to receive or admit a person in some capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): Numam Pompiliū regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus asciscit, id.: socios, Caes.: successorum, Suet. In the hist., with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, made citizens and patricians simultaneously, Liv. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. III. In gen.: to admit into one's society, associate: also, of

things, to appropriate, adopt: Velentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciscerunt, Liv. 2. of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. IV. =arrogare, to arrogate something to oneself, claim (very rare): id.

**ascitus** (adsc.), a, um, Part. [ascisco] As *adj.*, derived, acquired (opp. to what comes by nature), in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep.: Curt.

**ascitus** (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] an acceptance, reception: Cic.

**ascōpera**, ac, *f.* = ἀσκόπηρα, a leatheren sack or wallet: Suet.

**a-scribo** (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3 v. a. to add to or insert in a writing: constr. absol., with *dat.*, ad or in with *acc.*, or in and *abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Esp. of super-scriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse magno, id.

II. Fig.: to ascribe, attribute, impute, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, id. 2. to place to one's credit, to assign: eidem Scipioni ascripsit legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Ep. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, the appointed day, Plaut. So ascribe sibi aliquid, to apply (an illustration) to oneself, id. III. to enrol, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, to be entered, received as citizen, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascriperunt, enrolled settlers for V., Liv. IV. Fig.: to reckon or number in a class, include among: ordinibus deorum, Hor.

**ascripticius** (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo] enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascriptici cives, Cic.

**ascriptio** (adscr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] an addition in writing: Cic.

**ascriptivus** (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] no. 3] enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Pl.

**ascriptor** (adscr.), ōris, m. [id. no. 1] one who subscribes to or approves anything (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic.

**ascriptus** (adscr.), a, um, Part. [ascribo] As *adj.*, civis, a naturalized citizen, Cic. (see ascribo III.).

**āsella**, ac, *f.* dim. [asina] a small she-ass: Ov.

**āsellus**, i, m. dim. [asinus] a little ass, an ass's colt: Cic. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, to preach to the deaf, Hor.

**āsīaticus**, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀσιατικός, Asiatic: genus dicendi, a florid, oriental style of speaking, Cic.

**āsilus**, i, m. a gad-fly, horse-fly: usu, called tabanus: Virg.

**āsina**, ac, *f.* [asinus] she-ass: Varr.

**āsīnus**, i, m. an ass: Cic. II. Meton.: a dull, blockhead: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, have been a regular donkey, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄνος for

os-vos]; Goth. *asilus*, O. N. *asni*.] (Hence, Fr. *âne*.)

**āsōtus**, i, m. = ἄσωτος, a sensualist, a debauchee: Cic.

**aspāragus**, i, m. = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσπ.), *asparagus*: in pl. Suet.

**aspargo**, inis, v. aspergo.

**aspectābilis** (adsp.), e, *adj.* [aspectus] that may be seen, visible (rare): corporeum et aspectabile, Cic.

**aspecto** (adsp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *f.* [aspicio] to look at repeatedly or attentively, to gaze at: quid me aspectas? Cic.: immensam silvam, gazing intently upon, Virg.

II. Fig.: to observe, pay attention to: iussa principis aspectare, Tac.

III. Of site: to face, look towards: collis qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, commanding a view of, Virg.

**aspectus** (adsp.), a, um, Part. [aspicio].

**aspectus** (adsp.), ūs, m. [id.] I. Act.: a seeing or looking at, a glance: uno aspectu iudicare, to judge from a single glance, Cic.: also, primo aspectu, id.

II. Objectively, view of, toll. by Gen.: aspectum hominum vitare, to shun the sight of men, id.: Tac.: In plur.: mortales aspectus reliquit, disappeared to mortal eyes, Virg.:

III. Faculty of seeing, sight, vision: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic.: aspectum omnino amittere, to go blind, id.

IV. range of sight (usu. con-spectus): prope in aspectu urbis, within sight of, id. V.

look, aspect, mien, countenance: horribili aspectu, with frightful (threatening) look, Lucr.: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

**as-pello** (absp.), 3 v. a. to drive away: Pl.: Ter.

**asper**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* (aspra=aspera, Enn.: aspris=asperis, Virg.)

I. Of touch: rough, uneven (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): loca, Caes.: also without loca: per aspera et devia, Suet. quid iudicant sensus? dulce, amarum, lenē, asperum, Cic.: aspera arteria, the windpipe (v. arteria), id.

Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. ῥαψῶς: aspera signis pocula, rough with carved figures, i.e. richly carved, Virg. II. Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: harsh, sour, bitter, pungent: sapor maris, Plin.: of wine, Ter. 2. Of sound: harsh, grating, etc.: pronunciationis genus, Cic. 3. Of smell: sharp, pungent, Plin. 4. Of climate: harsh, severe: aspera caelo Germania, Tac.: hiems, rough, tempestuous, Virg. III. Fig. of moral qualities: I. rude, harsh, violent, wayward: homo asper et durus, Cic.: homines asperi et montani, Caes.: cladibus asper, enveloped by losses, Ov.: Pholoe, shrewish, Hor. And of discourse: caustic, biting. asperforibus factis perstringere, Cic. 2. Of principles, tenets, etc., rigid, austere: doctrina (ac. Stoicorum) non

moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior, id. 3. wild, savage, fierce: tigris aspera, Hor.: Gaetuli asperi in-  
tigris, savage, Sall.: and, in good  
sense, studis asperissima belli, devoted  
to the fierce pursuits of war, Virg.

IV. Of circumstances or situations: critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppug-  
natio erat, more trying and dangerous,  
Caes.: bellum, Sall. [Etyim uncer-  
tain.] (Hence, Fr. *ipre*)

**asperatus**, a, um, Part. [aspero].  
**asperè**, adv. roughly. Fig.: harshly,  
severely, rudely: Cic.

**a-spergo** (adsp.) (in MSS. some-  
times aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. v. a.  
[spargo] to scatter or strewn upon; or  
of liquids, to sprinkle upon: to bestrew,  
besprinkle, bespatter. The constr. is  
twofold: (a) to sprinkle on: the thing  
sprinkled, expr by Acc. (or Nom. with  
pass.); (b) on which it is sprinkled  
by Dat. (that) to besprinkle: the latter  
expr by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.):  
the former by Abl. (a) with Acc. and Dat.:  
guttum bulbo, Cic.: pectori virus, to in-  
fect, poison, Virg. Sometimes in with  
Acc. instead of Dat.: pigmenta in tabula  
aspergere, to dash in, Cic. Fig.: cla-  
rissimo viro labellum aspergere, cast  
a stain upon, id.: si illius comitatu  
tuae gravitati asperseris, blend, id.  
Colloq. of a small legacy: A butto sex-  
tulum aspergit, dribbles out to him, id.  
(b) with Abl. and Acc.: ne aram san-  
guine asperget, besprinkle with  
blood, id. Fig.: to asperse, sully, stain:  
hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis as-  
pergis istis? id.

**aspergo** (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes  
aspargo), insi, f. [aspergo], v. a. sprin-  
kling, besprinkling: aquarum, Ov. II.  
Meton.: that which is sprinkled,  
drops: salsa, the salt spray, Virg.

**asperitas**, atis, f. [asper] uneven-  
ness, roughness, opposed to levitas.  
saxorum, Cic.: locorum, Sall. 2. Of  
taste: harshness, sharpness, tartness:  
vini, Plin. 3. Of sound: harsh-  
ness of tone: vocis, Lucr. 4. Of  
climate, etc.: hiemis, severity, Tac.

II. Fig.: of moral qualities:  
roughness, severity, harshness, fierce-  
ness: asperitas et immanitas naturae,  
Cic.: verborum, fierce, angry language,  
Ov. III. Of circumstances: adversity,  
calamity, difficulty, etc.: belli, Sall. v.

**aspiratio**, onis, f. [aspiro] con-  
tempt, disdain (rare): Cic.

**aspiror**, atus, 1. v. dep. act. [ab  
sporno: v. sperno] to cast off, spurn,  
reject, despise: allicujus familiam, Ter.  
querimonias aspirari, contemnere ac  
negligere, Cic.: aspirari furorem ali-  
cujus a suis aris atque templis, indig-  
nantly to repel (a rare signif.), id. Fig.:  
qui colore ipso patriam aspirari  
narria, repudiate, id. With Inf. as ob-  
ject: dare aspirabantur, refused, Tac.  
Pass. (rare) qui habet, ultro aspi-  
ritur, qui est pauper, aspiratur, is  
treated with contempt, Cic.

**aspiro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [asper] to  
make rough, uneven, harsh: tum  
enim (apes) propter laborem asperan-  
tur, become rough, Varr.: et glacialis  
hiems aquilombus asperat, undas,  
roughens, Virg. II. to sharpen, whet:  
pugione saxo, to sharpen it on a  
stone, Tac.: sagittas ossibus, tip them  
with bone, id. III. Fig.: to make  
fierce, to rouse up, excite: in saevitiam,  
id.

**aspersio** (ad-p), onis, f. [aspergo]  
a sprinkling: aquae, Cic. Of the lay-  
ing on of colours: id

**aspersus** (adsp.), a, um, Part. [as-  
pergo].

**a-spicio** (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. v. a.  
(aspeit=aspexit, Pl.) to look at, to  
behold, see: with ad, Acc. or absol.  
With ad (ante-class.): aspice ad me,  
Pl. With Acc. (usu. constr.): aspice  
ipsum, contemni os, Cic.: lucem as-  
picere vix possum, I can hardly bear to  
behold the light of day, id. Fig.: lu-  
men aspicere, to see daylight, be born,  
id. In Pl. with contra: aspiciam ali-  
quem contra oculos. Absol.: post-  
quam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. In  
Pass., to be seen, be in sight: unde  
aliqua pars fort. aspici potest, is  
visible, Cic.: Tac. II. Fig.: of  
locality, to fix, be towards: ea pars  
Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspiciat, Tac.

III. to consider, survey, inspect,  
etc.: opus admirabile, Ov.: Boetium  
atque Euboeam, to visit and examine  
the state of, Liv. IV. to mark, ob-  
serve: aspice latentur ut omnia, see  
how all things re-join, Virg. res (ob-  
scuras) aspicere, to pay attention to  
them, Cic. V. to look upon with re-  
spect, admiration (=suspicio, q. v.).  
Nep.

**aspiratio** (adsp.), onis, f. [aspiro]  
a breathing to or upon: aeris or caeli,  
the influence of the atmosphere as it  
breathes upon living creatures, Cic.

II. evaporation, exhalation (=  
exspiratio, but with a reference to its  
effect on animals, ad-spirare): terra-  
rum, id. III. In gramm.: a rough  
breathing, aspiration: id.

**a-spiro** (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n.  
and act. A. v. n. to breathe or blow  
upon: with ad, the Dat. or absol.: ad  
quae (granaria) nulla aura humida  
aspirat, Varr.: pulmones se contrahunt  
aspirantes, exhaling, Cic. Of the fra-  
grance of a plant: dulci aspirans com-  
plectitur umbra, Virg. Also of musical  
instruments: tibia aspirat choro, ac-  
companies, Hor. II. Fig.: to be  
favourable to, to assist, sustain: aspi-  
rat fortuna labori, Virg. III. to en-  
deavour to reach or attain, to aspire to,  
approach: with ad, in, a local adv.  
or absol.: quid enim quisquam ad  
meam pecuniam aspirat? Cic.: ad  
incuriam, id.: bellica laude  
aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest,  
approach, id. Poet.: with Dat.: nec  
equis aspirat Achillis, does he hope to  
win, Virg. B. v. act. to breathe or

blow upon, to infuse, lit. and fig.:  
fumo ventos aspirat eunti, id.: amo-  
rem, id.

**aspis**, idis, f. (Acc. Gr. *aspida*,  
Lucan.: plur. *aspidas*, Cic.) = *avis*,  
the asp, vip. r. Cic.

**asportatio**, onis, f. [asporto] a  
carrying away: signorum, Cic.

**as-porto** (abs-porto), avi, atum, 1.  
v. a. to carry away: simulacrum, Cic.  
Of persons: to transport: trans mare,  
Pl.

**asprètum**, i, n. [asper] a rough  
place: usu. in pl. only: Liv.

**assa**, v. assus, a, um.

**asseccla** or **assecclia** (ads.), ae, m.  
[assequor] an attendant, servant:  
p. ab always in contemptuous sense  
[assecclator in good sense v. infr.]:  
a hanger on, satellite, creature: as-  
secclatores eorum atque assues, Cic.

**assecclatio** (ads.), onis, f. [assecclor]  
an (assiduous, respectful) attendance  
(as that of clients, etc.) in petitionibus,  
Cic.

**assecclator** (ads.), oris, m. [id.] an  
attendant, follower (in good sense):  
v. tus assecclator ex numero amicorum,  
Cic. II. Fig.: a disciple: sapien-  
tiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin.

**as-sector** (ads.), atus, 1. v. dep. act.  
[assequor] to accompany constantly,  
follow about, follow, attend on (esp.  
of the friends of candidates): Cic. II.  
to attach one's self to, take the side of  
(later): Tac.: Cic.

**assecclis** (ads.), adv. [assequor], im-  
mediately, Pl.

**assecclia** (ads.), ae, m. v. asseccla.

**as-sensio** (ads.), onis, f. [assentior]  
assent, approbation, applause: cre-  
brae assensiones, Cic. II. In philos.  
lang.: a belief in the reality of sensible  
appearances: id.

**assensor** (ads.), oris, m. [id.] he  
who assents to or agrees with: Cic.

**assensus** (ads.), a, um, Part. [as-  
sentior]

**assensus** (ads.), us, m. [id.] an  
agreeing with any one, assent, approba-  
tion: assensus omnium dicere, Cic.:  
cum ingenti assensu, with the greatest  
sympathy on the part of his audience,  
Liv. In plur.: Ov. II. In philos.  
lang. like assensio an admission of  
the reality of sensible appearances:  
Cic. III. Poet. an echo: vox  
assensus nemorum ingemiscata, Virg.

**assentatio** (ads.), onis, f. [assentor]  
a flattering assent, complaisance, flattery:  
nimia, an excessively complaisant  
bearing, Cic.: classed with adulatio  
and blanditia (q. v.), id. Plur.: in-  
flatus assentationibus, Liv. II. In  
good sense (rare): approbation, assent:  
Vell.

**assentatiivocella** (ads.), ae, f. dim.  
[assentatio] trivial or petty flattery:  
Cic.

**assentator** (ads.), oris, m. [assentor]  
a flatterer: Cic.

**assentatoriè** (ads.), adv. in a flat-  
tering manner, flatteringly: Cic.

**assentatrix** (ads.), icis, f. [assen-  
tor] a female flatterer. Pl

**assentio** (ads.), si, sum, 4. v. n.  
(more rare than dep. form) to assent  
to, agree with, approve, etc With  
Dat. or absol.: *illis assensum qui mili-  
tiosissima sentire visi sunt.* Cic.  
*assensit precibus Rhamnusia iustis.*  
Ov. *Pass. Impers.*: Fabio assensum  
est, Liv.

**assentior** (ads.), sensus, 4. v. dep  
[sentio] (i. q. assentio, but much more  
freq.), to assent to, approve, agree:  
with Dat. or absol.: *quum tibi senatus  
sit assensus.* Cic.: *verbo, to express  
assent by a word (without making a  
speech).* Sall. With *neut. Acc.*: *assenti-  
tur quidquam falsum.* Cic.: *cetera  
Crasso assentior, on other points I agree  
with him.* id

**assessor** (ads.), atus, 1. v. dep freq  
[ephon for assessor, from assentior]  
to assent habitually or in a flattering  
manner, to flatter: *omnia assentari,  
to agree to everything he says.* Ter  
Fig. *Haec tibi assentator, does the agree-  
able to you, flatters you (by  
changing its climate).* Cic

**assessor** (ads.), sēctus (or sēquū-  
tus, v. sequor), 3. v. a. dep. to fol-  
low after, to pursue: *assessare ac ce-  
dere.* Ter II. to overtake, come up  
with: *si es Romae, jam me assessor  
non potes: si es in via, cum eris me  
assessurus, coram agemus.* Cic Also  
absol.: *ut haud dubie assessorum  
fuerint.* Liv. III. Fig.: *to gain,  
attain to: eodem honorum gradus.*  
Cic Hence, to equal, rival: *Benivo-  
lentiam tuam erga me imitator, meita  
non assessor.* id IV. Of mental  
operations: *to comprehend, under-  
stand: apertis obscura assessorum.* id

**asser**, eris, m. [related to asserere] (2)  
as argor to aggrere] a pole, stake,  
post. Caes. II. a pole on which a  
letter was borne: Suet

(1) **as-sēro** (ads.), sēvi, sītum, 3. v.  
a. to plant or set near (rare): Hor

(2) **as-sēro** (ads.), ērūi, rtum, 3. v.  
a. 1. t., to put or join to: *asp. as legal  
t. t.: manum, or alioquin manu,*  
in libertatem or liberali causa or manu,  
also merely manu, and finally absol.,  
to lay hands upon, to take hold of a  
slave and declare him free, to liberate  
(cf. Smith's Ant. s. v. assessor). si  
quisquam hanc liberali assersusset  
manu, Pl. quum in causa liberali  
esse, qui asserebatur, cognatum suum  
esse diceret, Cic.: *asserui jam me, I  
claimed my liberty.* Ov Also, asserere  
in servitute, to declare one to be a  
slave by laying the hand upon him,  
to claim as a slave: *clienti negotium  
dedit, ut virginem in servitute asser-  
ret.* Liv. II. In wider sense, to  
vindicate, protect, defend: *digitamte,*  
Suet 2. to appropriate, claim: *nec  
laudes asserere nostras, claim not for  
yourself.* Ov.: *sibi divinam majesta-  
tem, to claim divine honours.* Suet.:  
and by inversion: *me asserere caelo,*

*claim me for the sky, i. e. assert my  
celestial origin.* Ov.

**assertio** (ads.), ōnis, f. [asserere] a  
formal declaration respecting the free-  
dom or servitude of any person: Suet.

**assertor** (ads.), ōris, m. [id] strictly,  
one who formally asserts that another  
is free, in wider sense, a restorer of  
liberty, a liberator: *genoris humani,*  
Suet.: *digitatis ac potentiae patricio-  
rum, champion.* id. II. he who  
claims or declares one to be a slave:  
*quum instaret assertor puellae.* Liv.

**assertus** (ads.), a, um, Part. [as-  
sero, 2].

**as-servio** (ads.), 4. v. n. to serve,  
assist, contribute to: *contentioni vocis  
asserviunt.* Cic.

**as-servo** (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.  
to keep, preserve, guard, watch, ob-  
serve: *tabulas, to keep accounts.* Cic.  
*portas murosque, Caes.*

**assessio** (ads.), ōnis, f. [assideo] a  
sitting by (to console): Cic.

**assessor** (ads.), ōris, m. [id] he  
who sits by another, an assessor, as-  
sistant: Cic

**asservanter** (ads.), adv [asse-  
vero] with asservation, earnestly, em-  
phatically: *loqui.* Cic.

**asservatio** (ads.), ōnis, f. [id] a  
earnest assertion, affirmation, asserva-  
tion: *omni tibi asservatione affirmo.*  
Cic II. firmness, rigour: *multa as-  
servatione coguntur patres.* Tac

**as-sēvero** (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.  
[severo] 1. t., to act with earnestness,  
to pursue earnestly: *quae est ista de-  
fensio? utrum asservatur in hoc, an  
tentatur? is this business conducted in  
earnest?* Cic II. Of speech: *to assert  
strongly, firmly:* *firmissime, foll. by  
Acc. and Inf., id. Also de aliqua re,*  
id Fig. *asservant magni artus*  
Germanicum originem, *proclaim, prove,*  
Tac

**as-sēdo** (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n.  
[sedeo] 1. t., to sit by or near: *apud  
carbones, Pl.* *assidens et attent-*  
audiens, Cic. II. Fig.: *to sit or  
remain at one's side, as attendant, pro-*  
tector, etc. with Dat.: *quum Pompe-  
rius P. Lentulo consuli frequens  
assideret, supported him by his pre-*  
sence and aid, id. Esp. of sitting by  
the sick: *Hor.* Ov. and so, *valetudi-*  
nini (i. e. aegro) assidere, Tac. III.  
Legal t. t., to assist in the office of  
judge, to be an assessor: id. IV.  
to be assiduously engaged about:  
litteris, Plin. Ep. V. to sit down  
before a place hostilely, to besiege,  
blockade: *constr. with Dat. or Acc.:*  
Gracchus assidens Cassilino, Liv.:  
muros assidet hostis, Virg. VI. to be  
next door to, to resemble: *parcus nimi-*  
umque severus assidet insano, Hor.

**as-sido**, sēdi, no sup. 3. v. n. to sit  
down, to seat oneself [denoting the act;  
whereas assideo denotes the position]:  
assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detra-  
hunt, Ter With Acc.: *Hiempsal  
dextra Adherbalem assedit, took his*

*seat on his right.* Sall. Esp. of a speaker  
sitting down after concluding his  
speech, Cic.: Sall.

**assiduū** (ads.), adv. continually,  
constantly: *voces quas audio assidue,*  
Cic. Sup. *assiduissime, id.*

**assiduitas** (ads.), ātis, f. [assiduus]  
a constant sitting by or near, attend-  
ance: *medici assiduitas, Cic.* So of  
candidates for offices, who paid con-  
stant attention to the people, id.

II. constant presence: Suet. III.  
continual recurrence of anything:  
bellorum, Cic.: *epistolarum, unbroken  
correspondence, id. And without Gen.:*  
*talis in remp. nostram labor, assid-*  
*uitas, unceasing devotion, id.*

**assiduū** (ads.), adv. continually,  
without intermission: Pl.

(1) **assiduus** (ads.), a, um, adj. [from  
assideo, like continuus from continuo]  
II. indefatigable, industrious, ap-  
plying oneself thoroughly: *dominus;*  
*agricola, Cic.: sitting by or near, con-*  
*tinually present, in constant attend-*  
*ance: quum hic filius assiduus in  
praedus esset, id. So of the constant  
attendants upon candidates: and sar-*  
*castically of parasites: urbani assiduū  
cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl.: flagi-*  
*tator, an incessant dnr, Cic. III.*  
*continual, unrelenting, perpetual:*  
*labor, Caes.: scriptura, Cic.: febrici-*  
*lula, Planc in Cic*

(2) **assiduus** (ads.), a, um, adj. [from  
assideo, like continuus from continuo]

**assignatio** (ads.), ōnis, f. [assigno]  
a marking out, an assignment, allot-  
ment: *agrorum, Cic. Plur. and absol.:*  
*novae assignationes, id*

**as-signo** (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.  
to mark out, to assign, to confer upon,  
allot: Cic. Esp. of the division of  
public lands: *ut ager militibus legioni-*  
*Martiae assignaretur, id. Hence, agros*  
*assignant, they found a colony, Hor.*

II. Meton. to ascribe, to impute  
to (gen. in bad sense): *nec vero ic  
homini tum quiquam, sed tempori  
assignandum putavit, did not lay the  
blame on, Cic. In good sense (later):*  
*prospera consilio aliquid assignare,*  
Liv. 2. to commit to one's care, to  
consign: *quibus deportanda Romam  
regina Juno assignata erat, id. Fig.:*  
*bonos juvenes assignare famae, to con-*  
*sign them to fame, Plin. Ep. 3. To*  
*make a mark upon, to seal: tabellas,*  
Pers.

**as-silio** (ads.), silui, sultum, 4. v. n.  
[salio] to leap, spring upon, or jump  
at: *moenibus urbis, Ov. Poet. of the*  
*dashing of water: assiliens aqua, id.*  
Fig.: *assilire ad aliud genus orationis,*  
to jump to, Cic.

**assimilatio** (ads.), v. assimilatio.  
**as-similis** (ads.), e, adj. similar,  
like: with Gen. or Dat. (rare): *assi-*  
*milis sui, Ov.: cadenti, Virg.*

**assimiliter** (ads), *adv. in like manner*: Pl.

**assimulatio** (ads), (not assimilation), *ōnis, f.* [assimulatio] *likeness, similarity*, Plin.

**assimulatus** (ads) *a, um, Part.* [id.] *As adj.*: *resembling*: montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr.

**assimulo** (not assimilo) (ads), *avi, atum, i, v. a* and *n* *to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare*: Inquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like*, Lucr.: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, *to liken*, Tac. *conviva assimilare* *froto, to compare*, Ov. II. *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign*. With *Acc.*, *Inf.* *Acc* and *Inf.*, or with *quasi*. With *Acc*: *clitumnubasque*, Virg. With simple *Inf*: *amare*, Pl. With *Acc* and *Inf.*: *ego me assumilem insanire*, id. With *quasi*: *assimulabo* *quasi nunc exeam*, Ter. *Ab sol.*: *quid si assimulo?* *id.* [The true form is *assimulo*, though some MSS read *assimilo*: of the variations between *optumus* and *optimus*, with other *ads* in *-umus* *a-stumo* and *astimo*, etc.]

(1) **assio**, *is, m.* = *as, q, v.*

(2) **assio**, *is, m.* and *f* = *as, q, v* **as-sisto** (ads), *asisti, no sup. 3. v n* *to stand at or by, to attend, be present at*: in publico, in conspectu patris, Caes.: *consulatum tribunaliū assis-tore*, *to appear before*, Tac.: *ita juxta talum, ut rectus assistat, stand next*, Cic.

**assitus** (ads), *a, um, Part.* [as-sero, i].

**as-sōleo** (ads), *2 v n. to be accustomed or wont* (only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.*, and *impers*): *denique quae assolent, what is usual*, Pl. Hence the phrase, *ut assolet, as is usual, customary*: *sacrificio, ut assolet, ritū facto*, Liv.

**as-sōno** (ads), *1 v n. to sound or respond* (to rare). *plangentibus assonat Echo*, Ov.

**assue-facio** (ads), *feci, factum, 3 v. a.* [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom* [correl. to *assuesco*, v. full art.] Constr. with *Abd.*, and later, *Dat.*, or *ad.* With *Abd.*: *nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti*, Caes.: *Cic* With *Dat.*: *operi*, Liv. With *ad.*: *ad supplicia patrum plēbem, id.* With *Inf*: *equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefactum*, Caes.

**as-suesco** (ads), *ēvi, etum, 3. v* *incept. n.* and (rarely) *a*, *to become accustomed to*: with *Abd.*, *Inf.*, *ad, in*, or *Dat.* With *Abd.*: *genus pugnae, quo assuerat*, Liv. With *Inf*: *ut in frumentum assuesceret voce vincere*, Cic. With *ad* or *in*: (uri) *assuescere* *ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, cannot be made tame*, Caes. With *Dat.*: *ex more, cui assuerunt*, Quint.

Also *poet.*, with *Acc* (GK constr.) *ne tanta animis assuescite bella, fedu not to be familiar with such wars*, Virg. With *adv.* of manner, *sic as-*

*suevi, such is my wont*, Cic. II. *Active: to accustom* (= *assuefacio*) (*v. rare*): but Liv. has *pass.* *assuescitur* (2. 1) the *pass* sense is *usu* confined to *p. part.* *assuetus*, *accustomed to*: *homines labore assiduo assueti*, Cic. With *Gen.* (rare): *Romani Gallici tumultus assueti*, Liv.

**assuetudo** (ads) *inis, f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rather rare): *malis*, Liv.: *longa*, Ov.

**assuetus** (ads), *a, um, Part.* [assuesco]. II. *Adj.*: *accustomed, customary, usual*: *ars*, Ov. *Compan.* *Hispanum coloris assuetior montibus, more used to*, Liv.

**as-sūgo** (ads), *etum, 3. v a. to suck*: *assuetis labris*, Lucr.

**assula** (in many MSS. *astula*), *ac, f* *a splinter of wood, stove, etc., shaving, chip*, Pl.

**assulatio** [assula], *adv. in shivers or splinters*: *pultando assulatim foribus exitum afferre, to knock a door into splinters*, Pl.

**assulto** (ads), *avi, atum, i, v* *freq* [as-silio] *to jump or leap at*. Constr. *usu*, with *Dat.*, or *absol.*: *feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae, leaped wildly*, Tac. Also with *Acc*, *id.* II. *to attack, assault*: *tertia vigilia assultatim est castris*, id.

**assultus** (ads), *ūs, m* [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): *locum variis assultibus urget*, Virg.

**assum**, *i n* [strictly *neut* of *assus*, *q, v*] *roast-meat*: *assum vitulinum, roast-veal*, Cic. II. *In plur* *assa*, *orum*, *a sweating bath, sudatory*: *id.*

**as-sum** (ads. and anciently *arsum*), *affui, adesse* (*Pres. imperf. Subj.* older form, *assiem, assies, assiet, etc.*: *past* *impf* *Subj.* sometimes *afforem, es, et, etc.*: *Inf. fut.* *affore*. *impf* *part* *in-tens* *id.*, *v n* *to be at or near, to be present*: omnes qui adiant auxilium petere coeperunt, Caes. With *Dat.* *senatui, to attend*, Tac. 2. *to stand by, to help, protect, support*: aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, *ad hanc rem qui adient, to help in this business*, Ter.: *origini Romanae deus affuisse, took part in*, Liv. Hence in invocations, etc.: *assis, o Tiberi, favens, be present to aid*, Virg.: *ades Dea pueris auctor*, Ov. 3. *to be present as a witness, to be witness*: *promissus, id.* Hence the *t. t.* *scribendo adesse* (*usu* placed at the beginning of documents), *to be present as a witness to any legal document*: Cic. 4. *adesse animo* or *animis*, *to be present in mind*, i. e., *to attend to, observe*: *adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus*, id. Also, *to be of good courage*: *quaniobrem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si qui habetis, deponite*, id. 5. *Of abstract and inanimate things*: *to be at hand, wait or attend upon*: *aderat iudicio dies*, Liv.: *omnia assunt bona, quoniam pene est virtus*, Pl.: *quantus adest equis sudor, im-*

*pends, is in store for*, Hor. II. *With the idea of motion*: *to come, to appear*: *id ex Africa jam affuturi videntur*, Cic.: *ecce Arcas adest, is here, has arrived*, Ov.: *huc ades, come hither*, Virg.: *quum hostes adessent*, Liv.

2. *Legal t. t.* *to appear before a tribunal*: *augurum adesse jussurunt*, Vell. 3. *to attend a meeting*: *edixit ut senatus adesset*, Cic.

**as-sūmo** (ads), *impsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take to, to take up or in, adopt*: with *sibi*, *to take to oneself*, Cic.: *sacra Cereis assumpta de Græcia, borrowed*, id.: *scenici omnium consiliorum assumunt* *Scaurus, is admitted*, Sall.: *cantus dignos assumere, to choose worthy friends*, Hor. II. *Without the idea of action*: *to receive, obtain* (passively) *a ventis alimenta assumere*, Ov. III. *to take in addition to, to add to*: *ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, that no new allies should be made by either party*, Liv. IV. *to usurp, assume, arrogate*: *neque mihi quidquam assumpsi*, Cic. V. *In logic, t. t. to state the minor premises of a syllogism*: *id.* VI. *In gram.*, *Assumpta verba, epithets*, id. 2. *figurative expressions*, Quint.

**assumptio** (ads), *ōnis, f.* [assumo] *a taking, receiving, adoption*: *Cic.* II. *In logic, the minor premises of a syllogism*: *Quint.*

**assumptivus** (ads), *a, um, adj.* [assumptus] *In Rhetoric*: *constitutio* (or *causa*, which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance), Cic.

**assumptus** (ads), *a, um, Part.* [assum].

**as-sūo** (ads), *3. v. a. to see on, patch on*: *purpureum assuitur panibus, a showy patch is attached on*, Hor. **as-surgo** (ads), *surrexi, surrectum, 3 v n* *to rise up, stand up*: *quae dum laudatis recitatur, vos quæso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite*, Cic.: *as-surgere ex morbo, to recover*, Liv. Hence, *to rise up out of respect*: with *Dat.* or *absol.*: *an qui-quam in curiam venienti assurrexit?* Cic. In *Pass. impers.* *ut maioribus statu assurgatur*, id. Hence, *fig. to yield the precedence*: *sunt et Ammææ vires*, *Inolius assurgit quibus, does them honour, he acknowledges their superiority*, Virg. 2. *Of inanimate things*: *colles assurgunt, rise*, Liv. 3. *to mount or tower up, to rise, to swell*: *fluctibus assurgens formitque marino, rising with the billows and roar of a sea*, Virg. III. *Of mental objects*: *querelis laud justis assurgit, break out in complaints*, id. *Of poetry, etc.*: *to soar, rise*: *raro assurgit Hesiodus*, Quint.

**assus**, *a, um, adj.* *roasted*: *elixus esse quibus assus soleo suavior*, Pl. *Neut.* *as subest roast-meat*: *v. assum*.

II. *Meton.*: *dry, simple* (without use of water): *sudatio, a sweating bath*, Cels.: *sol, a basking in the sun without previous anointing*, Cic.: *femina or nutrix, a dry-nurse*: *Juv.*

[App. for *ar-sus*, cogn. with *areo*; v. *ardeo*.]

**ast**, conj. v. at. [Perh. for *at-sed*.]  
**a-sterno** (adst.), 3. v. a. to *strew upon*: *asternuntur sepulchro, prostrate themselves*, Ov.

**astipulator** (adst.), ōm, m. [astipulor] *one who joins another in a stipulatio or contract*, Cic. Fig.: *one who assents or agrees*: et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

**astipulor** (adst.), atus, 1. v. dep. Lat. to *join another in a stipulatio or contract*: Gai. II. Fig.: to *agree with*, support = assentiri (rare): astipulari irato consuli, Liv.

**a-stitūo** (adst.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuō] to *place near* (very rare): Pl.

**a-sto** (adst.), stiti, nō sup. 1. v. n. to *stand at or near, stand by, stand still*: followed by various prep. or with Dat., rarely Acc.: quum Alexander in Sigvo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, stands there before my very eyes, id. supra caput, Virg. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, *awaits mortal*, Lucr.: sedes astare relictas, *lie ready to our hands*, Virg. II. *to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist*: Pl.

III. Poet.: of things, to *be in existence*: *astante ope barbarica, Eum IV. to stand up, to stand up right*.

**astantibus**, with *bristling* scutes, Virg.

**astrāgālus**, 1, m. (= ἀστράγαλος, the ankle bone). In archit. a moulding on columns, etc., Vitruv. (v. Smith's *Ant.* s. v.). 2. a *leguminous plant*: Plin.

**a-strēpo** (adstr.), 3. v. n. and *to make a noise at or to*: *astrepbat vulgus diversis incantamentis*, Tac. II. With *ut* like *acclamō* (q. v.), to *applaud*, *huzza*: haec decem strepere vulgus, id.

III. As v. *ad*: with Acc. of *neut. mon*: eadem, to *express the same sentiments by their shouts*, id.

**astrictē** (adstr.), adv. *strictly, according to rigid rule* (only of discourse): opp. to *remisse*, Cic. Also, *concisely*, Plin. Ep.: Cic.

**astrictus** (adstr.) a, um, Part [astringo]. Hence *adj.*: *confined, close*: alvus *astrictus*, *bowels confined*, Cels.: 14 n. II. Fig.: Of speech *concise* (opp. to *remissus*), dialectica quasi contracta et *astricta* eloquentia puranda esse, Cic. 2. *parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted*: pater, Prop.

**a-stringo** (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to *draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract*, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl.: artius atque hederā procera astringitur illex, *is twined around*, Hor.: limen astrictum, *made fast, locked*, Ov. Fig.: aspice quam non astricto per-urrat pulpitā socco, *not drawn close, loose*: of an *incomplete style of writing*, Hor. Of the effect of cold: ventis glacies astricta pendenti, *fast-bound*, Ov. II. Fig.: to *draw closer*: to *bind, put under obligation*:

pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astringi, relaxat, *relaxes the rules I have made*, Cic.: astringi sacris, to *be bound to maintain them*, id.: se iurejurando astringere, to *bind oneself by an oath*, Suet. 2. With *pron. refl.*, to *commit oneself to, become guilty of*: sese furti astringere, Pl. 3. Of reasoning or discourse: to *compress, abridge*: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

**astrōlōgia**, ūe, f. = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (class for the later astronomia, but including also *astrology*): Cic.

**astrōlōgus**, 1, m. = ἀστρολόγος, an *astronomer* (class for the later astronomus): Cic. II. a *star-interpreter, astrologer*: Suet.

**astrum**, 1, n. a *star, a constellation*: chiefly poet or in elevated style of prose. duodena astra, the 12 signs of the Zodiac, Virg. Poet.: height: turrim sub astra eductam, i. e. to an immense height, id. II. Meton. heaven, immortality: sic iter ad astra, id. educere ad astra, Hor. Also of fame: tollere ad astra, id. [Prob. borrowed from the Gr. ἀστρον; v. stella].

**a-strūo** (adstr.), axi, ictum, 3. v. a. to *build near or to add to a building*: Plin. configurationem laterculo astringere, i. e. to *strengthen it by building it up with brick*, Caes.: Plin. II. Fig.: *aid to*: with Acc and Dat.: alieni nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.

**astu**, n. *intellect* = αστυ, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs for Rome): Cic. ●

**astula**, v. assula ●

**a-stūpeō** (adst.), 2. v. n. to *be stunned at, be astonished*: astupeat ipse sibi, Ov.

**astus**, ūs, m.: in best authors only in Abl.: *cleverness, craft, cunning* (shown in a single act: astutia denotes cunning as a trait of character): Pl.: consilio et astu, Virg. In pl., astus hostium, Tac. [Ety. uncertain].

**astūtē**, adv. *craftily, cunningly*: Cic.

**astūtia**, ac, f. [astutus] Orig. perh. *dexterity, adroitness*: of animals, Pac in Cic. Later in bad sense *cunning, slyness, craft*: Pl.: Ter. Cic. In pl. astutiae, *sly tricks*: Pl. Ter. Cic.

**astūtus**, a, um, adj. [astus] *astful, clever*: usu in bad sense *sly, cunning, dishonest*, etc. non placuisse nostris magnibus astutus, they did not approve of men that were too sharp, Cic.: vulpes, sly, Hor.

**astu**, n. = αστυ, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an *asylum*: Romulus *asylum* aperit, Liv.

**asymbōlus**, a, um, adj. = ἀσύμβολος, *contributing nothing, scot-free* (pure Lat. immunis, Hor.) v. Ter.

**at** or **ast**, conj. (the latter, q. v., is used by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes

transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, at a word of addition: at is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. I. Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet*: *conminis gladius pugnatum est*: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladium exceperunt, Caes. Hence at frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, e. g.: talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turque dant, sanctaeque colunt Ismenides aras (last two lines of *Op. M.* 3). at non Alcithoe Minycaes origo censet accipienda dei (commencement of next book). 2.

sudden transition to a new circumstance or idea; esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: *conspurgit Turnus in enssem et fert*. At perfidus ensis frangitur in medio, *but, lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and exclamations: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignae arcae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, *but do not, I pray, Hor.* And in rhetorical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, *but, no doubt!* Virg. Sometimes at is found at the very commencement of a vehement speech as, at o Iteorum quicquid . . . where it implies a sudden outburst of passion: *O but, all ye gods*. . . Hor. II. In adding something opposed to what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand*: nefarius Hippas Pistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo iure fortasse, *but, on the other hand*, Cic. Cingetorix, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit. At Indutimarius bellum parare instituit, *on the contrary*, Caes. Strengthened with *pol, edepol, hircle, etc.* *Ila. Gaudidi ero vobis. Ad At edepol nos voluptati tibi, nay, on the contrary, faith*, Pl. With *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero, etc.* (Cornutus).

tacido curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quater vincula. Tac.: etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium eactum esse *Catulinam, but, there are actually people who say*, Cic.

2. In anticipating an objection at may be translated, *but it may be said, but it may be objected*: at memoria minuitur, *but (it will be said) the memory fails*, Cic. and in introducing the answer to an objection, by *why*: quid porro quacrumum est? Facillime sit? At constat, *why, that is agreed on all hands*, id. 3. With

*enim*, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but indeed*, etc. at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, *but really*, Pl. And in questions: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? *but, it will be asked*, Cic. 4.

After a condition or concession expressed by *si*, *etiamsi*, *etsi*, etc., *yet, still, at least*: liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tace, id.

5. Sometimes in sudden transitions—immo vero, sed... non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, *yes, but it is, etc.*, Cic.

**âtât** or **attat**, also several times repeated *attatata*, *attatata*, or *attate*, *attate*, etc., *interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *oh! ah! alas! to! strange!* etc.: Pl.: Ter.

**ât-âvus**, i. m. *the father of a great-great-grandfather* (abavus), or *great-great-grandmother* (abavia), opp. to *adnepos*. II. Meton. like avus, abavus, etc.: *ancestor, forfather*. Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg. Maecenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. [The at appears to be the same with Skr. *at* (ultra, nimis) = Gr. *êr*, Lat. *et*.]

**âtellanicus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Atellan farce*: exodium, Suet.

**âtellanus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Atellan farce*: versus, Cic.

**âtellanus**, a, um, *adj. of or belonging to Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci: Atellana fabula, fabella, or *abul*. Atellana, ae, f. *a popular kind of farce*, respecting which v. Smith's Ant. s. v.

**âtellânus**, i. m. *an actor in an Atellan farce*, Cic.

**âter**, tra, trum, *adj. black* (dead black, simple black as opp. to white. v. albus: diff. from niger, glossy black): album atrum vinum potas? Pl.: mare, dark, stormy: Hor. Often = *grimy, dirty*: ater pulvere, begrimed with dust, Hor.: deus, dirty, foul, id. Poet. = *atratrus*: clothed in black: lictores atri, id. II. Fig. dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: timor, Virg.: mors, Hor.: Equiliter, dismal, as a burying-place, id. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, unlucky days: si atro die faxit incensci, probe factum esto, Liv.

III. Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): versus, Hor.: atro dente, the venomous tooth of malice, id. [Ety. unknown.]

**âthêos** (us), i. m. = *âtheos*, one who does not believe in the gods, an atheist: Diagoras, athêos qui dictus est, Cic.

**âthlêta**, ae, m. and *athlêtes* = *âthlêtês*, a wrestler, and a prize-fighter, athlete: Cic.

**âthlêtikos**, adv. *athletically*: Pl.

**âtômos**, a, um, *adj.* = *âtômos*, undivided, indivisible: usu. subst. atô-

mus, i. f. = *âtômos*, an indivisible element, an atom: of these atôms, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

**atque** or **ac** (the latter in class. prose usu. only before consonants), conj. [from adque, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions] a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection than is implied by *et*, and *also*, and *besides*, and *even*, and.

A. Used in joining single words: esp. where these express ideas closely related to each other: ex animo ac vere dicere, *sincerely and truly*, Ter.: copia sententiarum atque verborum, *store of thought and language*, Cic. Often the ideas are related by contrast: omnia honesta atque inhonesta: divina atque humana, Sall. With simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editoribus locis constiterat, at once to make a show and to inspire terror, Tac. 2.

Hence its use in Hendiadys: isto animo atque virtute, with that virtuous feeling, Cic.: de complexu ejus atque sinu, id. 3. In adding a more important word: *and indeed*, and *even*. magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque hunc ipsi Jovi Statori, and in particular, id. hebeti ingenio atque nullo, of dull intellect (and) in fact none at all, id. In this sense sometimes strengthened by *adeo*: non petentem atque adeo etiam adversentem, and in fact, Liv. With etiam: id jam populare atque etiam plausible factum est, Cic. With the pron. hic, is. maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praecuritis, and these, too, sharpened at the extremity, Caes. 4. Poet. to introduce an abrupt statement: and instantly, and lo: vir gregis ipse caper deceraverat. atque ego Daphnin aspicio, when lo! I spy D., Virg. II. In comparisons.

1. With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, etc., as: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, not the same as it was with you, Cic.: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2. With alius, dissimilis, contra, contrarius, minus, etc.

than, lo, from: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, different from you, Pl.: contrario motu atque caelum (veratur), in an opposite direction to, Cic. 3. Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with ut or si: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, otherwise than as he had announced, id.: aequa a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, as much as if, id.

4. With comparatives for quum, than: baud minus ac jussi faciunt, no less than, Virg. 5. With adverbs of time, esp. simul: simul ac or atque, as soon as: v. exemplum under simul. Also with principio, statim: principio atque... exiit, = simul ac, Pl.

B. To connect whole clauses: and, and indeed, and yet, and [that]

too: Africanus iudgens mei: Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, and in fact, I am not in need of him either, Cic. 2. To annex something emphatic or important (cf. supra, 1. 1): hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt. 3. Atque hoc multo magis effect ipsa naturae ratio, and this very thing Nature effects, id. 3. In expressing a wish, usu. with utinam: videmus enim fuisse quodam, ... Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! and I should that, etc., id. 4. To connect an adversative clause: often with tamen: *yet, nevertheless* (almost = atqui): ego quia non redit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natum non est, sed ex fratre, and (strange to say) he is not my son, but my brother's! (al atqui), Ter. 5. After a negative clause with neque: naturam oceanis atque aestus neque quaerere huius operis est, ac multi retellere, and besides, Tac. 6. In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic. 7. In comparisons: atque ut, id: ac veluti, Virg.

**at-qui**, conj. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: but yet, and yet. C. Satis scite promittit tibi. Sy Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? and yet do you suppose that she is jesting? Ter.: magnam narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, and yet such is the fact, Hor.: tum, ut me vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui multa quoque videri, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, nay, rather, I think I have come in opportunity for myself too, Cic. 2. Sometimes to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, yet certainly*, et Philus, praeclearum vero causam ad me deferitis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, no doubt (ironic), id.

With *pol* or *sic*: atqui pol hodie non feres, at all events, Pl. atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis acceptum, yet so we have certainly heard, Cic.

3. In conditional sentences: atqui si, if now, now indeed, if; well now, if: or adversative: but if now: sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digni atigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, let him come! and sure enough if he do but touch her, Ter. 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: still, nevertheless: N. Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. C. Atqui jam dabis. No—but you will give it to me, Pl.: O rem, inquam, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Yes, but it must be explained, Cic. 5. To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): well but, but now: qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is perfectio non

extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor, id

**atramentum**, i, n. [atër] any black liquid; sepia, the juice of the cuttlefish, Cic.: *atramentum*: temperatum, good, well-made ink, id.: aurtorium, a black dye for leather, id.

**atratus**, a, um [id.] clothed in black or mourning: cedo, quis unquam, cenarit atratus? Cic. Also, of suppliants, Suet.

**atriensis**, is, m. [atrium] the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen of the house, a steward, *mazordomo*: Pl.: Cic.

**atriolum**, i, n dim. [id.] a small hall, an ante-chamber: Cic.

**atritas**, atus, f. [atër] blackness: Pl.

**atrium**, i, n. the hall or principal room in a Roman house (v. Smith's *Ant. & Mon.*). Cic. Poet in plur of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patebant, Virg. Meton the whole house: nec capient Phrygiæ atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of the entrance rooms in the dwellings of the gods: dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. || a particular sort of temple, or court of a temple in atrio Libertatis, Cic. So atrium auctionarium, an auction room, id [Ety. uncertain]

**atrocitas**, atis, f. [atrox] violence, horror, heinousness: sceleris, Sall. res atrocitatem levare, to diminish its heinousness, Cic.: temporum, cruelty, bloodiness, Suet. 2. of character and disposition: motum, brutality, Tac. non atrocitate animi moveor, by violence of temper, Cic.

3. in philosophy and law: severity, rigour: formularum, the rigid strictness of judicial formulae, Quint.

**atrociter**, adv. violently, fiercely, furiously: Cic.

**atrox**, atrox, adj. very violent, furious, fierce (both of things and persons): saevus, usu only of persons: tempestas, terribly violent, Liv.: hora Caniculae flagrantis, fierce, intolerable, Hor.: proelium, obstinate and bloody, Liv.: res scelerata, atrox, shocking, horrible, Cic. genus orationis, full of invective, id.: opp to laetus, disastrous, Tac. 2. Of character or disposition: violent, savage, unrelenting: Agrippina semper atrox, of ungovernable temper, id.: ingenium, violent and implacable, Liv.: atrox longo dolore, wild, furious, Tac. Poet. in good sense: stubborn, inflexible, animus Catonis, Flor. [Ety. uncertain]

**attactus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attingo].  
**attactus** (adt.), ūs, m. [attingo] a touching, touch (very rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Virg.

**attāgen**, enis, m. and **attāgena**, f. (Mart.), a heath-cock (Gk. *attaynē*).  
**attālius**, a, um, adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus: urbes, i. e.

Pergamean, Hor.: vestes, woven with gold: Prop. Meton.: Attalics conditionibus, on terms worthy of an Attalus, Hor. A b s o l., Attalica, orum, n. plu. (sc. vestimenta), garments of woven gold, Plin.

**attāmen**, adv. (also, as two words, at tamen), but yet, but however, nevertheless: Cic.: Cars

**attat** and **attato**, v. atat.

**attēgia**, ae, f. a cottage, hut: Maurorum, Juv.

**attēperatē** (adt.), adv. opportunely, in the nick of time: Ter.

**at-tēdo** (adt.), endi, entum, 3. v. a Orig. to stretch or bend (e. g. the bow) in some direction: arcum, App. Hence, in gen., to direct or turn towards: attendere signa ad aliquid, to attack, Quint. || Fig. (the ordinary use of the word): animum or animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider, (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere): 1. animum or animos. jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, to notice whether . . . Liv. With depend. clause: nunc quid velim, animum attēdite, Ter. 2. A b s o l. rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attēdite, pray listen attentively, Cic. 3. With Acc. of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: sed stuporem hominis attēdite, id. Pass. versus aequè prius et media et extrema pars attēduntur, are equally noticed, catch the eye, id. With Inf. or Acc. with Inf.: non attēdere superius illud ea re se esse concessum, quid not observe, id. With rel. clause: dum attēdo, qua prudentia sit, id. With de: quum de necessitate attēdemus, id. Post-Aug with Dat.: eloquentiae plurimum attēditi, applied to, studied, Suet.

**attēntē** (adt.), adv. attentively, carefully, diligently: Cic.

**attēntio** (adt.), ōnis, f. [attēdo] a bending of the mind, attention, with or without animi: Cic.

**at-tēto** (adtento or adtempto), avi, atum, i. o. a. freq. [attēdo] to reach after: hence, to try, attempt, assail, attack: attentata defectio, the attempted revolt, Liv. Capuam attēntari suspicabamur, was being seduced to revolt, Cic. necum facientia iura si tamen attēntas, attack, Hor. ammonam, to tamper with the market, Tac. Of a military attack: id.

(1) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attēdo] directed towards, attentive: animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, Cic. || bent on business or making money, careful, frugal, industrious: ad rem attentiores sumus, Ter.: patrifamilias prudentes et attentus, thrifty, Cic.: more fully, quæsitus attentus, absorbed in his gains, Hor.

(2) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attineo].

**attēntiātus** (adt.), adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply: Cic.

**attēntiātus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attēno] thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak: Ov.: Of discourse: concise, free from florid ornament, Cic. 2. In bad sense, meagre, id.: over-polished, too refined, affected: id.

**at-tēno** (adt.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to thin, to make thin: Lucr. Usu. fig. to lessen, weaken, diminish: legio proeliis attenuata, thinned, reduced, Caes.: bellum attenuatum est, was reduced to insignificance, Cic. Fig.: inuigem attenuat Deus, humbles, Hor.

**at-tēro** (adt.), trivi, tritum (perf. atterui, Tib.) 3. v. a. to rub at, towards, or against (in Cic. only once as part.). Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, brushing his tail against you, Hor. Poet of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. || to rub nearly through (v. ad. G. fin.): hence fig. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam alteri alteros aliquid attriverant, had weakened each other, Sall.: nec publicanus attēnti (Germanicus), exhausts, drains, Tac.: pass. attēnti, to lose dignity by being outdone, Tac. (Agr. 9).

**at-tēstor** (adt.), atus, i. v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm (rare)? Phaedr.

**at-tēto** (adt.), xui, xtum, 3. v. a. to wear or plant in or to (rare): pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attēntur, are attached, Caes. || In gen.: to add: Cic.

**attice**, adv. in the Attic or Athenian manner: Cic.

**atticisso**, i. v. n = *atticisco*, to imitate the Athenian manner: Pl.

**atticus**, a, um, adj. = *Attikos*, of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Attica fides, i. e. sincere, firm, proverb: Vell.

**attigo** (adt.), ēre, old form for attingo, to touch, strike, etc. - Pl.

**at-tineo** (adt.), tīni, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. I. Trans. to hold, hold fast, keep, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: prensam dextram, Tac.: Boechum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, detained, amused, Sall. || Intrans., to stretch to, reach to, senex nunc jam cultros (i. e. ad cultros) attinet, holds himself ready for the knife, Pl. 2. to pertain to or concern (ordinary sense of the word): nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attineo, Ter.: quid istuc ad me attinet, what has that to do with me? Pl.: quod ad eam civitatem attinet, as far as relates to, in respect to, Cic. Less freq. with Acc.: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, it was nobody's concern to . . . id. A b s o l.: dicere quæ nihil attinent, things which don't matter (to us), Hor.: esp. with Inf. as subject, quid attinuit cum



lis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, of what use was it, Cic.

**at-tingo** (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] to come in contact with, touch. Constr. with Acc., and in the poets with ad: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. 2. to meddle with, attack: Liv. 3. to reach, arrive at: esp. as naut. t. i. to touch or make (land): ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. 4. to lie near, border upon, touch: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. II. Fig. 1. to touch, affect: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 2. to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly: paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, how she has hit the thing off in a few words, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigi, Cic. 3. to apply oneself, to take in hand: ut primum forum attigit, applied myself to public affairs, id. 4. = attineo, to relate to: Pl. 5. to come near to or resemble: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, have no more title to the name of law, Cic.

**at-tollo** (adt.), no perf. or sup. 3. v. a. to lift or raise up, elevate: parvum attollite natum, lift up, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, is drawn up or raised, Quint.: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, are upheaved, Virg.: se in femur, to rise on one's thigh, id. Of buildings: to erect: immensum molem, id. Of the voice, Quint. II. Fig. to raise, exalt: animos ad spem consulatus, to raise one's hopes and to aspire to, Liv.: nomen aliquis ad sidera, to exalt it, Lucan. 2. to exalt: more fully, laudibus attollere, Tac. quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, were extolled, Vell.

**at-tondeo** (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shave, shear, clip (rare): vitum, prune, Virg. Poet.: to crop or nibble at: tenera attendunt virgulta capellae, id. Fig.: consilium nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, shorn, i. e. diminished, poet. in Cic.: attendere aliquem, to cheat, fleece, Pl.

**at-tonitus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attono]. As ady, infuriated, inspired, frantic: vates, Hor.: domus, the prophetic abode (shrine), Virg. mater attonitae diu similis fuit, like one frenzied, Ov.

**at-tōno** (adt.) ūi, ūtum, 1. v. a. to thunder at; hence, to stun, stupify, most freq. in part. attonitus, thunder-struck: hence fig. stunned, awe-struck, stupefied, frenzied (cf. preced. art.): talibus attonitus visis ac vocedeorum, Virg.: novitate ac miraculo, confounded by, Liv.

**at-tonsus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attondeo].

**at-torqueo** (adt.), 2. v. a. to hurl at or up: Virg.

**attractus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-traho].

**at-trāho** (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on: adductur atque adeo attrahitur Lollus, in fact, he is dragged by force to the place, Cic.: tribunos attrahit ad se jussit, to be dragged before him, Liv. Of the magnet. ferrum, to attract, Plin. II. Fig.: to lead to, induce, allure: Cic.

**at-trecto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tracto] to touch, handle: aspici non attractari, to be seen (only), not handled (and examined), Cic. esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem minimum familia trahit, Pl.: signum (Junonis), to lay (profane) hands on, Liv. 2. to appropriate to oneself: fasces securesque, id.

**at-trēpido** (adt.), 1. v. n. to hobble to a place: Pl.

**at-tribūo** (adt.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to add, or join to, to assign, bestow, give: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, assigned as a province, Cic.: equus gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money, to pay from the public treasury: pecunia attributa numerata est, the money granted was paid, Cic. II. Fig. to give, occasion: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, which my natural bashfulness causes me, id.

2. to attribute or impute to: alius causam calamitatis, id.

**attribūtio** (adt.), ōnis, f. [attribuo] the assignment of a debt: Cic. II. In grammar a predicate, attributū=attributum, id.

**attribūtus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, is n. money assigned from the public treasury: Varr. II. In grammar a predicate, attribute: Cic.

**atritus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-tero] rubbed off, worn away, wasted away, Virg.: vomit, scoured bright, id. Poet.: atrita frons, a shameless, un-pudent face, Juv.

**au, enterj, v. hau.**

**auceps**, ūpis, m. [constr. for aviceps, from avis capio] a birdcatcher, Fowler. Hor.: also acting as a dealer in birds (for the table), id. Fig.: ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, spy, eavesdropper, Pl.: auceps syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, Cic.

**auctārium**, ii, n. [augere] an addition, overweight (in a purchase): Pl.

**auctificus**, a, um, ady [auctus facio] increasing, augmentative: motus, Lucr.

**auctio**, ōnis, f. [augere] an increasing, increase (rare in this sense) diem, Macr. (Tac. dub.) II. a public sale, auction (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 3. v.) auctionem facere, to hold, Pl.: auctionem praedicare, to proclaim, id.: proscribere, to advertise, Cic.: proferre, to defer, to adjourn, id.

**auctionarius**, a, um, ady. [auctio] pertaining to an auction: atria, auction rooms, Cic.: tabulae, auction bills or catalogues, id.

**auctionōr**, atus, 1. v. dep. neut. [id.] to hold an auction: put goods up for public sale: Cic.: Caes.

**auctio**, 1. v. freq. [aucto] to increase much (v. rare): Tac.

**aucto**, 1. v. freq. [augere] to increase or enlarge much (rare) with Abl. of manner, Lucr., Pl.: Lucr.

**auctor** (not author or author), ōris, com. [id.] one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form, one who originates anything: I, the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse volebant, Caes.: legis, originator, introducer, Liv.: in more gen. sense, the senators are called, auctores legum, Cic.: auctores rerum, opp. to scriptores, i. e. the actors in historical events, Sall. in gen. one from whom anything proceeds: numeris, giver, Ov.: Esp.: fugader, ancestor: I. Brutus, praefatus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. ab aliquo auctore originem ducere, from some ancestor, Hor. in auctor, thou (Mars) our founder (great ancestor), id. So in wider sense, Trojae Cēnthus auctor, founder, Virg.

2. a master, teacher, one entitled to decide in any matter: non sordidus auctor naturae verique, no mean guide or authority, Hor.: quanquam in aequissima philosophia Cratippo auctor veritatis, as your master, Cic. ingenious poeta et auctor valde bonus, a very good authority, id. Esp. of historians: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, a particularly good authority, id. 2. Hence (post class.) an author of a literary work=scriptor in evolvendis utrinque lingua auctoribus Suet. III. Hence in gen.: a narrative reporter, informant: haec se certis munitis, certis auctoribus, compassis, Caes.: sublato auctore, withholding the name of his informant, Sall. Hence auctorem esse, with Acc. and Inf.: to relate, recount: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptor esse ad Caecinae Tusum codicillos, Tac. IV. an instigator, adviser, promoter: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, by the advice of many persons, Caes.: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, at the suggestion of, id.: so, in augury, eas aves quibus, auctoribus (ad fecisset), under whose guidance, Cic. Phr. auctor fieri, to take the initiative, to give consent: ut siemo civis Romanus liberatorem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, becomes a party to the proceedings, Cic. V. a supporter or promoter of a law (nearly =suasor, but somewhat stronger): (legis) auctorem atque adiutorem me futurum, its supporter and advocate, Cic. isti rationi neque auctor unquam bonus, no proposer nor second, id. Special Phr.: patres auctores sunt or facti (lit the fathers become or became approvers), in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the

comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic. **VI.** *a voucher, surety, witness:* hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerant, atque alius alii transderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, *several vouchers for the fact*, Caes.: urbs dñs auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the guarantee of the gods*, Liv.: spondeat si Juppiter auctor, *should Jupiter himself go bail for it*, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: auctores sumus tutam ibi majestatem R. nominis fore, *we guarantee that . . .*, Liv. **VII.** *Legal t. l.:* a seller (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissum, *from a man who had no right (or title) to sell*, Cic.

**2.** a guardian, of women and minors, whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, *without the sanction of their legal representative*, Liv. **3.** *Of the witnesses to a marriage contract.* nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. **VIII.** *an agent, spokesman, champion:* si hunc habent auctorem doloris sui, as the spokesman of their grievances, id. praeclaus est auctor sine civitate, *that noble champion of his state*, id.

**auctoramentum**, i. n. [auctor] a contract, engagement, esp. in the case of gladiators: Sen. **II.** *the wages agreed upon, pay, hire:* est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum: servituti, Cic. Sen.

**auctoritas** (not auctor-), atis, f. [auctor] the quality, condition or power of an auctor (q. v.), weight, personal influence, authority, importance: Appianus tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suis, Cic. quorum etiam in nutu resedebat auctoritas, id. Of things, ne parum auctoritas esset in fabula, *but little weight*, id. **II.** *Esp. influence exerted in the way of counsel or persuasion:* cuius (Reguli) quum valisset auctoritas, his personal influence had carried such weight, id.: auctoritate Orgetorix permoti, *by the pressure which he brought to bear*, Caes. **III.** *leadership, command, responsibility:* quarta legio Caesaris auctoritatem exercitumque persequuta est, *followed his leadership*, Cic.: nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never shirk responsibility*, Ter. Cic. **IV.** *liberty or authority to act with power:* qui habet imperium a populo R., *auctoritatem legum dandorum ab senatu, power to enact laws*, id.: cui tribuenda est auctoritas, *we must invest him with authority*, id.: peccandi, a right to do wrong, id.

**V.** *an authoritative judgment:* de Q. Catulli auctoritate et sententia (hendiadys) dicendum esse (videtur), Cic.: so in pl., auctoritates nostras consignatas habere, *our deliberate and*

*solemnly attested judgments*, id. **VI.** *In political affairs:* with Senatus: the sanction of the senate; sine auctoritate Senatus foedus facere, *without the sanction of the senate*, id.: so, ex auctoritate iuratum, *in accordance with the (expressed) will of the senate*, Liv.

**VII.** *Hence, a formal resolution, passed by a majority of the senate:* nearly = Senatus consultum: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic.; also called Senatus consultum de Bacch., Liv. Specially a S. C. proposed and voted on but not passing into law, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat S. C., auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. Similarly, auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision. Citra senatus populi auctoritatem, Suet.: also, auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv.

**VIII.** *A precedent, model:* valuit auctoritas, Cic. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion, etc., validity, credibility:* quum iustitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatis, prudentia sine iustitia nihil valet ad faciendam fidem, *significant guarantee*, id. Of the validity of a will (testimony), id. **Meton:** records, documents: nihil potius valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, *authoritative documents* (hendiadys), id. **X.** *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conjuraciones colligeret, id.

**XI.** *In law, legal ownership:* usūs auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. **auctor**, avi, atum, i. n. a. [auctor] lit., to be an auctor, i. e. to produce, cause (v. rare): sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. **II.** *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for:* Ulp. **2.** *With reflect pron or pass. to bind oneself, to hire oneself out:* esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri virgis feroque necari auctoratus cas, Hor. **3.** *In gen. to bind:* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv.

**auctumnalis, auctumnus**, v. autumnalis, autumnus

**auctus**, a. um, Part. [auctus] as adj. great, plentiful, abundant (only in comp.): auctor et amplior majestas, Liv.

**auctus**, ūs, m. [id.] an increasing, augmenting: incresce, growth, abundance: corporis, Lucr. Plur.: immensis auctibus extollere, *to increase his power by immense additions or contributions*, Tac.

**aucupium**, ii, n. [auceps] bird-catching, fowling: Cic. Fig.: a catching at, lying in wait for: facere

aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining a living, Ter.: aucupia verborum, catching at words, quibbling, Cic.

**aucupo**, arc, i. for aucupo, to lie in wait for, to watch: num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl.

**aucupor**, atus, i. v. dep. [auceps] to go bird-catching or fowling: Varr.

**II.** *Fig.:* to chase, straw for, lie in wait for, etc.: viden' seclustus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Pl.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, *on the look out for*, Cic.

**audacia**, ae, f. [audax] boldness, in good and (most freq.) in bad sense. In good sense: courage, intrepidity, valour, daring: audacia in bello, Sall.: summae hominem audaciae mittit, a man of extraordinary daring, Caes.

**II.** *In bad sense: audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness:* O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl.: contrasted with fortitudo (audacity as opp. to true courage), Cic. Plur. audaciae, audacious actions, id. **2.** *In milder signif.: boldness:* in translationibus, daring use of metaphors, Suet.

**audaciter** (rarely audaciter) [audax] adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously: Liv.: Cic. Comp. audacius. Sup. audacissimè.

**audax**, acis, ad. [audéo, like ténax from ténex] usu. in bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, presumptuous: o seclustus atque audacem hominem! Ter.: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, most audacious (or outrageous), Cic. (who seems always to use the word in bad sense). poeta, adventuratus (in bringing out a play), Hor. With ad: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Poet with Abl.: viribus audax, proudly reliant on, Virg. With Inf.: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. **2.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter.: animus, Sall.: in good sense, audacibus anne coeptis, smile on my bold undertaking, Virg. Of literary work, out of the common way, showing originality: dithyrambi (of Pindar), bold, Hor. **II.** *Poet:* violent, proud: Cat.

**audens**, entis, Part. [audéo] daring, bold (in good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg.: Tac.

**audenter**, adv. boldly, courageously, rashly: Tac.

**audentia**, ae, f. [audens] boldness, courage, spirit, in good sense (rare): Tac.

**audéo**, ausus, 2. v. a. and n. (Perf. ausi=ausus sum, Cato. Whence Sulp. animi, ausis, ausit, ausint), to venture, to venture to do, to dare. Constr. with Inf., Acc., and absol. With Acc. (not in Cic.): pessimum facinus, to venture on, Tac.: Liv.: esp. with Acc. of neut. pron. and like words: quid domum faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg.: plebs per se nihil audet, 63

Caes. Hence also pass. (v. rare except in *Ger. part.*): agenda res esse audendaque, Liv. 2. With *Inf.* (the usual constr.): *audeo dicere, I dare say, I venture to assert, Cic.* 3. *Absol.* to show daring or audacity: id. 4. in a few instances with *quin*: ut non *audam* quin promam omnia, Pl. *av-ideo*: cogn. with *avidus* and *aveo*.

**audiens**, entis, Part. [audio]. As *adj.*: *obedient*: with *Gen.*: tibi servo atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. Esp. in phr. dicto audientem esse, with *Dat.* of person, to be obedient to any one's command: interm Ser. Tullio populum dicto audientem esse, Liv.: Caes.: Cic. II. As subst. (but not in *Nom. sing.*): *a hearer, auditor*: ad animos audientium permovendus, Cic.

**audientia**, ae, f [audiens] a hearing, a listening: *audience, attention*: facit ipsi sibi audientiam oratio, gains a hearing, Cic.

**audio**, Ivi or II, Itum, 4. v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, *Ov.*: *fut.* audibo, Pl.: *audin'*=audire, as *ain'*=aisne. *Inf. perf.* audisse better than *audisse*, acc. to Quint.) to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn.

Constr.: what is heard is expr by *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *Abi* dep on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united. *quae* vera audivi, taceo, Ter.: *audiet* civis acuisse ferrum, Hor.: *audivi* ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic.: *saepe* audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: *equidem* saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from his mouth*, id.: *neque* eum quentem quisquam audierit, Nep.: *ex* Crasso audivi quum diceret, *I heard him say*, Cic. Hence also pass. with *Nom.* and *Inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. N.B. To be carefully distinguished from *preced.* constr. is *audire de aliquo* (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: to hear or be told (anything) concerning any one: *de* palatrina hac audivit, Ter. *Audito* as *Abi. absol.*: *it being heard, when news came*, etc.: *audito*, Q. Marcium in Cilicium tendere, Sall. II. *to listen, to hearken, attend* to: *benigne*, *attente*, Cic.: *neque* vero si audiendi sunt, *they do not deserve to be listened to*, id. Hence, of pupils: *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures*: Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, *having been his pupil for a year*, id. 2. Of prayer or entreaty: *to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant*: in quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, id. Also of persons: *puellas* ter vocata audis, Hor.: *minus audientem carmina, turning a deaf ear to their litanies*, id. 3. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: *to approve, agree with, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Iove raptum ait, Cic. So, non audio, that I do not grant, id. III.

to hear, heed, obey. With *Acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, *listen to yourself*, id.: te duras tellus audit Hiberiae, *is subject to*, Hor. Transf. to things: *neque* audit currus habenas, Virg. Audiens with *Dat.*: esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse; v. audiens, I.

IV. to hear something of oneself: and with *bene* or *male*, to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, *what you are called*, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, to be well spoken of, Cic. [The radical part of the word is *au* (v. *auris*), cf. Gr. *αἰ-ω*. In *audio*, the root is augmented by *d*] (Hence Ital. *udire*: Fr. *ouir*.)

**auditio**, ōnis, f [audio] a hearing, a listening to: fabellarum, Cic. Pass.: hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, by the mere hearing, id. II. Meton.: *report, hearsay*: accipere aliquid fama et auditione, id.: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipit, *not the slightest rumour*, id. In pl., reports, id.

**auditor**, ōris, m. [id] a hearer, an auditor: Cic. II. a pupil, disciple Theophrasti, id.

**auditorium**, ii, n. [audio, auditor] a lecture-room, hall of justice: Quint. Fig., of the forum. Tac.

**auditus**, a, um, Part. [audio].

**auditus**, ūs, m. [id] a hearing, listening: brevis auditu, Tac. II. the sense of hearing: Cic. III. Meton.: a rumour, report (rare): occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

**aufero**, abstulī, ablātum, auferre, v. a. [ab-fero] to bear away, to carry off, withdraw: vos istaec intro auferite, Ter.: multa domum suam auferelat, Cic. Auferre, with *pron. refl.*: to take oneself off, go away: te obscuro, hercle, aufer te modo, be off! Pl. 2. to carry along, to sweep away: auferor in scopulis, *Of* Fig.: to carry away, mislead: ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. II. to take or snatch away: mostly in bad sense to take with violence, rob, steal, etc.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: aliquid heris, Pl.: pecuniam de aetario, Cic. Fig.: curas, Hor. 2. Of death, pestilence, etc.: to sweep off, to destroy: abstulit clarum cito mors Achilleum, *carried off*, id. III. to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking, etc.): jurgium hinc auferas, *away with!* Pl. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, *cease to menace*, Hor. IV. to carry off, obtain, acquire: id inultum nunquam auferet, shall not obtain it, shall not get off with impunity, Ter. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, *you carried your point*, Cic. Fig.: to carry away knowledge, to learn: id. aufugio, fugi, 3 v n [ab-fugio] to flee away or from; esp. of persons fleeing from punishment, etc. (rare): quum multis libros surripisset, aufugit, *Cic. aspectum parentis, to shun his father's face*, id. (dub.)

**augēo**, auxi, auctum, 2. v. a. (*perf.* Suly. auxitis=auxeritis, Liv.) to make to grow, increase, augment: cibus augēt corpus altitque, Lucr.: augēbantur illis copiae, Caes.: bellum augetur, the war extends, id.: nostris anidus augetur, their courage rises, id. Fig. to exalt, to praise, extol: homo tenuis non verbus augēt suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, does not magnify it, Cic. 2. With *Acc.* and *Abi.*: to furnish abundantly with, enrich, etc.: divitiis, id.: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, to be richly endowed with, id. Without *Abi.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, to advance, id. 3. In relig. language, to honour, consecrate: si qua ipse meis venacibus auxi, *if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chase*, Virg. N.B.—v. rarely *n* *ut*: ugue adeo pereunt faretus augent (= sese augent) labore, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *αὔξω, αὐξάω*; Goth. *aūk-an*, Eng. *eke*.]

**augescō**, 3 v inep. [augēo] to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing: oriri et augescere, Cic.: Liv.

**augmen**, tis, n. [id] an increase, increment: corporis, Lucr.

**augur**, ūris (earlier also *auger*, Prisc.), c., an augur, i. e. a member of a college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences, Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called *auspex*, and the scientific term for observation continued to be *auspicium* and not *augurium* (v. Smith's Ant. v. augur). II. any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen. augur Apollo, god of prophecy. Hor.: *veri* providus augur Thestorides, Calchas, the Greek seer, *Ov* nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. [Prob. from avis and root of garrig, garrulus.]

**auguralis**, e, ady [augur] pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy: libri, Cic. cena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, id. II. Subst.: augurale, is, n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices: Tac. Hence, meton. the general's tent: Quint. III. the augur's wand or staff—lituus, Sen.

**auguratio**, ōnis, f. [auguror] a divining, a soothsaying: Cic.

**auguratio**, adv. after taking the auguries: Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, Liv.

**auguratus**, ūs, m. [auguror] the office of augur: Cic.

**augurium**, ii, n. [augur] the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., augury (v. augur): augurium agere, to take an augury, make an augural observation, Cic.: accipere, to understand or receive as an omen, Liv.: augurium salutis, an augury insti-

*tuted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the gods might be expected to listen to prayers for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic.* II. Every kind of divination, prophecy, sooth-saying: cui laetus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, *the gift of prophecy*, Virg.: conjungis augurio, *by the interpretation*, Ov.: and of the mind, presentiment, foreboding of things to come: inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *heur* in *heureux, bonheur, malheur*.)

**augūrus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the augurs, augural (very rare)*. augurium Jus, Cic

**augūro**, avi, i. v. a. [id.] (rarer than auguro), orig. to take an augury, to consult by auguries: augurato templo ac loco, Cic.: see also augurato, adv.

II. Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, look about you as sharply as an augur, Pl. In gen. to presage, forebode: si quid veri mens augurat, Virg

**augūror**, atus, i. v. *dep* [id.] to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur: Cic

II. In gen. to foretell: or of the inward sense, to foresee, surmise, conjecture: Theramenes Critiae mortem est auguratus, id.: quantum ego opinione auguror, id.

**augusta**, ac, f. in the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, or sister of the emperor, like imperial majesty, imperial highness, Tac.: cf. augustus

**augustalis**, e, adj. relating to the emperor Augustus: ludi augustales (or AUGUSTALIA), games in honour of Augustus: Tac. II. Augustales sodales, a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus: id.

**augustānus**, (augustianus, Suet.) a, um, adj. [Augustus] of or pertaining to Augustus. II. pertaining to an emperor, imperial: augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac

**augustē**, adv. reverentially, sacredly: auguste venerari deos, Cic

**augustinus**, u, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus: Suet.

(1) **augustus**, a, um, adj. [augēu] consecrated, sacred, venerable: sancta vocant augusta patres augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov.: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. II. In gen.: majestic, grand: forma amplior augustiorque humana, Liv.: prinordia urbium augustiora reddere, more imposing, id.: Hence,

(2) **augustus**, i, m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty: Hor. Hence, II. augustus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan,

imperial: Ov. Esp. mensis Augustus, the month August, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août*.)

(1) **aula**, ae, f. (gen. *aulai*, Virg.) = *αὐλή*, the principal court of a Grecian house; a hall: Virg. (pure Lat. atrium). In the shades, janitor aulae = Cerberus, Hor. II. a palace, mansion, royal court: illa se jactet in aula, Virg.: puer ex aula, a page from the court, Hor. Poet. of the cell of the queen-bee: aulae et ceres regna r'ingunt, Virg. III. Meton.: princely power, dignity: qui tum aula et novo rege potēbatur, possessed the greatest influence at court, Tac.

2. the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers: id. IV. cattle-fold (acc. to orig. sense of *αὐλή*). Prop.

(2) **aula** = olla, q. v.

**aulaeum**, i, n = *αὐλαία*, more freq. used in plur., a curtain, canopy, awning: suspensa aulaea, Hor. aulaeis superbis, under gorgeous hangings, Virg. II. Esp. the curtain of a theatre = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 344.) Hence the expressions, aulaea promuntur (Hor.), or aulaeum mittitur (Phaedr.), to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur (Cic.), to signify the conclusion III. Fig., of flowing drapery: Juv.

**aulicus**, a, um, adj. = *αὐλικός* [*αὐλή*] pertaining to a princely court, princely: apparatus, Suet. Hence Subst.: aulicorum, m. plu. courtiers: Nep

**auloedus**, i, m = *αὐλοῖδός*, one who sings to the flute: Cic

**aulūla**, ae, f. dim. of *aula* = olla, a small pot or pipkin. Hence: Aulularia, sc. fabula, the play relating to the pot (of treasure).

**aura**, ae (Gen. sing. *aurai*, Virg.), f. = *αἶψα*, the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air: noturna, Caes.: et me nunc omnes terrent auras, every breath of air terrifies, Virg. 2. Fig.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, the gale of prosperity, Ov. aura spei, Liv.: sua ne retardet aura maritos, the breath of your charms, Hor.: aura popularis, the shifting breeze of popular favour, Cic. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auras, Virg.: and aura absol.: Liv. 3. the breath (rare): flammis exsuscitata aura, Ov. II. wind, a gale: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auras, Virg.: rapida, Ov.

III. the region of the air: the air (mostly poet. and plur.): dum se laetus ad auras palmas agit, Virg.: stat ferrea turris ad auras, rears itself on high, id. *actuae auras*, the atmosphere, Lucr. (freq.) Haec, superae auras,

the upper world, as opp. to the lower: Virg. 2. In gen. publicity, daylight: ferre sub auras, to give (a secret) to the winds, id. 3. Esp. the vital air: vitales auras, Lucr. Fig.: libertatis auram capture, to catch at the breath of freedom, Liv. IV. Meton.: of analogous phenomena, as: light, heat, vapour: 1. a gleam, glittering: discolor auri aura, a contrasting gleam (or sheen) of gold, Virg. 2. odour, exhalation: dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odour, id.

**aurārius**, a, um, adj. [aurum] pertaining to gold, golden: metalla, gold mines, Plin. II. Subst.: auraria, ac, f. (sc. fodina) a gold mine: Tac.

**aurātus**, a, um, Part. [auro] As adj. ornamented with gold, gilt: aurata metalla, mines rich in gold, Lucr.: tecta, Cic.: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg.: milites, with golden shields, Liv. II. made of gold, golden (= aureus): monilia, Ov.

**aurēa**, ac, f. a bride: Fest [Probably another form of *orea*, from *ors*.]

**aurēolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [aurus] of gold, golden: applied to small things: anellus, a pretty little gold ring, Pl. II. Fig.: golden, very precious: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, a golden little book, Cic.

**aurēus**, a, um, adj. [aurum] of gold, golden: corona (a reward of valour), Liv.: numus (and absol. aureus, i, m.), a gold coin, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sesterii, equal to about li. 1s. 4d. present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17s. 84d. (v. Smith's Ant. aurum): Cic. Poet.: aurea vis, the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov.

II. wrought or ornamented with gold, gilded (= auratus): sella, Cic.: Ov. III. of the colour of gold, glittering with gold: lumina solis, Lucr.: sidus, Virg. IV. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: precious as gold: aurea Venus, id.: qui nunc te fruitur aurea, all-golden, Hor.: medicritas, the golden mean, Id.: aetas, the golden age, Ov.

**auricocmus**, a, um, adj. [aurum coma] golden-haired Poet.: with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Virg.

**auriculā**, ac, f. dim. (auris) the external ear, the ear-lap, lobe of the ear, auriculum opponere, to offer one's ear (in token of readiness to appear as a witness in court), Hor.: Pl. Proverb.: auricula infima mollior, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. II. In gen., the ear: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too itching ears, Lucr. (Hence Ital. *orecchio*; Fr. *oreille*.)

**aurifer**, era, erum, adj. [aurum fero]

gold-bearing, gold-yielding: *amnīs*, i.e. *Pactolus*, Tib.

**aurifex**, *icis*, *m.* [*aurum facio*] a worker in gold, a goldsmith: Cic.

**auriga**, *ae*, *comm.* [*aurēa ago*, *v.* *aurēa*] a driver, charioteer, *Caes.*: Virg. Also, a groom, ostler, *id.*: of a female driver, *id.* Fig., of a pilot, *Helmsman*: Ov. II. Esp. a charioteer in the games of the circus: Cic.

III. A constellation: the *Waggoner*, *id.*

**aurigarius**, *ii*, *m.* [*auriga*] a charioteer in the races of the circus: Suet.

**aurigatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*aurigo*] a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare): Suet.

**aurigena**, *ae*, *comm.* [*aurum* and *gen* in *gigno*] gold-born, sprung from gold: Ov.

**auriger**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [*aurum gero*] gold-bearing: *tauri*, i.e. with gilded horns, Cic.

**aurigo**, *avi*, *atūm*, *i. v. n.* [*auriga*] to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: Suet.

**auris**, *is*, *f.* the ear (usu in *plur.*): *aures* adhibere, to give ear, listen, Pl.: *auribus* accipere, to hear, *id.* Particular phrases: in *or* ad *aurē*, also in *aurē*, dicere, admonere, etc., to whisper in the ear: in *aurē* dicere nescio quid puerō, Hor.: ad *aurē* admonere, Cic.: in *aurē*, Juv.: *Cynthia aurem* velit et admonuit, pulled my ear, by way of admonition, Virg.: in *utranvis* or in *dextram aurem* dormire, to sleep soundly, i.e. to be unconcerned, Ter.

II. Meton.: the sense of hearing, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offender *aures*, quarum est *iudicium* superbiūssimum, the judgment of the ear is very delicate, Cic.

2. Fig., hearers, auditors: Hor.

III. the ear of a plough, the mould or earth board, cf. *Smith's Ant. aratrum*. Virg. [*For aus-us*: cf. *ausculto*. Gr. *oūs* and Goth *aus-ō*, ear, *ae* cogn.: in these, as in Lat., *s* is added to the root. *v.* *audio*.]

**auritulus**, *i*, *m. dim.* [*auritus*] the long-eared little animal, the ass-Phaedr.

**auritus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*auris*] furnished with ears, having long or large ears: *leporēs*, Virg.: *asellus*, Ov. Fig.: attentive, listening: Pl.: *querus* (of the trees following Orpheus), Hor.: *testis*, a witness by hearsay, Pl.

**aurō**, *i. v. a.* to gild: only used in *p. part.* *v.* *auratus*.

**aurōra**, *ae*, *f.* the dawn, daybreak (mostly poet.): ad *primam auroram*, Liv.

II. Meton.: the East: Ov. [*For aurōsa*, from root *us*, to burn, whence *uro* = *usor*: cf. Skr. *uśas*, morning; Gr. *αὔ(σ)ως*, Acol. for *ἠώς*; O. H. G. *ōs-tan*, Eng. east.]

**aurum** (*rūstici orum* dicebant, Fest.), *i*, *n. gold*. Proverb.: *montes auri polliciter, to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. II. Meton.: things

made of gold, gold plate: *argento auroque*, with gold and silver plate, Lucr. *pleno auro*, with a brimming golden goblet, Virg.: similarly, of articles of jewellery: e.g. a gold chain: Ter.: a gold ring: Juv.: *fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum*, the golden bit, Virg.: *auro heros Aesonius potitur*, the golden fleece: Ov. 2. Esp. coined gold, money: vide, quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, no deficiency in the gold, Cic. III. Poet., the colour or lustre of gold: *anguis cristis praesignis et auro*, Ov.

IV. Poet.: the Golden Age: redeunt in aurum tempora prisum, Hor.: Ov. [*For ausum*, which was the Sabine form; from same root as *aurora*, *q.v.*] (Hence Ital. *oro*; Fr. *or*.)

**auscultatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ausculto*] a listening, attending to: Sen. II. an obeying: Pl.

**auscultator**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id*] a hearer, listener: Cic.

**ausculto**, *avi*, *atūm*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* to hear with attention, to listen to: *ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo*, Pl.: *ausculto paucis*, listen for a moment, strictly, (while I speak) in few words, Ter. 2. to give credit to (rare): *crimina*, Pl. 3. to listen in secret, to overhear: *omnia ego istac auscultavi ab ostio*, *id.* 4. Of servants, to attend or wait at the door for orders, Hor. II. With *Dat* or *ab* + *l*: to give heed, obey: *mibi auscultat*, vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. [*From aus-us*: *v.* *auris*. The origin of the second element in *aus-culto* is uncertain.]

**ausim**, *v. audio*.

**auspex**, *icis*, *c.* [contr. of *avispeex*, from *avis* and *specio*: cf. *angur*.] Lit.: a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and from thence predicts future events; an augur, soothsayer. Cic. Later, of the birds observed for such purposes, ominous, prophetic: (*galli gallinacei*) *victoriarum omnium auspices*, Pl.

2. the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony: *nubis genero socrus nullis auspiciis*, nullis auctoribus, without due religious sanction, Cic. (*v.* *Smith's Ant.* s. v.) II. an author, leader, etc.: *avis auspiciis*, under the sanction of the gods, Virg.: *auspice Teucro*, Hor.

**auspicato**, *adv.* after taking the auspices (cf. *augurato*), Cic.

**auspicatus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*auspicio*] consecrated by auguries: *auspicato* in loco, Cic. 2. fortunate, favourable, auspicious: *ominibus*, Vell.: non *auspicatus*, inauspicious, Hor.

**auspicium**, *ii*, *n.* [*auspex*]. Lit.: a bird-seeing, a bird-watching: *divinatione* from birds, *auspices*: Cic.: Liv. The auspices were divided into *mazina* or *majora*, and *minora*: the former were possessed by dictators, consuls,

censors, and praetors: the latter by curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia* (Cic.: Liv.), i.e. to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down. (*v.* *Smith's Ant.* s. v.) In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: *ductu auspicioque alijus res gerere*, Liv. Hence, in *et on*, for the chief command: *tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem*, under your command, or auspices, Hor. And in *gen*, right, power, will: *meis auspiciis, according to my own pleasure*, Virg.

II. In *gen*: a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: optimum, a highly favourable omen, Cic. Poet.: *cui (diviti) si vitiosa lūdo fecerit auspiciū*, should give him the token or hint, Hor.

**auspico**, *i. v. a.* (for *auspicio*) to take the auspices: *auspicare*, mustelam, to accept it as an augury, Pl.

**auspicio**, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [*auspex*] to take the auspices: *Gracchus quum pomerium transiret, auspiciari eis oblitus*, Cic.: Liv. Esp. in *phr.* *auspicandi causa* or *gratia*, of things done for the sake of omen or good luck, not *auspicandi causa* sed *studendi*, not just for luck's sake, but for real study, Plin. Ep.: *auspicandi gratia* tribunal ingredi, Tac. Hence, with *Arc.*, to begin, enter upon a thing: *militiam*, Suet.

**auster**, *tri*, *m.* the south wind (opp. to *aquas*, the north wind): *validus*, Hor.: *vehemens*, Cic.: *plumbus*, *lenden*, *oppressive*, Hor.: *humidus*, bringing or producing rain, Virg. Proverb. *floribus austrum immittere*, to bring the sirocco upon flowers, *id.*, said of those who bring evil upon themselves. II. Meton. the south country, the south: in *aquilodis anstrive partibus*, Cic. [*Etyim.* uncertain.]

**austere**, *adv.* rigidly, severely: Cic. **austerus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *avertpos*, [from *aus*] dry, harsh, sour, tart: *vinum*, Cels. 2. Of smell: pungent: Plin. 3. Of colour: deep, dark: *id.*

II. Fig.: severe, rigid, stern: *illo austero more ac modo*, Cic. 2. Of discourse: severe, grave: *poemata*, Hor. III. Of circumstances, treatment: *gloomy, hard, severe*: *lavor*, *id.*

**australis**, *e*, *adj.* [*austr*] southern, regio, Cic.: *cingulus*, the torrid zone: *id.*

**austrinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] southern: *calores*, Virg.: Col.

**ausum**, *i*, *n.* a daring attempt, enterprise: *fortia ausa*, Virg.: also in bad sense, pro talibus ausis, outrages, *id.*

**ausus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*audio*].

**aut**, *conj.* or: Introduces an alternative regarded objectively as a fact: *vel*

from volo, an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: e.g. satius esse causae arbitratur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere iuberet, Caes.: here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical cases. Petit ut vel ipse de eo statuatur, vel civitatem statuere iubeat, ib.: in this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Livitacus. Aut (often aut . . . aut, either . . . or) introduces an alternative the acceptance of which implies the rejection of the other; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees or very stout branches*, Caes.

2. To introduce a new alternative, supposing the first to fail, or else (cf. *Thucyd.*) redduc uxorem, aut quam ob rem non opus sit cedere, or *else, tell me why*, Ter. Cic. omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteri, aut eloquentiae nomen persequendum est, or *else he must give up, etc.*, Cic. Seven in the case of two disjunctive phrases: res nra et republicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quicquam aut invitat aut dehortatur, id. 3. In negative clauses, repeated: ne aut ille alserit, aut usquam ceciderit aut perirent aliquid, Ter. 4. In interrogations (quite exceptional): quaevis num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. III. In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important, or at least: submersas obre puppes, aut averse dars, Virg.: quaevo, num iuste aut inprobe fecerit, or *at least wrongly*, Cic. IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut, sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, *fugath*: nec coniugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera venit, *nug have I, etc.*, Virg.

V. The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel t. vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel . . . Ov. VI. In connection with other particles: 1. aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, or *even X.*, Cic. 2. aut certe, or *at least*, id. 3. aut vero for connecting a more important thought: or *indeed, or truly*: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? *aye, or what god?* id. 4. aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem expecto, *either good news, or else not even the hope of it*, id. (Hence Ital. o. Fr. ou.)

**autem**, conj. (never used at the

beginning of a clause): *again, moreover*: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. 2. More frequently marks a more or less emphatic contrast on the other hand, but: ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, *but I do read, and with the greatest pleasure*, Cic. II. When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: *now, well but, well then*: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, libere vivamus, aut mortem obeamus, id. III. In connecting a parenthetical clause: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent), etc., and *surely all ought, etc.*, id. IV. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: *now, well but*: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. V.

In putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth*. Th. Ego non tangam meam? Ch. Tuam autem, furcifer? *thine, why, how so?* Ter. Esp where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. VI. In the poets, sed and autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego hanc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? but . . . *however*, Virg. VII. To denote a sudden transition: ecce autem subitum divortium, *when lo!* Cic. (Cf. aut and Gr. αὐτός, αὐτός.)

**authapsa**, ae, f. = αὐτόψα, αὐτός ψα, a self-cooker, a utensil for cooking: the

**autographus**, a, um, adj. = αὐτόγραφος, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet.

**automaton**, or -um, i, n. = αὐτόματον, a self-moving machine, an automaton, Vitruv.

**autor, autoritas**, etc., f. v. auctor, etc.

**autumnalis** (not auct.), e, adj. autumnus] pertaining to the autumn, autumnal: lumen, Cic. (poet.): acquinoctium, Liv.

**autumnus** (not auctumnus, though most probably derived from augeo, auctus), i, m. the season of abundance, the fruit time, harvest-time, the autumn: pomifer, Hor.: gravis, unhealthy, Caes.: autumnus adultus, about the middle of autumn, Tac.: vergente, drawing to a close, id.

**autumnus** (auct.), a, um, adj. (poet.): autumnal: frigus, Ov.

**autumo**, avi, atum, i, v. n. (opp. to nego, to say nay): rare except in Pl.: to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, to mention, Pl.: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, declares he will continue to do so, Ter. (who has the word here only). [Ety. unknown.]

**auxiliaris**, e, adj. [auxilium] sui-

able for aid, aiding, helpful, helping: undae, helping to form a deluge, Ov.: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, id. II. Milit. t. t.: milites, cohortes, etc., or absol. auxiliares, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries, supplied by the allies, (freq. opp. to legiones): Caes. Tac. Hence, 2. of or pertaining to auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac.

**auxiliarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] bringing aid, helping, auxiliary: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl.

II. Milit. t. t. auxilia: cohorts, Cic.: Sall.

**auxiliator**, oris, m. [id.] a helper, assistant (rare): haud inglorius, Tac.

**auxiliatus**, us, m. [auxilior] (v. rare) a helping, aid: Lucr.

**auxilior**, atus, i, v. dep. [auxilium] to give aid, to assist, succour, help (rare in class. prose). With Dat.: ei poteris auxilior, Pl.: Cic.

**auxilium**, ii, n. [augeo, perh. through an obsolete adj. auxilii] help, aid, assistance: argentarium, in money, Pl.: auxilium esse alicui, to assist one, id.: more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter.: so with mittere, Caes. In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, appliances in aid of seamanship, Ov.: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. II. Milit. t. t. usu in plur. auxilia, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called socii). Hence, opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. In sing. (rare): Tac. 2. In gen.: military force, power: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, with feeble resources, Caes.

**auxim**, is, it, etc. v. augeo, init.

**avare**, adv. covetously, greedily: nihil avare, nihil injuste facere, Cic.

**avariter**, adv. covetously: Pl.

**avaritia**, ae, f. [avarus] greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness: inhians et imminens, open-mouthed and flagrant rapacity, Cic. Opp. to abstinentia, Sall. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, all instances or degrees of avarice, Cic. II. Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl.

**avarities**, ei, f. = avaritia, avarice: Lucr.

**avarus**, a, um, [aveo] eagerly desirous of, greedy (esp. of wealth), avaricious, covetous: avarus et furax homo, Cic.: semper avarus eget, Hor. With gen., publicae pecuniae, rapacious, Tac. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, covetous shore, i.e. the scene of such covetous actions, Virg. II. In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Grahis praeter laudem nullius avaris, greedily only for glory, Hor.

**aveho** (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexti, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry off or

**away**: a patris, Pl.: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. With Acc. of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Pass. or reflect.: to ride, be carried away, sail away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv.: creditus avectus hostes, that the enemy have taken their departure, Virg.

**â-vello**, velli (or vulsi (volsi), rare), vulsum (volsum) 3. v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away: avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr.: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. II. to separate by force: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fig.: aliquem e tanto errore, to convert, id. With pron. refl. or pass., to tear oneself away, part from, Ter.: Virg.

**âvena**, ae, f. oats: Virg. 2. wild oats, a weed: infelix lolium et steriles avenae, id. II. In gen.: any stem or stalk, a straw, etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. III. Meton. a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. (Hence Fr. *avoine*.) [Etyim. uncertain.]

(1) **âveo** or **hâveo**, 2 v. n. lit. to be joyful, happy, in good health: gen. used only in imper., ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and Inf., avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at parting, like salve: hail! be of good cheer, farewell: Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposit, Caes. In Cic. So Haveto at the end of a letter: Catil. In Sall.: Marcus avere jubet, bids you adieu, Marc. As a farewell to the dead=vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat.

(2) **âveo**, 2. v. n. to be eager to do something, to long for, desire earnestly: With Inf. Acc. or absol.: 1. with Inf.: valde aveo scire quid agas, I am full of curiosity, Cic. 2. with Acc.: aveo genus legationis, I wish for, id.

3. absol.: et mora, quae fluxus passim refrenat aventes, the eager rivers, Lucr. [Avere, to fare well, and avere, to desire, be eager, are prob. from different roots.]

**âverrunco**, i. v. n. an ancient religious term: to avert quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. [App from the root of verro, q. v.]

**âversâbilis**, ae, adj. [aversor] abominable: Lucr.

**âversor**, atus, i. v. dep. [averto] to turn oneself away: aversari advocati et jam vis ferre posse, turned their faces away, Cic. II. With Acc.: to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse: dilium (consul) averstus, i. e. not permitting his presence, Liv.

**âversor**, oris, m. [id.] an embezzler: pecuniae publicae, Cic.

**âversus**, a, um, Part. [averto] turned off or away: hence adj. of place: turned round, hind-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part (opposed to adversus): Cic.: aversos

boves caudis in speluncam traxit, he dragged the oxen hind-foremost, backwards, Liv. Naut. as subst., usu. in pl.: per aversa urbis, the back streets, id.

II. Fig.: disinclined, opposed, hostile: with ab, Dat., or absol.: 1. With ab: aversus a Musis, Cic. 2. With Dat.: aversus mercaturis, Hor.

3. Absol.: aversa Deae mens, estranged, Virg.

**â-vertō** (vorto) (in MSS sometimes abvorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert, etc. (opp. to advertō). With Acc. and ab or Abl.: the new direction designated by in (more rare, by ad): iter ab Arari Helvetii avertent, had turned their march from, Caes.: Italia Tuorum regem, to direct, send him away from Italy, Virg. And poet with Acc. (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas avertet oras, Virg. With in: in fugam classem, to turn to flight, Liv. Absol.: mille acies avertit, avertetque, sc. in fugam, put to flight, id.

2. Pass. in reflective signifi with the Acc. equus fontes avertitur, avoids, loathes, Virg. 3. As v. n. avertere=se avertere, to turn oneself away, to retire: Pl. II. to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself: pecuniam publicam, Cic.: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. III. Fig.: to divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.: a spe (aliquis rei) avertere, to discourage from pursuing a certain course, Cic. 2. to alienate, estrange in feeling: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia avertet, had become quite alienated, Caes.

**âvia**, ae, f. [avis] a grandmother: Pl. Fig.: of old-fashioned prejudices, fers.

**âviâriûm**, ii, n. [aviarius] a haunt of wild birds, Virg.

**âviârius**, a, um, adj. relating to birds, Varr. As subst. aviarius, i. m. a bird-keeper, Col.

**âvidâs**, adv. eagerly, greedily: avido arripere litras Graecas, Cic.

**âviditas**, âtis, f. [avidus] eagerness, longing, vehement desire (in both good and bad sense): potioris et ubi (et sermonis) id. II. Esp. eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice, but only when in some way defined by the context: id.

**âvidus**, a, um, adj. [aveo, 2] longing eagerly for (in either good or bad sense): avarus, strictly in bad sense only), desirous, eager, greedy: 1. With gen. (the usual constr.): elibi, Ter.: videndi, Ov. Poet., with Inf. instead of gen. of gerund: avidi committere pugnam, id. 2. With in and Acc.: avida in novas res ingenia, bent on, eager after, Liv. 3. With Dat. (v. rare): servorum manus subitis avidae, on the look out for sudden changes, Tac. 4. Absol., and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aurcs meae),

keen and curious, Cic.: visus, greedily sight, Lucr. II. avaricious, covetous=âvarus: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.: avidae manus heredis, Hor.

III. hungry, greedy, glutinous: convivia, id. Poet. of things: insalubres: mare, Lucr. Fig.: pars, a greedy, i. e. disproportioned share, id.

**âvis**, is, f. (Abl. sung both avi and ave, but the former more usual) a bird. Prov.: avis alba, for something rare, unusual: Cic.: so rara avis, Juv.

II. Esp. a bird of omen (v. angurium and auspiciu): and meton. a sign, omen, portent: mala avi, with an evil omen, Hor.: liquido auspicio, avi sinistra, with a favourable omen, Pl. (v. sinistra) [Cf. Skr. *vi-s*, a bird, in which initial *a* has been lost.]

**âvitus**, a, um, adj. [avis] pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral. possessions, Cic. II. Meton. very old or ancient: merum, Ov.

**â-vîus**, a, um, adj. [via] out of the way, lonely, also, untracked, trackless, pathless: avia praeago loca, new, untrodden ground, Lucr. itineribus, through by-ways, Sall. Also, Naut. as subst., usu. in pl., pathless places, a wilderness: avia cursu dum sequor, parts of the city along from the high-ways, Virg. With gen.: memoria, nearly=avia memoria, Ov. Poet. of persons: wanderer, straying: in montes sese avius addidit altos, Virg.

II. Fig.: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, in error, Lucr.

**âvocatio**, ōnis, f. [avocare] a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion (v. rgre) Cic.

**â-vôco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call off or away: partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. II. Fig.: to withdraw, divert, remove: aliquem ab aliqua re, Cic.

III. to divert or distract the mind (in both good and bad sense). Plin. Ep.

**â-vôlo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly away: per aethera umbras, Cat.

II. Meton. of persons: to hasten away, flee away (opp. to advolare). experari certe, utning avoleim, Cic.

**avunculus**, a, um, Part. [avollo].

**âvunculus**, i, m. âvîm [avis] a mother's brother, maternal uncle (a father's brother = patruus). Cic.: avunculus magnus, a grandmother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, id.: avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (proavias frater), Gai. Sometimes avunculus major=avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Suet.: and avunculus, absol.=avunculus major, Tac. (Hence Fr. *oncle*.)

**âvus**, i, m. a grandfather, pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. 2. Meton.: ancestor, forefather: Hor. [Cf. Goth. *avô*, grandmother] (Hence, through low Lat. *avolus*, Fr. *avul*.)

**âxiola**, ae, f. a pair of scissors, Pl.

**âxilla**, ae, f. [ala] the arm-pit: Cic.

[*Ala* is a diminutive of *ala*, q. v.: cf. *mala*, *maxilla*; *velum*, *vestillum*; *talus*, *tallus*.] (Hence Fr. *aisselle*.)

**axim**, *axit*=*egerim*, it, from ago.

**axis** (also *assie*), is, m.=an axle: *fagnus axis*, Virg. and *meto*=a chariot, *waggon*, Ov. II. the axis of the world: *mundum versari circum axem caeli*, Cic. Hence *meton*:

the north pole: Lucr. 2. the whole sky: *maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum*, Virg. 3. a region, climate, country: *boreus, the north*, Ov.: *Gallicus*, Juv. III. a board, plank: Caes. [Cf. Gr. *ἀξίς*; O. H. G. *ahsa*, mod. Germ. *achse*, Eng. *axle*. V. *ala*.]

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*wish* to avoid the combination *vu*. In *aspello*, *asporto* (*abs.*), the *b* is omitted; in *aufugio*, *aufugio* (*abf.*), it is changed to *u*.

IV. Latin *b* most commonly remains unchanged in French, esp. at the beginnings of words, as *bonus* (*bon*), *bibere* (*boire*); but in a good many instances turns to *v*, as *cubare* (*couter*), *ebrius* (*ivre*), *habere* (*avoir*), *probare* (*prouver*), *subinde* (*souvent*). So also in Italian *avere*, *provere*.

V. In Inscr., *B* generally denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus *B. D.*=*Bona Dea*; *B. M.*=*Bene Merenti*.

**babae** or **papae**, *interj.*=*bañi* or *parai*, an exclamation of wonder or joy: *wonderful*! *strange*! Ter.

**babylo**, *onis*, m. [from Babylon, whence Babylonian, foreigner], a money-changer, banker: Ter.

**babylonica**, *orum* (more rare in sing. *babylonicum*, i), *n. plu.* *Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry*: Lucr.

**baca** (less correctly *bacca*), *ae, f.* a berry. *lauri*, Virg. *Esp* of the olive, Cic. *baca salina*, Juv. *Ab sol.* (poet.) for the olive berry: quot *Sicyon* *bacas*, quot *parit* *Hybla* *favos*, Ov. 2. In gen., any fruit of a tree: *arborescunt diligens agricola, quorum aspiciet bacam ipse nunquam*, Cic. II. Meton. of things like a berry: e.g. a *part*, *acet* diluto insignem *bacam*, Hor.: *circum cava tempora bucae*, Ov. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence Fr. *bac*).

**bacatus**, *a, um* [*baca*, no. II.] *set* or *adorned with pearls* (very rare). *monile, beaded*, Virg.

**baccar** (*bacchar*), *aris, n*=*βάρκα*, a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed: also called *nardum rusticum* *errantes hederas* *pissum cum baccare*, Virg.

**bacchanal** (old orthogr. *BACANAL*), *alis, n* a place devoted to *Bacchus*: ad *Bacchas* *venit* in *Bacchanal*, Pl. 2. In gen., in the plur., *Bacchanalia*, *ium* and *iorum*: a feast of *Bacchus*, the *orgies* of *Bacchus*: v. Smith's *Ant* 136. Liv: Cic. In sing. (rare): *Bacchanal* *facere*, Pl. Poet. *Bacchanalia vivere*, to live in the manner of such a feast, to live riotously, Juv.

**bacchatio**, *onis, f.* [*bacchor*] a revelling, raving, in the manner of the *Bacchae* (v. rare): Cic.

**bacchus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Bacchic*: *pes, the metrical foot* — — (e.g. *ῥομανός*); or, — — (*pēr omnes*): Gr. 4.

**bacchor**, *atus, i. v. dep.* [*Bacchus*] to celebrate the festival of *Bacchus*: Cat. Hence *bacchantes*, *um* or *ium, f.*=*Bacchae*, the *Bacchantes*: *sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu*, Ov.

2. Meton.: to revel or rave like the *Bacchae*: Cic.: *totam incensa per urbem bacchatur, goes about raving*, Virg. Of poetic recitation: *carmen, declaim wildly*, Juv. III. Fig.: of inanimate things: of winds: to rage, Hor. Of a rumour: *bacchatur fama*, per urbem, spreads rapidly, Virg. Of wild, enthusiastic, discourse: Cic.

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*Perf part.* in pass. sense: *virginibus bacclata Taygeta, scene of the Bacchic revelry of maidens*, Virg.

**Bacchus**, *i, m.*: meton. for *wine*: Virg.

**bacifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [*baca* *fera*] bearing berries: *taxus*, Plin. II. Esp.: bearing olives: Ov.

**bacillum**, *i, n. dm.* [*baculus*] a small staff, a wand: Cic. In particular, the wand or staff of the *lector*: id.

**baculum**, *i, n.* (also, *baculus*, i, m.) (rare) a stick, a walking stick: In *cumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat*, Ov. Also the augural staff or *lituus*: Liv. [Cf. Gr. *βάκτρον*, in which, as in *baculum*, the root *ba*, to go, walk, is augmented by *k*.]

**badiisso**, *i v. n.*=*βαδίζω*, to go, walk: Pl.

**bajūlo**, *i. v. a.* [*bajulus*] to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy (very rare) *asinus bajulus sarcinas*, Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *bailler*.)

**bajulus**, *i, m.* a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer: *bajuli atque operarii*, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

**balæna** (*ball*), *ae, f.*=*φάλανα*, a whale: Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *baléine*.)

**balanatus**, *a, um, adj.* [*balanus*] perfumed with balsam, Pers.

**balanus**, *i, f.* and (rarely) *m.*=*βαλανός*=*glans*, an acorn, Plin. II. Meton.: any fruit of similar form. Esp. a nut yielding a balsam, the Arabian *ben-nut*: *pressa tuis balanus capillis, expressed balsam*, Hor. 2. A species of Carriped, called the *acorn-shell*, belonging to the Crustacea: Plin.

**balastro**, *onis, m.* [cogn. with *blatero*] lit. a babler; hence, a jester, a buffoon: *mendici, mimae, balastroes*, hoc genus omne, Hor.

**balatus**, *us, m.* [*balō*] the bleating of sheep: *agni balatum exercent*, Virg. Also of goats: Plin.

**balbe**, *adv.* *stammeringly, stutteringly*: Lucr.

**balbus**, *a, um, adj.* *stammering, stuttering* (opp. to *planus*, free from impediment in speech): *os pueri balbum*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *βάρβαρος*.]

**balbutio**, *a, v. n.* and *a.* [*balbus*] to stammer, stutter: Cels. Fig.: to speak obscurely: *desinant balbutire* (Academic!) *aperteque et clara voce audaciter dicere*, Cic. II. Act., to stammer or lisp out something: *perpauca*, id.

**balineae**=*balneae*, v. *balneum*.

**balineum**, v. *balneum*.

**ballista** (less correctly *balista*), *ae, f.* [*βαλλω*] a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the *ballista* (orig. disting. from *cata-pulta*, which discharged arrows: v. Smith's *Ant* 381): *ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum*, Cic.

II. Meton.: a missile: Pl. 2. Fig.: *infortunii intenta ballista*, probe, artillery of mischief, id.

**ballistarium**, *ii, n.*=*ballista*: Pl.

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**ballōtē**, es, f. = βαλλωτή, also called porrum nigrum, black horehound: Plin.

**balneae**, v. balneum.

**balnearia**, v. balnearium.

**balnearius**, a, um, adj. [balneum] pertaining to the bath: balnearii fures, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst.: balnearia, orum, n. plu. a bath room, bath: Cic.

**balneātor**, ōris, m. [id.] the keeper of a bath: Cic.

**balneōlūm**, i, n. dim. [balneum] a small bath-room: Juv.

**balneum**, i, n. in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, f.: later, balnea, orum, n. [constr. from bālneum = βαλανειον, also in use, in Pl and esp. in post-Aug prose; plur. bālneae] a bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur.: v. Smith's Ant. 54 seq. i. Cic. 2. neut. plur. balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence It. bagno, Fr. bain].

**bālo**, avi, atum, i v. n. to bleat: Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantum (= ovium) greg, Virg. [Cf. Gr. βλη-χῆ; O H. G. blazu, mod. Germ. bloke, I bleat] (Hence Fr. bēler).

**balsāmum**, i, n. = βάλαμον, a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead: Virg. 2. the balsam-tree itself: Plin.: Tac. (Hence Fr. baume).

**bālteus**, i, m. (and baltea, n. plur.) a girdle, belt: esp. a shoulder-belt or sword-belt (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. 2. Poet.: a woman's girdle: caelatus balteus auro, Ov. II. Fig.: as an instrument of punishment, a strapping: Juv.

**barāthrum**, i, n. = βάραθρον, a deep pit, a gulf, abyss (mostly poet.): Pl. Hor. Poet.: a whirlpool: uno barathri, Virg. Of the infernal regions: id.

II. Fig.: the maw, stomach (from its insatiableness): Pl. Hence, of a greedy man: barathrum macellū, an abyss of the market, Hor.

**barba**, ae, f. the beard, of men and of animals, also of plants: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, to let it grow, Liv.: also barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere alicui, to pluck one by the beard (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pascere sapientem, to grow a wise beard, i. e., study the Stoc philosophy, id. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard, v. Smith's Ant. 57.) 2. of animals: lupi, id. 3. of plants: nucum, Plin. [Cf. O.N. bardr, Eng beard].

**barbāre**, adv. in the manner of a foreigner, barbarously, rudely, etc.: loqui, Cic. Of Latin (as opp. to Greek): Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbāre (= Latine), i. e. from a foreign language into Latin, Pl. Of manners or of disposition: rudely, roughly: Hor. No comp. or sup.

**barbāria**, ae (rarely barbaries, acc. -em), f. [barbarus] an outlandish

or foreign country, i. e. outside of Greece or Italy: non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria, Cic.

2. Applied (in the mouth of a Greek) even to Italy, as opp. to Greece: Pl. II. Meton.: mental barbarousness: forensis, Cic. Of barbarism in language: id. 2. savageness, uncivilized manners: inveterata, id.

**barbaricum**, Subst. v. barbaricus **barbaricus**, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρικος [barbarus], outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous, opp. to Graecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: with the accessory idea of splendour: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Also (in the mouth of a Greek) for Italian, Roman: urbes, Pl. Hence Subst. barbaricum, i, n. (post-class) a foreign land: in barbarico, Eutrop

**barbaries**, v. barbaria

**barbārus**, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, barbarous: and Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian; opp. to Greek or Roman: hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of Latin as opp. to Greek (but seldom so in the mouth of a Roman): cum aliengenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. In barbarum, adv. after the manner of barbarians or foreigners, Tac. II. Meton.: of manners: uncultivated, rude, unpolished, unmannily: inhumanus as barbarus, opp. to commodus ac discretus, Cic. 2. Of character: wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: barbari quidam et immanes, id.: libidines, Hor. Not compared.

**barbātūlus**, a, um, dim. [barbatus] having a little beard: juvenes, Cic. 2. Of fishes: id.

**barbātus**, a, um, adj. [barba] having a beard, bearded: ducere hecbit Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. an adult: Hor. 2. an ancient Roman (because unshaven): aliquis mihi ab infiris excitandus est ex barbātis illis, non hac barbula, Cic. 3. Joined with magister = a philosopher: Juv. Pers.

II. Of animals: barbati muli, Cic.: absol. a goat, Phaedr. 2. Transf. to plants: woolly: nux, Plin.

**barbiger**, ēra, ērum, adj. [barba gero] (a Lucretian word), bearded: capellae, Lucr.

**barbifōn**, n. (v. rarely) and **barbifōs**, a, m. and f. (only in nom. acc., and voc.: plur. barbata, n.) = βαρβίφων (-ος), a lyre, a lute: age, dic Latium, barbite, carmen, Hor. Meton.: the music of the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbifōs ulla meas, Ov.

**barbūla**, ae, f. dim. [barba] a little beard, Cic. 2. Of plants: Plin.

**bardus**, a, um, adj. stupid, dull of apprehension (v. rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socrate dixit et bardum, Cic. Not compared. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. βράδύς.]

**baritus** (also barritus, barditus), ūa, m. the war-cry of the Germans: Tac.

**Āaro**, ōnis, m. a simpton, blockhead: nos barones stupemus, Cic. [app. the same with varo]

**barrus**, i, m., an elephant: Hor.

**basānifēs** (usu. with lapis) = βασανίτης, a touch-stone: Plin.

**bascanda**, ae, f. [Welsh: basget, basgawd] a basket: Juv.

**basilica**, v. basilicus

**basilice**, adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently: Pl.: ut ego interin basilice (iaccet), hinc vultury, entirely id.

**basiliceus**, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent: basilicas ediciones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. II. Subst.: basilicus, i, m. (sc. iactans), the fortunate throw of die: v. id. 2. basilica, ae, f. = βασιλική (sc. οἶκος or στοά), a public building in the forum with double colonnade, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange, a basilica, portico (pure Lat. regia). There were many similar buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57) forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. 3. basilicum, i, n. a princely robe: Pl.

**basio**, avi, atum, i v. a. [basium] to kiss (poet. and rare), Cat. [Hence Fr. baiser.]

**bāsis**, is, f. = βάσις (a stepping, going) Lit.: a foot-track (of cattle, etc.): Veg. 2. a pedestal, foot, base: statuarius, Cic. villae, the foundation wall, id. 3. In mathematics: triangle, the base of a triangle, id.

**bāsium**, ii, n. a kiss; a kissing of the hand (rare) iactat basia thibon, thronos a kiss of the hand, Phaedr.: Juv.

**bātillum** (in MSS also vatillum), i, n. and batillus, i, m. a shoe, fire-shovel, etc.: Plin. II. a fire-pan, chafing-dish: prunae batillum, Hor.

**bātīola**, ae, f. a small drinking-cup: Pl. [ul. batlaca, cf. Gr. βατριάχ.]

**battuo**, v. batuo.

**bātūo** (also written battuo), ul. 3. v. a. and n. to strike, beat, hit (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as v. n.: batuebat pugnatōris armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. battere; Fr. battre.)

**baubor**, i v. dep. Of dogs: to bark gently, howl (opp. to ganitius, snarling, yelping) Lucr. [Cf. Gr. βαῦβο.]

**beātē**, adv. happily: bene beateque vivere, Cic.

**beātitas**, ātis, f. [beatus] happiness, blessedness: a word coined by Cic.

**beātītudo**, īnis, f. [id.] happiness, blessedness: coined by Cic.

**beātūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat happy: Pl.: Pers.

**beātus**, a, um, Part. [beo]. As adj.: happy, prosperous, blessed (opp. to miser): qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est,

Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness*, id.

2. Of outward prosperity: *rich, wealthy, in comfortable circumstances*: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: *fortunate, rich, abundant, excellent, splendid*: arces, Hor.: rus, blissful, id.: beatus audit Eurotas, glad some, Virg. II. In late Lat. blessed, i.e. dead: Eccl.

**bellaria**, ārum, n pl [bellu-] *desert fruits, nuts, confectionery*, etc. Pl.

**bellator**, ōris (ancient form duellator), m [bello] *a warrior, soldier* (disting. from miles, a professional soldier): Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. II. Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.): *warlike, valorous* (poet.): Turnus, Virg.: equus, warhorse, id.

**bellatrix**, icis, f. [bellator] *a female warrior*, or *adj. warlike* (mostly poet.): Camilla, Virg.: diva, i.e. Pallas, Ov. Fig. ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, Cic.

**bellatulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [bellu-] humorously for bellulus, *pretty, neat* bella bellatula, Pl. (dub.)

**bellē**, adn. [bellu-] *finely, prettily, neatly, excellently, well*, etc.: bellē habere, *to be in good health*, Cic. cetera belle, *the rest is all right*, Nep. Euge tuum et belle, *that 'bravo!'* and 'excellently' of yours, i.e. *praise, approbation*, Pers.

**bellicosus**, a, um, adj. [bellicus] *fond of war, warlike, of warlike disposition, martial, valorous*: gentes immanes et barbarae et Bellicosae, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig. **bellicosior annus**, *a year more notable for wars*, Liv.

**bellicus** (old form, duellicus), a, um, adj. [bellum] *pertaining to war, military*: ars duellica, Pl.: laus, *military glory*, Cic.: gloria, Tac.: carimoniae (opp. to in pace religiones), Liv.: maxime in res bellicas potens, *especially influential in warlike affairs*, id. Subst. bellum, i, n *a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet) Philippum, ubi primum bellum canis audisset, arma captivum *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. Fig.: idem me bellum cecinisse dicunt, *sounded the war-trumpet, aroused, incited*, Cic. II. =bellicosus: *warlike*: Virgo, i.e. Minerva, Ov.

**belliger**, āra, ērum, adj. [bellum gero] *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): gentes, Ov.: manus, id.

**belligēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to wage or carry on a regular war*, (rare): cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, *it had been a tumult rather than a formal war* (v. tumultus), Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

**belli-potens**, entis, adj. [bellum potens] *powerful or valiant in war*

(poet., and rare). Subst.: magne Bellipotens, *great god of war*, i.e. Mars, Virg.

**bello**, avi, atum, i. v. n. (bello, i. v. dep. Virg.) [bellum] *to wage or carry on war, to war*: quum illa civitas (cum Poenis bellaret, Cic.: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes.: ad bellandum profecti, *having gone forth to war*, Tac. Freq. as imper. pass.: si cum Alexandro foret bellatum, *had they been engaged in a war with A*, Liv.: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended*=debellatum esset, id. 2. In gen.: *to fight, contend* (poet.): Ov.

**bellor**, ari, v. bello.

**bellua**, belluatus, v. belua, beluatus.

**bellulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [bellu-] *pretty, nice*: Pl.

**bellum**, i, n (old form duellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.) [from duo: hence prop. a contest between two, a duel] *war* (as opp. to peace, pax, and disting. from tumultus, q. v.). Jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic. bellum ita suscipitur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. bellum handquam memorabile, distinguendum by no memorable event, Liv.: occupant bellum facere, *are the first to commence*, id.: justum bellum, *a regular war*, entered on with due formality, id. Samnitium bellum, *against the Samnites*, id. Plur. bellum parare, *to arm, equip for war*, Cic.: Liv.: movere, *to stir up*, Cic. Liv.: denuntiare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic.: inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: sumere or suscipere, *to undertake*, Cic.: Liv.: alicui bellum mandare, or deferre bellum ad alium, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust with the management of a war*, id.: Cic.: agere, *to carry on, wage*, id.: administrare cum aliquo, i.e., *contra alium*, *to conduct as general*, id.: to protract, Liv.: also, ducere, Caes.: continuare bellum, *to continue without interruption*, Liv.: conficere, *to bring to a close by victory* (=debellare), Cic.: componere, *to terminate by agreement or treaty*, id.: finire (rare), *to terminate in any way*, Liv. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, in war, in time of war; esp. in connection with adj. or gen. Veientis bello, Cic.: bello Latinorum, id. Contrasted with proelium. Hannibal fasus in curia est, non proelio modo sed, bello victum, Liv. Belli, adverbially: *in war, abroad*, opp. to domi: *in war and in peace*: belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domoque; sometimes also domi belloque, *at home and abroad*. 2. Fig.: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv.: Cic. 3. Rarely = proelium, *a combat, fight* (poet.): hic vero ingentem pugnam, cum cetera nusquam bella forent, the

other conflicts, Virg. 4. By personification, for Janus: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, Virg.

**belluosus**, v. belluosus.

**bellus**, a, um, adj. [contr. from bellus, from bonus = bonus] *nice, pretty, charming, lovely, neat; agreeable*, etc.: nimis bella est atque amabilia, Pl.: puellae Caelitiae bellissimae salutem, *most charming*, Cic.: fac bellus revertare, *in nice condition, looking well*, id.: hominis et belli et humani, *elegant and refined*, id.: locus pueris bellissimus, *a very nice place for the boys*, id. Of things: non bella est fama, *not very creditable*, Hor.: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a delightful condition the state was*, Cic. Foll. by Infin. bellum est, *it is delightful to*, id. (Hence old Fr. bel; mod.: beau, bel, belle)

**bellua** (less correctly, bellua), ae, f. *a beast*, esp. of large size, *a monster* (v. bestia) bella vasta lupus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus: veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. the elephant: Ter Cic.: Gaetula belua, Juv. Fig. avaritia, *belua fera*, *that cruel monster*, Sall. 2. Meton.: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis liquis quod dicat? Ter. [Etym. unknown] (Hence Ital. belva)

**belluatus** (bell.), a, um, adj. [bellu-] *ornamented with figures of animals*: tapeta, Pl.

**belluosus** (bell.), a, um, adj. [id.] *abounding in monsters*: Oceanus, Hor.

**bene**, adv. [comp. melius. Sup. optime] (bonus = bonus) *well, rightly, ably, correctly; beautifully, pleasantly; successfully; prosperously*, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic.: bene morati reges, *well-disposed*, id. (but see also moratus). bene cantaverit, *cried (her herbs) to some purpose*, Pers.: bene de republica sentientes, *taking a right view of the state*, Cic.: quod bene verat, *turn out well, be successful*, Liv. II. Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly, to the point*: bene dixi, *well said*, Ter.

2. bene facere, in gen. *to do or act well*: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc., *very well, well done, I am much obliged*, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim. bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness*: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abistam, Liv. 3. bene esse alicui, *to be well with one, be fortunate for*: jurat bene solis esse maritis, *that only married folk are well off*, Hor. So bene est, *bene habet* (=εὖ ἔχει), *one agitur, it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, *one est*; or abbreviated S V B E, Cic.: bene habent libri principia, *you have made a good beginning*, Ter.: bene habet; nil plus interrogo, *it's all right*, Juv. 4. bene emere, *to buy cheap*: bene vendere, *to sell*

dear: Cic.: Pl. III. With *adj.* or *adv.*: very, right, exceedingly: bene magna cetera, Cic.: pectus bene fidum, Hor.: omnes bene mirae eritis res, most wonderful, Pers. 2. non bene, vix bene, hardly: vix bene desideram, Ov.: satis bene, tolerably, fairly, Cic. 3. As an exclamation: good, excellent, etc.: id. and with *Acc* or *Dat.*: health to you' etc.: bene te, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. 4. In prayer, hoc bene t. may this be blessed, Pers (Hence Fr. bien.)

**benedicō**, *adv.* [bene and dīc in dico, q. v.] *affably, kindly*: Pl.

**bene-dico**, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. and a to speak well of any one, to commend, praise: with *Dat* (in this signifi usu written apart): cui bene dixit unquam bono? Cic. Absol.: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor.

2. to say words of good omen: heja bene dicite, Pl. (Hence Fr. *benir*.)

**benedictum**, i, n. a speaking in praise of, commendation (v. rare): Pl.

**bene-facio** (more correctly bene facio): v. bene.

**benefactum** (more correctly, bene factum): v. bene.

**beneficiencia**, ae, f. active kindness, beneficence: Cic.

**beneficiarius**, v. beneficus.

**beneficiarius**, a, um, *adj.* [beneficiarius] pertaining to a favour (as *adj* v. rare): Sen. II. Subst.: beneficiarii, orum, m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour or special exemption from service: Caes.

**beneficium**, ii, n. [beneficus] a well-doing, good conduct: Cato. But gen. used in the sense of kindness done, favour, benefit, good turn (dist from favor = disposition to favour, good-will, and from gratia = favour, as regard and goodwill enjoyed): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. In beneficio, as a favour, Liv. With in and *Acc*: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes.: In Abl.: by the help of, support: beneficio tuo salvus, Cic.: hoc beneficio, by this means, Ter.

II. In public life: a distinction, favour: especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferbatur, i.e. the offices were made to be in the gift of the people, Cic. Esp. of military promotions: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, up to this time almost the exclusive gift of, Liv. Meton.: the persons promoted: magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in ceteriore provincia sciebat, Caes. So of other privileges and exemptions: e.g. liberorum = jus trium liberorum, Suet.

**bene-ficius**, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: well-doing: generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging: ubi beneficis, si nemo alterius causa benignus facit? Cic.: beneficia voluntas, readiness to oblige, id. The Comp. and

Superl. in use are beneficentior, beneficentissimus.

**benefio**, v. benefacio.

**benēvolē**, *adv.* benevolently, kindly: amice et benevole liquet facere, Cic (Comp. benevolentius and Sup. benevolentissimē, late)

**benēvolens** (less correctly, benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benivolus [bene volo], well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging: amicus multum benevolens, Pl. (Comp. benevolentior, and Sup. benevolentissimus) Cic.

**benēvolentia**, (less correctly, benivolentia), ae, f. [bene and volens] good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship: tolli by erga, good-will towards, Cic.: also, in and *Acc*, Caes. Or absol., benevolentia sempiterna aliquem colere, complecti, Cic. benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliare, to secure commanders the good-will of their men, Caes.

**benēvolus** (less correctly, benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] well-wishing, kind, friendly: erga aliquem, Pl. Of servants: devoted: servus domino benevolus, Cic. Comp. and Sup. from benevolens, q. v.

**benigne**, *adv.* Of feeling. kindly, courteously, favourably facere, Pl. salutare, Cic. arma capere, readily, willingly, Liv.: ab nullo benigniora verba tulere, in no case received a more favourable reply, id. 2. Benigne dicis, or absol. benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: I thank you, I am much obliged, no, I thank you, etc. benigne dicere, Pl. id. ad eam veniat... Benigne, respondet, Hor. II. Of action: abundantly, liberally, generously: beneficium pecuniam praebere, Pl. in ipsis quibus benigne videbitur fieri, the very persons themselves who will appear to be the objects of our bounty, Cic. Of the yield of trees, etc.: si benigne corna vepres et pruna ferant, bountifully, Hor.

**benignitas**, atis, f. [benignus]

I. Of feeling or behaviour: good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, affability, courtesy, mildness: etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. II. Of action: beneficence, liberality, bounty, no major benignitas sit, quam facultates, thut our liberality do not exceed our means, id. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut perire, Pl.

**benignus**, a, um, *adj.* Of feeling or behaviour: kind-hearted, kindly, friendly: pleasing, mild, affable: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, kindly speech, Cic. Poet = faustus, propitious, favourable: quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor.: fati benigni, smiling fate, Juv. II. Of action: beneficent, liberal, bounteous, etc. (opp. to malignus, scanty, niggardly): erga te benignus fui, Pl.: Cic. Poet., with Gen.: vini somnique benignus, a

hard drinker and fond of sleep, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigius, prodigal, lavish: Pl. 2. of things: abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich: ager, Ov.: Hor. (beno = bono), and gen. in, gigno: cf. malignus and privignus.

**bēo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden (rare and mostly poet): hoc me beat, Pl.: Ter. Hence, beas or beasti, that delights me, I am rejoiced at that, Pl. With Abl. of manner: caelo Musa beat, towards with heaven, Hor. [Ety. unknown]

**berbex**, v. vervec.

**beryllus**, i, f. = βήρυλλος, a beryl: Juv.

**bēs**, bēssis, m. [bi-essis, from assis = as; two-thirds of a unit (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, etc.)] genus ex tricente factum (cat bēssibus, i.e. instead of the previous monthly interest of 3 p cent., 3 was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 p cent. (12 × 3) to 8 (12 × 3), Cic.

**bestia**, ae, f. a beast (opp. to man, the generic name for beast), including belua, a large beast, and fera, a wild or untamed beast: bestiae terrena, aquae, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. II. Esp. a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles: ad bestias mittere, to condemn (to be torn by) the beasts, Cic. [Ety. unknown] (Hence Fr. *bête*.)

**bestiarius**, a, um, *adj.* [bestia] pertaining to beasts: ludus, a fight with beasts, Sen. II. Subst.: bestiarius, m, one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles: Cic.

**bestiola**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little beast, or animal, an insect: Cic.

(1) **bēta**, ae, f. a vegetable, the beet: Cic. (Hence Fr. *bette*.)

(2) **bēta**, n. indecl. -βῆτα, the second letter of the Greek alphabet (pure Lat. be, B) Juv.

**bētāceus**, a, um, *adj.* [bēta] of beet: pedes, beet-roots, Juv.

**bēto** = bito, q. v.

**bī-**, two, found in composition only [= Skr. dvī-; Gr. δύο] the older form was *dui*, as *dui-dens* for *bi-dens*

**bibliōpōla**, ae, m. = βιβλιοπώλης, a bookseller: Plin. Ep.

**bibliōthēca**, ae, f. = βιβλιοθήκη, a library, both as a room and as a collection of books: Cic. (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 59)

**bibulus**, i, f. = βιβύλος, poet. for *parpurus*: Lucan.

**bībo**, bībi, 3. v. a. to drink: aquam turbidam, Cic.: lac, to suck, Ov.: Absol.: dum bibimus, Juv. Pass. impers.: bibitur, there is drinking, they drink: Cic. Pl. II. Particular phrases: bibere Graeco more, i.e. propinquant, to drink to one's health, Cic.: aut bibat aut abeat, let him quaff or quit! id.: bibere fumen, poet.: to

*dwelt near a river (quaff its waters):* qui Thybrim Fabarique bibunt, Virg.

III. Transf. to things: to imbibe, drink in, absorb: (terra) bibit humorem, id. : fumum, of wine jars, exposed to smoke from below. Hor.

IV. Fig.: longum amorem, to take a long draught of love, Virg.: bibere aure or auribus, of eager listening, to drink in: Hor. [bi-bo is a redupl. of the root *bo*, a weakened form of *po*; cf potus, poculum, Gr. *po-tos*, *pe-pu-ka*. The *b* of the root, which has thus arisen out of *p*, has assimilated to itself the *p* of the reduplication.] (Hence Ital *bevare*; Fr *boire*)

**bibulus**, a, um, adj. [bibō] drinking readily, freely, quaffing: bibulus Falerni, fundi of it, Hor. II. Transf. to things: *that sucks in or absorbs*: arena, Lucr.: favilla, thirsty embers, Virg.: lanae, absorbing or taking colour, Ov.: charta, blotting-paper, Plin. Ep.

**biceps**, cēpitis, adj. [bi-, caput] having two heads, two-headed (rare): puelia, Cic.: Parnassus, having two summits, Ov.

**biclinium**, il, n. a dining couch for two persons: Pl. [The root *ci* is seen in inclino, clivus, etc.]

**bi-color**, ōris, adj. two-coloured: equus, Virg.: buca, green and black, Ov.

**bi-corniger**, ōri, m. two-horned: an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

**bicornis**, e (bi-, cornu) a tj. two-horned: caper, Ov. II. Meton.: of a two-pronged fork, Virg. Of the new moon. Hor. Of rivers having two mouths: Ithemus, Virg.

**bicorpor**, ōris, adj. [bi-, corpus] having two bodies (rare). Cic. poet.

**bi-dens**, entis, adj. (old form *du-dens*), with two teeth, two-pronged: ancora, Plin. II. Subst. m. a pitchfork, a two-pronged fork: Virg. 2. f. an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete: Virg. 3. any sheep: Phaedr.

**bidental**, ātis, n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning, or killed by lightning and buried: Hor. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidentis]; whence the name of the place: v. Smith's Ant. 59.) Applied also to the corpse that has been struck: Pers.

**biduum**, il, n. [biduus] a period of two days: Cic.: biduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.

**biduus**, a, um, adj. (v. rare) [bi-, dies] continuing two days: Liv.

**biennium**, il, n. [bi-, annus] a period of two years: Caes.: biennio ante, two years before, Liv.

**bifariam**, adv. [bifarius] (Acc. fem. sc. partem), in two parts, in two places, etc.: Cic.: victoria duobus bifariam proeliiis paria, Liv.: castra bifariam facta, id.

**bifarius**, a, um, adj. two-fold, double: Amm. [bi-, and *fa* root of

*fari*, to speak:] cf. *ambifarius*, *multifarius*, *trifarius*.]

**bifer**, ōra, ōrum, adj. [bi-, fero] bearing fruit twice a year: biferique rosaria, Paestl, Virg.

**bifidus**, a, um, adj. [bi-, and *fid* root of *findo*] cleft or divided into two parts: Ov.

**biforis**, e, adj. [bi-, foris] having folding doors. valvae, Ov. Hence, having two openings, double: via (narium), App. Poet.: cantus, two-fold, from a double pipe, Virg.

**bi-formatus**, a, um, adj. double formed, two-shaped: poet. in Cic.

**biformis**, e, adj. [bi-, forma] double or two-formed, two-shaped: biformis Janus, Ov. Fig.: of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor.

**bi-frons**, ontis, adj. with two foreheads or faces: bifrons Janus, Virg.

**bifurcus**, a, um, adj. [bi-, furca] two-furked: ramus, Ov.

**bigae**, arum, f. plu. (also post-Aug. m. sing. *bigae*, ae) [contr. from *bigagae*, sc. equae] a pair of horses (rarely of other animals), a two-horsed chariot: Virg.

**bigatus**, a, um, adj. [bigae] bearing the figure of a pair of horses (of coin): Liv.

**bigugis**, e, adj. [bi-, jugum] yoked two together: equi, Virg.

**bigugus**, a, um, adj. [id.] yoked two together (poet.): leones, Lucr.: certamen bigugum=bigarum, the contest between the bigae, Virg. As subst. bigugi, orum, m. plu. sc. equi: two horses yoked abreast: d. iustit Turinus bigugi, from his two-ho sed chariot, id.

**bi-libra**, ae, f. two pounds: bilibrae farris, Liv.

**bilibris**, c, adj. [bilibra] weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. 2. containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

**bilinguis**, e, adj. [bi-, lingua] two-tongued: i. e. speaking two languages, bilingual: Canusinus, Hor. Fig. double-tongued, treacherous: Tyrr, Virg.

**bilis**, is (abl. *bili*, Pl.: Cic.: later, bile) f. gall, bile: Cels.: Cic. II. Meton.: anger, choler: bilem id commovet, stirs the bile, makes one angry, Cic.: effundere, to vent, Juv. 2. atra (or nigra) bilis, black bile, for melancholy: Cic. Also of madness: Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atra bili perditas est, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**bilix**, icis, adj. [bi-, and the root of *licium*] with a double thread, two-threaded: lorica, Virg.

**bilustris**, e, adj. [bi-, lustrum] lasting two lustra, i. e. of ten years' duration (v. rare): bellum, Ov.

**bimaris**, e, adj. [bi-, mare] situated between two seas (poet.): Corinthus, Hor.

**bi-māritus**, i, m. the husband of two wives: Cic.

**bimātris**, e, adj. [bi-, mater] having two mothers (poet.: applied to Bacchus): Ov.

**bimembris**, e, adj. [bi-, membrum] having limbs of two kinds: puer, two-headed, Juv. Subst. bimembres = Centauri, the Centaurs: Virg.

**bimestris**, e (abl. *bimestri*; by poet. license, *bimestre*, Ov.), adj. [bi-, mensis] of two months' duration (rare): stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months' old, Hor.

**bimulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [bimus] only two years old: Cat.

**bimus**, a, um, adj. two years old, lasting two years: merum, Hor.: nix, Ov.: sententia, a vote for the continuance of a government for two years, Cic. [Cf. *trimus*, *quadrims*; prob. for *bi-himus*, "of two winters;" v. *hiems*.]

**bini**, ae, a (In the sing. *Lucr. Gen. plur. fer. binum*) [bi-, with the distributive term. -nus; so *ter-ni*, *quater-ni*] two by two, two a-piece: describatur censores binos in singulas civitates, two censors for each state, Cic.

2. As card. num. with subst. of plur. form but sing. meaning. *binas* (litterae), two epistles, Cic.: *binas castra*, id.

3. Hence of things that match: a pair: boves *binii*, a yoke of oxen, Pl.: *binos* (scyphos) habebam, a pair, two of like form, Cic. A boat, two findi in *binas* secando, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.

**binoculium**, il, n. [bi-, nox] a space of two nights (v. rare): Tac.

**binominis**, e, adj. [bi-, nomen] having two names (confined to Ov.): Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov.

**binus**, a, um, v. *binii*

**bi-palmis**, e, adj. [bi-, palmus] two spans long or broad (v. rare): spiculum, Liv.

**bi-partio** (less correctly *bi-partio*), no perf., itum, 4. r. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect: Cic.

**bi-partito**, (less correctly *bi-partito*), adv. in two divisions: classem distri. buere, Cic.: signa inferre, Caes. With esse or fieri: ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic.

**bi-pātenis**, entis, adj. doubly opened: portis alii bipatentibus assunt, gates with both leaves wide open, Virg.

**bi-pēdalis**, e, adj. two feet long, broad, or thick: trabes, Caes.

**bi-pennifer**, ōra, ōrum, adj. [bi-pennis fero] bearing a two-edged axe: Ov.

**bi-pennis**, e [bi-, pinna]. A. d. j.: having two edges, two-edged: ferrum, Virg. Far more freq., II. Subst.: *bi-pennis*, is, f. (sc. securis) an axe with two edges, battle-axe: dura, Virg.: Hor.

**bi-partio**, etc., v. *bi-partio*, etc. *bi-pēs*, ēdis, adj. two-footed: equi, Virg.: asellus, two-legged ass, Juv.

II. Subst.: a biped, Plin. Ep.

**bi-rēmis**, e, adj. [bi-, remus] two oared (rare): *bi-rēmis lembi*, Liv.: scapha, Hor. II. Subst.: *bi-rēmis*, is, f., a small two-oared boat.

Lucan. 2. *a galley with two banks of oars* (v. Smith's Ant. 260): Caes.

**bis**, adv. num. [for *duis*, as bellum for duellum] *twice*: *bis consul*, who has been twice consul (Iterum consul=actually in his second consulship), Cic. With *in*, or simple Abl.: *bis in die*, twice a day, id.: *bis die*, Hor.: Cic. With numerals and distributives: *bis quinos dies*, twice five days, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), *bis quinque viri*, the deconvirs, Hor. *Bis terque* (=iterum atque iterum), again and again: Hor. *Bis tanto* or *tantum*, twice as much: *bis tanto amicis sunt inter se quam prius*, Pl.

**bislinguis**, ae, adj., found only in *ferm.* [bisculus linguae] with a cloven tongue. Fig.: of a hypocrite or deceitful person, *bestia*, Pl.

**bisulcus**, a, um, adj.: lit. two-furrowed; cloven: *lingua, forked*, Ov.

**bito** (beto), v. n. to go or come: *si illa ad me bitet*, Pl. [In *be-to*, *bi-to*, the root *ba* (seen in *ba-ivus*, *bi-ivus*) is augmented by *t*. The original *i*. E. form of this root was *ga* or *gva*.]

**bitumen**, inis, n. bitumen: Tac. [Ety. unknown.]

**bituminus**, a, um, adj. [bitumen] consisting of bitumen, bituminous: *vires*, poet. circumlocution for bitumen, Ov.

**bivium**, i, n. [bi-, via] a place with two ways, or where two ways meet: in *bivio portae*, Virg. Fig.: a two-fold means, Varr.

**bivius**, a, um, adj. [id.] having two ways or passages (rare): *fauces*, Virg.

**blaesus**, a, um, adj. *lisping, stammering, speaking indistinctly*. Ov.: *blaesi atque mero titubantibus*, Juv.

**blandē**, adv. *flatteringly, in a winning manner, soothingly, courteously, blandly*: *compellare hominem*, Pl.: *rogare*, Cic.

**blandilius**, a, um, adj. [blandus dico] *smooth-speaking, fair-spoken*: Pl.

**blandiloquentia**, ae, f. [blandus loquor] *coazing language, softness of expression*: Enn. in Cic.

**blandiloquentius**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *speaking caressingly, fair-spoken*: Pl.

**blandiloquus**, a, um, adj. [blandus loquor] *smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fair-spoken*: Pl.

**blandimentum**, i, n. [blandior] *coazing address, blandishment, flattery* (gen. in *plu.*): opp. to *minae* (threats), Cic. In sing.: Tac. II. *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm*: *multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, attractiones, temptationes*, Cic.: *sine apparatu, sine blandimenta, expellunt famem, without condiments, dainties, etc.*, Tac.

**blandior**, itus, 4. v. dep. [blandus] *to flatter, soothe, caress, coax*: with *Dat.*: *Hannibalem pueriliter blandiente patri Hamilcar ut duceretur in Hispaniam, coaxing his father to take him*, Liv. II. Fig.: of things: to

*please, attract, win upon*: *voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur*, Cic.

**blanditer**, adv. *winningly, flatteringly, courteously*: Pl.

**blanditia**, ae, f. [blandus] *winning address, flattery*: nearly=blandimentum, but more abstract: *classis adulatulo (abject flattery), and as sentatio (trucking)*, Cic. 2. *Offenser in pl.*, blanditiae, *winning arts and ways, flatteries, blandishments*: blanditis ab aliquo (pecuniam) *exprimere, to wheedle him out of it*, Id. *ellicere*, Plin. Ep. 3. Fig. of things: *charm, temptation*: *praecentium voluptatum blanditis deliniri*, Cic.

**blanditum**, adv. [blandior] *in a flattering, caressing manner*: Lucr.

**blandus**, a, um, adj. *smooth-tongued, flattering, having a winning address*: Cic.: *canes, fawning*, Virg. Poet. with *Inf.*: *blandum ducere, so sweetly persuasive as to lead*, Hor. II. In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring*: *illicebis blandae voluptatis*, Cic.: *flores, charming*, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

**blāterō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to talk idly or foolishly, to babble, Hor.

**blātiō**, 4. v. a. [akin to blatero] to talk foolishly, babble: *nugas blatis* Pl.

**blatta**, ae, f. a kind of beetle or cockroach: Virg.: Hor.: Plin.

**blennus**, i, m.=βλεννός, a block-head, *dolt*: Pl.

**blitūs**, a, um, adj. [blitum] *tasteless, insipid, silly, useless*: Pl.

**blitum**, i, n.=βλιτον, a pot herb, a kind of cruche: Pl.

**boārius**, a, um, adj. [bos] relating to neat cattle: *forum boarium, the cattle market at Rome*: Liv.

**boechus**, i, m. a plant named after the king of Mauritania: Virg.

**boja**, ae, f. a collar, Pl. More freq *pl.*, *bojae*, arum, id.

**bolētus**, i, m.=βωλιτης, a mushroom: Suet.: Juv.

**bolus**, i, m.=βόλος, a throw or cast. Of dice in gaming (ante- and post-class. for jactus): Pl. II. a cast of a fish-net; and meton. the draught of fishes: *bolum emere*, Suet. III. Fig.: a bait, an allurement: *is primus bolus est*, Pl. 2. *gain, profit* ('a haul'): *bolus tantum mihi ereptum, such a nice mouthful*, Ter.

**bombax**, interj.=βουβᾶξ, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! Oh, indeed!* Pl.

**bombus**, i, m. βούβος [onomatop.] a hollow, deep sound (as of a trumpet), a humming, buzzing: *tuba reboat raucum bombum*, Lucr.: *bombum facere, to buzz* (of bees), Varr. (Hence Fr. *bombe*.)

**bombycinus**, a, um, adj. [bombyx] of silk, *silk*: *neut. plu.*, bombycina, orum, *silk*, *silken clothes*, Mart.

**bombyx**, ycis, m.=βούβυξ, the silk-worm: Plin. II. Meton.: a *silken garment, silk*: *Arabius*, Prop.

**bōnitas**, atia, f. [bonus] *good*

*quality, goodness*: *praediorum, Cic.*: *agri*, id. II. Of mental and moral characteristics: in gen. sense, *ingeniū*, id.

2. In moral sense, *worth, honesty, integrity*: *alicujus fidem bonitatemque laudare, honesty and integrity*, Id.: *joined with justitia*, Id.: *Nep.* 3. *diminability, kindness, goodness*: *facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, kindness*, *Phaedr.*: *joined with beneficentia*, Cic.: *bonitate affluens, overflowing with good nature*, Id. (Hence Ital. *bonità*; Fr. *bonité*.)

**bonum**, i, n. [bonus] *good; a good thing*: In abstr. sense, *good* as opp. to *evil, harm*, oft. in part. gen.: *hoc tamen boni est, there is this much good* (in it), Cic.: *aliquid boni, quod boni*, etc., id. 2. *profit, advantage*: esp. in *Dat.* after esse: *quibus bono fuit, to whose advantage interest* it was, id.: *so, cui bono? whose interest did it serve? who was the gainer?* id.: *bonum publicum simulare, to make a pretence of the public good*, Sall. II. *a good thing; a good*: as opp. to an evil: *tria genera bonorum, three kinds of things acknowledged as good*, Cic.: *ornatissimus omnibus et virtutis et fortunae bonis, advantages, blessings*, id.: *summum bonum, the highest good of man*, id. 2. In *pl.* *bona, property, goods, effects*: *vendere*, Cic.: *proscribere, to advertise property for sale*, id.: *patria, hereditary estate*, Ter.

**bonus**, a, um, adj. (old form *duonus*, like *duellum*=bellum): *Comp. meller*: *Suop. optimus: good*. In widest sense, *good of its kind*: of *good quality*: *ager, good soil*, Ter.: *aerium, good (wholesome, pure) air*, Cato: *domicilia, good houses*, Cic. Ph r.: *bona verba, words of good omen*, Tib.: but also of *civil language*, *bona verba, quae* Ter.: *actas, the prime of life*, Cic.: *dicta, witty sayings*, Id.: *pars, a good (considerable) part*, Id.: *Hor.* 2. Hence, *fit, suitable*: *fohl*: by *Dat.* or *ad* and *Acc.*: (*ager*) *bonus pecori alendo*, Liv.: *bona bello cornus, suitable for the purpose of war* (*archery*), Virg. 3. *Specifically of race, descent, circumstances*: *bono genere, of good family*, Pl.: *vir, respectable*, Cic.: *cf. bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletium* ('good society'), Id.: *bonis rebus meis, in my prosperity*, Id.

II. Of mental and moral qualities: *expert, skilful*: *gubernator*, id.: *fohl*: by *Inf.* (poet.), *boni calamos inflare, expert at playing*, Virg. 2. In moral sense: *good, virtuous*: Cic.: *Hor.* Absol., *boni, the good, the virtuous*, Cic. 3. Opp. to *ignavus*: *brave, active, vigorous*: *boni atque ignavi, the brave and the cowardly*, Sall.: *bono animo, with good courage*, Pl.

4. Of behaviour to others: *kind, favourable*: *fohl*: by *In* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.*: also absol.: *bono animo in populum R.*, Caes.: *Cic.*: *vos O mihi manes este boni!* *gracious*, Virg.: *Acestes, bountiful*, Id.: *bona ventia* (phr. of society),

by your good leave, by your kind permission, Terr.: also, cum bona venia, Liv. Surname of Jupiter: optimum maximus=most good or gracious, Liv. [The etym. of duonus is uncertain.] (Hence It. buono; Sp. bueno; Fr. bon.)

**bōo**, i. v. n. to roar, resound: boat caelum fremitu, Pl.: Ov. [Orig. bovo; cf. Gr. βοῶ (Boŷi). The original Indo-European root was gu "to make resound;" v. bos.]

**bōreās**, ae, m. [Bopéas or Boppás] the north wind: (pure Lat. aquilo): Virg. Acc. Borean, Ov. II. Meton.: the north: Boreas finitimum latus, Hor.

**bōrius** or **bōrēus** = Bopelos, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub axe boreo, Ov.

**bōs**, bōvis (gen. plur. bōvērum: Cato: usu boum: Dat. plur. contr. bōbus or būbus): comm., an ox or cow: Liv.: Hor.: bos Lucas (i.e. Lucanus; because the Romans first encountered elephants in Lucania), the elephant, Lucr. Prov.: bovi clielas imponere, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i.e. to impose upon, a person a duty for which he is not qualified, old poet. In Cic.: optat ephippia bos, i.e. every one is discontented with his own work, Hor. Meton.: a whip cut from neat's leather: Pl. [The stem is bov; cf. Gr. βούς, stem βο-, O. Ir. bó. The Skr. is gāu-; and the original I. E. word had initial g, whence we have, by Grimm's law, O. H. G. chuo, mod. Germ. kuh, Eng. cow. The root is prob. gu=boare, v. boo.] (Hence Ital. bove; Fr. boeuf.)

**bōtulus**, i. m. a sausage, Mart.

**bovarius**, v. boarius.

**bovile**, v. bubile.

**bōvillus**, a, um, adj. old form=bubulus [bos] pertaining to oxen or kine: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

**bracae** (less correctly braccae), arum, f. plu. (once in sing. braca, ae, Ov.), trousers, breeches, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 62.) [A Germanic word; cf. N. brok, a S. broc.]

**braccātus** (bracc.), a, um, adj. [braca] wearing trousers or breeches: hence, foreign, barbarian, effeminate: nationes, Cic.: Ov. II. Meton. for trans-alpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.

**bracchiālis**, e, adj. [brachium] of or belonging to the arm: nervus brachialis, Pl.

**bracchium**, ii, n. (less correctly, brachium)=Braxiuv, the arm particularly the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov.

II. In gen. the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: Caes.: collo dare braccia circum, to throw the arms

around the neck, Virg.: direxit brachia contra torrentem, swam against the stream, Juv.: in numerum jactare, to move the arms to music (spoken of dancing), Lucr. Prov.: levi or molli brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.: praebere brachia sceleris, to lend aid, Ov. III. Meton.: of animals: Of the claws of cray-fish, etc., id.: hence also of the sign Cancer, id.: and of Scorpio, Virg. IV. Fig.: objects resembling arms: e.g. the branches of trees: (arbor) ramos et brachia tendens, Virg. 2. an arm of the sea: Ov. 3. Of ships=antenna, the sail-yards: Jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. 4. In milit. lang. an out-work, usu. consisting of agger and fossa (more freq. called lingua, q. v.): alta parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, Liv. So of the side-works, moles, in the fortification of a harbour: id. [The Lat. word is borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence Fr. bras.)

**bractea**, or brattica, ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg.

**bractēōla**, ae, f. dim. [bractea] a fine thin leaf of gold: Juv.

**branchiae**, arum, f. (=τὰ βράχια), gills, e.g. of a fish. Plin.

**brassica**, ae, f. a cabbage: Pl. In pl. of diff. sorts, Cato.

**brēviarium**, ii, n. [brevis] a summary, abridgment, abstract: rationum, Suet.: imperii, statistical view, id.: officiorum omnium brevitaria, official reports, id.

**brēviciūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [brevis] somewhat short, shortish (rare): homo, Pl.

**brēvilōquens**, entis, adj. [brevis loquor] a brief speaker: Cic.

**brēvilōquentia**, ae, f. [brevis loquens] brevity of speech: Cic.

**brēvis**, e, adj. short, confined, of linear space and of time; (opp. to longus, latus, and less freq. to profundus or altus). In space: short, opp. to long: via, Liv.: cursus, Virg.: pleraque Alpium ab Italia breviora, i.e. the descent is shorter but steeper, arrectiora, Liv. Of stature: Cic.: more fully, brevi corpore, Suet.; statura, Quint.

Of depth: shallow: vada, Virg. Hence, subst. brevia, ium, n. plu.: shallow places, shoals: id. 2. little, small, (=parvus, exiguus: poet.): mus, Ov.: pondus, little weight, Hor. Ph.r., in breve cogi, to be rolled up into narrow compass, id. II. In time: dies, Virg.: tempus vitae, id.: flores rosae, fast fading, Hor. Ph.r.: brevi tempore, and absol., brevi or in brevi, in a short time, shortly, soon: Cic.: Caes.: for which, (in) brevi spatio, Lucr.: Hor. III. Transf. to things, taking a short time, esp. of discourse: brief, short, concise: brevis narratio, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: brevior in scribendo, id.: Hor. Hence Abl. brevi, briefly, in few words:

id. percurram brevi, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, to be short or brief: id. In breve cogere, to comprise in few words: Liv. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba, Hor. [For brev-u-is; related to Gr. βραχ-u- as levis (=leg-u-is) to i-λαχ-u-;] (Hence Fr. bref.)

**brēvitas**, ātis, f. [brevis] shortness. Of space or bulk (rare): brevitās nostra, opp. to magnitudo corporum, smallness of stature, Caes.: Lucr. II. Of time: shortness, brevity: temporis, Cic.: vitae, id. III. Of discourse: brevity, conciseness: Hor. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: pedum, syllabarum, Cic.

**brēviter**, adv. shortly, briefly, concisely. Of space (extremely rare): comp. brevis, by a shorter road, Tib.

II. Usu. of discourse: briefly, concisely: Cic.: Virg. 2. Of syllables: brevis dici, to be pronounced short: Cic.

**brūma**, ae, f. [contr. from brevima, old superl.]: the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice; opp. to solstitium (the summer solstice), Cic.: Varr. (see also solstitium): sub bruma, at midwinter, Caes. II. the winter time, winter (poet.): iners, Hor.: tepidae brumae, mild winters, id.: Virg.

**brūmālis**, e, adj. [bruma] pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day: dies, Cic.: signum, Capricorn, id.: flexus, the tropic of Capricorn, Lucr.

II. wintry, of winter: tempus, Cic.: frigus, Virg.: horae, the short winter hours, Ov.

**brūtus**, e, um, adj. heavy, unwieldy, (rare): pondus, Lucr.: tellus, sluggish, motionless, Hor. II. Fig.: dull, stupid, senseless, irrational: Sen.: bruta fulmina et vana, senseless, striking blindly, Plin. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. βροτ-; but v. gravis.]

**būbūlis** (also bōvile), is, n. [bos] a stall for oxen: Cato: Pl.: Phaedr.

**būbo**, ōnis, m. (once f. Virg.) [cf. Gr. βῡας, βῡα] an owl, the long-horned owl (with cry of ill-omen): sinister, Lucr.: funereus, Ov.: Virg.

**būbulcōlis**, āre, v. n. (sometimes būbulctor, āri, v. dep.) [bubulcus], to keep or drive oxen, Pl.

**būbulcus**, i, m. [from stem būb-ūlo=bov-ūlo-, with term. -icus] one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman=arator: Cic.

**būbūlus**, a, um, adj. [bos] of oxen: pecus, neat cattle, oxen, Varr.: corti, thongs, straps of ox-hide, Pl.

**būcaeda**, ae, m. [bos caedo] one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.

**bucca**, ae, f. the cheek, the chops (dist. from gena, the parts just under the eyes, and from mala, the cheek bone, side of the face): sufflare buccas, Pl. inflare, to blow out the cheeks (in anger), Hor.: dicere quod or quidquid in buccam venerit (colloq. phr.), to say whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in

buccam, id. 2. a mouthful: Mart.

II. Meton.: a declaimer, bawler, ranter: Juv.: notaque per oppida buccae, horn-blowers, id. (Hence Ital. *bocca*, Fr. *bouche*.)

**buccina** (also *bucina*), ae, f. a crooked horn or trumpet (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). A war-trumpet: bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, at the third watch, Liv. 2. Poet.: Tritonis shell, used for blowing on, Ov.

3. Fig., of rumour: foedae buccinae famae, the trumpet of foul (or slanderous) rumour, id. (Perh from *bucca*, Gr. *βύκαρι* is prob. borrowed from the Latin.)

**buccinātor** (also *bucinator*), ōris, m. buccino) one who blows the buccina, a trumpeter: Caes. 2. Fig.: one who trumpets forth, publishes abroad: buccinator exultationis meae, Cic.

**bucco**, ōnis, m. [bucca] Lit.: one who has distended cheeks; hence, a babbler, blockhead (v. rare): stultū, sfolidi, fatul, fungi, bard, blenni, buccones, Pl.

**buccula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a cheek, a mouth: Suet. II. the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks: in pl., Liv.: Juv.

**bucculentus**, a, um, adj. [buccula] full-cheeked: Pl.

**bucerus**, a, um, v. foll. **bucerus** (bucērus, Lucr.), a, um, adj.: = *βουκερος*, having the horns of a bucculus, ox-horned: buccera secla, the race of horned cattle, Lucr.: armenta, Ov.

**bucolicus**, a, um, adj. = *βουκολικός*, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic: only as subst. *Bucolica*, otum, n. plu. = *τὰ Βουκολικά*, *Bucolices*: Ov.: also Gk. gen. pl. *bucolicōn*: *bucolicōn* poem, Virgil's pastoral poems, the *Bucolics*, Col.

**bucula**, ae, f. dim. [bos] a heifer: Virg.: Cic.

**būfo**, ōnis, m. a toad: Virg.

**bulbaceus**, a, um, adj. [bulbus], bulbous: Plin.

**bulbosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], bulbous: id.

**bulbus** (-ōs), i, m. [*βολβός*] a bulb: id. 2. an onion: id.

**buleuterion**, ii, n. = *Βουλευτήριον*, a Greek senate-house: Cic.

**bulla**, ae, f. a bubble: perlucida, Ov. Fig., si est homo bulla, a mere bubble, Varr. II. a boss, knob, stud (upon a door, girdle, etc.): aurea, Cic.

III. the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold): ornamentum puertiae, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, *bulla dignus*, childish, Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

**bullātus**, a, um, adj. [bulla], wear-

ing the bulla: heres, the son while yet a child, Juv.

**bullula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small bubble, Cels.

**būmastus**, i, f. = *βουμαστος* (having large breasts), a species of grape with large clusters: Virg.

**būris**, is, m. [by Serv. fancifully derived from *βουρς οὐρά*, ox-tail] the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail: Virg.

**bustirāpus**, i, m. [bustum rapio] a robber of tombs: Pl.

**bustūrius**, a, um, adj. [bustum] pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned: gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

**bustum**, i, n. [v. combusto] a place where dead bodies were burned and buried: Lucr. Also the pyre after burning, Virg. II. In gen. a tomb, sepulchral monument: incidere in busto, to carve on a tomb, Cic.: Gallica busta, a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls burned and buried there, Liv.

Fig.: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, the tomb or destroyer, Cic.

**buxifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. bearing box-trees, Cat.

**buxum**, i, v. buxus.

**buxus**, i, f. [buxum, i, n., Virg.] the box-tree: Ov. II. Meton. box-wood: rasile, polished box, Virg. Hence for things made of box-wood: a) ipe or flute: id.: a whipping-top: volubile buxum, id.: a comb: Ov. [Borrowed from Gk. *βύξος*.] (Hence Fr. *buis*.)

**C**, c, the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ. The Dorian inscription gives *LEΓΟΝΤΕΣ* for *legiones*; and even to the latest times C and G stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus*. But from an early period there was a tendency to give to C the sound of K. In inscriptions Consul is represented by the abbreviation *Cos* not *Kos*, and K was retained as a written symbol only before a, as in KAL for *Kalendae* and *Calumnia*. It is probable that, so long as Latin remained uncorrupted, C retained the hard sound of K, even before the vowels i and e. II. C in Latin corresponds to Skr. *k*, *kh*, *k'* or *g*, and regularly to Gr. *κ*. Sometimes where π is found in Greek, Latin, following the orig. Indo-European, has c (or q): thus coquo, πέντω; linquo, λείπω; voco, φέρος; oculus, ὀφθαλμός. In the Germanic languages it is represented by *k* and sometimes, in the middle of a word, by *g*: cf. *calamus*, O. H. G. *halm*; cor (stem. *cord-*), Goth. *harts*, Eng. *heart*; cornu, Goth. *hauru*, Eng. *horn*; socer, Goth. *svaithra*; decem, Goth. *taihun*; nox (stem. *noct-*), Goth. *nahts*, O. H. G. *naht*; documa (later *lacrima*), Goth. *tagr*. III. Changes of C in French. 1. of c into ch: cf.

Lat. *caballus*, *calidus*, *camera*, *canis*, &c. with Fr. *cheval*, *chaud*, *chambre*, *chien*, etc. 2. Of c into s: cf. Lat. *facimus*, *licere*, *placere*, etc. with Fr. *faisons*, *laisir*, *plaisir*, etc. 3. Of c into g: cf. Lat. *acer*, *macer*, etc. with Fr. *aigre*, *maigre*, &c. 4. Omission of c: (i) Between two vowels. cf. Lat. *focis*, *jocis*, *nocere*, etc. with Fr. *feu*, *nuire*, &c. (ii) followed by t: cf. Lat. *dictus*: Fr. *dit*. *lectus*: Fr. *lit*. (iii) followed by r: cf. Lat. *lacrima*, with Fr. *larme*. IV. as an abbrev. c stands for *Gaius*, and reversed, g, for *Gaia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*.

**cāballus**, i, m. (= *καβάλλος*, Plut.) an ordinary saddle or draught horse; a nag, hack (whereas equus = race-horse, stallion): Hor.: a superior kind of saddle-horse, Saturelano vectari caballo (from Satureia, in Apulia), Hor.: optat arare caballus, the nag would prefer to draw the plough (of discontent with one's own work), id.

**cāchinnatio**, ōnis, f. [cachinnus] violent laughter: Cic.

**cāchinnus**, avi, atom, i v n. [cachinnus] to laugh aloud, burst out laughing immoderately (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

**cāchinnus**, ōnis, m. one who laughs loudly, a scuffer: Pers.

**cāchinnus**, i, m. a loud laugh, immoderate laughter: tollere, to burst out laughing, Cic.: edere, Suet. Fig. of the ripple and splash of waves, Cat. [Cf. Gr. *καράζω*.]

**cāco**, avi, atom, i v n. to go to stool: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *κάκω*, *κακῶω*.]

**cācōethēs**, is, n. = *κακῶθής* (strictly, of bad habit) an obstinate, malignant disease, e. g. an ulcer: Plin. II. an itch for doing anything: scribendi cacothēs, a passion for scribbling, Juv.

**cācula**, [cacula in Pl Pseud Arg. 4] ae, m., a servant, esp. the servant or slave of a soldier: Pl.

**cācūmen**, inis, n., the tip, end, or point of a thing: the peak, summit: Lucr.: montana, Ov.: absol., Liv. II. Meton.: the end, limit: donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth, Lucr. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**cācūmino**, avi, atom, i v a. [cacumen] to point, make pointed: Ov.

**cādāver**, ōris, n. [cado] a dead body, a corpse, carcass (hence disting. from corpus): coaceratis cadaveribus, Caes.: informe, Virg. As a term of reproach, of a worthless person: Cic.

**cādāverōsus**, a, um, adj. [cadaver] like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous: Ter. *cado*, cecidi, cāsum, i v n. to fall. fall down from a height, sink, etc. (app. to surgo, sto; and disting. from labor, which means to slide or glide down): (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram, fall headlong to the earth, Lucr.

The place from which is designated by the Abl. with *ab, ex, de*: a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic. cadere de equo, Pl. Absol.: (unda) cadens: Virg. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to set: cadentia sidera, the setting stars, id.: juxta Solem cadentem, in the west, id. 3. to fall away from, drop off, be shed, with Dat.: lanigens grevibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov.: Virg. 4. Of a stream to fall into, empty itself: in sinum maris, Liv. 5. to fall dead, to be slain: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.: Tac. With *ab*: ab hoste, to be slain by, Ov. 6. to be sacrificed: Virg. II. Fig.: to fall under, become subject to: usu with *sub* or *in* and *Acc.* sometimes with *ad* and *Acc.*: sub caesus cadere nostros, to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perceived, Lucr.: in conspectum, to become visible, Cic.: ad servitia, to fall to the lot of slaves, Liv.

2. With *in* or *sub* and *Acc.*: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, *sub*: non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, id. 3. to fall upon a definite time (rare), in alternis annis tempus, id. Hence, to fall due: in eam diem cadere munus, id. 4. With *Dat.*: to fall to one, to happen, occur (esp. in an unexpected manner) and *absol.*: to fall out, turn out: nihil ipse iure incommodi cadere possit, id. utinam! accidit primo, however it should turn out with him on whom the lot fell first, Liv. Absol.: verbar quoniam id. casuum esset, how it would turn out, Cic.: So office to be cast, turn up: illud quod occidit forte, Ter. Hence, *cadere* in (ad) irum or casum, to be frustrated, fail: omnia in casum cadunt, Pl.: ad irum cadens spes, Liv. 5. to fall in strength, power, worth, etc., to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.: cadit Eurus, Ov.: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, subsidit, Virg.: cura patrum cadere (= recedere) et succedere matrum incipit, id.: non diu hinc ita cadere animis, to lose courage, be disheartened, Cic.: cadunt quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, fall into disuse, Hor. With *lib* of *causa* or *formula*, to lose one's cause or suit: causa cadere, Cic.: also *absol.*, cadere, Tac. With Abl. of *crimen*: to fall by an accusation, to be condemned: criminibus repetundarum, id. Of theatrical representations: to fall through, to fail (opp. to stare) securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. 6. Rhet. t. t., of words and periods: to be terminated, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. [V. *cedo*] (Hence Fr. *chance*, *chance*: mod. Fr. *chance*, *chance*).

*cad-; caētor, oris, m.* [caduceum] a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce, Liv.

*cadūceum, i, n.* (strictly *adj.*: sc. sceptrum or baculum), or *caduceus*,

*i, m.* (sc. scipio), the herald's staff (emblem of peace): caduceo ornatus, Cic. 2. the wand of Mercury, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) [a Latinization of Dor *καυκιον* (Att. *καυκεον*)].

*cadūcifer, ēra, ērum, adj.* [caduceus *fero*] bearing a herald's staff, epithet of Mercury: Ov.

*cadūcus, a, um, adj.* [cado] inclined to fall, easily falling (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est, Cic.

III. that falls or has fallen, about to fall (mostly poet): frondes, Virg.: caduco fulmine, with descending bolt, Hor.: caduci bello, slain in war, Virg. In gen., devoted to death (= Horace's *moriturus*): juvenis, id. III. Fig.: frail, fleeting, perishable, vain: corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, raris, futile, id. IV. In law, caduca bona: possessions left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions they then fell to other heirs, or to the exchequer: hence, vacant, having no heir (v. Smith's Ant. bona caduca). Hereditates, Cic. Hence, Fig. of other things: caduca atque vacua possessio, id. 2. As *Subst.*: caducum, *i, n.* a windfall: Juv.

*cadurcum, i, n.* [Cadurci, a Gallic tribe] a (Cadurcan) covert, of (Cadurcan) linen: Juv.: and meton., a bed of the kind, a marriage bed: id. *caērus, i, m.* a large vessel (mostly of earthenware) for containing liquids, esp. wine: a jar: Virg. Meton. vine: nec parca cadis, Hor. Also *caēuria, a funeral urn*: aenus, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *καῖος*.]

*caecigenus, a, um, adj.* [caecus and *gen* in *ignis*], born blind: Lucr. *caecitas, atis, f.* [caecus] blindness (rare): Cic. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id.

*caeco, avi, atum, i v a [id.]* to make blind, to blind: Lucr. II. Fig.: mentes imperitorum, Cic. III. Meton.: to render dark, to obscure: of discourse: id. *caecobūm, i, n.* (sc. vinum), a drunken wine: Hor.

*caecus, a, um, adj.*, blind. (Cic. corpus, the back, Sall. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, the blind leading the blind, Hor. apparat id quidem etiam caeco, that may be seen even by a blind man, Liv. 2. Fig.: mentally or morally blind: caecus atque amens tribunus, Cic. With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, blind to them, easily deceived by, Liv. Of the passions: amor, Virg.: furor, Hor.: pavor, Tac. II. Meton.: that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret: vallum caecum, an invisible fence, Caes.: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a secret wound, Lucr.: also, a wound upon the back (a tergo), Virg. With ref. to hearing: caecum marmur, obscure sound, id. 2. Fig.: of mental objects: caecae exponere causas, mys-

terious, Lucr. III. Also Meton.: that obstructs the vision, dark, gloomy, obscure: caeca caligine, thick darkness, Virg.: nox, Lucr.: domus, with windows, Cic.: acervus (of chaos) chaotic, confused, Ov. 2. Fig.: uncertain, doubtful: vestigia, Virg.: obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result, Cic.: crimen, that cannot be sustained, Liv. 3. ineffectual, unmeaning: caeci in nubibus ignes, aimless, Virg. No sup. [Cf. Goth *hahts*, one-eyed.]

*caedes, is* (Gen. pl. *caedium, f.* [cado] a cutting or lopping off (rare): Gell. II. a cutting down, slaughter, carnage, esp. in battle or by an assassin; murder: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: caede cohortium cognita, Caes.: gaudebat caedibus miles, delighted in butchery, Tac. Of animals, esp. in the chase: studiosus caedis ferinae, i. e. feraum, fond of sport, Ov.: also of victims, Hor.

III. Meton.: the persons slain or murdered, the slain: caedis acervi, Virg. Also, the blood shed, gore: id.: mea potius caede imbuere manus, Tac.

*caedo, cecidi, caesum, i, v. a.* to cut down, hew, lop, cut: arbores, Cic.: silvam, Caes. Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i. e. carry my own hide, Hor. II. In gen.: to beat, strike, smudge, etc.: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Proverb.: stimulus pugnis caedite, to kick against the goad, Pl. Fig.: in iudicio testibus caedunt, hard pushed, Cic. III. to strike mortally, to kill, murder: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, id. Poet. *caeso* sparsurus sanguine flammam, the blood shed in slaying, Virg. 2. to cut to pieces (spoken of an army): Cic. 3. to slaughter animals, esp. for offerings, to slay, sacrifice: Liv. Baccho caper omnibus aris caedunt, Virg. [For *caedo*, formed by vowel-extension from *scid*, root of *scindo*.]

*caelāmen, inis, n.* [caelo] a bas-relief (rare) clypei calamina, Ov.

*caelātor, oris, m.* [id.] a carver in bas-relief, a chaser in silver, an engraver: Cic.

*caelātūra, ae, f.* [id.] the art of carving bas-reliefs, esp. in metals; engraving, chasing (v. Smith's Ant.): Quint. II. Meton.: the engraved figures, carved work: Suet.

*caelebs* (not *coelebs*), *libis, adj.* unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or of a widow): caelebs senex, Pl.: Hor. Meton.: caelebs vita, a bachelor's life, id. II. Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained caelebs platanus, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

*caeles* (coel.), *itis, adj.* [caelum], heavenly, celestial (poet. for caelestis not found in *erat, sing.*): caelitus regnis pulsus erat, Ov. Subst.



*caelites: the inhabitants of heaven, the gods: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui caelites, Cic.*

**caelestis** (coel.), *e* (Abl. sing. caeleste for caelesti, Ov.: Gen. plur. caelestium, for caelestium, Virg.), *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial: arcus, the rainbow, Plin.: aqua, rain, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. Subst.: caelestia, n. pl., the heavenly bodies, Cic. II. Meton.: divine: sapientia, Hor.: auxilium, of the gods, Ov. 2. Subst.: mostly plur.: the gods: in concilio caelestium, Cic.*

**3.** In gen.: *divine, god-like, magnificent, pre-eminent, etc.: caelestes divinasque legiones, id.: quos Elea domum reducit palma caelestes, glorified like the gods, Hor.*

**caelicola** (coel.), *ae* (Gen. plur. caelicolum, Virg.), *adj.* [caelum colo] (poet.) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god: Ov.: Juv.*

**caelifer** (coel.), *era, drum, adj.* [caelum fero] (poet.) *supporting the heavens: caelifer Atlas, Virg.*

**caell-potens** (coel.), *entis, adj.* [caelum potens], *powerful in heaven: Pl.*

**caelo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [caelum, 2] *to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic.: pictis caelatisque formis, engravings, id. Upon wood, Virg. II. Meton. of poetry: caelatum musis opus, Hor.*

**(1) caelum** (often but incorrectly written coelum), *i, n.* (old form **caelus**, *i, m. plur.* only caeli, Lucr.), *the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov.: rotundum ut caelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic.: de caelo tangi, to be struck by lightning, Liv.: also, e caelo ictus, Cic.: de caelo servare, to observe the signs of heaven, id. de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, to come to pass, id. II. Meton.: the air, climate, atmosphere, weather: salubre, Cic.: palustre, marshy air, Liv. foedum (of the climate of Britain), Tac. caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Of the earth, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. III. Fig.: the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic.: in caelo sum, I am perfectly content, id. [Caelum is for cavellum, from same root as cavius: it is thus the native Lat. word corresponding to Gr. *καὶλὸν*, and means "vaulted, arched."] (Hence Ital. *cielo*: Fr. *ciel*.)*

**(2) caelum**, *i, n.* [for *caed-lum* from *caedo*], *the chisel or burin of a sculptor or engraver: Quint.*

**caementum**, *i, n.* [caedo] *rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): Cic.: Liv.: Hor.*

**cena** and its deriv., *v. cena, etc.*

**caenum**, *v. coenum.*

**caepa** (also *cepa*), *ae, f., and caepe* (cepe), *is, n.* (in. plur. only *cepa, arum, f.*), *an onion: Hor.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence It. cipolla.)*

**caerimonia**, *ae, f.* *a religious usage, a sacred ceremony (whilst ritus designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.) in sacerdotio caerimonisque diligentissimus, Cic.: caelestes (opp. to justa funebria placandosque Manes), Liv.: bellicae (opp. to in pace religiones), id. II. religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimoniae conficere, Cic. III. sacredness, sanctity (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. [Since cava was an old form of cura, caerimonia is by some connected with curo.]*

**caerileus**, in poetry also **caerulus**, *a, um, adj.* [commonly regarded as, by dissimilation, for *caeruleus* from caelum] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured, cerulean: poet epithet of the sky, of the sea, of rivers, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britannii vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes.: ponti plaga caerula, Lucr.: caerulei du, sea-dieties, O.: deus, Neptune, Prop.: mater, Thetis, Prop.: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects crimes, Ov.: angues, Virg. 2. As Subst.: caerula, drum, n., the sky: Ov.: the sea, Virg. II. Meton and poet.: dark, gloomy, sable: equi (Plutonis), Ov. III. dark green: quercus, id.*

**Caesareus**, *a, um* [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar: Ov.*

**caesariatus**, *a, um, adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): *covered with hair, having long hair: Pl.*

**caesaries**, *ei, f.* *a head of hair, hair, usu of men, but also of women (only sing.): decora, Virg. promissa, long, Liv. 2. the hair of the beard (v rare): Ov.*

**Caesarinus**, *a, um* [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar, Caesarian: celeritas, Cic.*

**caesicius**, *a, um, adj.* [caesius] *bluish, dark blue: linteolum, Pl.*

**caesim**, *adv.* [caedo] *by cutting, with cuts: of the propagation of plants: Col. 2. Milit. t. t. with the edge of the sword, opp. to punctum, with the point: punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. II. Rheto. t. t. in short clauses: Cic.*

**caesius**, *a, um, adj.* *bluish gray (very rare, and usually of the eyes): caesios oculos Minervae, Cic.*

**caespes** (also *cespes*), *itis, m.* *a turf, sod: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering huts, sheds, etc.: araque gramine viridis de caespite flat, Ov.: nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, the chance-cut turf (for building), Hor. II. Meton.: an altar of turf: positusque carbo*

*caespitem vivo, id. III. In gen.: a grassy field, green sward, turf: hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. (Ety. uncertain.)*

**caestus** (not *cestus*), *tis, m.* [caedo] *a strap of bull's hide loaded with lead or iron, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists: Cic.: Virg.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.*

**caeterus**, *a, um*, with its derivatives; *v. ceter.*

**caetra**, *ae, v. cetra.*

**calamister**, *tri, m.* (**calamistrum**, *i, n. Pl.: Varr.*) [calamus] *a curling iron, crimping-pin (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calamistri vestigia, Cic. II. Fig. of discourse: excessive or artificial ornament, flourish of words. id.*

**calamistratus**, *a, um, adj.* [calamister] *curled with the iron: coma, Cic.*

**calamitas**, *atis, f.* *damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity: Cic. Esp. of the misfortunes of war, defeat: magnam calamitatem pulso accepisse quibus prociis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient graecum derived the word from calamus, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. Acc. to some, it comes from *cad-a*, through the obsolete *adj. calamus* (whence *incolumis*) the change of *d* to *t* is not impossible, and Pompey is said to have always written *kadamitas*]*

**calamitosae**, *adv.* *disastrously, miserably: Cic.*

**calamitosus**, *a, um, adj.* [calamitas]. *A c. t. that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, disastrous, destructive: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. II. Pass: suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable: homines, agri, id.*

**calamus**, *i, m.* *a reed, cane (pure Lat. arundo, q v): Plin. II. Meton.: Of objects made of reeds. a reed-pen: quicumque calamus in manus meas incidit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: a reed, pipe: unco saepe labro calamos percurrunt hiantes, with curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr.: a dart, an arrow: hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor.: a fishing-rod: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. III. Transf. to things of a similar form: any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade: lupini calamus, Virg. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. *καλαμος*; with which Cf. O. H. G. *halam, halm*.] (Hence Fr. *chaume*.)*

**calathisus**, *i, m.* = *καλαθισκος*, *a small wicker basket: Cat.*

**calathus**, *i, m.* = *καλαθος*, *a wicker basket, a hand-basket (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). Acc. to diff. uses, a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread- or fruit-basket, etc.: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov.: calathi Minervae, Virg. II. Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal*

or wood: a milk-bowl, milk-pail: id.: a wine-cup: id.

**calātor**, ōris, m. [calo] (lit. a servant for calling, etc., a crier: hence, in gen.), any servant, attendant: Pl.

**calatus**, a, um, v. calo.

**calcaſtium**, i, n. [calx] (a rare form for calx) the heel: Virg. (Hence It. *calcaſto*.)

**calcar**, āris, n. [id.] a spur: calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl.: concitare, Liv.: calcarius uti, Cic. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur a willing horse, Plin. Ep.

**calcarinus**, a, um, adj. [calx, 2] of or pertaining to lime: Plin.

**calcatu**, a, um, Part. [calco].

**calceamentum** (calcia-), i, n. [calco] shoeing, shoes in gen: calceamentum, solum callum, cubile, terra. Cic.

**calceārium**, i, n. [calceus] shoe-money, Suet.

**calceatus** (calciatus), a, um, Part. [calco].

**calceō** (calcio), avi, atum, i. v. a [calceus] to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe: pedes, Phaedr. (Of animals) Snet. Comice: dentes calceati, well prepared for biting, Pl. (Hence Fr. *chausser*.)

**calceolarius** (calciolus), ii, m. a shoemaker: Pl.

**calceolus**, i, m. dim. [calceus] a small shoe, a half-boot (rare): repandus, with pointed toes, Cic.

**calceus** (also calceus), i, m. [calx] a walking shoe, a half-shoe (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceos poscere (= soles poscere, v. soles), to rise from stable (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. to become a senator (from the peculiar shoes worn by senators), Cic.

**calciatus**, etc. v. calciatus, etc.

**calcio**, v. calceo.

**calcitrō**, i v. n. [calx] to strike with the heels, to kick, of animals (rare): Plin. Fig.: to resist, to be stubborn or refractory: Cic. II, to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe, of one dying: Ov.

**calcitrō**, ōnis, m. a kicker: equus, Varr. II, Of men: a boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Pl.

**calco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calx] to tread upon, to trample under foot, to walk over: adstructos morientum acervos, Ov.: calcanda semel via leti, must once be trod, Hor. II, Fig.: to trample upon, tread down, oppress: amorem, Ov.: hostem, Juv.

**calculūs**, i, m. dim. [calx, 2] a small stone, a pebble: Cic.: dumosis calculis arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Virg. II, a counter used in playing draughts; hence, fig., calculum reducere, to take back a move, retrace one's steps, Cic. III, a stone used for reckoning; hence, meton.: a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculum alicujus rei subducere, to

compute, id.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to subject to an accurate reckoning, id.: aliquem, to settle accounts with any one, Liv.: ponatur calculus, let us make a reckoning, Juv.

**calidus**, a, um, v. calidus.

**calēfacio** (contr. *calfacio*), faci, factum: vnf. pass. caleferi, 3. v. a. [calco facio] to make warm or hot, to warm, heat: corpus, Cic.

II, Fig.: to heat; to vex, to anger, to disturb, excite, glow, etc.: calface hominem, id.: (rubor) calefacta per ora cucurrit, Virg.: calefactaque corda tumultu, id.

**calēfacto**, i. v. a. freq. [calfacio] to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl.

II, Fig.: aliquem virgini, id.

**calefactus** or **calfactus**, a, um, Part. [calfacio]

**calefio**, v. calefacio.

**Calendae**, v. Kalendae.

**calēnum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) [Cales] Calenian wine: molle Calenum, Juv.

**calēo**, ui, 2. v. n. (caliturus, Ov.: impers. caleatur, Pl.) to be warm or hot, to glow with heat (opp. to frigere): calere ignem, Cic.: calentia membra, Virg.: centumque Sabaeo ture calent arae, id. Poet. of persons: to feel warm (= aestuare): qui apud carbonem assident semper calent, Pl.

II, Fig.: to glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed: (populus levis) calet uno scribendi studio, glow with a universal desire for writing, Hor.: feminā calere, to become enamoured of, id. Also, to be troubled, perplexed: te calere puto, Cic.: mentis morbo, to labour under, Hor.

2, Of abstract things: to be urged on zealously, to be carried on enthusiastically: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refixit, Cic.

3, to be yet warm, new, or fresh: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**calēscō**, 3. v. n. incept. [calco] to grow or become warm or hot (opp. to refrigerare): callescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic. II, Fig.: to become excited, inflamed with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

**calēfacio**, v. calefacio.

**calida** (calda), ae, f. (sc. aqua), hot water, Cato: Tac.

**calidē** (calde), adv. quickly, promptly: Pl.

**calidum** (caldum), i, n. a warm drink, hot wine and water: Pl.

**calidus**, a, um, adj. (contr. form caldus, predom. in Aug. period in prose, but not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. Comp. calidior, Hor.) [calco: like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, etc.] warm, hot: fons, Lucr.: omne quod est calidum et igneum, of a warm and fiery character, Cic.

II, Fig.: hot, fiery, rash, eager, spirited; fierce, vehement, impetuous (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, of a

fiery spirit, Virg.: redemptor, eager, active, Hor. 2, quick, ready (rare): haic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, quick, i. e. quickly, Pl. (Hence It. *caldo*; Fr. *chaud*.)

**callēndrum**, i, n. [perh. = κάλ-λυτρον, ornament] female's head-dress made of false hair: Hor.

**calliga**, ae, f. [prob. cognate with calceus] a strong and heavy shoe, studded with iron nails, worn by Roman soldiers (v. Smith's Ant.): Cic.

2, Fig.: offendere tot calligas, tot millia clavorum, Fe. common soldiers, Juv.

**calligatus**, a, um, adj. [caliga] wearing heavy shoes: Juv.

**calliginosus**, a, um, adj. [caligo] covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy (rare): caelum et humidum et calliginosum, Cic.

II, Fig.: calliginosa nox, murky night, obscurity, Hor.

**caligo**, inis, f. mist, fog, Liv.: Ov.

II, Meton.: darkness, gloom, obscurity, Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, had occasioned dimness or dizziness, Liv.

III, Fig.: mental blindness, dulness of understanding, obtuseness: caeca mentem caligine consitus, Cat. 2, Of gloomy circumstances: calamity, affliction; ecce illa tempestas caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. [Curt. compares Gr. *κατα-ίς* and *κατα-αὐγέ*.]

**caligo**, i. v. n. and a. [caligo]: Neutr.: to emit vapour, to steam, reek: Col.

2, to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy: caligare oculos, the eyes are darkened, Lucr.: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, Virg. II, A c. t.: to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure (very rare): altae caligantesque fenestrae, producing a dizzy blindness by their height, Juv.

**calligula**, ae, f. dim. [caliga] a small military boot: Tac.

**calix**, icis, m. = *καλίκ*, a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel: calix mulsi, Cic.: secundi, plentiful cups, Hor.

II, Meton.: wine: Cat. III, a cooking vessel, pot: Ov. (Hence Fr. *calice*; Eng. *chalice*.)

**callēo**, 2. v. n. and a. [callum]: Neutr.: to be thick-skinned (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl.

2, Fig.: to be hardened, callous, insensible: Serv. Sulpic. in Cic.

3, to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in: omnes homines ad eum quaestum callent, Pl.

II, A c. t.: to know by experience or practice, to know, understand: jura, Cic. With Inf.: duramque callet pauperiem pati, knows how to endure, Hor.

**callidē**, adv. [callidus] skilfully, shrewdly, expertly: callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

II, cunningly, craftily, artfully: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall.

**calliditas**, ātis, f. [callidus] shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity, aptness: nec calliditate Poenos, nec

artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic.

**II.** *cunning*: calliditas potius quam sapientia, id. *Of stratagem in war*: Liv. *Of oratorical artifice*: Cic. *In plur.* Syri calliditates, sty tricks, Ter.

**callidus**, a, um, *adj.* [callo] *shrewd, worldly-wise, experienced, expert, skilful*: ut agitator callidus, equos sustineo, Cic.: (Chrysippus) versutus et callidus, *subtle*, id. *With Gen.*: rei militaris, Tac. *Gr. constr.* with Inf.: callidus condere furto, *expert at concealing*, Hor. *Meton.* of things: callidissimum artificium, (naturae), *most ingenious*, Cic. **II.** *In bad sense*: crafty, cunning, artful, sly: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. *Meton.* of things: doli, Pl.: audacia, Cic.

**callis**, is, m. (fem. Lucr.: Liv.), a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track; usu. a path made by the treading of cattle: Cic.: per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κἄλ-εὐθός.]

**callōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [callum] with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous: Plin. **II.** *In gen.*: thick, hard, solid: ova, Hor.

**callum**, i, n. (callus, i, m., Cels.), hardened skin (esp. on the feet or hands). calcamentum solum callum, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*: the firm flesh of certain animals: aprugnum, Pl.: for which also albos callum, id. *Of the hard skin of plants*: Plin. **III.** *Fig.*: hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity (rare): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κἄλῶσ.]

**calō** (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), to call out, proclaim, convoke (only as t. t. in religious matters): calata comitia, comitia held for consecrating a priest or a king, Geil. [Root cal or cla: cf. kal-ēndie, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor; Gr. καλέω and O. H. G. hal-ōn are cognate.]

**calō**, ōnis, m. a soldier's servant: (v. Smith's Ant.). Caes.: Liv. **III.** *In gen.*: a low servant, attendant, drudge: Cic.: Hor.

**calor**, ōris, m. [calēo] warmth, heat, glow: vis frigoris et calor, Cic. **2.** *Esp.* summer heat: vitandi calor's causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, id. Hence also for summer, opp. to ver and autumnus; esp. in pl.: mediis caloribus, in the middle of summer, Liv.: calores austrini, the parching heat of the sirocco, Virg. **II.** *Fig.* the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. *Poet.*: the fire of love: trahere calorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. chaleur.)

**caltha**, ae, f. a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. pot marigold: Virg.

**calthula**, ae, f. [caltha] a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

**calumnia**, (also written kalumnia), ae, f. [calvor] intrigue, trick, artifice, subterfuge; cavil, sophistry:

Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, by the trick of "talking against time," Cic.: existunt etiam saepe injuriae calumnia quadam, a kind of quibble, id.: religionis calumnia, a pretext derived from religious scruples, id. **II.** *Legal t. t.* d' false accusation, dishonest legal procedure.

calumnia litium aliquid petere, id.: calumniari jurare, to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation, id.: Liv. **2.** *Meton.* for actio calumniae, an action for malicious accusation (v. Smith's Ant.): calumniarum effugere, Cic.: condemnatus calumnia, Tac.

**calumniator** (kal), ōris, m. [calumniar] mostly t. t. a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler: Cic.

**calumniar**, (also kalumnior) atus, i, v. a dep [calumnia]. To accuse falsely: to censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner, to cavil: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. **2.** *Fig.*: to torment oneself with groundless care or anxiety: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obvium mihi venisset, suspiciaturum, id. **II.** *Legal t. t.* to contrive legal artifices or false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections: ludificari et calumniari, id.

**calva**, ae, f. the scalp without hair.

**calvitie**, ei, f. [calvus] baldness (rare for calvitium): Surt.

**calvitium**, ii, n. [id.] baldness: Cic.

**calvor**, i, v. a. dep to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive: Pl. [Etyim uncertain.]

**calvus**, a, um, *adj.* bald, without hair (rare): Pl. (Hence Fr. chauve.)

**(1) calx**, calcis, f. (sometimes m) the heel: calces detris, you are treading on my heels, Pl. calcemque trit jam calce, Virg.: ferrata calce, with spurred heel, id.: certare pugnis, calcibus, ungulibus, Cic.: caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl. *Prov.*: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.), to kick against the goad, Ter.

**(2) calx**, calcis, f. (sometimes m): Lit. a small stone: hence a counter or draught (rare for dim calculus, q. v.): Pl. **II.** *limestone, lime*, whether slaked or unslaked: Cic.: viva, quicklime, Vitruv. **III.** *Meton.* the goal or limit in a racecourse (marked with lime or chalk; opp. to carceres, q. v.): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. *Fig.*: ad carceres a calce revocari, to have to do a thing all over again, id. (Hence Fr. chaux.)

**calyculus**, i, m. [calyx] the calyx of a flower: Plin.

**calyx**, ūcis, m. = κάλυξ, the calyx of a flower: id. **II.** shell (of shell-fish, etc.): id.

**camara**, ae, v. camera.

**cambio**, 4, v. n. to exchange, barter:

App. (Hence the It. and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc.: Fr. changer, etc.)

**camella**, ae, f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

**camēlus**, i, m., a camel, a dromedary: Cic. [Of Semitic origin; cf. Hebr. גמל] (Hence Fr. chameau.)

**camēna**, ae, f. [orig. casmena; cf. Vedic Skr. cāns, to relate, sing] a (Latin) muse: Hor.: Virg.: Ov.

**camēra** (also camāra), ae, f. a vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic.

**II.** a flat ship with a covering of planks: Tac. [Borrowed from Gr. κάμαρα. Lat. camurus is probably cognate.] (Hence Fr. chambre.)

**camīnus**, i, m. = καμίνος, a smelting furnace, a forge: Aetnam ruptis flammam exspuere caminus, Virg.

**Juv.** **2.** a fire-place: camino luculentio uti, to keep a bright fire, Cic. *Proverb.*: oleum addere camino, to add fuel to the flame, to aggravate an evil, Hor. (Hence Fr. cheminée and from it Eng. chimney.)

**cammarus** (gamm), i, m. = κάμματος, a kind of lobster, Juv.

**campānus** morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania: Hor.

**campē**, ēs, f. = καμπή, a winding something: campas dicere, to seek easiness, Pl.

**campester**, tris, tre, *adj.* [campus] pertaining to a plain, flat, champagn, level: opp. to montanus and collinus: campestris ac demissi loci, Caes.: vici, Liv. urbs, id.: barbari, inhabiting the plains, id. Scythae, inhabiting the steppes, Hor.: hostis, fighting in a plain, Liv. Subst. l. campestris, ium, n. plu., flat land, level ground: pauca campestrum, Tac. **II.** relating to the athletic exercises in the Campus Martius: ludus, Cic.: proelia, contests, Hor. Subst. campe-ter, is, n. (sc. velamentum), a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron: id.

**III.** pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius: gratia, Liv.

**campus**, i, m. an even, flat space, a plain. campos et montes peragrantes, Cic.: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunda possidere, 2000 acres of level soil, id.: Virg. **2.** *Meton.*: any level surface: campi liquentes, the watery plains, the sea, Virg.: immota attollitur unda campus, i. e. the level rock, id. **II.** *Esp.* the Campus Martius at Rome: a place of assembly for the Roman people: Cic.: e campo comitia ad patres translata sunt, transferred from the people to the senate, Tac. *Meton.*: the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campus pro comitiis, Cic. Also, as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills, etc.: id. There were other campi at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, etc. Hence, **2.** *Fig.*: a field of action, a subject of debate, etc.: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id.

[Prob. cogn. with *cymos*.] (Hence Fr. *champ*.)

**cāmur**, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* crooked, bent inward; cornua, Virg. [v. camera.]

**cānālis**, is, m. a pipe, channel, esp. a water-pipe: currently ilignis *canalibus* undam, Virg.: Caes.: *liv*. [Cogn. with *kāva*.]

**cāncellū**, ūrum, m. *plu.* [dim. of *cancer*, 2.] an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is enclosed and protected: esp. forl. the bar of tribunals, Cic.: the barrier in the public spectacles: id. circi, Ov. II. Fig.: boundaries, limits: extra hos *cancellōs* egredi, Cic.

(1) **cancer**, cri, *gen.* cancers, (Lucr.), m. a crab: Virg. II. *g* sign of the zodiac, the Crab: Cic. Lucr. Ov. Poet. the south: id. and Meton. great heap: id. III. a cancer: id. [cf. Gr. *καρκίνος*.] (Hence It. *granchio*, *cancro*, Fr. *cancère*, *chancre*.)

(2) **cancer**, cri, m. [cogn. with *καρκία*] a lattice, fest.

**candē-fācio**, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [candē facio] to make dazzlingly white: Pl.

**candēla**, ae, f. [candēo] a light, wax-light, tallow candle, torch, taper (used by the poor, and in funeral processions): brevis lumen *candelae*, Juv. Meton.: *candelam* apponere valvis, i. e. to set the house on fire, id. II. a sword covered with pitch or wax (which preserved anything wrapped round with it from decay): Liv.

**candēlabrum**, i, n. [candēla] a candlestick, a chandelier: Cic.

**candens**, entis, Part. [candēo].

II. *adj.*: shining white, glittering (poet.): taurus, snow-white, Virg.: elephantus, pure white ivory, id. Ov.

**candēo**, ui, 2. v. n. to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter (mostly poet.): ubi *candēret* vestis, Hor. 2.

to be glowing hot: ut *candēs* *condens* ferrum e fornacibus stridit, as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace, Lucr. Dionysius *candente* carbone sibi adurebat capillum, used to singe his hair with a red-hot coal, Cic. [The compounds *accendo*, *incendo*, etc. imply a simple, trans. verb *cando*; v. *accendo*.]

**candēscō**, ui, 3. v. n. *incept*. [candēo] to become of a glittering white, to gladden: ut solēt aer *candescere* solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. to grow red-hot: ferrum *candescit* in igni, Lucr.

**candidatōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] pertaining to a candidate. Cic.

**candidatus**, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] clothed in pure white: Pl. Hence,

**candidatus**, i, m. a candidate for office (because clothed in a white toga): Cic. Fig.: *candidatus* immortalitatis et gloriae, a candidate for, one who aspires to, Plin. Pan

**candidē**, adv. in dazzling white: vestitus, Pl.

**candidulus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [candidus] shining white; only of small

objects: dentes, beautiful white teeth, Cic.

**candidus**, a, um, *adj.* [candēo] of a dazzling white, gleaming (opp. to *niger*, a glistening or lustrous black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black): vestis, Liv. luna, Virg.: *candidi* corpore *cynum*, glossy white, id.: *candidior* barba, hoary, id. 2. Meton and poet.: of personal beauty: fair, beautiful: Dido, id.: *cervix*, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: *candide* Bassareu, O beaming *Iacchus*, Hor. Proverb.: *candide* de nigris facere, to make black white. Ov. Poet. for *candidatus*, clothed in white. pompa, id. *Candida* sententia = *candidi* lapilli, a sentence of acquittal, id. II. Fig.: pure, clear, serene; clean, spotless, etc. Of the voice: clear, silver-toned, opp. to *fusca*: Quint. Of discourse: clear, perspicuous, unaffected. puro et quasi quodam *candido* genere dicendi, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself. Quint. 2. Of mind and character: pure, honest, upright, candid, frank: *candidus* iudex, Hor. 3. Of conditions of life: fortunate, auspicious: dies, Pers.: Favoni, Hor.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi *candidissimo* calculo, happiest of days, Plin. Ep.

**candor**, ōris, m. [id.] a dazzling, glossy whiteness, radiance, brightness, splendour, etc.: solis *candor* illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. tunc carum, Liv. 2. Of persons: fairness, beauty: fusus ille et *candore* mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. II.

Fig. of discourse: brilliancy: *fucatus* *candor*, id. 2. Of mind or character: uprightness, fairness, openness, candour. *candor* animi, Ov.

**cānens**, entis, Part. [candēo]. II. *adj.* gray, grayish. Virg.

**cānens**, entis, Part. [cano].

**cānēo**, ui, 2. v. n. [canus] to be white or hoary temporibus geminis *canebat* sparsa senectus, Virg.

**canes**, is, v. canis

**cānescō**, 3. v. *incept* [caneō] to grow white or hoary: *pubula* *canescunt*, Ov. Hence = *senescere*, to grow old: Id. and fig. of discourse: *quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret*, was getting feeble, Cic.

**cānicula**, ae, f. dim. [canis] a small dog or bitch: Plin. Hence fig. of a quarrelsome woman. Pl. II. the dog-star, *Sirius*: flagrans, Hor.: rubra, id.

**cāninus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a dog, canine: lac, Ov.: *scava* *canina*, a favourable augury from a dog, Pl. Fig. *litera*, the letter R, Pers.: *eloquentia*, smarting, Quint. *verba*, cutting words, Ov.

**canis** (also *canes*, like *aedes*, *apes*, for *aedis*, *apis*, etc., Pl.), is, com., a dog, hound: canum fida custodia, Cic.: often used as fem. when the species

is referred to: aut trudit *acres multa* cane apros, Hor. As a term of reproach, dog: Pl.: Ter. A contemptuous designation, a hanger-on, a parasite: multa sibi opes esse, multa *canibus suis*, quos circa se haberet, Cic. CAVE CANEM, an inscription before doors, "Beware of the dog," Petr.

II. a constellation, *canis* major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (*canicula* or *Sirius*), and minor, commonly called *antecanis* (hence in plur. *canes*): Varr.: Ov.

III. the sea-dog: Plin.: and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla: Lucr. [For *canis*: cf. Skr *gan-*: Gr. *κύων*, stem *κυν-*: Goth *hūn-d-s*, Eng. *hound*.] (Hence Fr. *chien*; Ital. *cane*.)

**cānistra**, orum, n. *plu.* wicker baskets for bread, fruit, flowers, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.: *onerant canistris dona Ceresis*, Virg. [Borrowed from Gr. *κάνιστρον*.]

**cānitēs**, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), f. [canus] a gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov. Esp. of gray hair: *albaque toto vertice canities*, id.: Virg. 2. Meton.: old age: Hor.

**canna**, ae, f. = *kāva*, a reed, cane: palustris, Ov. II. Meton.: of things made of reed: a reed pipe, flute: id.: a small vessel, gondola: Juv. ●

**cānnābis**, ae, f., (and less freq. *cannābūm*, i, n.) = *kānvaḥis* and *kānvaḥos*, hemp: Varr.: Col. [Prob. borrowed from the Greek; cf. O. H. G. *hanf*, Eng. *hemp*.] (Hence It. *canape*, Fr. *chanvre*.)

**cāno**, cēcni, cantum, 3. v. n. and a. (*perf* *canui* = *cēcni*, usual in the comps. *concino*, *uccino*, etc.): Neutr. to sing, play: absurd, to sing or play out of tune, Cic.: *arundine*, Ov. Of faulty delivery: to speak in a sing-song tone: id. 2. Of cocks: to crow, id. 3. (Of instruments, etc.): to sound, resound: *canentes* tibiae, id. Of the music of the spheres. (nisi putamus) ad harmoniam *canere* mundum, id. II. A cto. to sing, rehearse, recite (with acc. *carmen*, *cantilenam*, *versus*, *verba*, etc.): *carmina*, quae in *epulis* *canuntur*, id.: *praecpta* *canere*, Hor. Proverb.: *carmen* *intus canere* (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic.: *cantilenam* *candem cania*, ever the old song, Ter.: *canebat* *aliquid surdis auribus*, to preach to the deaf, Liv. 2. to celebrate or praise in song: *clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes*, Cic.: *deos regesque*, Hor. 3. to prophesy, foretell, predict (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): et mihi jam multo crudeliter *canebant* artificis scelus, Virg.: *cecinerunt* *vates*, Liv. III.

Milit. t. t. both act. and neut. Of signals: to blow, to sound; or to be sounded: Act.: *bellicum canere*, Cic.: (des) *pastorale signum canit*, 81

Virg. 2. *Neutr.*: priusquam signa canerent, *before the signals sounded*, Liv. *Par.*: receptui canere, *to sound a retreat*: id. Poet.: with *Acc.*: cecinit jussos receptui, Ov. Also *impers.*: Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *καναῖω*, *καναῖω*, *κῶναος*.]

**cānor**, ōris, m. [cano] *tune, song, melody*: cygni, Lucr.: Martius aeris ranci canorus, *martial clang*, Virg.

**cānorus**, a, um, adj. [cano] *tune-ful, melodious, harmonious*: of the voice: vox Sirenum, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, *a sing-song, droning tone*: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: versus, Hor.: nugae, *mere jingling*, id. Nout as Subst.: omnino canorum illud in voce splendet, *melodious, flowing style*, Cic. II. Of men or things producing sound: orator, Cic.: Triton, Ov.: aves, Virg.: ales, i.e. cygnus, *the tuneful bird*, Hor. Of instruments: fides, Virg.

**cantātio**, ōnis, f. [canto] *music, song*: Pl.

**cantērīnus** (canth.), a, um, adj. [cantērīnus] *pertaining to a horse*: haec mulier cantērīno ritu astans somniat, *like a horse*, Pl.

**cantērīnus** (canth.), il, m. [borrowed from Gr. *καθηῖλος*, a pack-ass] *a yielding*: Cic. Proverb.: cantērīnus in fossa, *in a helpless condition*, Liv.

**canthāris**, Idis, f. = *καθάρης*, a genus of beetles: of several species, freq. used in medicine, Plin.

**canthārus**, i, m. = *καθάρω*, a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot: Pl.: potare medicis cantharis, *cups of simple make and material*, Hor.: gravis pendebat cantharus ansa, Virg. II. Meton.: a kind of sea-fish, Ov.: Plin.

**cantherius**, and deriv., v. cantherius, etc.

**canthus**, i, m. = *καθός*, a wheeltire: Quint.: and meton. a wheel: Pers.

**canthum**, i, n. [cantus] *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing*: a solo: agere, Liv.: desaltare, Suet. II. a song, in gen.: Phaedr.

III. *a singing tone in the delivery of an orator*: Cic.

**cantilēna**, ae, f. [id.] *an old song, colloq. for silly prattle, gossip*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.: Ter.

**cantio**, ōnis, f. [cano] *a singing, a song* (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell*: id. veneficia et cantionibus factum dicebat, Cic. (Hence It. *canzone*: Fr. *chanson*.)

**cantito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [canto] *to sing or play repeatedly* (rare): Ter.: Cic.

**cantionotia**, ae, f. dim. [cantio] *flattering, alluring song*: Cic.

**canto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [cano]: *Neutr.*: to sing, play, etc.: Virg.: Hor.: cantare ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing*, Liv. Proverb.: ad surdas aures, *to preach to the deaf*, Ov. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: *to declaim in a singing tone*, to diawl: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, Caes. in Quint. So of any monotonous sound: ocima, *to cry herbs (for sale)*, Pers. Of the cries of animals, e.g. the cock: *to crow*, Cic. Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. Fig., for fiction: non est cantandum, res vera agitur, *this is not matter for fiction, we are dealing with facts*, Juv. II.

A ct., with *Acc.* of carmen, versus, etc.: *to sing, play, recite*: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. 2. *to celebrate or praise in song, sing of*: jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic.

3. Of an actor, *to enact, represent a part*: Suet. 4. *to predict* (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl. haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. III. *to use charms, incantations, to enchant* (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.: cantatum carmen, *an incantation*, Ov. (Hence Fr. *chanter*.)

**cantor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a musician, singer, poet*: omnibus hoc vitium est cantorumbus, *the fault of all singers*, Hor. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, *one who repeats*, Cic. With Gen. of the person: an extoller, eulogist: cantores Euphronius, id. II. *an actor, player*: id. (Hence Fr. *chanteur*.)

**cantrix**, icis, f. [id.] *a female musician, a songstress*: Pl.

**cantus**, ūs, m. [id.] *tone, melody, singing*: a song, a poem: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic.: lugubres cantus, Hor.: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, a kind of music though less distinct, Cic. 2. Of animals: *sub galli cantum, by cock-crow*, Hor.: cornices, canovig, Cic. II. *a prophecy, prediction* (poet.): Cat. III. *an incantation* (poet.): Ov. (Hence Fr. *chant*.)

**cānus**, a, um, adj. *white, hoary, gray* (mostly poet.): aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov.: cana nive, Hor. Esp. of white or gray hair: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Also, Subst. cani, orum, m. plur. (sc. capilli), *gray hairs*: non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. II. Me-ton. and poet.: *hoary, ancient*: cana Fides, Virg. [For *cas-nus*: cf. Oec. *casnar*, an old man, and *cascus*: O. N. *hoss*, gray.]

**capācitas**, ātis, f. [capax] *a capability of holding much, capacity* (rare): Cic.

**cāpax**, ācis, adj. [capio] *able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy*: conchae, Hor.: pharetra, Ov.: urbs, id. With

Gen.: cibi vinique capacissimus, *able to take a great quantity of food or wine (without injury)*, Liv. Fig.: aures avidae et capaces, i.e. not easily satisfied, Cic. II. Of the mind: *able to grasp, capable of*: ingenium, great, capacious, Ov. With Gen.: animal mentis capax aliae, id.: imperi, equal to the task of empire, Tac.

**capēdo**, inis, f. [capis] *a bowl or cup used in sacrifices*: Cic.

**capēduncūla**, ae, f. dim. [capedo] *a small bowl used in sacrifices*: Cic.

**capella**, ae, f. dim. [caper] *a she-goat*: Virg.: Hor. As a work of art: Cic. II. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), *Capella*: sidus pluviale capellae, Ov.

**capēr**, pri, m. *a he-goat, a goat*: Virg.: Hor. 2. *a strong, unsavoury odour*: Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. *καπρος*, a boar; cf. O. N. *hafir*, a goat, A. S. *hafur*, id.]

**capēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A ct. *to wrinkle, to contract*: App. II. *Ne ut* *to be wrinkled*: Pl.

**capēssō** (capisso), ivi (rarely, v), itum, Part. fut. capessiturus, Tac.), s. v. a. [capio: cf. *laccasso*] *to seize, catch at eagerly, snatch, lay hold of*: cibum dentibus ipse capessit, Cic.: arma, *to fly to arms*, Virg. II. Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair to*: Italiam, id. 2. With pron. reflect. and in or ad- *quam magis te in altum capessis*, Pl. Fig.: quam (Bilius) se ad vitam praecipitem capessit, *he takes himself to it*, id. III. Fig.: *to take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, execute, manage*: viam, *to start*, Liv.: jussa, Virg.: rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Cic.: Liv.: magistratus, Tac.: bellum, Liv.: fugam, *to take to flight*, id.

**capillātus**, a, um, Part. [capillus] *having hair, hairy*: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, Cic.: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i.e. very old, *made when it was the fashion to go unshorn*, Juv.

**capillus**, i, m. [capillum, i. n. Pl.] [caput] *the hair of the head*, sometimes *the hair of the beard*: erant illi comiti capilli, Cic.: promissus, long, Caes.: crimen flexi capilli, *a misplaced hair*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *cheveu*.)

**capio**, cēpi, captum, s. v. a. (old form of the fut. perf. capso, Pl. Old orthog. of perf. cepit = cepit), *to take, lay hold of, seize*: arma, Cic.: ense, Ov.: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Pl.: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge*, id. 2. Fig.: somnium capere, *to sleep*, Cic.: fugam, *to take to flight*, Caes.: consilium, *to adopt a plan*, id. II. *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy*: oppida, id.: patriam suam, Liv. 2. Fig.: of the bodily or the mental powers (in the pass.): *to be injured, impaired, weakened, lost*: altero oculo capitur, *he crazed (the use of) one eye*, Liv.: aurlbus captus, *deaf*, Cic.: mente, bereft of

*reason*, id. With *part.* in agreement with noun denoting the part affected: *velut mente capta, as if insane*, Liv.: *formidine captos, paralysed by fear*, Virg. 3. Of the will: *to charm, captivate; mislead, delude*: *te conjux aliena capit*, Hor.: *amora, captivae captus, enslaved by love*, Liv.: *quavis voluptate captiatur, ensnared by pleasure*, Cic. 4. *to cast in a snare, to convict*: Pl. III. *to choose, elect, select*: *me cepere arbitrum*, Ter.: *loca capere*, Caes. Hence of the election to priesthoods: Cic. So also of the choosing of places for religious purposes: *ad inaugurandum templa capiunt*, Liv.

IV. Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain*: *plenus capiti alveus amnes*, Ov. *quum una domo jam capi non possint*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend, grasp*: *quod mentes eorum capere possent*, Liv. V. Nautical l. t.: *to make a port, take a station, etc.*: *insulam capere non poterant, could not make the island*, Caes. Fig.: *capere otii portum et dignitatis*, Cic.

● 2. On land (comp. *capessio*, II.): *to fly to a place*: *omnes Samnium copiae montis proximos fuga capiunt*, Liv. VI. *to undertake, enter upon an office or calling* (= *suscipio* or *capessio*) *magistratum*, Liv.: *modernamina (navis)*, Ov. VII. *to get, receive, gain, collect* (of income, taxes, etc.): *capit ille ex suis praedibus sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex mers*, Cic.: *vegetal ex agro*, Liv.: *stipendium capere fuge belli*, Caes. Hence, *ab sol to inherit*, si *capendi jus nullum uxori*, Juv. With *pecuniam*, *to take & bribe, extort*: *pecuniam ob rem judicandam capere, to be guilty of bribery in a judicial capacity*, Cic. 2. Gen of other things: *to obtain, take, assume*: *coronam*, Lucr.: *consulatum*, Cic.: *patrum animum virtutemque capiamus, let us put on*, id. Fig.: *to cultivate, acquire* (as a habit): *consuetudo exercitatioque capiendae, custom and experience must be acquired*, id.: *misericordiam*, id. VIII. Of feelings, passions, conditions: *capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, detrimentum, etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy*; and conversely, *desiderium, satietas, odium me capio, to be seized by: satietatem capere*, Pl. So often, in the formula, *ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, Caes.: *nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat*, Cic. [Of Gr. *καίω* (= Lat. *capulus*); Goth. *hafjan*, to lift, M.H.G. *hæfte*, Eng. *haft*, a handle.]

*capis*, idis, f. [from root of *capio*] *an earthen vessel used in sacrifices*: Liv. *capisso*, ere, v. *capessio*.

*capistro*, avi, atum, i. v. a. [capis-trum] *to tie with a halter, to muzzle*: Ov. *capistrum*, i. n. [capio] *a halter, a muzzle*: Virg. Fig.: *maritale capistrum, matrimonial fetters*, Juv. (Hence It. *copestro*: Fr. *chevêtre*.)

*capitulum*, i. n. [caput] *the capital of a column*: Plin. (Hence It. *capitolo*; Fr. *chapitre*.)

*capra, ae, f. [caper] *a she-goat*: Cic. 4. *fera* = *caprea*, Virg. II. *a bright star in the constellation Auriga, (capella)*: Hor. III. *the smell of the arm-pits*: id. (Hence Fr. *chevre*, *le capriccio*, and from it, Fr. *caprice*.)*

*caprea, ae, f. [capra] *a roebuck*: Plin. *a wild she-goat*: Virg. Prov.: *jungere capreas lupis* (of something impossible), Hor.*

*capreolus*, i. m. *a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck*: Virg. II. *capreoli*, in mechanics: *supports, props, stays*: Caes.: Vitruvius.

*capricornus*, i. m. [caper cornu] *(capricorn, a sign of the zodiac)*: Cic. *capri-ficus*, i. f. [caper ficus: lit. the goat-fig, as we say dog-rose, etc.] *the wild fig-tree, the wild fig* (growing among rocks, tombs, etc.): *eruta sepulchris*, Hor.

*caprigenus*, a, um, adj. [caper and gen in gigno] *goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind* (poet): *caprigenuum pecus*, Virg.: *hominum genus*, Pl. ● *caprinus*, a, um, adj. [caper] *pertaining to goats*: *pellis*, Cic. Prov.: *de lana caprina rixari, to wrangle about trifles*, Hor.

*capri-pēs*, pēdis, adj. [caper pes] *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: *capripedes Satyri*, Hor.

*capsa, ae, f. [from root of capio] *a repository, chest, box, esp. for books and letters, a satchel*: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 70). (Hence It. *cassa*; Fr. *caisse*.)*

*capsarius*, ii, m. [capsa], *a slave who took care of the capsae, in which*

*books were kept, and carried those of school-boys*: Suet.

*capso*, is, it, etc., v. *capio*. *capsula*, ae, f. dim. [capsa] *a small box or chest*: Cat.

*captatio*, ōnis, f. [capto] *a reaching after or catching at* (rare): *captatio verborum*, Cic.

*captator*, ōris, m. [id.] *one who eagerly reaches or strives after* (rare): *atrae popularis, who courts the popular breeze*, Liv. Esp. *a legacy hunter*: Hor. *captio*, ōnis, f. [capio] *a taking, catching, or seizing*: Gell. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud*: *si in parvula re captiois aliquid vererere*, Cic.

2. In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism*: *captiones discutere*, id. II. Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage*: Pl.: Cic.

*captiosus*, adv. *captiously, insidiously*: *captiose interrogare*, Cic. *captiosus*, a, um, adj. [captio] *fallacious, deceptive*: *societas captiosa*, Cic. 2. *captivus, sophisticated*: *captiosa probabilitas*, id. Absol.: *captiosa, sophisms*, id. II. *dangerous, hurtful*: *quam captiosum esse populo!* id.

*captivocula*, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a quirk, quibble, sophism*: Cic.

*captivitas*, atis, f. [captivus] *a state of bondage, captivity*: Tac. As collective noun, *a crowd of captives*, id. Of countries, towns, etc.: *a taking, capture*: *urbium*, id. Also in plur.: id.

*captivus*, a, um, adj. [captus, capio] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war): *cives*, Cic.: *senex*, Curt.: usu. as subst.: *a prisoner, captive*: Cic. In fem.: *captiva, a female prisoner*, Ov. As adj. *pertaining to prisoners*: *sanguis*, Virg. Of animals: *caught or taken*: *pisces*, Ov.: *ferae*, id. Also of things without life: *captured in war, taken as booty*: *naves*, Caes.: *ebur*, Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: *captiva mens, enslaved*, Ov. (Hence It. *cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean"; Eng. *castiff*.)

*capto*, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg. [capio] to catch at frequently or eagerly, endeavour to catch, etc.*: *Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia capat flumina*, Hor. II. Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.*: *sermone*, to *listen to*, Pl.: *assensionem alicuius*, Cic.: *plausus, to catch at*, id.: *misericordiam*, id.: *testamenta, to hunt after bequests, legacies*, Hor.: Juv. With *Inf.* or clause as object: *prendi et prendere captans*, Ov. III. *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, etc.*: Cic. (Hence through *ad-captare*, It. *accattare*; Fr. *acheter*.)

*captura*, ae, f. [id.] *a taking, catching (of animals)*: Plin. II. Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.*: Suet. 2. *low or immoral gain, pay, etc.*: id.

*captus*, a, um, Part. [capio] *esp. in sense of disabled*: *captus oculis*, blind: etc.: v. *capio*, II. 2.

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*captus*, a, um, Part. [capio] *esp. in sense of disabled*: *captus oculis*, blind: etc.: v. *capio*, II. 2.

**capit**, ūs, m. [capio] a taking, seizing; that which is taken: trium digitorum capit, as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Plin.

II. Fig.: power of comprehension, capacity: civitas ampla atque florens, ut caput est Germanorum, according to German notions, Caes.: prudentes, ut est caput hominum, as far as human capacity extends, Cic.

**capularis**, e, adj. [capulus] pertaining to a coffin: homo, near the grave, Pl.

**capulus**, i, m. (also capulum) [capio] a handle: aratri, Ov. Esp. the hilt of a sword: Cic.: capulo tenus abdidit ense, Virg. II. a coffin, bier: ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr.

III. capulum, a halter for fastening cattle: Isid. (Hence from meaning III: I. it capio; Fr. câble; Eng. cable.)

**caput**, itis, n. the head, of men and animals. PHR.: supra caput esse, to be over our very heads, Liv. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail (an awkward affair), Cic. 2. Poet.: the head, as the seat of the understanding, the judgment, sense: incolum capite es? are you in your senses? Hor.: tribus Anticypis caput insanabile, past all cure, id.

\*II. Fig.: h: head, top, extremity (beginning or end) of anything: papaveris, poppy-heads, Liv.: tignorum, ends, Caes.: Of rivers: source, Liv.: Hor.: also (more rar.), the mouth, Caes.: si quid sine capite manabit, any scandal without a foundation, Cic.: Of plants, sometimes the root: vitis, Cato: also vine-branches: Cic. III. Meton.: a person: ridiculum caput? you absurd fellow! Ter.: Also in elevated style, tam cari capitis, of so beloved a head! Hor.: Virg. liberum, Cic.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, so many men, so many minds, Hor.: So, in capita, to or for each person, Liv.: Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, 30 head, Virg.

IV. Fig.: life: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter.: Liv.: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes.: capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. 2. civil or political status, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis (v. Smith's Ant. 71): capitis accusare, to accuse on a capital charge, Nep.: capitis damare, to condemn to death, Cic. 3. the leader of anything, the chief person or thing: caput scelus, an arch knave, Pl.: Ter.: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandum, the chief instigator, Cic.: capite-nominis Latini, the heads, chiefs, with masc. predicate, Liv. 4. Of things: cense, the principal dish, Cic.: rerum, the chief point, id.: and without rerum, caput est, the main point is, id.: in writings: the principal clause or division, heading, chapter, etc.: a primo

capite legis usque ad extremum, id. Of money: the principal, on which interest was paid: Hor.: Of any total: demit de capite medimna dc., Cic. [Cf. Gr. κεφαλὴ (kephalē); Goth. hau-bith, A.S. heafod.] (Hence It. capo: Fr. chef, also Fr. achever, from ad caput, since caput in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

**carbaceus**, a, um, adj. [carbassus] of or made of carbassus: vela, Cic.

**carbassus**, i, f. (borrowed from Gr. κάρβασος) [pl. neut. carbassa] very fine Spanish flax: Plin. II. Meton. of things made of it: (i) a linen garment: Virg. (ii) a sail, canvas: tumidogue inflatur carbassus austro, id. (iii) a curtain or awning: Lucr.

**carbātina**, ae, f. = καρβῆτιν, a kind of rustic shoe: Cat.

**carbo**, onis, m. a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers: Ter.: Of glowing coals: qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl.: Cic. II. Fig. and poet.: creta an carbone notandi? to be marked with black or white, i.e. as sane or insane? Hor. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. charbon.)

**carbōnarius**, a, um, adj. [carbo] pertaining to charcoal. Subst.: carbōnarius, i, m. a collier, a charcoal-maker: Pl.

**carbunculus**, i, m. dim. [id.] a small coal. Fig.: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Pl. II. a red-dish, bright kind of precious stone: Plin. (Hence Fr. escarbouch.)

**carcer**, eris, m. an enclosure: hence, a prison, jail (with the idea of criminality: vincula=simply, confinement with fetters), Cic.: the state-prison at Rome, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 72) Fig.: ex corporum vinctis languam e carcere, Cic. II. Meton.: the criminals confined: in me carcerem effuditis, you have emptied the prison on me, id. As term of reproach: jail-bird: Ter. III. the barrier or starting place in the circus (opp. to meta or calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 88): Virg.: usu. in plur.: e carceribus exire, Cic. Fig.: the commencement of a course of action, etc.: ad carceres, a calce revocari, to begin life anew, id. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. κάρκαρον]

**carcerarius**, a, um, adj. [carcer] pertaining to a prison: quaestus, jail fees, profits, etc., Pl.

**carchesium**, i, n = καρχῆσιον, a Greek beaker or cup slightly contracted in the middle: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). II. the similarly-formed upper part of a mast: Lucan.

**cardiacus**, a, um, adj. = καρδιακός, pertaining to the stomach: morbus, indigestion, heartburn, Cels. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, m. one who has a disease of the stomach: Cic.

**cardo**, inis, m. the hinge of a door:

vellere postes a cardine, Virg.: vefato cardine, on opening the door, Ov. In Astron., a pole: Cic. II. Fig.: that on which all depends, the chief point: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, at so critical a moment, Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. καρδιά, καρδιαν, to swing]

**carduus**, i, m. the thistle: Virg. (Hence Fr. charodon.)

**carē**, adv. at a high price (rare): Suct. II. dearly, highly: carius aestimare, Planc in Cic.

**carectum**, i, n. [carex] a rush- or sedge-bed: Virg.

**carēo**, ui, itum, 2. v. n. (pres. suby. carint=careant, Pl.: pass: carendus, Ov.) constr with Abl.: in earlier poets also with Gen or Acc.: to be without, not to have, to be (happily) free from: carere culpa, Ter.: dolor, 'c. invidenda aula, to be content without, Hor. Also, to be absent from: fons mihi luce, Cic.: libens patria careo, Tac. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carere crimine, Cic. Hor. II. to be destitute of, to want (the thing wanted being desirable, but not indispensable, e.g., to want what is necessary): commodis omnibus, Cic.: tali munere, Virg. With Gen: Ter. With Acc: Pl. [Perh. cognate with κείρω, cf. curtus.]

**carēx**, icis, f. apply some kind of rush, not a sedge: acuta, Virg.

**carīca**, ae (p. fictis), [Caria] a (Carian) fig: Cic.: hence, any dried fig. Ov.

**carīes**, em, e (other cases not in use), f. rottenness, decay: Ov. [Etyim. unknown.]

**carīna**, ae, f. the bottom of a ship, the keel: carinae aliquanto planiores, keels a good deal flatter, Caes. II. Meton. and poet.: a ship: Virg. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. carène, and, from it, Eng. verb. careen.)

**carīnarius**, i, m. commonly translated a dyer of yellow, and wrongly derived from Gr. κρῖος, which would require a. Pl. The word is really not understood

**carīosus**, a, um, adj. [caries] decayed, rotten: dentes, Plin. II. Fig.: senectus, withered, Ov.

**carīs**, idis, f. = καρίς, a kind of sea-crab: Ov.

**carītās**, ātis, f. [carus] dearth, scarcity, high price, or value: annonae, high price of corn, Cic. Absol.: dearth, scarcity: primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. II. Fig.: high regard, affection accompanied by esteem: erga patriam caritas, Liv. The subjoined Gen. usually denotes the object: love for: patriae et suorum, Cic.: republicae, patriotism, Liv. In plu.: the affections: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, species of affection, Cic. With subject. Gen.: caritatem civium concupisce, to covet the affection of the citizens, id. (Hence Fr. charité, dearth; charité.)

**carmen**, inis, n. (old form casmen)

**a tune, song, strain, vocal or instrumental** (mostly poet. for cantus): **vocale, vocal music**, opp. to **cithara**, Ov. **II. Usu. a poem, poetry, verse**:

**grave plenumque carmen**, Cic.: **Hor. A. 6. 1.** for **lyric poetry**; **carmino** tu gaudes, hic delectatur **lambid**, id. And (opp. to the drama) for **an epic or lyric poem**: **deducere ad sua tempora**, Ov. For **a book or canto**: in **primo carmine**, Lucr. **III. a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction**: Virg.

**IV. a magic formula, an incantation, charm**: per libros **carminum valentium, potent spells**, Hor.: **Juv.**

**V. a formula in religion or law, a formula** (since the laws were in old times written in verse) Cic.: **lex horrendi carminis erat, the terms of the terrible legal form**, Liv. [Cf. **Skr. carman**, a song, Lat. **carmina**, for **Casmenia** (Hence Fr. **charme, charme**)]

**carnarium, n**, **m** [caro] **a flesh-hook**, Pl. **II. a ladder, poultry** id. **carnifex, f**, **m** (old form, **carnifex**) [caro facio] **an executioner, hangman**: Cic.: **rapere ad carnifera**, Pl. **II. a tormentor**: **minus carnifex**, Ter. As **a term of reproach, a scold**, **villain**, id. Cic.

**carnificina, ae, f** [carnifex] **the office of hangman, a carnician cage** = **carnifex**, Pl. **II. the place of torture**: **Liv. Hence, met on the rack, torture, torment**: **carnificina** subire, **to undergo torture**, Cic. **ductum** se ab **exultatione in ergastulum** et **carnificina** esse, Liv. Fig. **carnificina** est **aspritudine**, id.

**carnificor, atus, i v a** [id] **to execute, behead**: (hostes) **jacentes, mangle, mutilate**, Liv.

**carnivorus, a, um, adj** [caro voro], **feeding on flesh, carnivorous** (applied to animals) Plin.

**carnosus, a, um, adj** **fleshy, pulpy**: Plin.

**caro, ui, 3. v a** **to card** (extremely rare): **lanam**, Pl.

**caro, carnis, f** **flesh**: Cic.: **lacte et carne vivere**, Caes. In **plu**: **carnes** **viperiae**, Ov. **2. 6. 1.** of discourse: **fulness**: **Quint.** **3.** In contempt: **istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium**, Cic. [Cf. Gr. **καρὸς**; O. H. G. **karō**, a corpse] (Hence Fr. **chair**)

**carpentum, i, n** **a two-wheeled covered carriage or chariot**, esp. used by women on festival occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): **carpentum ingredi Capitolium**, Tac.: **Gallicum**, Liv.

**carpo, psi, ptum, 3. v a** **to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather**: **flores ab arbore**, Ov.: **rosam**, Virg.

**2.** Poet. of other things: **to pluck, tear off, tear away**: **summas carpens media inter cornua setas**, Virg. Of wool: **to pluck**: **vellera**, id. Hence: **to card for spinning**: **pensum**, id.

**3.** Of animals: **to graze on, browse, etc.**: Cic.: **carpunt gramen equi**, Virg. Poet. of envy: **summa cacumina carpit**, Ov. **II. Fig.**: **to cull, snatch,**

**gather**: omnes undique **flosculos** (orationis) **carpam**, Cic. **2.** **to take, enjoy, use, make use of**: **diem**, Hor.: **somnos** sub **dio**, Virg. **3.** **In bad sense. 1. to pick or carp at, to slander, calumniate**: **Sabinus multum vocibus carpebat**, Caes.: **aliquum sermonibus**, Liv. **4.** **to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume**: **vires**, Virg.: **tuos labores**, Hor. In **milit. lang.**: **to weaken an enemy, to harass**: **agmen advenatorum**, Caes.: **novissimos**, Liv.

**5.** **to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide**: **saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est**, Cic.: in **multas parvasque partes** **caipere exercitum**, Liv. **6.** **to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way** (poet.): **viam**: Virg.: **iter**, Hor. **supremum iter** = **monit**, id.: **gyrum, to pace the ring**, Virg. [Cf. Gr. **καρπος**, καρπών (a sickle). O. H. G. **herbst**, A. S. **heafest** (harvest)] (Hence It **carpia**; Fr. **charpie**, "lint")

**carpum, adv** **by pieces, in detached parts**: **res gestas perscribere, to narrate detached portions in detail**, Sall.

**2.** **at different places or points, on different sides**: **carpum aggregi**, Liv.

**3.** **at different times, separately**: **dimissi carpitim ac singuli**, Tac.

**carptor, oris, m** [carpo] **a carver of food**, Juv.

**carptus, a, um, Part.** [carpo] **carriūca, ae, f** [carus] **a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage**: Suet. (Hence Fr. **charrue**)

**carus, i, m** **a kind of four-wheeled wagon or car**: Caes.: **Liv.** (Hence Fr. **char**)

**caruncula, ae, f. dim.** [caro] **a little piece of flesh**: Cic.

**carus, a, um, adj.** **dear, high priced** (opp. to **vilis**): **pisces, agmina, bubula**, Pl. Cic. **II. Fig.** **dear, precious, beloved**: **homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi**, my **dearest and best friends**, id. As **subst.**: **car**, **the loved ones**: Pl. [Prob. from root of **caro**, with vowel-extension; "dear" and hence "high in price, dear"] (Hence Fr. **cher**)

**casa, ae, f** **a hut, cottage, cabin**: in **milit. lang.** **a barrack, tent**, etc.: **casae** more **Gallico** **stramentis tectae, thatched with straw**, Caes. Proverb.: **ita fugias, ne praeter casam, beware of going too far, Ter.** [For **skad-ta**, covered. The root **skad** is found also in **cassis** and **castrum**] (Hence Fr. **chez**; and **caserne**, like **caverna** from **cava**)

**cascus, a, um, adj.** **old, primitive**: **a Sabine or Oscan word**: Cic. [Lat. "gray": v. **canus**.]

**caseolus, i, m.** [cascus] **a small cheese**: Virg.

**caseus, i, m.** **cheese**: **Caes.**: **premere**, Virg. (Hence It. **cacio**. A. S. **cese**, whence Eng. **cheese**, and Ger. **käse**, were borrowed from the Latin.)

**cassia** (more rar. **cassia**), **ae, f.** =

**καρία or καρία, a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezezon**: Virg. **2.** **A tree with aromatic bark**: id.

**casso** (casso), **i. v. n. insep.** [casso] **to be ready to fall, totter (v. rare)**: Pl.

**casse**, **adv.** **fruitlessly, in vain**: **casae tempus terere**, Liv.

**casses**, **tum** (in sing. **Abt. cassae**, Ov.), **m. plu.** **a hunting-net, snare, trap** (poet.): **decidere in casses**, Ov. Meton.: **a spider's web**: Virg. Fig.: **snarcs, plots**: Ov.

**cassia, v. cassia.**

**cassida, ae, v. cassis.**

**cassida**, **idis** (cassida, **ae, Virg.**), **f.** **a helmet** (prop. of **metal**, while **galea** was of leather): **Caes.** Sometimes = **galea**. Ov. [For **skad-tis**, a covering; v. **casa**.]

**cassis, is, v. casses.**

**casso, v. caso.**

**cassus, a, um, adj.** **empty** (mostly poet.): **nux**, Hor. **II.** **With Abl or (rarely) Gen.** **devoid of, deprived of** (poet.): **lumine, deprived of life, dead**, Virg.: **cassus luminis ensis**, Cic. poet. **III.** **Fig.** **vain, empty, worthless, fruitless**: **formido, groundless**, Lucr. Phr.: **cassa memorare, to talk idly**, Pl. In **cassum**, or in one word **incassum**, **adv.** **in vain, uselessly, to no purpose**: **incassum frustra que**, Lucr.: **vana incassum lactare tela**, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**cassinea, ae, f.** = **καράνα**, **the chestnut-tree**: Plin. **II.** **a chestnut**: Virg. (Hence Fr. **châtaigne**)

**caste, adv.** **purity, without stain, uprightly**: **caste et integre vivere**, Cic. **II.** **chastely, modestly**: id.

**III.** **piously, devoutly**, id.

**castellanus, a, um, adj.** [castellum] **pertaining to a castle or fortress**: **triumphus, for the capture of a castle**, Cic. **II.** **Subst.**: **castellani, orum, m. plu.** **the occupants of a castle, the garrison**: Sall.: **Liv.** (Hence Fr. **châtelaïn**)

**castellatim, adv.** [id.] **castle-wise**: **dissipati, scattered about in different fortresses**, Liv.

**castellum, i, n dim.** [castrum] **a castle, fort, strong-hold, fortified dwelling**, Caes.: **Virg.** **II.** **Fig.**: **shelter, defence, refuge**: **castellum omnium scelerum**, Liv. (Hence Fr. **château**, and Old Fr. **châtel**, as in **Neuf-châtel**.)

**casteria, ae, f.** **a part of a ship, where the rowers used to rest**: Pl.

**castigabilis, e, adj.** [castigo] **deserving punishment**: Pl.

**castigatio, ōnis, f.** [id.] **a correcting, chastising, punishment**; **reproof, etc.**: **omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet**, Cic. In **plu.**: **Liv.**

**castigator, ōris, m.** [id.] **one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, reproof**: **minorum**, Hor.

**castigatus, a, um, Part.** [castigo] **corrected, compressed**. **II.** **Adj.**: **small, slender, delicate**: **pectus**, Ov.



**castigo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to make clean, to cleanse: hence, to correct, chastise, punish, with a view to amendment; reprove, censure (v. punire): castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic.: Pompeius seniores castigat, Caes.: servorum ventres modico castigat iniquo, pinches with scanty measure, Juv. || to correct an error, to set right, mend: carmen, Hor. || to hold in check, to restrain (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. [From *casto*, stem of *castus*, and *ago*, root of *ago*; cf. *fatigo*.] (Hence Fr. *châtier*.)

**castimonia**, ae, f. [castus] purity, chastity, abstinence (esp. of the ministers of religion: rare): per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum, Cic.: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. || purity of morals, morality, in gen.: Cic.

**castitas**, âtis, f. [id] chastity, purity of body: ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic.

**castor**, ôris, m = κάστωρ, a castor, beaver: pure Lat. fiber: Acc. castora, Juv.

**castoreum**, i, n [castor] = κάστωρ, the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver; castor. In plur.: Virg. \*castora, orum, v. casturum.

**castrensia**, e, adj. [castra] pertaining to the camp: castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.

**castro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut, castrate: castari mares vetuli, Suet.

**castrum**, i, n. In sing.: any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress (rare for castellum): Nep.: Liv. More usual as nom. prop.: e.g. Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. || In plur.: castra, orum, n. a military camp, an encampment (for an account of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 73 sq.): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic.: ponere, to pitch, Caes.: munire, id.: commuere, Liv.: habere castra, to encamp, Caes.: castra movere, to break up, id.: castra stativa, a permanent camp, Cic.: aestiva, summer camp, Suet.: hiberna, winter-quarters, Liv.: navalia, a naval station, Caes.: nautica (the same), Nep.: castra Praetorianorum, the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome, Suet.: Tac. As nom. prop. like castrum. Castra Cornelia or Corneliiana, etc., Caes. 2. Meton.: a day's march: secunda castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 3. Military service: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. 4. Fig.: of philosophical sects or opposing schools: Epicuri castra, Cic. [For *skad-trum*, a covering, defence; v. casa.]

**castrus**, a, um, adj. Lit.: clean: in gen., morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castrus, Pl.: populus frugi castrisque verecundusque, an audience

temperate, uncorrupted, modest, Hor. Of things: res familiaris casta a crimine civili, Cic.: vita, id.: animus, id.: signa, signs, indications of innocence, Ov. || pure in body, chaste, continent: Minerva, Hor. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr.: vultus, Ov. || pious, religious, holy, sacred: ego qui castam continentem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. [For *castus* cf. Gr. κάστος.] (Hence Fr. *casté*.)

**casula**, ae, f. dim [casa] a little cottage or hut, a small house. Juv. **casus**, us, m. [cado] a falling: nixis, Liv. In plur.: Lucr. 2. a fall, an overthrow, id. 3. Fig.: a moral fall, a false step, an error, Cic. || Fig.: the end (as applied to time). extremae sub casum hiemis, Virg. 2. that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance, emergency: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes.: itur ad casum tabulae, to the hazard table, Juv. Hence casus is used in the sense of danger, peril: quae res magnum habet casum, Cic.: tendunt in quemcumque casum, brave every danger, Liv. In Abl. adverbially: by chance, by accident: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. 3. an occasion, opportunity: praecleari facinoris casum dare, Sall. 4. an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap: meum illum casum tam horribilem, Cic. Euphemist. for death. Cacchorum casus, id. 5. Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our state, condition (usually a bad one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, id. || Gramm. t. t. a case: casus erectus, the nominative, Cic.: obliqui, Quint.

**câtâglâsimus**, a, um, adj = κατὰ γλῶσσαν, serving for ridicule. a banterer, jeerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl.

**câtâgraphus**, a, um, adj = κατὰ γραφὴν, painted, coloured: Cat. **câtâmitus**, i, m. an effeminate person, catamite: Cic.

**câtâphractes**, ac, m. = κατὰ φρακτάς, a coat of scale-armour: Tac.

**câtâphractus**, a, um, adj = κατὰ φρακτός, mailed, mail-clad (pure Latin, loricated): Liv.

**câtâplūs**, i, m. = κατὰ πλοῦς, the arrival of a ship: hence Meton.: a ship or fleet that arrives: Cic.

**câtâpulta**, ae, f. = ὁ καταπέλτης, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 38): Liv. Meton.: a missile: Pl.

**câtâpultarius**, a, um, adj. [catapult] pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it: catapultarium pilum, Pl.

**câtâracta** (also catarracta), ae, f. and câtâractes (catarr-) ae, m. = ὁ

κατάρρακτος or καταράκτος: a waterfall: esp. that of the Nile: novissimum cataracte, Plin. || a portcullis: Liv. **câtâractria**, ae, f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl.

**câtasta**, ae, f. [κατάρστας] a stage on which slaves were exposed for sale: Tib.

**câtê**, adv. wisely, sagaciously: skillfully, dexterously: Pl.

**câtêja**, ae, f. [a Germ. word] a kind of missile weapon: Virg.

(1) **câtella**, ae, f. dim. [catulus]\* a little or young bitch: Juv.

(2) **câtella**, ae, f. dim. [catena] a little chain: Liv.: Hor.

(1) **câtellus**, i, m. dim. [catulus] a little dog, puppy, whelp: As a term of endearment: Hor.

(2) **câtellus**, i, m. dim. (for the more common form catella) [catena] a small chain: Pl. (Hence Fr. *cadeau*)

**câtêna**, ae, f. a chain, a fetter: in catenas conicere, Caes.: catenas mittere alicui, Cic. Fig.: sars domitus catena, brought into deadly subjection, Hor. || a series of things connected together, a chain (poet.): Lucr. || Fig.: a barrier, restraint, bond: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *chaîne*.)

**câtênatus**, a, um, Part. [cateno] bound with a chain, fettered: Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, connected as by a chain, Quint.

**câtêra**, ae, f. a crowd, a band of men: Postumius obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic.: juvenum, Hor. || Milit. t. t. a body of soldiers, a troop, company: esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: ne virilis cultus in Lycias prosperet catervas, Hor. || a company or troop of actors (usu. grex): Pl. || Of the lower animals (very rare): peridum, a herd, Lucr.: avium, a flock, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

**câtêrvârius**, a, um, adj. [caterva] pertaining to a crowd or troop: catervari pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

**câtêrvâtin**, adv. [id] in companies, in troops: Adv.: Virg.

**câtêdêra**, ae, f. = καθέδρα, a chair: esp. one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair: discipularum inter jubee plorare cathedras, Hor.: also, a sedan-chair: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence Meton.: cathedrae molles, effeminate women, id. || a teacher's or professor's chair: id. (Hence Fr. *chaire*.)

**câtîllo**, atum, i. v. a. [catillus] to lick a plate: Pl.

**câtînus**, i, m. [Varr. compares Sicilian *katôn*] a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor.

**câtônium**, il, n. [katôn] the lower world: Cic. (humorously).

**câtûlus**, i, m. dim. [prob. from an obsol. *catulus*, dog] a young dog, a puppy: omnia in perfectis esse meliora, ut in

equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. II. In gen.: the young of wild beasts, a whelp: catulos fera celent, flor.

**cātus**, a, um, adj. [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr.] clear-sounding, shrill: Enn. in Varr. II. sharp, of the intellect: In a good sense: knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise: prudent, et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.: Mercuri, qui catus, shifful, Hor. Constr. with *inf.*: jaculari, id. 2. In a bad sense: sly, crafty, cunning: cata est et callida, Pl.

**cauda** (less correctly coda, like codex, plostrium), ac, f., the tail of animals: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb: caudam jactare popello, to flatter, fawn upon, Pers.: caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck in one's sock, to be an object of derision, Var. Humorously the end of Verrius' name, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. coda, Fr. queue.)

**caudēus**, a, um, adj. [perh. instead of caudicis, from caudex] of wood, wooden: caudex (stela), Pl.

**caudex** (codēx), kis, m. (rare), the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem, quin et caudibus secus, trulliter o siccio radix oblonga ligno, Virg. 2. the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment: codex, Pl. 3. A term of reproach: block, dull, blockhead: caudex, Ter. II. a dagger (disting. from adversaria, q. v.) Cic.

**caudicālis**, e, adj. [caudex] pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia (humorously), the employment of wood-splitting, Pl.

**caulae**, aum, f. plu. [from root of cavus, v. caulis] an opening, hole, passage: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. II. a sheep-fold or cote: Virg.

**caulis**, is, m. [from root of cavus. cf. Gr. καυλός] the stalk or stem of a plant: dictamni, Virg.: Plin. 2. Esp. a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. cavolo; Fr. chou.)

**caupo**, ōnis, m. a charman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Cogn. with κάπηλος. Goth. kaupōn, O. H. G. koufan (N. H. G. kaufen) were perh. borrowed from the Latin.]

**caupōna**, ac, f. [caupo] a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess: App. II. a retail shop, an inn, tavern: Cic.

**caupōnius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a shop or tavern: cauponiis puer, a shop- or tavern-boy, waiter, Pl.

**caupōnor**, i v. dep. [id.] to traffic or trade in anything, vend: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, not making a traffic of war, but waging war in earnest, Enn. in Cic.

**caupōnūla**, ac, f. dim. [caupona] a small inn or tavern: Cic.

**caurus** (less correctly cōrus), i, m. the north-west wind: Caes.

**causa** (caussa), ac, f. a cause; reason, principle, motive, inducement; source, origin; also, in gen., an occasion, opportunity: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa, Cic.: hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, Caes.: causa cur, reason why, Cic.: felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, grounds of things, Virg. Poet. with *inf.*: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, good reason, just cause: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic.: sine causa, with no proper reason, id. 2. causa, in Abl. with Gen. of nouns or Abl. of pronominal adj. (commonly put after the noun): on account of, for the sake of: voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. emolumentum tui causa, with an eye to your own advantage, id. II. a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence: tumultus causa fuit, pretext for the rebellion, Liv. so, per causam, under the pretext: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. Also, an apology, excuse: causam accipere, to admit, Cic. Hence, nullam or non causam dicere, quin, to make no objection, allege nothing, etc.: non causam dico quin, quod meritis sit, Ter. III. In gen. the question at issue, the ground-work of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject: Cic. Quint.: causae genus, the class or head to which a case is to be referred, Juv.

IV. In law: a cause, judicial process, suit: causae privatae, Cic. publicae, id.: causa cadere, to lose an action, id.: causam dicere, to plead a cause, Liv.: causam cognoscere, to examine into (as a judge), Caes. Hence, interest, plight, advantage: omnis familiae causa, Pl. V. a political party, faction: condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, Cic. Hence, VI. a relation of friendship, connection: explicare breviter, quae nihil sit ratio et causa cum Caesaris, id. 2. In gen. a condition, state, relation, position, case: in eadem causa fuerunt Ulpes, Caes. 3. a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge: cui senatus dederat publicae causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. [Most prob. from same root as caveo, q. v.] (Hence Ital. cosa, Fr. chose.)

**causarius**, a, um, adj. sick, diseased, corpus, Sen.: Plin. II. Milit. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid: tertius exercitus ex causalis senioribusque scribatur, Liv. **causis**, ac, f. = *κavρία*, a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun: Pl.

**causidicus**, i, m. [causa and dic, v. dico] a pleader, advocate (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in

its extended sense, and often contemptuously): Cic.: nec causidicus nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

**causificor**, i v. n. dep. [causa facio, (v. rare) to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend, Pl.

**causor**, atus, i v. dep. [causa] to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc. Fig.: to discuss or debate a question: Lucr. II. to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to plead: negotia, Tac.: Hor. Absol.: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. With a clause: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv.: causatus consilere velle, under the pretence of, id.

**caussa**, v. causa.

**causula**, ae, f. dim. [causa] a petty law-suit: Cic.

**cantē**, adv. cautiously, carefully: iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

II. with security: aliter nec cantē nec jure fieri potest, Cic.

**cautēla**, ac, f. [cautus, caveo] precaution: Pl.

**cautes** (cautis, Prud.), is, f. a rough, pointed rock: Caes. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov.

**cautim**, adv. [cautus, caveo] cautiously, warily: = caute (rare): Ter.

**cautio**, ōnis, f. [caveo] wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection, Cic.: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, I must beware (colloquial): hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, I must see to it, Cic.: res cautiones habet, the matter requires caution, id.: also, admits of precaution: quae cautionem non habebunt, de us non ita valde laboro, id. II. In law: a security, bond, warranty, bail: vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, id. Fig.: an oral warranty, pledge: id.

**cautor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who is on his guard: Pl. II. a surety: Cic.

**cautus**, a, um, Part. [caveo]. II. Adj.: wary, heedful, cautious, provident: parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cautissima senectus, Tac.

2. In a bad sense: sly, artful, cunning: vulpes, Hor.: uxor, Juv.

III. Pass.: made safe, secured: quo mulieri esset res cautior, curavit ut, Cic.

2. Fig.: safe, secure (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior to err on the safe side, id.

**cāvātus**, a, um, Part., v. cavo.

**cāvea**, ae, f. (Gen. cavēā, Lucr.) [cavus] an excavated place, a cavity: Plin. II. an enclosure for animals;

a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive, etc.: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. III. the audience-part of a theatre: cavea ima (the seats of the nobility), media and summa (the seats of the lower classes): prima (=ima), ultima (=summa), id. Meton.: a theatre: id. (Hence Ital. gaggia, gabbia; Fr. cage.)

**cāveo**, cāvi, cautum (imper. regul. cāvē; but also cāvē, Hor.), 2. t. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against. Absol.: non fuisse

difficile cavere, Caes : cave, beware! Hor. 2. With *ab*, to be on one's guard against : ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Also with simple *Abi*, (not class) : malo, Pl

3. With *ne* : to take heed lest, to guard against : ne qua populus laboret nimium cavere, be too solicitous lest, Hor. : caves, ne videat aliquis, that no one sees, Ter. Also with *Subj*, without *ne* (only in Imper.), take care not to : ignoscas, Cic. 4. With *ita* : to take care that : caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, id. 5. With *Acc.* : to beware of : vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. Hence in *Pass.* : cavenda (tiam) gloriam cupiditas, Cic. : ne quid eis nocentur a Caesare caveretur, Caes. And with objective *Inf.* : Sall. 6. cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo (rare) : Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must be on my guard, Pl. 7. Legal t. t. : to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one (with *dat*) : tu ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic. 2. to give security, to stand security for : civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes.

3. to get security : ab aliquo, Cic. 4. to stipulate : quum caveretur utrumque sociis, when stipulations were made in favour of the allies of both, Liv. : also toll by *de*, id. 5. to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc. : cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, Cic. : si hoc, qui testamentum faciebant, cavere nolisset, id. 6. cavere alium, to protect, be kind to, have a care for : molius ei cavere volo, quam ipse alius solet, id. [The root is *scav*, initial *s* having been lost; cf. Goth. *us-skav-jan*, to be circumspect, O. H. G. *scawōn*, N. H. G. *schauēn*.]

CAVERNA, ae, f. [cavus] a *cav*, cavern, grotto, hole : magna vis terrae cavernis continetur calor, Cic. : caverna navium, the hold of ships, id. : caeli, the vault, Lucr. CAVILLA, ae, f. dim. a *jest* (very rare) : aufer cavillam, no jesting! Pl. [Ety. uncertain.] CAVILLATIO, ōnis, f. [cavillor] a quibbling, wrangling : inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv. : iuris, a legal quibble, Quint. 2. rascality, jesting : acerba, a cutting jest, Suet. But acc to Cic, the proper sense of cavillatio is humour, rascality, rather than wit (Or 2, 54, 118).

CAVILLATOR, ōris, m. [id.] a *jester*; caviller : facetus, Pl. : Cic. CAVILLATRIX, icis, fem. adj. [id.] sophistical : Quint. CAVILLOR, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [cavilla] to make captious objections, to cavil at : Liv. 2. to jest, joke, chaff, banter, etc. : familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. With *Acc.* : tribunos plebis, to mock, Liv.

CAVO, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cavus] to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate : naves ex arboribus, Liv. : parmam

gladio galeamque cavari cernit, pierced through, perforated, Ov. : tegmina tuta cavant caput, hollow out headpieces (helmets), i.e. fabricate, Virg.

CAVUM, i, n. or CAVUS, i, m. a hole, a hollow, a cavity : Liv. : Hor.

CAVUS, a, um, adj. hollow, hollowed, concave : concha, Virg. : vena, Cic. Hence, deep, deep-channelled : flumina, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κόλπος* for *κόφ-λος*; the root is *ku*, seen in *κύμα*, κύτος.]

CĒ, an inseparable demonstrative particle [cf. ci-s, ci-tra and Gr. *ἐκεῖ*] is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. 1. To pronouns : hence the forms hi-c, illi-c, isti-c. Sometimes the *ce* is doubled, e.g. hancec, haccet, istacec. When *ce* is doubled and followed by *ne*, it becomes *ci*, as in hiccine, isticcine, illiccine. 2. The adverbs, hic, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, istinc, etc. which already have the particle *ce*, are strengthened by its reduplication, as hiccce, huccce, huccce, illicce : so sic and sicce. *Ce* occurs also in nunc, tunc, from *nunc* and *tunc*.

CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go, move, walk (in this sense rare and poet. for *incedo*) : Pl. Fig. : nitidus quia quisque potior cederet, Hor. 2. Fig. : like ite : to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work, and, acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, to succeed, to fail, etc. : prospere, Sall. : bene, Hor. : male, Ov. 2. cedere pro aliqua re. to go for something (as of equal value), to be the price of : epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. 3. to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire. ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. : huius quidem cedunt, et dies, et mensis, et anni, pass away, id. Followed by *ab*, with or without a prep. cedite e vita, to die, id. cedere memoria, to be forgotten, Liv. non cessit fiducia Turno, did not desert, Virg.

2. Milit t. t. : cedere de oppidis, to abandon, Cic. : ex loco, to yield or give up a post, Liv. 3. Mercant t. t. : cedere foro, to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment, become bankrupt, Juv. 4. Legal t. t. : bonus or possessoribus (aliqui cedere), to relinquish in favour of another, make over : aliqui bonorum possessione cedere, Cic. 4. In gen. to yield, give place to, submit, with *Dat.* or *absol.* : quancumque movemur, (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, id. : Di, quibus censis et ignis cesserunt, i.e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy, Ov. : malis, Virg. 2. to yield to, to sink, excellence, etc. : give way to, comply with : cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Pass. impers : ut non multum Graecis cedetur, Cic. 3. As a military term : to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat (freq. in Caesar) : consulto cedere, to make a feigned retreat, Caes. : cedere campis, to quit the

plains, Hor. V. Active : with *Acc.*

of Direct obj. (rare except in case of neut. pron. etc.), and *Dat.* : to concede, give up, yield : aliquid cedere alicuius, tribuo parenti, Cic. : cedere curam ei, Liv. VI. With *Dat.* or *in* and *Acc.* : to fall to one's lot or share, accrue : ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic. : aliquid in usum, Hor. : praedia alia militum cessere, fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers, Liv. VII. With *in* and *Acc.* (like *abire*) : to be changed or to pass into, to become : poena in vicem fidei cesserat, id. : cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion : omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. [Cf. *ἐκε-κῆθη-εἰ* (= *ἐνέχθη-εἰ*, Hesych.) and Hom. *κεκῆθη-οντο* (= *ἐξάραοντο*); and perh. *cedo*.]

CĒDO, [prob. from *ce*, *da*, give here ; or being demonstr. pronoun-stem in hi-ce, ci-tra, etc.] old hyper. form, whose contr. plur. is cecitae, equivalent to *da* or *die*. give, tell : freq. a mere exclamation, pray! or to bespeak attention : cede alteram, hand me another (rod), Tac. cede aquam manibus, give water! Pl. : senem, bring hither the old man, Ter. 2. *cedo*, let us hear : unum cede auctorem tui facti, Cic. : cedo, si conata peregit? Juv. In Ter. : cedodum 3. To call attention, behold! cedo mihi leges Attias, Cic.

CEDRUS, i, f. = *κέδρος*, the cedar of which there are two kinds, a species of cypress, of which the wood has an aromatic scent, and the cedar of Lebanon, a timber tree of the pine tribe : Plin. 2. Meton. and poet. : cedar-oil : carmina linenda cedro, i.e. worthy of immortality, Hor. (Hence *li. cedrato*, and from it, Fr. *cedrat*.)

CELĀTUM, i, n. [celo] a secret : Pl. CELĒBER, bris, hrc, adj. (masc. celebris, Tac.) crowded. Of places : much frequented or resorted to, populous (opp. to desertus) : loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic. : celebri urbe et copiosa, id. 2. honoured by a great assembly, etc. : renowned, distinguished, famous : with *Abi.* : celebri dies omni caeremoniarum genere, Liv. : Tiresias fama, Ov. : Abol. : dies celebrissimi lactissimique, most festive, Cic. : Diana, Hor. 3. often or quickly repeated : celeberrima verba, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

CELEBRATIO, ōnis, f. [celebro] a numerous assembly, concourse : hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. 2. a festival celebration, a festival : celebratio indorum, id. : annua, Tac. CELEBRĀTUS, a, um, adj. Part. [celebro]. 2. Adj. : customary, usual, frequent : tritum atque celebratum, Cic. 2. solemn, festive, brilliant : dies celebrator, Ov. 3. known, celebrated, famous : Tac.

CELEBRITAS, atis, f. [celeber] a multitude, a numerous concourse (opp. to solitudo) : in multitudinē et celebrata iudiciorum, Cic. 2. a festival celebration, a solemnity : supremi diel,

a solemn funeral, id. **III.** fame, renown, celebrity: celebritas sermonis hominum, id.

**celēbro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to fill: ripas carmine, Ov. **2.** to go in great numbers or often to, to frequent: celebrare deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr.: quanto celebratur sportula fumo, how the crowded sportula smokes, Juv. **3.** to act along with others; to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat: ad eas artes celebranda: inter nosque recolendas, Cic.: celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many, Tac.: popularum potestatem celebrabant, were exercising, Liv.: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, id. **II.** to celebrate, solemnize: celebrare festos dies, Cic.: nuptias, Liv. **III.** to honour, praise, celebrate: domestica facta, Hor.: memoriam, Tac.: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. **IV.** in gen. to make something known, to publish abroad: qua re celebrata, id.

**cēler**, eris, e, swift, fleet, quick, speedy (opp. to tardus) face te propere celerem, Pl.: sagitta, Hor.: Deae, Ov. With Inf. (poet.) celerem sequi, Juv.: celerem persequi, Hor. **II.** Of mental and abstract things: motus, Cic.: receptus, id.: oratio celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried, Cic. **2.** In bad sense, rash, hasty, precipitate: consilia, Liv.: fata celerima, Virg. [Cf. Lat. celox, and Gr. κέλος; prob. cogn. with κέλλω, κέλλω, to drive.]

**cēlerē**, adv. quickly. Pl. **cēlerēs**, uni, m. plu. the body guard of the Roman kings, consisting of 300 armed men, serving on horseback (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). Cic.: tribunus celerum, Liv.

**cēleripēs**, edis, adj. [celer pes] swift-footed (v. rare): Cic.

**cēleritas**, ātis, f. [celer] swiftness, quickness, speed (opp. to tarditas): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Cic.: peditum, Caes.: veneni, the quick effect, Cic. In plu.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suspiciamus nimias celeritates, id. **II.** Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, id.

**cēleriter**, adv. quickly, speedily: librum tibi celeriter mittam, Cic.

**cēlero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [celer] Act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate: fugam in silvas, Virg. **II.** Neutr.: to hasten, make haste, be quick: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

**cella**, ae, f. a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, a granary, stall, etc.: Cic.: apium, bee-cells, Virg. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen: Cic. **II.** a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot, etc.: Ter.: esp. of slaves, Cic. **III.** the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine: Liv. [Cf. Gr. κελία.]

**cellārius**, a, um, adj. [cella] per-

taining to a store-room: sagina, Pl. Subst.: cellarius, ii, m., one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler: id.

**cellūla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small store-room, or apartment: Ter.

**cēlō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal. With a double Acc., to keep in ignorance of, or in the dark about: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampon, Cic. **2.** With one Acc. omitted: sometimes that of the object nec venditor celare emtores debuisse, to conceal from the buyer, Cic.: of the person: celum tam imperatum gaudium Ter. **3.** Rarely, with de and Abl. instead of one Acc.: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluisti Cic. Abol. hoc celandi genus, id.

**II.** Pass with Acc. of object: nosse hoc celatos tam diu, have us so long been kept in the dark about this Ter. **2.** With Acc. omitted: celabar, excludebar, Cic. **3.** More freq. with de and Abl.: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. **4.** The thing as subject, without Acc.: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl.: amor celatus, Ter. **5.** Rarely, with Dat. of person: Nep. **III.** Of persons: to hide, to put in a place of concealment: plectisque hi qui recipient celant, Caes.: silvis genitor celatam Halesum, Virg. Pass. du celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. [Cf. Gr. κελύπτω; Lat. occulto, clamo, O. H. G. hel-an.]

**cēlox**, eris, n. and f. [of the same root as celari] a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht: piratica celoces et lemna Liv.: publica, a packet-boat, Pl. **II.** Adj. swift, quick, but with reference to the first signifi. obsecro, operam celoxum hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id.

**celsus**, a, um, adj. high, upright, lofty, tall (celsus, high, comparatively, altus, high absolutely) Physically: (Deus hominis) celsos et erectos constituit, tall and of an upright posture, Cic.: turres, Hor. **II.** Morally: in good sense: lofty, elevated: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducent, Cic. Also of rank or station: celsissima sedes dignitatis, exalted, id.

**2.** In bad sense (rare): haughty, proud: haec Jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, setting oneself up, id. [From the root which appears in antecello, excello, collis, etc.: v. antecello.]

**cēna** (less correctly, coena and caena), ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans, dinner, supper (v. Smith's Ant. 96 seq.): cenae caput, the principal dish at the feast, Cic.: cena prior, i. e. a previous invitation, Hor.: ter, restris, of vegetables, Pl.: duccer, to prolong, Hor.: cenam condicere alicui, to engage oneself to any one as a guest, Suet.: inter cenam, at table, Cic. **II.** Meton.: a dish, course, at dinner: Mart. **2.** a company at table: ingens cena sedet, Juv. [The O. L. form

is ces-na, (for sceð-na), Sab. sces-na cf. Skr. khād (from orig. skād), to eat.]

**cēnāculum** (coen- and caen-), i, n [cena] orig. a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence, an upper story, an upper room, a garret: (Hispalae) cenaculum super aedes datum est Liv. Of the lodgings of the poor: iugis venit in cenacula miles, seldom comes to rob the garrets, Juv. Fig., like ὑπερφόν: in superiore qui habito cenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl.

**cēnaticus** (caen- and coen-), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dinner (v. rare): Pl.

**cēnatio** (coen- and caen-), ōnis, f. [id.] a dining-room: Juv.

**cēnatus** (coen- and caen-), a, um, Part. [ceno] that has taken food, having dined: cur te cenatum noluit occidere, Cic. **II.** Of time: spent in feasting: cenatae noctes, Pl.

**cēnito**, (coen- and caen-), i v. freq. [id.] to be accustomed to dine (rare): si foris cenitaveris, Cic.

**cēno** (coen- and caen-), avi, atum, i v. n. and a [ceno] Neutr.: to take a meal, dine, eat: cenavi mores, Pl. **II.** Act.: with Acc. (poet. or post-Aug.): to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon: aves, Hor. Fig.: magnam malum, Pl. (See also cenatus.)

**cēnsēo**, ui, censum, 2 v. a. Lit. to count, reckon: so perhaps, accepta dicitur expensa ne qui censuit, Pl.: hence, **II.** Polit. t. i. to take account of the names and property of Roman citizens (the office of the censors), to take the census; to tax, rate, assess: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic.: esse censui censendo, to become a fit subject for the censor's list: illud quare, sintne ista praedia censui censendo, id. capite censui, rated at so much per head (= the lowest class of citizens), Gell. **2.** to give an account or return of one's property (also as dixon censor, census): censendi causa, for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property, Cic. **III.** Fig. in gen.: to estimate, esteem, value: in quo censendum mihi, nisi dantis amor, Ov.: longo sanguine censeri, to be valued at the worth of an ancient ancestry, Juv. **IV.** to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion: quid censitis, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. **2.** Colloquially, to express assent Pl. quid, patri etiam gratulabor? Tr. Censo, Pl. **V.** Of public assemblies, councils of war, etc.: to express an opinion either by words or by voting: to state as one's opinion, vote (with Acc. and Inf. or with Subj.): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.: plerique censabant, ut noctu iter facerent, Caes.: relinquentane haec censetis? Liv. With ellipsis: pars dedicationem, pars eruptionem censabant (sc. faciendam), id. **VI.** Of the Senate: to

*express an opinion, vote:* ad unum omnes iungendum foedus cum Lucanis censuit, Liv.: mitiora censuit obtinuitque, proposed and carried a mitigated sentence, Tac. 2. (like iuber of the populus): to decree, resolve ordain: quae Patres censuerunt, vos iubete, Liv. With Dat. and Acc.: bolium Samnitibus et Patres censuerunt et populus iussit, decided on *with*, id.: vestem principis triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, censuere, voted to him, Tac. Fig. of a domestic council, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

**censio**, ōnis, f. [censeo] an estimating, taxing, rating, assessing. Pl.

**censor**, ōris, m. [id.] a censor, the title of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. p. 5.) II. Fig.: a rigid judge of morals, a censorer, critic: peritistic quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic.

**censōrius**, a, um, adj. [censor] pertaining to the censors: tabulae, the lists of the censors, Cic.: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.: for the public revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the orders, or decisions of the censors (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: nota, the mark or brand of a censor, Liv.: opus, a fault or crime punished by the censors, Cic.: censorius homo, one who had been censor, id. II. Fig.: rigid, severe: gravitas, id.

**censūra**, ae, f. [censeo] the office of censor, censorship: Liv.: Cic. II. Fig.: judgment, criticism, in gen.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, our judgment spares the raven and persecutes the dove, Juv.

**census**, a, um, Part. [censeo].

**census**, ūs, m. [v. censeo] a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property, etc., a census: censum habere, Cic.: agere, Liv.: censu prouti bere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic.: censu excludere, Liv. Fig.: censum habere, to take an account, Caes. II. Meton.: the register of the census, the censors' lists: Cic. 2. the sum assessed: senatorum, senatorian fortune, Suet. equester, equestrian fortune, id. 3. wealth, property, possessions, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic.: ars illi sua census erat, Ov.: immodici census, of unlimited income, Juv.: privati illi census erat brevis, their private income was scanty, Hor.

**centaurum** or **-ion**, i, n. = κενταυρον and κενταυριον, the herb centaury: Virg.

**centaurus**, a, um, adj. [centaurus] pertaining to a Centaur: rixa, ifor.

**centaurion**, ii, v. centaureum.

**Centaurmachia**, ae, f. the name of a fictitious country: Pl.

**Centaurus**, i, m. Κένταυρος: the Centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.

**centenarius**, a, um, adj. relating to the number 100: numerus, Varr.: Plin.

**centēni**, ae, a (in sing. Virg.), num. distrib. [centum] a hundred each, a hundred: Cic.

**centesima**, ae, f. ( pars) the hundredth part, as a tax, a percentage: centesima tertium venalium, 1 per cent. on, Tac. Of interest, 4 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic.

**centesimus**, a, um, num. ordin. [centum] the hundredth: Cic.

**centiceps**, eplitis, adj. [centum caput] hundred-headed: belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.

**centies** (centiens), adv. [centum] a hundred times: Cic. Fig. a great many times, Pl.

**centimanus**, a, um, adj. [centum manus] having a hundred hands: Hor.

**centiplex**, v. centuplex.

**cento**, ōnis, m. [κέντρον] thick cloth (or padding) composed of pieces sewed together, patch-work, etc.: Cato Juv. used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper iniecerunt, covered (the woodwork) with padding, Caes. Proverb: centones sarcire alicui, to impose upon by falsehood, Pl.

**centum**, indecl. num. a hundred: Cic. II. Poet. an indefinitely large number: centum clavibus servata, secured by a hundred keys: Hor. [Cf. Gr. κεντρον (= iv-kator); Goth. hund, Eng. hund-red.] (Hence Fr. cent)

**centum-gēminus**, a, um, adj. a hundred-fold: Virg.

**centumpondium** or **centūpondium**, ii, n. [centum pondo] a hundred pounds (taken collectively), a hundred pound weight: Pl.

**centumvīrālis**, e, adj. [centum viri] pertaining to the centumviral court, Judicium, Cic.

**centum viri** (or as one word), orum, m. plu. a bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits: Cic.

**centunculus**, i, m. dim. [cento] a piece of patch-work, a party-colored horse-cloth: Liv.

**centuplex** (centiplex), Icids, adj. [centum plico] a hundred-fold: Pl.

**centupondium**, v. centumpondium.

**centūria**, ae, f. [centum] orig. a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind: hence, in gen. any division II. Milit. l. t.: a division of the legion, a century (of which there were 60): Liv. III. one of the 193 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. comitia): centuria praerogativa, the century which voted first by lot, Cic.

**centūriatim**, adv. [centuria] by centuries: Caes.

**centūriatus**, a, um, Part. [centuria] divided into centuries, comitia centuriata, in which the Roman people voted according to centuries (v. Smith's Ant. p. 105): Cic. Fig.: well arranged: Pl.

**centūriatus**, ūs, m. [id.] a division into centuries: Liv. II. the post of centurion: Cic.

**centurio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [centuria] to divide into centuries II. Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv.: Cic. III. Of the people in the comitia: esp. in p. part.: v. centuriatus.

**centurio**, ōnis, m. [id.] the commander of a century, centurion: Caes.: Cic.: Liv.

**centūriōnātus**, ūs, m. [centurio] a review of centuries: centurionatum inde egit, Tac.

**cēnula** (cen- and caen-), ae, f. dim. [cena] a little dinner: Cic.

**cēpa** and **cēpe**, v. caepa and caepe.

**cēra**, ae, f. [cognate with κηρος, wax. Cic. In plur. referring to the cells of bees. Virg. II. Meton. a writing-tablet covered with wax. Hence, prima cera, the first page or leaf, Hor. And of wills. Suet. praecipuum in tabulis ceram semper abstulit orbi, got him off declared chief heir in the will of a childless old man. Juv. 2. a wax seal: Cic. 3. a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall. (Hence Fr. cire.)

**cēraria**, ae, f. [cera] a female maker of wax-lights: Pl. (dub.)

**cērarium**, ii, n. a fee for affixing a seal: Cic.

**cērasus**, i, f. = κερασος, the cherry-tree: Ov. II. a cherry (= cerasum, Cels.). Prop. (Hence It. ciriegna, Fr. cerise, Eng. cherry.)

**cēratūs**, a, um, Part. [cero].

**cerocephēdus**, i, m. = κερκεφίδης, a long-tailed monkey, venerated in some parts of India: Juv.

**cercūrus**, i, m. = κερκουρος, a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians: Liv.: also, cēsea-fish, Ov.

**cēro**, ōnis, m. = κέρων (κερδός) a harlequin, day-labourer, handicraftsman: Juv.

**Cērēālis**, e, adj. relating to Ceres, the goddess of corn: hence, relating to corn: arma, implements for grinding corn and preparing it for food: Virg.

**cērēbellum**, i, n. dim. [cerebrum] a small brain: Plin. (Hence Ital. cervello; Fr. cervelle, cerveau.)

**cērēbrosus**, a, um [cerebrum] testy, choleric: Hor.: Pl. (dub.)

**cērebrum**, i, n. the brain: Lucr.: Virg.: Cic. Poet. for head, skull: truncus illapsus cerebro, Hor. Regarded by some as the seat of the soul: all in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. II. Meton.: hot temper, passion: Ote, Bolane, felicem cerebrum, lucky in your choleric temper (cf. cerebrosus), Hor. Phr.: mihi cere-

**brum** finditur, writur, my brain is splitting, is on fire (with rage): Pl. [Cf. Gr. *καρά, κάρη-vor*; Goth. *hvarin* (= *καρίων*), O. H. G. *hîrni*, brains, Scottish *harris*.]

**Cēra, ēris, f.** the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture: hence, meton.: bread, corn, grain, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

**cērus, a, um, adj.** [cern] *wasen*, of *was*: Cic. effigies, Hor.: castra, cells of *was*, honeycomb: Virg. II. Meton.: *was*-coloured: pruna, looking like *was*, yellow: id. 2. *pluvul*, soft, like *was*: *cera* braccia Theophi, Hor. Fig.: easily moved or moulded, *cereus* in vitium fecti, id. Hence,

**cērus, i, m.** a *was*-light, *was* taper: Cic. [Hence Fr *cerge*]

**cērimonia, v.** *caerimonia*

**cerintha, ae, f.** = *κρίνθη*, a plant of which bees eat: fond, *was*-flower: Virg.

**cerina, orum, n.** *was*-coloured garments: Pl. [This sense would imply *e*, but the word seems to be *cērina*, v. *Upld* 2, 2, 49.]

**cerno, crevi, crētum, (orig. part cernus, q. v.)** 1. *v. a.* to sift, winnow (rare) in cribris, Ov. II. Ffg. to distinguish, discern; perceive, see distinctly (only in imperf. tenses n. this sense, but the perf. tenses are used in senses IV. and VI.) *estne hic Hugio* Pl. *satis cerno*, is herclest, if I can properly make him out, Ter.: *vis magna pulveris cernitur*, Caes.: *adesse eum et haec coram cernere* extimate, id. (oculi) multa cernunt subtilius, distinguishing with great accuracy, Cic. Foll. by Acc and Inf.: to observe that . . . Sall. III. Transf. to intellectual objects: to perceive, comprehend, understand: *vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur*, Cic. in voluptate *apernenda* virtus cernitur, is seen in the despoising of pleasure, id.: *cerno animo*, picture to myself, foresee, id. IV. to decide (judicially) what is contested or doubtful: to decree, determine (= *decernere*): priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 2. to decide by contending or fighting: cernere ferro, Virg.: pro aris atque focis cernere, Sall. V. In gen.: to decide or conclude upon, resolve (rare): Pl. VI. Legal t. t.: of inheritances: to decide to enter upon an inheritance: Varr. Also, to give formal notice of such decision: Cic. Hence = *adire*, actually to enter upon an inheritance: id. Fig.: id. [Cf. Gr. *κρίνω* and Lat. *cri-brum*.]

**cernuus, a, um, adj.** [cogn. with Gr. *καρά*, and Lat. *cer-e-brum*] with the face towards the earth, headlong (rare and poet.): *ejectoque incubuit cernuus armo*, Virg.

**cēro, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [cern] to cover or smear with *was*, to *was*: esp. in *p. part.*: *cerata tabella*, Cic.: *pennae*, Hor.

**cēroma, ātia, n.** = *κρίωμα*, an unguent for wrestlers: Juv.

**cēromificus, a, um, adj.** = *κρημακκος*, smeared with *ceroma*: Juv.

**ceritrus, a, um, adj.** [Ety. uncertain] having a crazed brain, frantic, mad (rare and poet.): Hor.

**cērtamen, inis, n.** [certo] a contest, struggle (the most general term): *bigyrium*, chariot-race, Virg.: *pedum, foot-race*, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, etc.: *rivalry*, emulation: *est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen*, Cic.: *verborum linguaeque, live*: *certamine summo*, with the greatest zeal, exertion, Virg. And poet.: *certamina* ponere, *certamina* instituire, to order, arrange a fight or contest: *prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis*, Virg. II. a military contest, battle, combat: *Caes*: *mirte certamen*, Liv.: in *pro* certamine, in the heat of the battle, id. navale, a naval engagement, sea-fight, id.

**certatim, adv.** [id.] with contest or struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly. Cic.

**certitio, ōnis, f.** [id.] a contending, striving, a combat, contest, etc.: *corporum*, Cic. Fig.: *haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, rivalry*, id. *certatio multae, a discussion concerning a penalty*, id.

**certē, adv.** certainly, unquestionably, assuredly, really (cf. *certo*): *si eum scit, certe illud eveniet: si certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est*, Cic. In an affirmative answer: *estne ipse an non est?* Is est, *certe* is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a statement: *venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium Certe, certainly, surely, no doubt*. Cic. In interrogations: *certe patrem tuum non occidisti?* Suet. II. To restrict an assertion: *yet surely, at least, at all events: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, or at least*. Cic. (Hence Fr *certes*.)

**certo, adv.** with certainty, for certain (representing a thing as an undoubted fact; while *certe* points simply to the belief of the speaker): *nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum*, Cic.: *certo scio, I know for certain, have good reason to know: quod te moleste ferre certo scio*, id. In affirm. answers = *certe*: *Me. Liberum ego te iusi abire?* *Mes. Certo, yes, certainly*, Pl.

**certo, avi, atum, i. v. n.** freq. [cerno] for the sense, cf. *cernere* No IV. to decide a contest, to fight, contend: *armis cum hoste certo*, Cic.: *proelio*, Sall.: *pro salute*, id. *Impers. pass.*: *Bedriaci certabatur, the battle was raging*: Tac. II. In gen.: to contend, struggle, strive; emulate, vie with: *certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate*, Lucr.: *cum aliquo deacitate*, Cic.: *officiis inter se*, id.: *cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates*, id.: *ob hircum, to compete for*

the prize of a he-goat, Hor. *Impers. pass.*: *certatum inter collegas maledictis, there was a rivalry of abuse*: Liv. Poet.: with *Dat.* = cum (Gk. constr.): *solus tibi certat Amyntas, vies with*, Virg.: *certantem avam purpurea, rivaling the purple dye*, Hor. Poet. in *pass.* signit.: *certatam lite* Deorum Ambraciati, contended for, Ov. Foll. by Inf. (mostly poet.): *Thoebum superare canendo*, Virg. III. to contend at law: ita de provocacione certatum ad populum est, the point was debated, Liv.: *si quid se iudice certes*, Hor.

**certus, a, um** [orig. *Part.* of *cerno*, but usu *adj.*], determined, resolved, settled: *certum est*, with *Dat.* = *neutr. impers. verb.*: it is determined, it is one's decision: usu, with Inf.: *certum est deliberatumque . . . omnia dicere, I am fully determined*, Cic.: *certum atque decretum est*, Liv. II. As *adj.* without est: with Inf.: *certa mori, resolved on death*, Virg. 2. With Gen.: Tac. III. established, settled, fixed: *concilium in diem certam indidere*, Caes.: *certi fines, prescribed limits*, Hor.: *certo aere, at such and such a price*, Ov. 2. = *quidam*, and our certain, of some certain, but not specified person or thing. esp. in *pl.*, *habet certos sui studiosos, certain persons*, Cic. IV. sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful, etc. Of persons: *tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus*, Pl.: *Apollo, Hor.* per litora certos dimittam, trusty messengers, Virg. 2. Of things: *animo certo et confirmato*, Cic.: *tua si mihi certa voluntas, if I may rely on your compliance*, Virg.: *sagitta*, Hor.: *agnosce certo, with unswerving course*, Virg. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: *certain, sure, true* (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): *postremo certior res*, Liv.: *rumorque per barbaros manavit certior, with increasing certainty*, id.: *nihil certius ex eo auditum est, no more definite information was gained from him*: id. So *certum scire*, to know for a certainty: Cic.: *certum habere*, Liv.: *pro certo habere*, Cic. In *pl.*, *certum* or *certius* facere alicui, to assure a person, make him certain: cf. *inf.* 2. Of persons: *certain, sure*: *certus de sua genitura*, Suet.: *exiliis*, Tac. Esp. in *p. h.* certiorum facere: foll. by *de* and *Ab.* or by *Gen.*, also by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *rel. clause*: to inform about, make acquainted with: *certiorem me sui consilii fecit, he informed me of it*: Cic.: with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, Caes.: in *pass.*, de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, were informed, id. Also, with *posit.*, though rare (poet.): *Anchisen facio certum, renque ordine pando*, Virg.

**cērula, ae, f. dim.** [cera] a small piece of *was*: *miniata, a kind of crayon*: Cic.

**cērusa, ae, f.** white-lead, ceruse: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

**cēruſſātus**, a, um, adj. [cerussa] painted with white lead: Cic.

**cerva**, ae, f. [cervus] a hind: Plin. Poet.: deer in gen.: Virg.

**cervicōl**, ālis, n. [cervix] a pillow or bolster: Juv.

**cervicūla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small or elegant neck: Cic.

**cervinus**, a, um, adj. [cervus] pertaining to a stag or deer: pellis, Hor.: Ov.: senectus, i. e. great age: Juv.

**cervix**, icis, f. the neck; the back of the neck with the parts touching it (collum, the neck simply); hence, esp. in earlier Lat., usu. pl.: caput et cervicē et jugulum tutari, to guard head, neck, and throat, Cic.: cervicūq; comaeque trahuntur per terram, his neck and shoulders, Virg.: plurima (in cattle), plenty of neck, a full neck, id.: sexta cervice ferri, to be borne on the shoulders of six men, Juv. II. Fig.: of the neck, as receiving a yoke: imposuisti in cervicibus nostris dominum, laid a yoke upon our necks, Cic. 2. With ref. to execution: dare cervicē alicui, to offer one's neck for beheading, id. Tac. 3. As the seat of strength, for bearing burdens: in pl.: collo et cervicibus sustinere, on neck and shoulders, Cic.: qui tantis erunt cervicibus, will have strong enough shoulders, id. 4. Of proximity and danger, the neck being a vital part: (in pl.) bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, an arduous war close at hand, Liv.: in cervicibus (hostis) esse, opp. to procul, to be close upon him, id. [Prob. from cer- in cerebrum and cernuus, with root of cer-; cervix being thus "head carrier"]

**cervus** (old orthog. [cervus]), i, m. a stag, a deer: Cic.: vincre cervum cursu, to be fleetier than a deer, Pl. Transf.: cervi, forked stakes: milit. t. t. chevau-de-frise: Caes. [Cf. Gr. κερὰς, horned; Eng. har-t.]

**caespes**, is, v. caespes.

**cessatio**, ōnis, f. [cesso] a tarrying, delaying: Pl. II. inactivity, idleness: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic.

**cessator**, ōris, m. [id.] a loiterer, an idler: Cic.: Hor.

**cesso**, ōnis, f. [cedo] Legal t. t.: a giving up, surrendering: Cic.

**cesso**, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] lit. to give way often: hence, to delay, loiter (of culpable delay, whereas cunctor = to delay from hesitation) in studio atque opere, Cic.: also with in and Acc., in vota precesque, to be backward with vows and prayers, Virg. Esp. in rebuke: quid cessas, why so slack? Ter. 2. to be inactive, idle: nihil agere et cessare (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. Of land, to be uncultivated, fallow, Virg.: of altars, to be unvisited by worshippers, Ov. 3. not to be at hand, to fail: cessat voluntas? is the will wanting (= do you refuse)? Hor. Esp. as

legal t. t., not to put in an appearance, make default, Suet. 4. to be guilty of a fault (softened expr. for pecco): Hor. (of faults of style, etc.).

**cestrōsphendōnē**, es, f. = κείροσφενδών, a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

(1) **cestus**, a boxer's glove: v. caestus.

(2) **cestus** (not caestus) and cestos, i, m. = κείτος (lit. worked with a needle), a girdle, girth: Cato. Esp. the charmed embroidered girdle of Venus, Mart.

**cetārium**, ii, n. [cetus] a fish pond: Hor.

**cetārius**, ii, m. [id.] a fish-monger: Cic.

**cete**, v. cetus.

**cēter**, cetera, ceterum (Vom sing. n. not in use. sing in gen rare), adj. the other, the rest. In sing., vestem et ceterum ornatum, Cic.: multitudo, Liv. In plur., the rest: cetera de hoc genere, the other instances of the kind, Hor.: ut omittam cetera, Cic. 2. Acc. neut. pl. cetera used adv.: in all other respects: excepto quod non similes, cetera laetus, happy in all but these, Hor.: Cic.: Liv. 3. In enumerations, et cetera, and so forth, etc. Also simply cetera, Lucr.

**cēterōqui** or **-quin** [ceter qui], adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise (rare): ubi ceteroquin sum venter, Cic.

**cetūrum**, adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: foedera alia alius legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiant, Liv. 2. In passing to a new thought: besides, for the rest: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercetis, Sall. 3. With a restricting force: but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand: eos multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxime tutos esse, Sall. Often at beginning of sentence: Liv.

**ceſos**, i, v. cetus.

**ceſra** (castra), ae, f. [prob a Spanish word] a short Spanish shield: Liv.

**cēstrātus**, a, um, adj. [cetra] armed with a cetra, shield-bearing: cohors, Caes. Subst.: cetrati, ōrum, m., troops so armed: id.

**cette**, v. cedo.

**cētus**, i, m. (also, accord. to the Gr., cetos, n., and hence plur. cetā, Virg.) = κῆτος, any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plin.

**ceu**, adv. as, like as, just as. In comparisons: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Ceu quum: as when: id. Ceu si, as if, as it were, like as: Lucr. Also without si, in same sense: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.

**Chaldaei**, ōrum, m. astrologers: Cic.: adj. Chaldaeus, a, um, Chaldean, Juv.

**Chaldaicus**, a, um, Chaldean, Cic.

**chālŷbēlus**, a, um, adj. [χάλυβ] of steel: massa, Ov.

**chālŷbē**, ŷbis, m. χάλυβ, steel: Virg.

**Chāos**, Abl. Chao (other cases not used in class period, n. = χάος: infinite space: hence, the deep gulf of the lower World: inane chaos, Ov.: personified: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. II. the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos: Ov.: a chaos, from the very beginning of things, Virg.

**chara**, ae, f. an edible root found in Spain: Caes.

**chāracter**, ēris, m. = χαρακτήρ. Lit. a marker, or instrument for branding: Isid. Col. Meton.: a brand or mark: Col. Fig.: a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc.: Varr.

**chārīstia**, ōrum, n. plu. = χαρίστια, a family banquet at which family funds were settled: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 61)

**charta**, ae, f. a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper. Plin. dentata, smoothed (with ivory), fine paper, Cic.: s. l. ut, an undone wrapper, Juv. II. Meton.: the papyrus plant, Plin. 2. a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic. III. any (thin leaf, plate, lamina: charta plumbae, Suet. [Borrowed from Gr. χάρτης])

**chartūla**, ae, f. dim. [charta] a little paper, a bill: Cic. (Hence Fr. chartre.)

**chēlē**, es, f. = χηλή (the claw of an animal) Plur. chelae, in astron.: lit. the arms of Scorpio: but meton. the constellation Libra, into which Scorpio extends: Virg.

**chēlydrus**, i, m. = χελύδρις, a fabled snake, living for the most part in water: Virg.

**chēlys** (Acc. chelyn, Voc. chely), f. = χέλυς, the tortoise: Petr. II. Meton. a musical instrument (a sort of lyre) made of the shell of a tortoise (pure Lat. testudo): Ov.

**chērāgus**, ae, v. chiragra.

**chiliarchus**, i, m. = χιλιάρχος: in a fleet, the commander of a thousand men: Tac. II. Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king: Nep.

**chirāgra** (chēragra) ae, f. = χειράγρα, gout in the hand: Hor. (who uses form chēragra, metri gratia).

**chirōgrāphum**, i, n. = χειρογράφων, hand-writing (pure Lat. manus): extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, the writing on your own hand, Cic.: also, the writing or document itself: id. 2. a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

**chirōnōmos**, i, com. and chirōnōmōn, ōntis (also Gr. ūntis), m. χειρονόμος or χειρονόμων, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art; a gesticulator: Juv.

**chirurgia**, ae, f. = χειρουργία, sur-

**gery**: Cels. Fig.: violent and bloody remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

**Chius**, a, um, adj. [Chios] *Chian*: esp. vitum, wine of (Chios; also abso.) Chium: Hor. N. pl. Chia, fine cloth of Chios, Lucr.

**chlām̄ydat̄us**, a, um, adj. [chlām̄y] dressed in a military cloak: Cic.

**chlām̄ys**, ūdis, f = χλαμῖς, a broad woollen upon garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and wrought with gold: a Grecian military cloak, a stibie mantle: Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: Tac.: by children, Virg.

**chōrāgīum**, li, n. = χορηγία, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl.

**chōrāgus**, i, m. = χορηγός, the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. II. Transf.: he who pays the expense of a banquet: Poet in Suet

**chōraules**, ae, m. = χοραυλῆς, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance: Suet: Juv.

**chorda**, ae, f = χορδή, a gut, gut-string, esp. catgut, a string (of a musical instrument): chordae intēuāe, Cic. 2. a rope, cord: Pl.

**chōrēa** (chōrēa, Virg.), ae, f = χορεία (mōt freg in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: Lucr.: festas duxere chores, Ov. Hor.

**chōrēus** or -ius, i, m. = χορεύς (sc. πούς, pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trochaeus: — (Cic.

**chorius**, v. chorus  
**chorocitharista**, ae, m. = χοροκίθαριστής, one who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet

**chōrus**, i, m. = χορός, a dance in a ring, a round dance = chorea: Nymphatium, Hor. II. Meton.: a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: Cic. Dryadum, Virg. Esp. in tragedy: Hor. Fig.: of the heavenly bodies: Pleiadum, id. 2. In gen., a multitude, band, troop: juvenitatis, Cic. (Hence Fr. chœur; Eng. choir, quire.)

**Christiānus**, i, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac.: Suet.

**chrysalis**, idis, f. = χρυσολίς, the (gold-coloured) chrysalis of a butterfly: Plin.

**chrysanthemum**, i, n. = χρυσάνθεμον (the gold-flower): the marigold: Plin.

**chrysos**, i, m. = χρυσός, gold: Pl.

**cibāria**, orum, n. plu. [cibus] strictly adj. (v. foll. art.) nutriment, victuals, provisions: inopia cibariorum, Caes.: Cic. 2. money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: id. (Hence Ital. ciavaria.)

**cibārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. II. Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarsen bread, Cic.

**cibātus**, ūs, m. [cibo] food, victuals, nutriment: Pl.

**cibo**, atum, i, v. a. [cibus] to give food to animals, to feed or fodder: Suet.

**cibōrium**, li, n. = κιβώριον, a drinking-cup (made like the large pod of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

**cibus**, i (ūs, Pl.), m. food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder (opp. to potio): cibum capere, Pl. potare, Ter.: capessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalis, the nourishment afforded by the air, id. 2. Transf. to plants, the nutritive juices: Lucr. II. Fig.: sustenance (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. [Ety. uncertain]

**cicada**, ae, f. the cicada, tree-cuckoo: Virg. II. Meton.: as sign of summer: Juv. (From cicadula, Prov. cicala, and thence Fr. cigale)

**cicatricōsus**, a, um, adj. [cicatrix] full of scars, covered with scars: Pl. **cicatrix**, icis, f. a scar, a cicatrice: cicatrices adversae, wounds in front (and so, hominibus), Cic. 2. Transf. to plants a mark of incision: admodum signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. II. Fig.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh, Cr. [Ety. uncertain]

**ciccus**, i, m. = κικκος, the core of a pomegranate, hence for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle: Pl. (Hence It. cica, cigolo; Fr. chiche, chicquet)

**cicer**, ūis, n. the chick-pea: Hor. (Hence It. ceci, Fr. chicke) **cichōrium** (cichōrium, Hor.), i, n. = κίχριον, succory or endive: Plin. **cicliedrum** and **cicimandrum**, i, n. fanciful names for spice: Pl.

**cicōnia**, ae, f. a stork, the white stork: Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. cicogna, Fr. cigogne)

**cicor**, ūis, adj. tame: bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum genera, Cic. [Ety. uncertain]

**cicuta**, ae, f. hemlock: Ov. Meton.: the poison extracted from it: Hor. 2. a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe: Virg.

**cicō**, civi, ctum, 2, v. a. (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, etc.), to move, to put in motion, to shake (a more vivid word than movere): calcem, to make a move in the game of draughts or checkers, Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitant, Cic.: inno Nereus ciens aequora fundo, stirps up, Virg. 2. to rouse or excite to or against something; to call or send for, to summon: ad arma, Liv.: aere ciere viros, to rouse with the trumpet, Virg. II. Legal t. t.: ciere heretum (lit. to put in motion, i. e.), to divide the inheritance, Cic. III. to call upon for help, to invoke, appeal to: nocturnos manes, id.: foedera et deos, Liv. IV. to call upon by name, mention by name:

herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine ciere, i. e. to call to triumph: Liv. Hence: patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth, id. V. to set in motion, produce, effect, cause: often used with a subst. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias voces, Lucr.: ciere simulacra pugnae, to call up a mimicry of war, Virg.: also to renew a combat, give new impulse to a fight: consul pugnam ciebat, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κινέω, κινῆμα, κινῆω.]

**cilicium**, li, n. κιλίκιον, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair, used by soldiers and seamen: Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. cilice)

**cimex**, icis, m. a bug: Plin. As a term of reproach: Lucr.

**cinaedus**, a, um, adj. [cinaedus] lewd: Pl.

**cinaedus**, i, m. = κίναεος, he who indulges unnatural passions: Pl.: Juv. 2. a wanton dancer: Pl.

**cincinnatus**, adj. [cincinnus] with curled hair: Cic.

**cincinnus**, i, m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair: Cic. 2. Fig.: too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fudo, id. [Cf. Gr. κίκινος]

**cinctus**, i, m. dim. [cinctus] a little girdle: Pl.

**cinctura**, ae, f. [cingo] a girding, a girdle (v. rare): Suet. (Hence It. cintura, Fr. ceinture)

**cinctus**, a, um, Part. [cingo].

**cinctus**, ūs, m. [cingo] a girding (rare): cinctus Gabinius, a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 2. Meton.: a grille, belt: sine cinctu discalceatus, Suet.

**cinctus**, a, um, adj. [cinctus] girded, gird (rare): Ov.: Hor.

**cinerarius**, i, m. [cinis], a hair-curler (with irons heated in hot ashes): Cat.

**cinēfactus**, a, um, adj. [cinis facio] reduced to ashes: Lucr.

**cingo**, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. to gird, bind round, enclose, etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with refl. sense, with Acc.: inutile ferrum cingitur, girds on the sword, Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. to make oneself ready, to prepare: cingitur, corte expedit se, Pl. II. Esp. of the head: to encircle, wreath, crown (mostly poet.): tempora pampino, Hor. Fig. cinctum nubibus aris caput (Atlantis), Virg. 2. Of places: to surround, encircle, enclose, encompass (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id.: provincia mari cincta, a sea-girt province, Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbis, covered, Virg. Fig.: diligentibus urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. III. Milit. t. t. to



*beset, to beleague, to invest a place, etc.*: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. Fig. Stellia multis undique cincta periculis, beset, Cic. 2. *to cover, i. e. protect*: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. 3. *Of fortifications: to man, i. e. to surround and arm with men*: praesidium tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. 4. *to escort, to accompany (rare)*: dum latus sancti cigit tibi turba senatus, Ov. [Etyim., uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *cendré*)

**cingula**, ae, f. [cingo] a *girdle*, belt, girth: Ov.

**cingulum**, i, n. [id.] a *girdle*, belt (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in plur.: cingula, a sword-belt, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle*)

**cingulus**, i, m. [id.] a *girdle* of the earth, a zone: Cic.

**cinis**, ōnis, m. [cinis flo] = cinerarius, a hair-curler: Hor.

**cinis**, ōris, m. (rarely fem.), ashes: Incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Prov. hujus sermonis cinerem haud quaerit, her speeches need no ashes, i. e. require no ornament or polishing, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had totally consumed, spent, Hor. 2. Esp. the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt (both in sing. and plur.): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, after burning the corpse, Ov. 1. *premature cineres, premature death*, Juv.

2. *the ruins of a city reduced to ashes*: cineres patriae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κίνη*.] (Hence Ital. *ceneri*; Fr. *cendres*, and, from the latter, Eng. *cinder*.)

**cinnamōmum** or **cinnānum**, i, n. = *κιννάμωμον* or *κιννάμωμ*: cinnamon: Plin. As term of endearment. Pl. In plur.: twigs of cinnamon: Ov.

**cio**, ire, v. cieo.

**cippus**, i, m. a *pale, stake, post*, etc.: esp. a *grave-stone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying-ground*: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 86.) II. In milit. lang., *cippi, palisades*: Caes. (Hence Fr. *cep*.)

**circā**, adv. and prep. = circum. Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs: gramen erat circa, Ov.: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, Liv.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, the neighbouring states, id.: undique circa, all round, id. B. Prep. with Acc.: of space, about, around: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep.: Cic. 2. With the idea of motion: to . . . round about: to all . . . around, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.: literis circa praefectos dimissis, having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers, id. 3. round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of: detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum

acceptis, Caes.: Liv. 4. Of attendants, companions, etc.: around, about: multa sibi opus esse, multa cambus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Hence also, without a verb, circa aliquem, of the attendants, companions, adherents of a person: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. II. Of time: about, towards: postero die circa eandem horam, Liv.: circa Ciceronem, about Cicero's time, Sen. III. Of number: about, nearly, almost (= ad or circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. IV. Fig. about, respecting, of, concerning (late): Quint.: Suet.: Tac.

**circāmoerium**, ii, n. [circa moerus, for murus] space about a wall (v. pomerium): Liv.

**circensis**, e, adj. [circus], pertaining to the circus: subs. pl., circenses (sc. ludj) the games in the circus: Cic.: Virg.

**circēno**, avi, atum, i, v a [circinus] to make round, to round Poet., eadem circinat auras, flies through in a circular course, Ov.

**circinus**, i, m. = *κίρκινος*, a pair of compasses: Caes. (Hence It. *cercone*, Fr. *cerne*)

**circiter**, adv. and prep. Of place indefinitely: about, near: loca haec circiter, near this place, Pl. II. Of time: about, towards (governing the Acc. and joined adverbially with Abl. of time): diebus circiter quindécim, in about fifteen days, Caes.: octavum circiter horam, Hor. III. Of number: as adv., about, near, not far from: circiter cccx. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes.: circiter parte tertia (armorum) in oppide retenta, id. [Circiter stands related to circa, circum, as iter to in, prater to praeter, propter to prope and subter to sub.]

**circueo**, ire, v. circumeo

**circutitio**, ōnis, f. [circumeo] a going round: in milit. lang. the rounds, the patrol: (vigilantium) circutitio ac cura, regular inspection of the watches, Liv. 2. Fig.: a round-about way of speaking or acting: quid opus est circutione et anfractu? Cic.

**circuitus**, a, um, Part. [circueo].

**circuitus**, (circumitus), ū, m. [circueo] a going round, a circuit: solis, revolutio, Cic.: longo circuitu, by a long way round, a long detour, Caes.: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: the path traversed in going round, compass: collis, its (great) distance round, Caes.

III. Fig.: in rhetoric, a periphrasis: Cic.: Quint. 2. a circumlocution, a periphrasis=circutitio (2): Quint.

**circulātio**, adv. [circulor] circularly, in a circle, in groups: Suet.

**circulātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a pedlar, tramp: auctionum, Asin. Pol. in Cic.

**circulor**, atus, i, v. dep. [circueo] to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes.: Cic.

**circulus**, i, m. (contr. circulus, Virg.) [circus] a circular figure, a circle: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. 2. In astronomy, a circular path, orbit: id. II. Meton.: any circular body, a ring, hoop, chain: Virg. 2. a circle or company for social intercourse (mostly plur.): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellunt, Cic.: de circulo se subducere, to withdraw from a company, id. (Hence Ital. *circolo*, Fr. *cercle*.)

**circum**, adv. and prep. with Acc.: round, about, all around: Adv.: ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. 2. Strengthened with undique, from every part around, all around: circum undique convenere, Virg. II. Denoting proximity in the neighbourhood: hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac.

B. Prep. with Acc.: around, about, among: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic.: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, on the borders of the streams, Virg.: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit sends round to his friends, Cic. 1. Denoting proximity. in the neighbourhood of, round about: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. III. Of attendants, companions, adherents, etc.: paucae, quae circum illum essent, manent, a few remain to wait upon her, Ter. Hectoria circum, Virg.: servi circum pedesque pedes, in attendance (rare), Cic. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst. even in prose: Cic. N.B.—In composition the m remains unchanged before consonants, although some Inscri. and MSS give circum- for circum-, as circundo, circumflexus, etc.: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc., written in full, but (except before j and v) the m was not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS we find the orthography circutito, circutitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. (ii) Signif.: around, about, in the neighbourhood of (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumcido, circumfluus, etc.: in some instances the compo. with am- and circum- correspond, e. g. ambitus and circumitus. After verb. compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of circus: it stands side by side with circa, as juxta with juxta: cf. adversum, secundum, and eorum.]

**circum-āgo**, ēgi, actum, i, v. a. to set in circular motion to drive or turn in a circle, turn round, wheel: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv.: circumagat cohortes, wheel about, Juv. Fig.: quae te circumagas? whether wilt you now turn (for an answer)? id. 2. Leg. t. t. to manumit a slave by turning him round (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Pers. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subiecit et tradidit, statim cir-

cumagitur, is made a freeman, Sen.

Fig. of time. with pron. reflect. or more freq. in pass.: to revolve, pass away, be spent: in ipso conspectu rerum circumagitur se annus, Liv.: circumactus est annus, id. || Fig.: to bring round, to change the temper of: una voce, quos illos eos promissis appellat, facile circumagitur et flexit, Surt. || IV. to lead or drive about, convey from one place to another: (milite-) huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. in refl. sense, to go about, up and down. nil opus est circumagi, for you to follow me up and down, Hor. Fig. ahem momentis animi circumagi, to be carried away by them, be at their mercy, Liv.

**circum-aro**, avi, i. v. a. to plough around: Liv. **circum-caesura**, ae, f. the external contour or outline: Lucr. **circum-cido**, cidi, ctum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut around, clip, trim. Cic. caespitem gladiis, to cut sods (because they have first to be carved round), Caes. || Fig.: to cut short, diminish: sumptus, Liv. **circum-circā**, adv. all around. Pl. **circumcisus**, a, um, Part. [circum-cido] || As adj.: steep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes.

**circum-clūdo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut off, hem in, enclose on every side, thubus excrebitus, Caes. cornua ablatus argento circumcludunt, surround with a silver rim, mount them with silver, id. Fig. consulis laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus, hemmed in, Cic.

**circum-cēlo**, 3. v. a. to dwell round about or near: Liv. **circum-curso**, 3. v. a. and n. freq. to run round or about: Pl. Ter. **circum-dō**, dēdi, dātum, dare, i. v. a. to put or place round: constr. with Acc. and Dat.: (or in Pass., Nom.) and Dat. of ind. object: to put, place, or set round: satellites armatos contioni, to place troops so as to surround an assembly, Liv.: equites cornibus circumdat, he flanks the wings with cavalry, id. to oppido munitiones circumdare, to draw his lines all round the town, Caes.: ligna et sarmēta circumdare, Cic. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, the limits which I have set myself, id.: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, clothed peace with signal honours, Tac. || With Acc. and Abl.: to surround with, encompass, enclose, encircle with: antium (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinque castris, Caes.: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, as much land as they could enclose with a bull's hide, Virg. 2. Fig.: pueritiam robore, to endue with, Tac.

**circum-dūco**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. (imper. circumduce, Pl., to lead or

draw around: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductus, Caes. With two Accus.: aliquem omnia sua praesidia, to conduct him round all one's posts, Caes. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, id. Absol. (rare): praeter castra hostium circumducti, marches around, Liv. || Fig.: to cheat or defraud of: with Abl.: quadringentis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumdlexerunt, Pl. 2. to lengthen out: reliquam diel partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, whittled away the rest of the day, Suet.

**circumductio**, ōis, f. [circumduco] a leading round: aquarum, Vitr. || Fig.: a cheating, defrauding: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl.

**circumductus**, a, um, Part. [circumduco]

**circum-ēo** or **circuēō**, ivi or ii, circuit um, 4. v. n. and a. to go round, travel, or march round, etc.: vigiliis, to go the round of the sentries (visit them in order), Sall.: Liv.: praedā, Cic.: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantē circuit aras, Ov.

|| Milit. t. to march round, take in the rear, enclose, encompass: sinistram cornu, Caes. hostem a fronte et a tergo, Curt.: often in pass., to be surrounded, encompassed: Liv. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic.

|| to go about canvassing, soliciting, etc.: Quintilius circumire aciem Curionis coepit, Caes.: Liv. In pass. circumam ab Romanis (Hispaniam), had been visited by the Roman (to gain the people over), id. || IV. Fig.: to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat: ne peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillani circuit, Virg. 2. Of discourse to express by circumlocution: Vespasianum nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, they avoided expressly mentioning the name, Tac.

**circum-ēquito**, i. v. a. to ride round: moenia, Liv. **circum-fero**, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry round: secum circumfert tegmine silvam (jaculorum), Virg.: age circumfer mulsam, hand round, Pl.: Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, cast them round, Virg. oculos, Liv. In pass. with refl. sense, sol ut circumferatur, may revolve, Cic. 2. Religious t. t.: to carry round in order to purify: whence meton.: to purify=lustrare, purgare, and so foll. by direct Acc.: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, sprinkled them in turn, Virg. || Fig.: to spread around: bellum, Liv. 2. to publish, proclaim, give out, Ov.

**circum-flecto**, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to wheel about, to turn back: cursus, Virg. **circumflexus**, a, um, Part. [circumflecto]

**circum-flo**, i. v. n. to blow round about (v. rare). Fig.: ab omnibus

ventis invidiae circumflari, to be exposed to all the winds of envy, Cic.

**circum-flūo**, xi, 3. v. n. and a. to flow round: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. 2. Fig.: to flock around, encompass: Varr. || to be overflowing, to abound: Curt. With Abl. like abundare: to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in: omnibus copiis, Cic. Also absol.: circumfluere atque abundare, id.: circumfluens oratio, too copious, id.

**circumflūs**, a, um, adj. [circumfluo] Act.: flowing around, circumfluent: humor, Ov. || Pass.: surrounded with water: insula, id.

**circum-fōdio**, fōdi, fossum; 3. v. a. [fodio] to dig round: Col.: Plin.

**circum-forāneus**, a, um, adj. [circum forum] all around the market or forum: and, as the bankers' shops were round the forum, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the bankers: Cic.

|| strolling about from market to market, itinerant: pharmacopola, id.

**circum-fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour around: with the Acc. (or Nom. in pass.) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round the town, Plin.: terram crassissimam circumfundit aēr, Encompasses, envelopes, Cic.: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellat, surrounded by, id. Of of milit. operations with cavalry: with pron. refl. a tergo se circumfundere (hosti), to pour round the enemy's rear, Liv. Act. in same sense (later): circumfundit eques, Tac. 2. In pass. with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to: circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. With Dat.: circumfundebantur obvii, sciscitantes, crowded round those they met, interrogating them, Liv. Poet.: to cling to, embrace: Ov. Fig.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. || In gen.: to enclose, environ, surround, encompass: esp. in pass.: Cic.

**circumfusū**, a, um, Part. [circumfundo]

**circum-gēmo**, 3. v. n. to growl around: Hor. **circum-gesto**, i. v. a. to bear or carry about: Cic. **circum-grēdior**, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to walk round, surround (esp. with the view of attacking): Tac. **circumgressus**, a, um, Part. [circumgredior]

**circumicio**, v. circumjicio. **circum-iniō**, 3. v. a. to throw up round about: vallum, Liv.: (better perh. as two words).

**circumitio**, v. circumitio. **circumifus**, v. circumitus.

**circum-jaceo**, 2. v. n. to lie round about, to border upon: with Dat.: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. Absol.: circumjacentes populi, neighbouring, Tac.

**circumjacio**, v. circumjacio, *in*it.

**circumjactus**, a, um, Part. [circumjacio]. II. Adj.: of localities: *lying around, surrounding, neighboring*: absol.: Liv.: Tac. Also with *Dat.*: aedificia circumjuncta muris, Liv.: Tac.

**circumjactus**, ūs, m. [id.] a surrounding, encompassing (rare). *munia arx circumjunctu arduo, by a steep approach on every side*, Cic.

**circum-jicio**, jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. [jacio] to cast, throw, or place around: vallum, Liv.: multitudinem hominum totis mœnibus, Caes. In *pass.* with Acc. depend on circum: quod angus domi vectem circumjactus fuisset, had wound itself round a bar, Cic. 2. With Abl.: to encompass or environ with: extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu circumjecit, id.

**circumlatus**, a, um, Part. [v. circumfero].

**circum-ligo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. With Acc. and *Dat.*: to bind or fasten round or to: habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. 2. With Acc. and Abl.: to bind round with: ferrum stuppa, Liv.

**circum-lino**, no perf., litum, 3 v. a. (also **circumlinio**, fre, Quint.) With Acc. and *Dat.*: to smear all over: circumlita tædis sulfura, Ov. II. With Acc. and Abl.: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint (most freq. *part. perf. pass.*): circumliti mortui cera, Cic. Poet. circumlita saxa musco, overgrown with moss, Hor.

**circumlocutio**, ōnis, f. [circum loquor] circumlocution, Quint.

**circum-lŭo**, 3 v. a. to wash or flow around (rare): pars arcis circumluitur a mari, Liv.

**circum-lustrans**, antis, Part. [lustror] lighting all around: Lucr.

**circum-lŭvio**, ōnis, f. [luo] land isolated by the gradual action of water: Cic.

**circum-mitto**, misi, missum, 3 v. a. to send around: post montes, to send (troops) behind the mountains, Liv.: or with Abl., jugo, id. Absol.: Caes.: Liv.

**circummoenio**, v. circummunio  
**circum-mŭnio** (circummoenio, Pl.), Ivi, itum, 4 v. a. to wall around, to fortify: crebris castellis, Caes.

**circummunio**, ōnis, f. [circum-munio] an investing of a town, circumvallation: Caes.

**circum-pādanus**, a, um, Adj. [circum Padus] situated around or near the Po, Liv.

**circum-pendeo**, 2 v. n. to hang around, Ov.

**circum-plando**, 3 v. a. to applaud on all sides: Ov.

**circumplecto**, v. foll.

**circum-plector**, plexus (active imper. circumplete, Pl.), 3 v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass: pharetram auro, Virg.: collem opere, to circumvallate, Caes.

**circum-plŭco**, avi, atum, 1 v. q. to fold, wind, or twine around: Cic.

**circum-pōno**, pōsi, pōitum, 3 v. a. to put, or place around: with Acc. and *Dat.*: nemus stagno, to plant a grove round a pool, Tac. A hœol. Hor.

**circumpōtatio**, ōnis, f. [poto] a drinking round in succession: Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic.

**circum-rētio**, itum, 4 v. a. [circum and rete with verbal term.] to enclose with a net, ensnare. Fig. 2. te circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic.

**circum-rōdo**, si, 3 v. a. to gnaw or nibble all round: escam, Plin. Fig.: dudum enim circumrōdo, quod devorandum est, i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.: dente Theonino circumroditur, is slandered, calumniated, Hor.

**circum-saepio**, v. circum-sepio.

**circum-scindo**, 3 v. a. to rend around, strip off: Liv.

**circum-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. to draw a line around, to enclose: orbem, Cic. II. Fig.: to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, id. uo genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend the cultivators under one class, id. 2. to mark off for the purpose of excluding, to set aside: hoc omni tempore Sulla ex accusatione circumscripso, excluded from consideration, id. 3. to hem in, to restrain, confine, limit, etc. si tribunus senatusconsulto circumscripso sit, id. III. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap: captiosus interrogationibus, id.: quot circumscripsit Hirtus pupillos, how many wards Hirtus has defrauded, Juv.

**circumscripte**, adv. [circum-scribo] definitely: Cic. 2. in periods: circumscripse numero seque dicere, id.

**circumscriptio**, ōnis, f. [circum-scribo] an encircling, and meton. a circle: ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic. II. a boundary, limit, outline, circuit: terrae, id. III. In rhetoric: a period: id. IV. a circumventing, deceiving, cheating: adolescentium, id.

**circumscripser**, ōnis, m. [id.] a cheat, defrauder. Cic.: Juv.

**circumscripso**, a, um, Part. [id.] II. Adj.: in rhetoric: rounded into periods, periodic: verborum ambitus, Cic.

**circum-sēco**, sectum, 1 v. a. to cut or pare around: serrulā, Cic. II. to circumscribe: Suet. 3.

**circum-sēdeo** (sedeo), ēdi, esum, 2 v. a. to sit around, beset: florentes amercum turba circumsedet, Sen. 2. to besiege, blockade, invest: Liv. Fig.: non moveri horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, be-t on every hand, Cic.

**circum-sēpio** (better -saepio), psi,

ptum, 4 v. a. to fence around, to surround: stagnum aedificis, Suet.

**circumsessio**, ōnis, f. [circum-sēdeo] a hostile encompassing, a besieging: Cic.

**circumsessus**, a, um, Part. [id.] circumsidēo, v. circumsedeo.

**circum-sido**, 3 v. a. to sit down before a place, to lay siege to it: Liv.

**circum-silio**, 4 v. n. [salio] to spring or hop round (rare and poet.): Cat. Fig.: morborum omne genus, hovers round, Juv.

**circum-sisto**, stēti, 3 v. a. to stand round, to surround. With Acc.: quem omnes circumsistunt atque obscant, Caes. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, id. Absol.: Tac.

**circum-sōno**, 1 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to resound on every side, to ring again with: locus, qui circumsonat ululibus, Liv. II. Act.: to sound around: clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, makes it ring on every side with the noise of war, Virg.

**circum-sōnus**, a, um, adj. sounding on every side: circumsona turba cantu, barking around, Ov.

**circum-spectatrix**, icis, f. she who looks around, a spy: Pl.

**circumspectio**, ōnis, f. [circum-specto] a looking on all sides, a looking about: Maec. Fig.: circumspection, caution: Cic.

**circum-specto**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. freq. to look round often or anxiously, to watch: Cic. Fig.: circumspectantes detectionis tempus, on the lookout for, Liv.

**circumspectus**, a, um, Part. [circum-specto] II. Adj.: well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious: verba non circumspecta, Ov.

2. Trans: to persons: circumspect, watchful, cautious: Suet.

**circumspectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a looking around (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. Fig. (ic. 2. Meton.: a view around: in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. Fig.: consideration: detinere ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id.

**circum-spicio**, exi, ectum, 3 v. n. and a. (perf. sync. circumspecti, Ter.) [spicio]. Neutr.: to look about, to cast a look around: qui in auspicio adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspect, Cic. Fig.: to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspectiendum diligenter, id. II. Act.: to look round upon, view on all sides, to survey: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspectare poterant, Liv.: saxum circumspecti ingens, he looks round and sees, Virg.: oculis Phrygia agmina circumspecti, gazed (slowly) round upon, id. 2. Fig.: to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider: consilia, Caes.: nunquamne homo amentissime te circumspectes, will you never examine yourself? Cic.

3. to look about desiringly for, seek for, etc.: circumspicere externa auxilia, Liv.

**circum-sto**, stēti, i. v. n. and a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass: circumstanti armigae dextra laevaue frequentes, throng, Virg.: Ov. Hence, subst.: circumstantes, the bystanders, Tac. With Acc.: equites qui circumstant senatum, Cic.

2. to surround in a hostile manner, to beset: quem tres Curiali circumsteterant, Liv. Fig.: quum nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.: scio acerba meorum circumstare odia, am conscious of being beset by, Virg.

**circum-strēpo**, no perf., ptum, 3. v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round: quidam atrociora circumstreptant, Tac.

**circum-strūo**, no perf., ctum, 3. v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings: Snet.

**circum-surgens**, entis, Part. [surgo] rising all around: Tac.

**circum-tēgo**, 3. v. a. to cover round about: Lucr.

**circum-tentus**, a, um, Part. [tēdo] fastened round, begirt: Pl.

**circum-textus**, a, um, Part. [texo] woven all round (by way of ornament): Virg.

**circum-tōno**, ui, i. v. a. to thunder around: poet. of the sea: qua totum Nerens circumtonat orbe, Ov. Fig. of the din of arms: hunc circumtonit gaudens Bellona cunctis, Hor.

**circum-tonsus**, a, um, Part. [tondeo] shorn all round (rare): Suet.

**circum-vādo**, i, 3. v. a. to assault or attack on every side, to encompass, beset: naves, Liv. Fig.: of the assault of fear: terror circumvadit aciem, id.

**circum-vāgus**, a, um, ad: wandering or flowing around, encircling (v. rare): oceanus, Hor.

**circum-vallo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to surround with a rampart, circumvallate: Caes. Fig.: to encompass, harass, Ter.

**circumvectio**, ōnis, f. [circumveho] a carrying around (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, transit duties, Cic. 2. a circuit, revolution: solis, id.

**circum-vector**, i. v. pass. freq. to be carried around: and as v. dep., to ride or cruise round (rare): Ligurum oram, Liv. P. o. t.: to go through, describe in detail: singula, Virg.

**circumvectus**, a, um, Part. [circumveho]

**circum-vēhor**, vectus, 3. v. pass. to be carried round: and as v. dep., to ride or sail round: classe, Liv.: equo, id.: muliones collibus circumvehit, Juba, to go round over the hills, Caes.

**circum-vēlo**, i. v. a. to veil around, envelop: Ov.

**circum-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. Lit.: to come round, go round: to encircle, encompass, surround

(rare) Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg.: Rhēnus insulas circumveniens, flowing around, Tac.

2. to get round, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes.: cuncta moenia exercitū, Sall.

II. Fig.: to beset, oppress, distress: circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. In Cic.: circumveniri atque urgeri, Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, beset by, the victim of, Sall. 2. to circumvent, cheat, defraud: circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic.

**circumventus**, a, um, Part. [circumvenio]

**circum-verso** (vorso), i. v. a. freq. to turn around (v. rare) Lucr.

**circum-vertō** (vorto), 3. v. a. to turn round (rare). in pass. with refl. sense: rota circumvertitur axem, turns on its axis, Ov. II. to cheat, deceive: qui me argento circumvortant, Pl.

**circum-vestio**, 4. v. a. to clothe or cover round (rare): arborem, Plin. P. o. t.: se circumvestire dictis, to wrap oneself in words (hide one's real meaning), Poet. ap. Cic.

**circum-vincō**, inctum, 4. v. a. to bind around: Pl.

**circum-viso**, 3. v. a. to look around: Pl.

**circum-vōlito**, avi, i. v. a. and n. to flutter or fly round and round: lacus circumvolitant hirundo, Virg. II. Meton.: to rove about, to hover round: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

**circum-vōlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly round: Hor.: nox atra caput tristis circumvolat umbra, hovers round, Virg.

**circum-volvo**, no perf., vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll round: pass. with refl. sense: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg.

**circus**, i, m. Lit.: a ring, a hoop: whence the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle (more rare than circulus): circus lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. II. an oval space for chariot races, etc. Esp. the Circus Maximus at Rome (V. Smith's Ant. 87, sqq.): id: Liv. circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor.: per circus, in the circus, Tac. 2. Transf. any race-course: Liv.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. κῆρος, κῆρος, κῆρος; Lat. cur-us.] (Hence It. cerco: Fr. cirque.)

**ciris**, is, f. = κῆρυς, a sea-bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed: Ov.: Virg.

**cirrātus**, a, um, adj. [cirrus] curly-haired, Mart. In plur. as subst., cirrati, curly-headed boys, Pers.

**cirrus**, i, m. (mostly plur.) a curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): Juv. [Prob. cogn. with cirnis, q. v.]

**cis**, prep. on this side, within (opp. to ulis and trans.). With Acc.: of space: cis Tarrum, Cic.: cis Ithenum, Caes. II. Of time: within: cis dies

paucos, Pl. In compos.: on this side of: Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, etc. [The root is ce, q. v., whence also ci-ter. For the form ci-s, cf. ul-s.]

**cistum**, il, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet: Cic.

**cista**, ae, f. = κίστη, a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, etc.: Cic.: Hor. (V. Smith's Ant. go.)

**cistella**, ae, f. dim. [cistula] a small chest or box: Pl.

**cisfellātrix**, Icis, f. [cistella] she who has charge of the money-box (a kind of female slave): Pl.

**cistellula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little box or chest: Pl.

**cisterna**, ae, f. [cista] a reservoir for water, a cistern: Tac.

**cistophōrus**, i, m. = κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachmas, on which a cista was stamped: Cic.

**cistula**, ae, f. dim. [cista] a little box or chest: Pl.

**citātum**, adv. [citatus] quickly, hastily (v. rare): Auct. B. Afr.

**citātus**, a, um, Part. [cito]. II. adj. quick, rapid, speedy: citato equo, at full gallop, Caes. Comp. citator (amnis), more rapid, Liv. Instead of adv., hastily: ferunt citati signa, id.

**citer**, v. anterior.

**citerior**, us, adj. on this side, the most (opp. to ulterior): Gallia, Caes.: Cic. II. Of time, more recent (rare): ceteriora nondum audiebamus, id. [Comp. of unused citer, which is itself a comp. formation from ci in ci-s; v. alter.]

**cithāra**, ae, f. = κίθαρα, the cithara, guitar or lute: Orpheus Thracia fretus cithara, Virg.: Hor (Hence It. cetera; Sp. guitarra, and, from this, Fr. guitare)

**cithārista**, ae, m. = κίθαριστής, a player on the cithara: Cic.

**cithāristria**, ae, f. = κίθαρίστρια, she who plays on the cithara: Ter.

**cithārizo**, i. v. n. = κίθαρίζω, to play on the cithara: Nep.

**cithāroedus**, a, um, adj. = κίθαροῦδος, pertaining to a lute-player: ars, Suet.

**cithāroedus**, i. m. = κίθαροῦδος, one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice, a lutist: vocem citharoedi non audient, Cic.

**citimus**, a, um, adj. nearest to us: (stella) ultima a caelo, citima terris, Cic. [A superl. formation from ci in ci-s; cf. ul-timus]

**cito**, adv. [citus] soon, speedily, quickly, etc.: Cic. Comp. citius: suprema citius die, Hor.: serius aut citius, sooner or later, Ov. Sup. citissime, Caes. 2. With a negative = non facile, not easily: neque verba aptiore cito alium dixerim, could not easily name, Cic. 3. citius = potius, sooner, rather: ut victum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, id.

**cito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [cleo] to put into quick motion, to incite,

*stimulate, promote*, etc. (in lit. sense, mostly post-Aug.): *citāt hastam, hūris*, Sil. Fig.: *motum (animi)*, to excite, Cic. II. to call or summon: *patres in curiam, senatum in forum*, Liv.

2. Legal t. t. to summon a person into court to make his appearance: this was done by the praeco: *reum, accusatorem*, Cic. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id.

3. In gen.: to call to witness, to appeal to, cite: *quavis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae*, id.: *libri*, quos Lucinius citat auctores, Liv.

III. to proclaim the name of a victor: *victorem Olympiae citari*, Nep.

2. In gen.: to call upon anyone by name: *Col*: Plin.

*citrā*, prep. with Acc. and adv. [citer] on this side (opp. to ultra): *Germani qui essent citra Rhenum*, Caes. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Adv.: *nec citra mota nec ultra, neither this way nor that*, Ov.

II. within, short of, less than. Of space: *nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, before the third syllable from the end of a word*, Cic. Fig.: *nec virtus citra genus est, my worth is not inferior to my descent*, Ov. 2. Of time (very rare), more recently than, since: *citra Trojana tempora*, id.

III. Fig.: short of; without (=sine). post-Aug.): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, than learning without experience, Quint. citra fidem, not to be believed, Tac.: *citra senatus populi auctoritatem*, Suet.

*citrēus*, a, um, adj. [citrus] pertaining to the citrus-tree: *mensa, of citrus-wood*, Cic. Neutr. as subst.: *citregum*, i, the citron: Plin.

*citrō*, adv. [citer] (always with ultero). Lit.: to this side (whereas citra = on this side): *ultero citroque, to that side and to this side, to and fro, backwards and forwards*: (as Fr *ci et là*): quoniam saepe ultero citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: *sursum deorsum, ultero citro commeantibus*, Cic.

*citrus*, i, m, the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood: Plin. II. the citron-tree: id.

*citus*, a, um, Part. [cicio]. II. Adj.: *quick, swift, rapid* (opp. to tardus): *vox cita, tarda*, Cic.: *navis, Ov.*: pes (l. e. iambus), a lively measure, Hor. III. For the adv. cito: *equites parent citi*, Pl.

*civicus*, a, um, adj. [civis] pertaining to a citizen: *civili, civic* (more rare than civilis, and, except in the phrase *civica corona*, mostly poet.): *jura*, Hor.: *arma pro trepidis reis*, i. e. defence before a tribunal, Ov.: *corona, the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war* (v. Smith's Ant. 118): Cic.: Liv. II. pertaining to the Roman

state: *advena, non modo civica, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis*, id. No Comp. or Super.

*civilis*, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a citizen: *civie, civil*: inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: *Romani civilem esse clamorem inter se gratulantes, of their own citizens*, Liv.: *quercus = corona civica* (v. civicus), Virg.: *ius, opp.* either to jus naturale, the political rights of citizens, or to jus publicum, civil, private rights, Cic. a. II. pertaining to public or political life, political, public: *civilis ratio, politics, political science*, id.: *civilium rerum peritus*, Tac. Esp. civil as opp. to military: Liv. III. like a citizen, befitting a citizen: *courteous, polite, affable, urbane* (not so before the Aug. period): *sermo*, Liv.: *quid enim civilius illo?* Ov.

*civilitas*, ātis, f [civilis] (rare) the art of government, politics: Quint. II. courteousness, politeness, affability, urbanity (post-Aug. and rare: v. civilis, III.): Suet.

*civiliter*, adv. citizen-like: *civiliter opibus utbantur*, Liv. II. courteously, kindly, Tac.

*civis*, is (Abl usu. civis), com. a citizen, male or female (as opp. to peregrinus, advena and hostis): Ter. Cic. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.) 2. civis meus, tuus, etc.: *my, thy fellow-citizen*: te metuent omnes civis tui, Cic. II. a subject: *imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis*, id. [Civis, O L civis, is cogn. with Gr. *κείσθαι*, and O H G *heim*, home; its primary notion is that of "resident householder."]

*civitas*, ātis (Gen. plur. often civitatum), f. [civis] citizenship, rights of a Roman citizen, freedom of the city (v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.): *civitate* hostibus etiam victis dedimus, Liv. II. the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state: *conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt*, Cic.

2. any state or country: *omnis civitas Helvetica*, Caes. 3. Fig.: una civitas communis deorum atque hominum, one grand commonwealth of gods and men, Cic. III. Meton. = urbs, a city as a collection of houses: rare, and mostly post-Aug.; not found in Cic or Caes.: esp. the city, i. e. Rome, Tac. (Hence Ital. *città*: Fr. *citē*.)

*clades*, is, (Gen. plur. usu. cladium): sometimes cladium), f. disaster, loss, devastation, calamity: magna clades atque calamitas reipublicam oppressisset, Sall.: *privatae clades, losses of particular families*, Liv.: *Mucius cui postea Caeculae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand*, id.: *Milonis, The destruction, ruin of Milo*, Cic. 2. Meton. and poet.: a destroyer, scourge: *geminus Scipiadus, cladem Libyae*, Virg. Also, corruption (of morals), Hor. II. In milit. lang.: *defeat, discomfiture, massacre*: *qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit*, Cic.: *cladem accipere, to sustain a defeat*, id.: *Sall.*: magnam cladem facere, to do great havoc, Liv.

*clam*, adv. and prep., opp. to palam. Adv.: 1. As predicate, with esse: *secret, unknown*: si sperat fore clam, if he hopes it will not be found out, Ter.: *nec id clam esse potuit, could not be concealed*, Liv. 2. Without esse or fore: *secretly, privately*: clam exercitum educere, Caes.: *Cic.*: clam ferro incautum superat, by stealth, Virg. II. (mostly in the comic poets), prep. usu with Abl or Acc: without the knowledge of, unknown to. With Abl.: *clam uxore*, Pl. 2. With Acc.: *clam matrem*, id. 3. Rarely with dat.: *clam mihi est*, Pl. (in Ter. clam me est). 4. clam aliquem habere, to keep (anything) secret from, conceal from anyone, Ter. (v. celo, and for form, cf. coram and palam.)

*clāmātor*, ōris, m. [clamo] a bawler, noisy declaimer (rare) Cic. *clāmatio*, ōnis, f [clamo] a bawling noise: Pl. *clāmō*, avi, atum, i v n. and a. freq. [clamo] to cry aloud frequently, vociferate. Neutr. (rare), ut illi clamant, Cic. a. II. Act: with noun-sentence as object: saepe clamantibus librum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.: *ad arma, civis*: clamantibus, Liv.: *saeva alicui clamare, to utter angry exclamations against him*, Tac. 2. to call after: *clamabant me*, ut revertar, Pl. Fig.: *nonne superciliosa illa clamare calliditatem videntur*: to reveal plainly, Cic.

*clāmo*, avi, atum, i v n and a. Neutr.: to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain loudly: *clamare de pecunia*, Cic. Poet. of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare concepit, Phaedr. Comicē, of snoring: Pl. II. A c. to call upon or cry aloud to; to exclaim, etc.: constr. with Acc. or noun-sentence clause as object, in direct or indirect discourse. With Acc.: *morientem nomine*, Virg. With sentence: *clamantem ista quidem vis est*, Suet.: *ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo*, Cic. Fig.: *quae* (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, show plainly that they have been tampered with, id. [From the root *clā* or *clā*, v. calo.] (Hence Ital. *chiamare*, and through O. F. *clamer*, Eng. *claim*.)

*clāmōr* (old form *clamos*, like *arbos, labos*, etc.), ōris, m. a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour: *facere clamorem*, Pl.: *tollere*, Caes. 2. acclamation, applause: *dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi*, Cic. In plur.: *suscitare clamores*, Phaedr. 3. outcry, shout of disapprobation, in this sense

usu. *pl.*: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis consecretantur, Cic. *II.* Poet. of inanimate things: noise, sound, din; ut scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg.

**clāmōsus**, a, um, adj. [clamor] (mostly post-Aug.), full of clamor or noise. *2.* A ct. noisy, bawling, clamorous: alterator, Quint. *II.* Pass: filled with noise or clamour, noisy: urbs, Stat. *2.* accompanied with noise: Quint.: Juv.

**clanculūm**, adv. and prep. dim. (ante-class) [clam] secretly, privately. Adv.: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Pl *II.* prep. with Acc.: alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, without the knowledge of their fathers, Ter.

**clandestino**, adv. secretly, clandestinely: Pl

**clandestinus**, a, um, adj [clam] secret, hidden, clandestine: clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic. consilia, Caes

**clango**, no perf. or sup., 3. v n. to clang, resound (rare), horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat [Cf Gr κλαγγή, κλάω (κ-κλαγγ-α.)]; Eng click

**clangor**, ōris, m [clango] clanging, noise: tubarum, Virg

**clārē**, adv. Of sight: brightly, clearly: clare oculis video, Pl *II.* Of hearing: clearly, distinctly, aloud: clare dice, Ter: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare genant, Cic. *III.* Mentally: distinctly, intelligibly, clearly: eo clarus id periculum apparere, Caes in Cic. *IV.* Fig.: illustriously, honourably (v rare), Nep

**clārē**, 2 v n [clarus] to be clear or bright, to shine (poet): rutilo cum lumine, claret fervidus ille Camis, Cic. poet. *II.* Fig.: to be clear, evident, manifest (v rare): quod in primo carmine claret, which is shown clearly, Luc *2.* Of character: to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned: (Fab. Maximus) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic.

**clāresco**, ul, 3. v. incept. [clareo] Of sight: to begin to shine, become visible: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. Of hearing: to sound clear, to become distinctly audible: clarescent sonitus armorum, Virg. *II.* Fig.: to become clear, evident, manifest: alid ex alio clarescit, Lucr. *2.* Of character: to become illustrious, famous, renowned: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac.

**clārigitō**, ōnis, f. [clarigo] a solemn demand of satisfaction for injuries received, and declaration of war through a Fetialis or herald (v Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. *II.* a fine imposed upon a man for transgression of prescribed limits, to be exacted by whoever found the offender: Liv.

**clārigito**, āre, v. n. [id.], to recall frequently, from time to time: Lucr. (dub.)

**clārigo**, no perf., atum, i. v. n. Of the Fetiales: to proclaim war

against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies (v. Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. [From *clarus*: the syllable *ig-* represents the root of *ago*: cf. *junigo*, *navigo*, *remigo*, etc.]

**clārīōsus**, a, um, adj. [clarus] sonus] clear-sounding: vox, Cat **clārītas**, ātis, f. [clarus] clearness, brightness. Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin.

*2.* Of objects of hearing, distinctness: claritas in voce, Cic *II.* Fig.: of style: clearness, perspicuity: Quint. *2.* celebrity, renown: numi fortunae tuae, numi amplitudinis, numi claritatis, numi gloriae poenitebat? Cic.

**clārītudo**, inis, f. [id] clearness, brightness (= claritas) (rare): fulgor et claritudo deae (sc. Iunae), Tac.

*II.* Fig.: celebrity, renown, (not in Cic. or Caes.) artes quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall.

**clārō**, avi, i v a. [id] to make bright or clear, to illuminate (v. rare): poet in Cic *II.* Fig. to render famous: illum non labor Isthmus clarsabit pugilem, Hor.

**clārōr**, ōris, m [id] clearness, brightness: Pl

**clārus**, a, um, adj clear, bright: (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of sight: clear, bright, shining, brilliant, etc.: clarissima mundi lumina (i e. sol et luna), Virg.: clara flumina, clear streams, Lucr.: clarissimae gemmae, Caes.: lux clara, broad daylight, id: pater omnipotens clarus innotat, in the clear sky, Virg. Poet. with *liber*: argenteo clari delphines, shining like (lit. with) silver, id: Of the wind making clear, bringing fair weather: aquilo, id. *2.* Of hearing: clear, loud, distinct: clara voce, ut omnia contio audire possit, dixit, Cic.: Caes

*II.* Fig.: clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible: clara res est, tota Sicilia celeberrima, Cic. *2.* celebrated, renowned, famous, etc (opp. to obscurus): vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id: With Abl of cause giganteo triumpho, Hor. With ex: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic: With ob: ob id factum, Hor. *3.* As a title: esp. in Sup. of distinguished personages, as consuls, pro-consuls, senators, etc.: clarissimus vir, Cic. *4.* In bad sense: notorious: populus (sc. Campanus) luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. ["Clear-sounding" appears to be the primary sense. The root seems to be *cal*, *clā*, v. *clamo*.] (Hence It. *chiaro*; Fr. *clair*)

**classariū**, a, um, adj. [classis] pertaining to the navy, Quint.: centurio, a captain of a ship, Tac. More freq. as subst in plur.: classarii, naval forces, marines: id.: Caes.

**classiciūla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little fleet, *flotilla*: Cic

**classiciūm**: v. *classicus* no. *II.* **classicus**, a, um, adj. [classis] of or relating to the classes of the Roman

people: Varr. *II.* relating to the army in gen., but as adj. only of the naval forces: classici milites, Liv. Also as subst. classici, marines: Tac. Hence subst. *classicum*, a signal of battle given by the trumpet: *classicum* cecinit, Liv. *2.* Meton.: the war-trumpet itself: Virg

**classis**, is, f. (Abl. classi or more freq., classe), a class or division of the Roman people: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105) Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi, cum illo collati, quinquae classis videntur, i. e. of the lowest rank, id *II.* an army (very ancient): Liv.: Hortinae classes populiue Latini, Virg. *III.* a fleet (including the troops in it): nomina in classem dare, to enlist for the fleet, Liv.: facere, Caes.: classe navigare, by sea (of a general sailing with a number of ships), Cic. *IV.* a class, division, in gen. (after Augustan age): Suet. [Prim. sense is "summons, ban", the word is perh. borrowed from Dor κλάος = κλητός.]

**clāthri** (in MSS. also clatri), orum, m. plur. = κλῆθρα, rā, a trellis, grate, esp. to the cages of animals: Hor.

**clāthro** (clatro), no perf., atum, i. v a [clathri] to furnish with a grating or bars (v rare): Pl.

**claudēo**, 2. or claudio, 3. v n. *no* perf., clausum [claudus] to limp or halt (mostly fig.): beatam vitam; etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, were defective, Cic.

**claudiciō**, ōnis, f. [claudico] a limping (rare): Cic.

**claudico** (clōdico), i. v. n. [claudēo, like albico, cando from albeo, candeo] to limp, halt, be lame: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Lucr.: Poet.: of the wings of birds: Lucr.: of the deflection of a balance: id: of the inclination of the earth's axis: id *II.* Fig.: to halt, waver, to be defective: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. So of discourse: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, id.

**claudiciū**, ātis, f. lameness, Plin. (1) **clando** (clōdo, Plin.: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. *excludo*, etc.), si, eum, 3. v a. to shut, close, shut up (opp. to aperire): ad claudendas pupulas, Cic.: portas, Caes.: rivos, to dam up, Virg. Fig.: aures ad doctissimas voces, Cic.: fugam hostibus claudere, to cut off, prevent, Liv.: clausa consilia habere, to conceal, Cic. Poet.: animam laqueo, to end one's life, Ov.: claudere latus (= Horace's tegere latus), to yield the place of honour to, Juv. *II.* to close, end, conclude: octavum lustrum, Hor.: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes.

*III.* to enclose, encompass, surround (for *include*, *conclude*): quae (urbis) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Fig.: of rhythm: verba pedibus, i. e. to compose verses (Virg

*them within the bounds of rule*), Hor.

2. Milit. *t. t.* to invest, besiege, blockade, hem in, etc.: priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv. litora ac portus custodia clausus tueri, Caes. [Cf. Gr. κλείω (= κλειφ-), κλείς; Lat. *clav-is*. In *claud-o*, there is augmentative *d*] (Hence Ital. *claudere*; Fr. *clorre*, *clôturer*, etc.)

(2) *claudo*, *ère*, to be lame: v. claudéo.

*claudus* (cludus, Plaut.), a. um, adj. limping, halting, lame: claudus Vulcanus, Cic.: pede Poena claudus, name of foot, Hor.

II. Fig.: *crippled, defective*: claudae multataeque naves, Liv. of lang. clauda carmina alterno vrsu, lines of unequal length, i. e. elegies, Ov. No Comp. or Sup. [Ety. uncertain]

*claustra* (less correctly *clostra*), orum, n. plu. (sing. claustrum, 1, rare) [claudō] a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt, etc.: claustra revellere, Cic.: laxare, Virg. 2. Fig.: a bar, band, barrier, bounds: arta portarum naturae offringere, i. e. to disclose its secrets, Lucr.: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. II. a door or gate, dam, dike, etc.: meton., a place that is shut up: claustra urbis relinquere, Ov. 2. In military lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, etc.: claustra loci, Cic.: montium, Tac.: contrahere claustra, to draw the walls of a contravallation closer, id. suis claustris impeditos turbant, walls, intrenchments, id. Fig.: claustra nobilitatis, the barriers protecting the nobility from intrusion, Cic. (Hence O. F. *cloistre*, Fr. *clôître*, and, from it, Eng. *cloister*.)

*clausula*, ae, f. [claudō] a close, conclusion, ending: clausula est difficultis in tradenda provincia, Cic.: epistolae, id. in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, a fitting end, id. 2. In rhetoric, the close of a period (opp. to initium). clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, id.

*clausum* (clūsum), i, n. [id.] an enclosed space, enclosure: In clauso linquere, in confinement, Virg.

*clausus*, a, um, Part. [claudō]

*clāva*, ae, f. a knotty branch or stick, a club, etc. (the badge of Hercules). Prov.: clavam Herculi extorquere, to wrest the club from Hercules (an impossible feat), Macr. 2. a foil: Cic.

*clāvārium*, ii, n. [clavus] money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: Tac.

*clāvator*, ōris, m. [clava] one who carries clubs or foils used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer: Pl.

*clāvūla*, ae, f. dim. [clavis] a small key. II. the tendril of a vine: Cic.

(1) *clāviger*, ōris, m. [clava gero] the club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules: Ov.

(2) *clāviger*, ōris, m. [clavis gero] the key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors: Ov.

*clāvis*, is, f. [acc. clavin or (usu.) clavem; Abl. clavi or clave] [v. claudō] a key: clavin cedo, Pl. adulterinae portarum, false keys, Sall.: claves admire uxori, to take away the keys from a wife, to separate from her, Cic. (Hence Ital. *chiavi*; Fr. *clef*)

*clāvūlus*, i, m. [clavus] a small nail: Varr. Cat.

*clāvus*, i, m. a nail (usu. of metal: sometimes of hard wood). *clavis* ferreus confixa transtra, Caes.: clavum pangere or figere, to fix a nail in the right side of the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 92). Hence fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. And as a symbol of immovable firmness: saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. (v. trabalis). beneficium trabali clavo figere, to clench the matter, Cic. II. the tiller of a rudder: and meton. the rudder itself (only sing.). clavumque ad litora tōnui, Virg. Fig. clavum tauti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. 2. a purple stripe on the tunic, which for the senators was broad (latius), for the equites, narrow (angustus): v. Smith's Ant. 92: cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Hence the phrase. *clavum* ab Caesare impetrare, i. e., to become a senator, Plin. Ep. Poet. a. *clavus* in gen.: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with κλέω, to close, fasten, and so with *clavis*] (Hence It. *chiavo*; Fr. *clou*)

*clēmātis*, idis, f. = κληματίς, a climbing plant, Plin. II. The name of several trailing shrubs, e.g. vinca, periwinkle, id.

*clēmēns*, entis, (abl. usu. -ti) adj. Of the elements mild, calm, soft: undae clementi flammæ pulsae, Cat.: qua sit clementissimus annis, Ov. Fig.: rumor clemens, moderate, unexaggerated, Sall. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: gentile, forbearing, indulgent, merciful: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic.: clementes iudices et misericordes, id. [Prob. cogn. with Skr. rain, to rest]

*clēmēter*, adv. gently, softly, mildly. Pl. 2. gradually, by degrees: clementer eductum jugum, Tac.

II. gently, mercifully, etc.: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic.: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.

*clēmētia*, ae, f. [clemens]. Of the elements: calmness, mildness: clementia aestatis, Plin. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: mildness, humanity, mercy: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii, Cic.

*clēpo*, psi, ptum, 3. v. a to steal (rare and mostly ante-class. for furor): eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse

dolo, Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. κλέπτω; Goth. *hlif-an*, to steal.]

*clepsydra*, ae, f. = κλεψύδρα, a water-clock, clepsydra; used in law-courts to regulate the time allotted to pleaders; also by declaimers to time themselves: hence, ad clepsydram latrare, Cic. 2. Meton., the time measured by the clepsydra: appy, about 12 minutes: septem clepsydras petere, to demand seven lengths of time: about 14 hrs., Mart. Plin. Ep.

*clepta*, ae, m. = κλέπτης, a thief: v. *cliepsydra*, entis (gen. plu. usu. clientium; clientum, Hor.) com. [from clueo, to hear; for sense, cf. obediō = ob-audio] a client (on the relation between the clients and the patronus, v. Smith's Ant. 93): Glauca, clients et familiaris istius T. Rosci, Cic. II. In gen.: an adherent, retainer, follower, dependant: (Caes. Of whole nations: allies or vassals: id. 2. a companion, favourite, Hor.

*clientela*, ae, f. [clients] a female client, dependant: Hor.

*clientela*, ae, f. [id.] clientship, vassalage, dependence: also, used as cogn. of patronium, patronage, protection (v. Smith's Ant. 93): esse in fide et clientela, Cic. II. Meton. (mostly plur.) clients, dependants: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in curiorum provincia scibat, bodies of clients, Caes. III. In gen. confederacy, alliance: Cic.

*clientulus*, i, m. [id.] an insignificant client: Tac.

*clināmen*, inis, n. [clino, implied in de-clino, in-clino] inclination: (=declination). Lucr.

*clinātus*, a, um, Part. [id.] inclined, bent, sunk (v. rare): Cic.

*clipeo*, no, jeri, atum, i, v. a [clipeus] to arm or furnish with a shield (v. rare except in p. part.). clipeata agmina, Virg.

*clipeum*, i, n. (=clipeus) Liv.

*clipeus*, (also written clipeus and sometimes wrongly clipeus), i, m. the (ancient) round, brazen shield of Roman soldiers, whilst the scutum was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 94): Cic. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to act when it is too late, Ov. II. Meton.: of objects shaped like a shield: e.g. the disk of the sun, id. [Cogn. with Gr. κλήπτω]

*clitellae*, arum, f. plu. a pack-saddle, pannier: muli Capuae clitellas ponunt, unload (halt) at Capua, Hor. Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere: v. bos. [Instrument for supporting, leaning, things on, from *clivus*.]

*clivellārius*, a, um, adj. [clitellae] pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle: homines, Pl.

*clivosa*, a, um, adj. [clivus] hilly, full of hills, steep: rus, Virg.: Olympus, Ov.

*clivus*, i, m. a slope, a declivity, a steep; an ascent, ascending road:

mensae, Ov.: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. Applied esp. to the high road leading up to the Capitol: Liv.: Tac. Proverb: clivo sudamus in imo, to be tired before the work is begun, Ov. [Root *cli* seen in Gr. κλίω, κλίω, Lat. *clino* in decline, etc.; H. G. *hlínō-m* (mod. Geru. *lehne*), Eng. *lean*.]

**clōaca**, ae, f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewage was carried into the Tiber; a sewer, drain: Cic. Proverb: arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. [Cf. O. L. *cluere*=purpare; Gr. κλύω.] (Hence Ital. *chiavica*.)

**clōdīo**, are, v. claudico.

**clōdo**, ere, v. claudio.

**clōstra**, v. claustra.

**clūdo**, v. claudio.

**clūdus**, a, um, v. claudus

**clūdo**, 2 v. n. to hear oneself called, to be spoken of, reputed, esteemed: ut meus victor vir belli cluēt, Pl.: quaecumque cluēt, every thing that has a name, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. κλύω: Lat. *in-clutus*, Goth. *hluma*, hearing.]

**clūnis**, is, (mostly plur., vbl. clum or clune) m. and f. a buttock, haunch: Hor. Juv. [Cf. Gr. κλονίς.]

**clūpēus**, i, v. clipeus

**clūrinus**, a, um, adj. [clūra, an ape] of, or belonging to, apes: Pl. dub.

**clūsus**, v. clausus.

**clūpētum** and **clūpēus**, v. clipeus  
**clūster**, ēris, m.=κλύστρον, a clyster, injection (pure Lat. *lotio*). clystere vomitum purgari, Suet. II. a clyster-pipe or syringe: id.

**clūa**, v. clūs.

**co-accedō**, i, v. n. to come to or be added besides: Pl.

**coacervatio**, ōnis, f. [coacervo] a heaping together. In rhetor.: a heaping up of proofs. Cic

**co-acervo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to heap together, collect in a mass: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Caes. Fig.: coacervati luctus, Ov.

**co-acesco**, acui, 3 v. n. to become acid or sour (rare). Cic.

**coactio**, ōnis, f. [cogo] (Post-Aug. and rare): a collecting, calling in of money: coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet.

**coactō**, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to constrain, force, compel: Lucr.

**coactor**, ōris, m. [id.] a gatherer together: erant agnibus coactores, they brought up the rear: Tac. II. a collector of money (from auctions, etc.): Cic. Hor.

**coactum**, i, n. [id.] a coverlet of thick, pulled cloth, a mattress: Caes.

**coactus**, a, um, Part. [cogo].

**coactus**, ūs, m. [id.] a forcing, constraint, compulsion (rare and only in Abl. sing.): coactu meo, Cic.

**co-addo**, 3 v. a. to add along with: ad compendium, Pl.

**co-aedifico**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to build up to or upon: Campum Martium, Cic.

**co-aequo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make even or level (rare): montes, Sall. Fig.: to place on the same footing, equalize: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coequasti, Cic

**coargumentatio**, ōnis, f. [coargumento] a joining or connecting together: a connection, combination, union: corporis, Cic.

**coargumento**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [coargumentum] to join, glue, or cement together, to connect: Cic. Fig.: pacem, to conclude, id.

**coargumentum**, i, n. [cogo] a joining together, a joint (mostly in plur.): Caes.

**coagulum**, i, n. [id.] a means of coagulation, Rennet, or runnet: Ov. (Hence It. *cagliu*, *gaglio*)

**co-alesco** (coolesco, Lucr.), ālū, ālūtum (part perf. only in Tac and subseq writers), 3 v. incept. [v. alio] to grow together, to unite. saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 2. Fig. to unite, agree together, coalesce (oft in the hist., esp. Liv. and Tac). ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.: Sall. II. to strike root, grow up, spring up, thrive: forte in eo loco grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.

2. Fig. to take root, become consolidated: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. In the part perf.: coalitum libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, strengthened.

**coālitus**, a, um, Part. [coalesco]

**co-angusto**, atum, i, v. a. to contract, confine, compress, enclose, hem in (rare): alvos, Varr. Fig.: to circumscribe, limit, restrict: Cic.

**coargutio** and **coarctio**, v. coart

**co-argūo**, ūi, 3 v. a. With Acc. of the person, to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose, to prove guilty: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, Cic. With Gen. denoting the crime. commutati iudicii, id. 2. With Acc. of the thing: to prove incontestably, to demonstrate: perfidiam, id.: quam (legem) usus coarguit, proves to be injudicious, Liv.: domini coarguit aures, betrays, publishes, makes known, Ov.

**coartatio** (coarct.), ōnis, f. [coarto] a crowding together (v. rare): Liv.

**co-arto** (coarcto), avi, atum, i, v. a. to compress, confine: (opp. to laxa, dilato, etc.): angustae fauces coartant, Liv. II. Fig. of time: to abridge, shorten: consilatus aliquid, Tac.

2. Of discourse: to abridge, compress: Crassus haec coartavit in oratione sua, Cic.

**coaxo**, i, v. n. [κωάω, the sound made by frogs], to croak: Suet.

**coccinatus**, a, um, adj. [coccinus] clothed in scarlet: puerulus, Suet.

**coccinēus**, and **coccinus**, a, um, adj. [coccum] of a scarlet colour: laena, Juv. (Hence It. *cocciniglia*; Fr. *cochenille*)

**coccum**, i, n.=κόκκος (a berry),

the kind of berry (now known to be an insect, cochineal, *kermes*) found upon the scarlet dye oak: Plin. Meton.: scarlet colour: Hor. 2. scarlet garments, cloth, etc.: Suet.

**coclaea** (less correctly cochlea), ae, f. [κοχλίας] a snail: Cic. Fig.: in coclaeam, in the form of a snail, spiral, Cels. (Hence It. *chiocciola*.)

**coclēar** (cochlear), ānis, n. and coclēare, is, n. [coclea, from the form of a snail-shell] a spoon, Mart.: Cels.

**coclēs**, itis, m. a person blind of one eye: de cochtum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam n sunt monoculi, Pl. Used as a Roman surname.

**coctāna** or coctōna, v. cottana.

**coctilis**, e, adj. [coquo] \*baked, burned: coctiles muri (Babylonis), built of bricks, Ov.

**coctūra**, ae, f. cooking, Col.: Plin.

**coctus**, a, um, Part. [coquo].

**coctus**, i, v. coquus.

**codā**, ae, v. cauda.

**codex** [caudex], icis, m. a trunk of a tree, etc.: v. caudex (rare). II. a book, a manuscript (with the leaves not rolled together like those of the volumna, but arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 95): Cic.

2. Esp. an account-book, ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book: hence only the former had validity in law): in codicis extrema cera, upon the last tablet, id.

**codicilli**, ōrum, m. plu. dim. [codex=caudex] small trunks of trees: Cato.

II. small tablets for writing: Homerus Hellenorhonti codicillos datos prodidit, Plin. Hence, a short writing, note, billet, petition, etc.: epistolam hanc convicio efflagrantur codicilli tul, Cic. III. an imperial rescript, a diploma: Suet. IV. an addition to a will, a codicil: Tac.

**coelebs**, coelibatus, etc. v. cael.

**coelebs**, coelestus, etc. v. caeles, caelestis, etc.

**coelo**, are, v. caelo.

**co-ēmo**, ēmi, emptum, 3 v. a. to buy up: Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic. **coemptio**, ōnis, f. [coemo] legal t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites: Cic. 2. a marriage contracted by a mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

**coemptiōnalis**, e, adj. [coemptio] pertaining to a sham sale or a sham marriage: senex, who was made use of in such a performance: Cic.: hence, poor, worthless: Pl.

**coēemptus**, a, um, Part. [coemo].

**coenōsus**, a, um, adj. [coenum] muddy, dirty, marshy, boggy (rare): gurgis (i.e. Styx), Juv.

**coenum** (caenum), i, n. dirt, filth, mud, mire (always with idea of loathsomeness, and thus diff. fr. limus, lutum, etc.): omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Fig.



ex coeno plebeo consulatum extra-  
here, Liv. Also as a term of reproach:  
a dirty fellow, a vile fellow: Cic  
[Cf. *cunio* (=stercus facio, Fest.) and  
in-quin-o.]

**co-ō**, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, 4. v. n. and a  
Neutr. to go or come together, to  
meet, assemble: ad solitum coiere lo-  
cum, Ov.: quo populus coibat, Hor.

**2.** to go or come together in a  
hostile manner, to encounter: inter  
se coisse viros, Virg. **II.** to form  
one with, to blend, unite, combine  
(constr. absol., with *cum*, or *Dat.*):  
qui una coercent, Caes.: reliqui (mi-  
lites) coeunt inter se, assemble, id.  
Hence: to copulate, cohabit: sic et  
aves coeunt, Ov. **2.** Of things.  
gelidus coit formidine sanguis, con-  
gels, Virg. **III.** Fig.: to unite in  
feeling, will, or judgment: to combine,  
agree, conspire: Cic: coeant in foedera  
dextrae, Virg. Esp. of the marriage  
contract, id.: Ov. **B.** Act coire  
societatem (cum aliquo or absol.),  
to enter into an alliance, to make a  
compact, form a league: Cic.

**coepio**, *coepere*, *coeptum*, (imperf  
tenses rare and ante-class.) 3. v. a. and  
n. to begin, commence, undertake  
(Equivalent in sense to *incipio*, which  
is, the class. pres.). Act: imperf.  
tenses: lubido extemplo coepere est  
convivium, Pl. **2.** Perfect: with  
Inf. act. and pass: quum, ver esse  
coeperat, Cic.: moveri, Ov. With Acc.  
(rare in prose): si quicquam hodie hic  
turbae coepisse, Ter. Absol.: to make  
a beginning, to begin: ut magis poe-  
niteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere,  
Cic. With an ellipsis; for, dicere coepi,  
to begin to speak: Liv.: Ithoneus  
placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. **II.**  
Pass. only in perfect tenses, foll. by  
Inf. pass.: ante petitam esse pecuniam,  
quam esset coepit debere, Cic.: coep-  
tum haberi, Liv.: contemni coepi  
erant, id. Absol.: opus coeptum per-  
ficere, Ov. Neutr.: to begin, com-  
mence, originate, arise: pugna coepit,  
Liv. With *ab* or *ex*: Tac. [For *co-  
capio*, *apio* being cogn. with *apiscor*,  
q. v. and *ad*-*ipiscor*. *Co-epi* is found  
in Lucr.]

**cocepto**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. and n.  
freq. [coepio]. Act.: to begin eagerly,  
to attempt: usu. with Inf.: animal  
coceptat ea, quae naturae sentit apta,  
appetere, Cic.: coercere seditionem  
coceptabat, Tac. With Acc.: insidias,  
id. **II.** Neutr.: to begin, com-  
mence, make a beginning (rare):  
coeptantem conjurationem disiecit, nipt  
it in the bud, id.

**coeptum**, i. n. a beginning, under-  
taking: ne audent coepio deessent, Liv.  
**coepus**, a, um, Part. [coepio]  
**coepitus**, ūs, m. [coepio] a begin-  
ning, undertaking (v. rare): primos  
suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse,  
Cic.

**co-ēpūlōnus**, i. m. [epulo] a fellow-  
guest or companion at a feast: Pl.

**coerātor**, v. curator.

**co-erō**, *cui*, *ctum*, 2. v. a. [arceo]  
to shut up together or closely; to con-  
fine, encompass: qua circum lorica  
coerct, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to confine, re-  
strain, limit, curb, repress: correct,  
punish: quibus rebus coercti milites  
et in officio contineri solent, Caes.:  
cupiditates, Cic. Poet.: Messapus pri-  
mas acies, postrema coercent Tyr-  
rhidae juvenes, command, Virg.: car-  
men coercti, corrected, polished, Hor.

**coerctio** (also *coerctio*, *coerctio*, *coerctio*), *ōnis*, f. [coerco] a restraining,  
coercing: restraint, chastisement:  
coerctioem mihieri, Liv. **II.** the  
right of coercing or punishing: Suet.  
**coerctior**, *ōris*, m. [id] one who  
keeps in order or restrains: Eutr.  
**coerctus**, a, um, i. art. [coerco].  
**coero**, are, v. curo  
**coeruleus**, a, um, v. caer.  
**coetus**, ūs, (for *coitus*) m. [coeo] a  
coming or meeting together, an as-  
sembling: Pl. **II.** an assemblage,  
crowd, company (in this signif. *coetus*  
alone, not *coitus*, is used) socios in  
coetum advocat, Virg.: coetus matro-  
narum, Cic. (virtus) coetus vulgares  
pernit, spurns the vulgar crowd,  
Hor.

**coēgītātē**, adn. considerably, de-  
liberately, with mature reflection:  
quae accurate cogitateque scrupis-  
set, Cic.

**coēgītātio**, *ōnis*, f. [cogito] a  
thinking, considering, deliberating,  
thought, reflection, meditation (often  
opp. to *sensus*, *sensatio*): cogitatio  
in se ipsa vertitur, Cic. ad reliquam  
cogitationem belli sese recepit, Caes.  
**II.** Meton.: a thought, opinion,  
judgment, resolution, plan, design:  
omnes meas curas cogitationesque in  
republicam conferebam, Cic.: pos-  
teriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt)  
sapientiores solent esse, second thoughts  
are best, id. **III.** the faculty of  
thought, the reasoning power: Verrem  
ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id.

**coēgītātum**, i. n. usu plur. cogitata,  
orum, reflections, thoughts, ideas:  
cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic.

**coēgītātus**, a, um, Part. [cogito]  
**II.** Adj.: well weighed or con-  
sidered; thought out, deliberate: danti  
meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.  
**coēgītō**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [con-  
tracted from *co-ēgītō*] to consider  
thoroughly, to ponder, weigh, reflect  
upon, think (puto=simply, to be of  
opinion): constr. absol., with Acc., de,  
or a clause: toto animo, Cic.: de se et  
gloria sua cogitare, id.: aliam rem ex  
alia cogitare, to pass from one thought  
to another, Ter. With clause: cogi-  
tare quam id honestum sit, Cic. **2.**  
to have in one's thoughts or before the  
imagination: Scipionem, Laellum,  
id.: Regulum cogita, picture to your-  
self, Plin. Ep. **II.** With an adv.

and foll. by various prep.: to think  
of, to be disposed towards (v. rare):  
inabibiliter in aliquem, Cic. **III.** to  
have in mind, to intend, meditate,  
design, purpose, etc.: with Inf.: im-  
peditos adoriiri cogitabant, Caes.: with  
Acc. of *nequi*: pron.: quid bellicosus  
Cantaber cogitet, what he plots, Hor.  
Poet. of the wind quid cogitet Aus-  
ter, meditates, has in store, Virg. With  
de: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carmini-  
bus abolendis, Suet.: Carthagini male  
iamdu cogitanti, meditating mischief,  
Cic. With ut and Subj. neque jam  
ut aliquid acquireret cogitabat, he was  
not studying how to gain, id. (Hence,  
Fr. *cuidar*)

**cognātio**, *ōnis*, f. [cognatus] rela-  
tionship by birth: Cic. **2.** Fig.:  
affinity, agreement, resemblance, etc.:  
numerus non habebat aliquam neces-  
situdinem aut cognationem cum ora-  
tione, id. **II.** In concrete sense:  
kindred, relatives, family: cum tibi  
tota cognatio in sarcaco advohatur,  
your whole family, Cic.: In pl., Caes.

**co-gnātus**, a, um, adj. [natus,  
v. nascor], related by birth, and *sest*  
m and f a relation by birth, kinsman  
or kinswoman (on either the father's or  
the mother's side): for the distinction  
between cognatus and agnatus, v.  
*agnatus*: tot propinqui cognatique,  
Cic. With dat.: is mihi cognatus  
fuit, Ter. Poet. of objects relating to  
kindred: latus, Ov.: urbes, Virg. Of  
animals: angulla longae cognata colu-  
brae, Juv. Of other things: recens tel-  
lus cognati retinebat semina caeli, Ov.

**II.** Fig. kindred, related, con-  
nected, similar: nihil est tam cognatu  
mentibus nostris quam numeri ac  
voces, Cic.

**cognitio**, *ōnis*, f. [cognosco] a be-  
coming acquainted with, a learning,  
an acquiring of knowledge; knowl-  
edge, acquaintance, cognition: cog-  
nitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.: ut  
deorum cognitionem caelum intuentes  
capere possent, id. **II.** Meton.: a  
conception, notion, idea: quod positi-  
um est in una cognitione, id. **III.**  
Legal t. t. d judicial examination,  
inquiry: cum dies cognitiois esset,  
the day of trial, id.: inter patrem et  
filium, Liv.: cognitione peracta, the  
trial being now completed, Juv.

**cognitor**, *ōris*, m. [cognosco] a per-  
son appointed by a plaintiff or de-  
fendant to represent him in a suit  
and act for him, an agent, an at-  
torney: Cic. **2.** In gen., a defender,  
protector: hoc (Caesare) auctore et  
cognitore huius sententiae, id. **II.**  
one who testifies that he knows a  
person, a voucher: id.

**cognitus**, a, um, Part. [cognosco].  
**co-gnōmen**, *inīs*, n. [g-nomen] a  
Roman family name; as Scipio; also,  
a surname, as, Africanus (v. Smith's  
Ant. 771): Cic.: Liv. **2.** In gen.  
sense, a name: cognomina locorum,  
Virg.

**cognōmentum**, *i. n.* (for cognomen) a surname: Heraclitus, cognomento qui *ἀκροεὺς* perhibetur, Cic. *II.* *name*, in gen. Tac.

**cognominis**, *e. adj.* [cognomen] of the same name: gaudet cognominare (=cognominari) terra, the land, named after him, Virg.

**cognominā**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to furnish with a surname: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Meton: verba cognominata, *i. e.* synonyms, Cic.

**co-gnosco**, *gnōvi, gnitum, 3. v. a.* (perf. *tense*, contr. *cognosti, cognorā*, cognoro, cognosce, etc.) [nosco] to investigate for the purpose of knowing; to under-stand, learn, and in perf. *tense*, to know. Constr. the facts learnt, expressed by Acc. (or Nom. with *Pass.*), Acc. and *Inf.*, or *relat. clause*: the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab*, the Abl. alone, or *per*: what the information relates to, by *de*: *ignosce*, Caes. rerum cognoscere causas, Virg. aliquid ex literis et nuntio cognoscere, Cic. de Bruto, id.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, Caes. id. se a Gallicis armis acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. *II.* to recognize that which is already known, *identically* (rare, for *agnosco*): eum haec cognovit Myrrina, Ter. *III.* in law, to examine a case, to investigate judicially: petit ut de eo, causa cognita, statuatur, Caes.: de agro Campano, Cic. *IV.* Milit. *t. to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout*, qualis esset natura montis cognoscere, Caes. *2.* Simply, to examine, *inspect* (al. *recognoscere*): Cic. (Hence Ital. *conoscere*, Fr. *connaître*.)

**co-gro**, *co-gro, coactum, 3. v. a.* [contr. from *co-gro*] to drive together to one point: to gather together, *col. act.* oves stabulis, Virg.: exercitum in unum locum (=contrahere), Cic.: senatum, id. *2.* Of liquids to thicken, curdle, coagulate: mella frigore (opp. to calore remittere), Virg. *3.* Of places (in part perf.): straitened, contracted: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. *4.* agmen cogere, militat. *t. to bring up the rear*: *Revis armata et equites agmen cogeant*, Id. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogimus, *nor be the last*, Cic. *II.* Fig.: to confine, restrict: cogere in ordinem, to set to rights, humble, degrade (v. ordo): decemviri quentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv.: me in semihorae curriculum coegisti, have restricted, Cic.: verba in alternos pedes, *i. e.* to write in elegiac verse, Ov. *2.* with *Inf.*, *ut* and *Subj.*, *ad* with Acc., or *absol.*: to force, compel, urge. With *Inf.*: *ut mori*, Virg. With *Subj.*: *Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret*, Cic. With *ad*: *prodesse*, Virg. With Acc. by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, to be compelled to do something, Liv. *absol.*: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter.

*3.* Sometimes=colligere or concludere, to infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

**cohaerentia**, *ae, f.* [cohaere] a clinging together, coherence, connection (rare): mundi, Cic.

**co-haerē**, *si, sum, 2. v. n.* to stick or cling together, cleave to, cohere; adhere: *absol.*, with *cum*, *inter*, or the *Dat.*: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, Ov. Fig.: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, Cic.

*4.* Fig.: to hold together, harmonize with, be consistent: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, have a consistent meaning, be intelligible, id. *III.* With Abl.: to be composed of, consist of (rare): (ea) quibus cohaerent homines, id.

**co-haerresco**, *si, 3. v. n. incep.* [cohaere] to cling together, cohere (v. rare) atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.

**co-hēres**, *ēdis, c. a. co-here, yellow-hair*, Cic.

**co-hibē**, *ui, itum, 2. v. a.* [habere] to hold together, to hold, contain, confine, comprise: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic.: nodo cohibere crimem, Hor.: auro lacertos, to encircle, Ov. *II.* to hold or keep back, hinder, repress, stop, etc.: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg.: cervos arcu, to stay in their flight, poet. for to kill, Hor.: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, to keep them from cupidity, Cic. Fig.: motus animi turbatos, to restrain the passions, id.: iras, Virg. *4.* non tute cohibes? be moderate in grief, Ter.

**co-honesto**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace (rare) exsequias, Cic.

**co-horresco**, *ui, 3. v. n. incep.* to shudder, shake or shiver with fear or cold: quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorru, Cic.

**cohorta**, *rtis, f.* a yard, a place walled round, a court-yard, pen. Ov.

*II.* Meton. of a body of persons. Milit. *t. a division of soldiers, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes.: praetoria, the general's body-guard, id.: hence also, the body-guard of the governor of a province, Cic. Opp. to legiones: auxiliary troops, allies; Tac.: Sall. *2.* a multitude, throng, attendants in gen. (mostly poet.): gigantum, Hor. [With the second element of the compound co-hor(t)s, cf. Lat. hor-tus; Gr. χορ-τός, χορ-ός] (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court*.)

**cohortatio**, *ōnis, f.* [cohortor] an exhorting, inciting: encouragement (rare): judicium, Cic.: legionis, Caes.

**cohorticula**, *ae, f.* [cohors] a small cohort: Cael in Cic.

**cohortor**, *atus, i. v. dep.* to cheer up, encourage, incite, exhort, admonish

(esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. With *Inf.*: Tac. With *ut* or *ne*: Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. *2.* In gen., and apart from the military usage: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic.

**coicio**, *v. conjicio*.

**co-inquino**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to pollute wholly, to contaminate*: matres conjunguntur regias, Att. in Cic.

**coitio**, *ōnis, f.* [coeo] a coming or meeting together: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. *II.* a banding together (in a bad sense), a conspiracy, plot, coalition: suspicio coitionis, Cic.: tribunorum, Liv.

**coitus** (cf. coetus), *ūs, m.* [id.] a going or coming together, a uniting, combination: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. *II.* sexual intercourse: Ov.

**colāphus**, *i. m.*=κόλαφος, a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear: icere, Pl. (Hence Ital. *colpo*; Fr. *coup*.)

**colēus**, *i. v. culeus*

**coliphum** (coll) *v. colypbia*.

**colis**, *is, v. caulis*

**col-lābasco** (coll), *3. v. n. incep.* to begin or be about to fall, to totter, waver (v. rare). Fig.: to fall off along with something else, Pl.

**col-lābēfacto** (coll), *i. v. a. to make to reel, shake, or totter (v. rare)*: motu colabefacti onus, Ov. Poet. of liquefying metals: Lucr.

**col-lābēfio** (coll), *factus, fieri, v. pass.* to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin (v. rare) altera (navis) tota colabefacta, *was completely dashed in pieces*, Caes. Poet. of the melting of metals: Lucr. *II.* Fig.: to be overthrown: Nep.

**col-lābor** (coll), *lapsus, 3. v. dep.* to fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in succis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. Of persons to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: collapsa membra referunt thalamo, Virg. Fig. (rare) in corruptelam, Pl.

**col-lācērātō** (coll), *a, um, Part.* [lacerare] torn all to pieces, lacerated, corpus, Tac.

**col-lācērīmātio** (coll), *ōnis, f.* [col-lacrimo] a weeping together, lamenting: Cic.

**col-lācērmo** (coll), *avi, i. v. n. and a. to weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore (rare)*. Neutr.: complexus me senex col-lacrimavit, Cic.

*II.* Act. bistrio casum suum toties col-lacrimavit, Id.

**col-lactēs** (coll), *i. m.; and col-lactēs, ae, f.* [coll-, lact-, v. lac] a foster-brother; foster-sister: Juv.

**collapsus** (coll), *a, um, Part.* [collabor]

**collāre**, *is, n.* [collum] a band or chain for the neck, a collar: Pl. (Hence Fr. *collier*.)

**collatio** (coll), *ōnis, f.* [collatus, confero] a bringing together, collect-

ing. Of money. *a contribution, collection; a gratuity collected for the emperor*: stipis aut decimae, Liv. Fig.: *multarium, a union, combination*, Pl. II. In war: *collatio signorum, an engagement, a charge*: Cic.

III. *a comparison, similitude*: *collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens*, id. 2. In philos.: *collatio rationis, analogy*, id.

**collativus** (conl.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *brought or carried together, collected, combined* (v. rare): Pl.

**collator** (conl.), *oris, m.* [id.] *a collector, contributor*: symbolarum, Pl.

**collatus** (conl.), *a, um, Part.* [confero]

**collaudatio** (conl.), *onis, f.* [*collaudo*] *warm praise* (v. rare, and only in Abl.): *scriptoris*, Cic.

**collaudo** (conl.), *avi, atum, i v a* *to praise greatly, extol highly*: *mitites*, Caes.

**collaxo** (conl.), *i v a* *to widen, to make loose or porous*: *lateramina*, Lucr.

**collecta** (conl.), *ae, f.* (orig. *adj.*: *sc. pecunia*) [*colligo*] *a pecuniary contribution*: *collectam exigere*, Cic.

**collectaneus** (conl.), *a, um, adj.* [*collectus, colligo*] *gathered or collected together* (v. rare): *Dicta collectanea*, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost. Suet.

**collecticius** (conl.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *collected, gathered together* (rare): *exercitus, assembled hastily and without selection* (opp. to *delectus*), Cic.

**collectio** (conl.), *onis, f.* [id.] *a gathering together*: *membrorum* (Abyrti), Cic. 2. In rhetor.: *a summing up, recapitulation*: id.

**collectus** (conl.), *a, um, Part.* [*colligo*]

**collēga** (conl.) *ae, m.* [lēgo; cf. *tēgula* from *tēgo*] *one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague*: *bis una consules, collegae in censura*, Cic.

II. Meton.: *a companion, comrade, associate*, in gen.: *Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae*, id.: *a fellow-slave*: Pl.: *a fellow-actor*: Juv.

**collēgium** (conl.), *ii, n.* [*collega*] *the union or association of persons in any office or for any purpose, collegueship* (rare). P. *Deus consul per tot collegia expertus, by having so often shared office with others*, Liv.

II. Meton.: *a body of persons united by the same office or calling, or living by some common rules*: *a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood*: *nulla Romae societas vegetigalium, nulum collegium*, Cic.: *Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, as the decision of the whole body of tribunes*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 98).

**collibertus** (conl.), *i, m.* *a fellow-freedman*: Pl.

**collibet** (conl.) or **collibet** (conl.), *but or bitum est, 2 v. impers.* *it pleases, it is agreeable* (v. rare, and

only in the perf. tenses). *si collibuisse, if the fancy took him*, Hor.: *simulac mihi collibitum est, as soon as I like*, Cic.

**collido** (conl.), *ei, sum, 3 v. a* [*laedo*] *to clash, strike, dash, or press together*: Cic.: *collidi posse, to admit of being crushed in*, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to bring into collision, to set at variance*: *Graecia barbariae lento collisa duellio*, Hor.

**colligatio** (conl.), *onis, f.* [*colligo*] *a binding together, connection* (rare): *Val Max Fig*: *cau-arum*, Cic.

**colligo** (conl.), *egi, ectum, 3 v. a* [*lego*] *to gather or pick up, to collect, assemble*: *sarmentis virgultisque collectis*, Caes.: *aer humorum colligens*, Cic.: *stipem a tyrannus, to obtain by begging*, Liv.: *collecta pecunia, amassed*, Hor.: *vasa colligere, milit t t. to pack up*, Liv.: *quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, had collected together, taken refuge*, Caes.

II. *to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate* (mostly poet. for *contrahere, coarctare, etc.*) *cogebantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere*, Liv.: *se collegit in arma, drew himself together and covered himself with his shield*, Virg.

III. Fig.: *to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire, etc.*: *collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i e brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic.: *auctoritatem*, Caes.: *situm, to become thirsty*, Virg. 2. Of numbers in pass., *to be reckoned* (rare): *ex quo lucent ferme et decem anni colliguntur*, Tac.

3. With pron. reflect. or animus, mentem, etc., *to collect or compose oneself; to recover courage, resolution, etc.*: *animos*, Liv.: *animus*, Tac.: *Milit. t t. to rally* neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes.

4. *to collect in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider*: *livis haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, what advantages this slight madness has, consider this*, Hor. Esp. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer*: *ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear*, Cic.

*memendose colligis, your conclusion is unsound*, Pers. (Hence It. *cozziere, Fr. cueillir.*)

**colligo** (conl.), *avi, atum, i v a* *to bind together, connect*: *omne colligatum solvi potest*, Cic.: *pluribus scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatus, run through and pinned together*, Caes. Fig.: *homines inter se, to unite*, Cic.: *annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, to comprehend, comprise*, id.

II. *to restrain, stop, hinder*: *impetum furientis* (Antonii), id.

**collinēo** (conl.), *avi, atum, i v a* *to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare): *hastam aut sagittam*, Cic.

II. *to hit the mark, take a right aim*: id.

**collino** (conl.), *lēvi, litum, 3 v. a*. With Acc. and Abl.: *to besmear* (rare): *ora venenis*, Ov. Fig.: *to defile, pollute*: Pl.

**collyphium**, *i v. colyphya*.

**colliquefactus** (conl.), *a, um, Part.* [*liqueo*] *made liquid, dissolved, melted* (rare): *venenum in potione*, Cic.

**collis**, *is* (Abl. *colle* or *colli*), *m. a. high ground, hill* (smaller and less important than mons): *collis paulum ex planitie editus*, Caes.: *Formiani colles*, Hor. [From the root which appears in *κολωνη, columna, culmen, celsus*, etc. (v. *antecello*); and in Old Saxon *holm*] (Hence Ital. *collina*, Fr. *colline*.)

**collisus** (conl.), *a, um, Part.* [*collido*]

**collitus** (conl.), *a, um, Part.* [*collimo*]

**collocatio** (conl.), *onis, f.* [*colloco*] *a placing together, arrangement*: *verborum*, Cic.: *filiae, a giving in marriage*, id.

**colloco** (conl.), *avi, atum, i v a* *to place together, to place, station, arrange, etc.* Constr.: *object in Acc*: *the place where*, usu. expr. by *in* with Abl. or by a local *adv.*; also by *in* with Acc., and by other preps.; also

with Abl. alone; or *absol.* In with Abl.: *exercitum in hiernis*, Caes. With *adv.* of place: *occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat*, id. With *in* and *acc*: *in tabernam vasa et servos*, Pl. With other prepositions: *comites apud ceteros hospites, lodge, quarter with*, Cic.: *ut ante suum fudum Mithri insidias collocaret, lay an ambush for*, id. With Abl.: *oculos penitus*, Ov. *Absol.*: *vix his rebus collocandis tempus daretur, for arranging*, Caes.

2. With Acc. of fem. noun: *to give in marriage*: *matrem homini nobilissimo collocare*, Caes.: *in matrimonium*, Cic. *Absol.*: *in collocanda filia*, Tac. 3. With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, etc.: *merc. t. t. to lay out, invest, etc.*: *in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent*, Cic.

II. Fig.: *to dispose, arrange, employ, occupy, etc.*: *totum se in cognitione et scientia collocaret, wholly devote himself to*, id.: *in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, to be deposited*, id.: *verba collocata, properly disposed or arranged*, id.: *collocare satis de aliqua re, to insert enough*, Tac. (Hence It. *colcare*; Fr. *coucher.*)

**colloquēto** (conl.), *avi, i v. a* *to make very rich, to enrich* (rare): Ter.

**colloquēto** (conl.), *onis, f.* [*colloquor*] *a (familiar or private) conversation, conference* (rare): Cic.

**colloquium** (conl.), *ii, n.* [id.] *a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse*: *eo ad colloquium venerunt*, Caes.: *in colloquium venire*, id.: *quum se immiscuerent col-*

loquitur montanorum, had mixed in conversation with the mountaineers, Liv.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. epistolary correspondence, Cic.

**colloquor** (conl.), locutus, v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation or conference; constr. usu. cum with Abl., inter with pron reflect., or absol.: in eo libro, ubi se cum Curione filio colloquenter facit, Cic.: colloquimur inter nos, id. Absol.: deinde uterque imperator colloquuntur simul, Pl. In Pl. also with Acc.: te volo, uxor, colloqui.

**collūbet**, v. collibet  
**col-lūceo** (conl.), 2. v. n. to be lighted up, to shine, to be entirely illuminated, to be bright. Absol.: sol qui tam longe lateque collūcet, Cic. With Abl.: candelabri fulgore, id.: flammis, Virg. With ab: mare qua a sole collūcet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. II. Fig.: to be resplendent id.

**col-lūdo** (conl.), si, sum, 3 v. n. to play or sport together, play with (rare): pueri gestit paribus colludere, Hor. Poet.: summa aqua colludere plumas, toss and (seem to) play, Virg. II. Legal t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion: Cic.

**collum**, i, n. (collus, i, m. Pl.) the neck, of men and animals (v. cervix) anseres adjuvantur procreante collum, Cic.: tigris indecui jugum collo trahentes, with intractable neck, Hor.: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, Cic.: actumst de collo meo, it's all over with me, Pl. collum trāgere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, to seize by the throat and drag to prison, etc. consul quum paucis collum torisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixerunt, Liv. Meton.: emblem of subjection: ductaque per vias regum colla minantur, Hor. II. Meton.: the neck of a flask or bottle: Phædri: d' a poppy, Virg. (Cf. Goth. and Germ. hal-s.) (Hence Fr. col, cou.)

**col-lūo** (conl.), ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. to wash out, rinse: dentes aqua, Plin. Poet.: ora, to moisten, i. e. to quench thirst, Ov.

**collūsiō** (conl.), ōnis, f. [colludo] a secret understanding, collusion: Cic.

**collūsor** (conl.), ōris, m. [id.] a playfellow, fellow-gamster: Cic.

**col-lūstro** (conl.), avi, atum, i v. a. [lūstro, 1] to lighten up, illumine, Cic. Fig., in painting, to represent in bright colours, light up: collustrata, opp. to opaca, brilliantly coloured pieces, etc. II. [lūstro, 2] to examine on all sides, to survey, inspect: omnia oculis, id.

**col-lūtūlo** (conl.), i, v. a. to soil, defile much. Fig.: Pl.

**collūtus** (conl.), Part. [colluo].  
**collūvies** (conl.), ei, v. colluvio.  
**collūvio** (conl.), ōnis, and **collūvies**, em, e (the latter form not frequent before Aug. period; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and

Tac.) f. [colluo] washings, rinsings; sweepings, a mass of filth: cohortis et aedifici colluvies, Col. II. Fig.: impuritates, off-scourings: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animalium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, foul medley, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, the dregs of the people, his adherents, id.

**collūbus** (collūbus), i, m. = κἀλλυβος exchange: Cic. II. Meton.: banking business, money-changing: id.

**collūbra**, ae, f. = κἀλλύρα, a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli: Pl.

**collūtricus**, a, um: jus, vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup, Pl.

**collūtrium**, i, n. = κἀλλύριον: a liquid eye-salve: Hor.

**colō**, ūi, culum, 3 v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of (with reference to agriculture and horticulture) agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic.: arbores, Hor. 2. to abide, dwell, or stay in a place, to inhabit With Acc (= incolo) cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr.: Britanniam, Tac. Absol.: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. II. Fig.: to bestow care upon, pursue carefully, cultivate, cherish: ille (Jupiter) colit terras, makes the earth his care, Virg.: hominum genus, to look after, improve, Ov. 2. to practise, carry on, pursue, study: virtutem, Cic.: studia, id. pacem, Ov. vitam illam colere (non posse), to live such a life, Cic.: servitum apud aliquem, Pl. 3. With reference to care of the body, food, dress, etc.: corpora, to take refreshment, Liv. (but also of personal appearance, Ov.): se plus justo colere, to be over-attentive to one's person, Sen. In pass with refl. sense: sancte colipotius quam scite, to dress with propriety, as a virtuous woman, Liv.

4. to honour, revere, reverence, worship: deos, Cic. in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. [Cogn. with Gr. πᾶλω, πᾶλω, πολέω; cf. also δου-κῶλος.]  
**colōbasia**, ae, f. (colōbasia, i, n. Virg.) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον: a plant which grew in Egypt and Asia; Egyptian bean (a kind of water-lily). Virg.

**colōna**, ae, f. [colonus] a country woman: Ov.

**colōnia**, ae, f. [id.] a landed estate, a farm (rare): Col. Poet.: an abode, dwelling in gen.: Pl. II. a colony, colonial town, settlement: mittere, Liv.: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, to plant a colony, Cic.: applied to similar settlements among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes.

III. a band of settlers (as familia, a gang of slaves), colonists, planters: hence, coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 29, seq.)

**colōnion**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to agriculture or husbandry:

leges, Varr. II. pertaining to a colony: cohortes, levied from colonies, Caes.

**colōnus**, i, m. [colo] a cultivator of the ground: a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant, bond: ruris: colonus, countryman, Hor.: sive reges sive inopes erimus coloni, id.: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. II. a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town: delectum colohorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituit, Caes.: Tibur Argeo positum colono, Hor. Poet. for an inhabitant in gen.: Virg. (Hence Fr. colon.)

**colōr** (old form colos), ōris, m. the colour of the skin; the complexion. venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic.: verus (opp. to paint), Ter.: niveo colore, of snow-white complexion, Hor.: colorem mutare, perdere, to change colour, to blush, etc.: crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.: mutare colores (plur. to express the multiplicity of change = nec color certa sede manet), Hor. Proverb.: homo nullius coloris, an unknown man, Pl. Poet. beauty, lustre, etc.: O formose puer, nimum ne crede colori, Virg.: nullus argento color est, lustre, Hor. 2. colour in general; tint, hue: varii rerum, Lucr.: Tyrios mirari colores, the Tyrian dye, Hor.: mille trahens varios colores, a thousand various hues, Virg. Poet.: sucere, of grapes, to become coloured, id. II. Fig.: outward show, external condition, outward appearance: amismus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristina civitatis, Cic. 2. Of style: general character, complexion, colouring: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id.: tragicus, Hor. 3. a colourable pretext, excuse: dic aliquem, Quintilian, colorem, Juv. [Lit. 'a covering'; from root of καλύπτω, cel-o, and ocul-o.] (Hence Fr. couleur.)

**colōrātus**, a, um, Part. [coloro].

II. Adj. variegated: coloratus arcus, Cic. 2. having a good colour: corpora, of a healthy complexion, Quint.: also, tanned by the sun, swarthy, Tac.

**colōro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [color] to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan, etc.: corpora, Cic.: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. II. Fig.: of the mind, style, etc.: to give a certain cast or complexion to, Cic.

**colos**, v. color, init.

**colossēros**, ōtis, m. [Κολοσσός] ἔργος, the Colossal-love) an appellation of a large and handsome man: Suet.

**colossus**, a, um, adj. = κολοσσιαίος, colossal, gigantic: status, Plin.

**colossus**, i, m. = κολοσσός, a gigantic statue, a colossus: Plin. Esp. the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes: id.

**colōstra**, ae, f. the first milk after delivery: Plin. As a term of endearment: Pl.

**colpa**, v. culpa.

**coluber**, bri, m. a serpent, snake, adder: Virg. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence Fr. *couleuvre*.)

**colūbra**, ae, f. [coluber] a female snake or adder: viridia, Hor. Proverb: quas tu vides colubras, i. e. art thou frantic? (in allusion to the Furies), Pl.

**colūbrifer**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [coluber fero] snake-bearing, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov.

**colūbrinus**, a, um, adj. [coluber] like a serpent, cunning, wily: Pl.

**colūm**, i, n. a strainer, colander: Virg.

**columba**, ae, f. a dove, pigeon: Cic.: molles, Hor. As a term of endearment, my dove: Pl. [v. columbus].

**colūmbā**, āris, n. [columba] a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole: Pl.

**colūmbārium**, i, n. [id.] a compartment for doves or pigeons, pigeon-hole, Varr. By anal., a niche in a tomb, Inscr.

**colūmbinus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dove or pigeon: pulli, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

**colūmbus**, i, m. a male dove or pigeon: a dove in gen. (rare): Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**colūmella**, ae, f. dim. [columna] a small column, a pillar: Cic.

**colūmen**, inis, n. a height, summit, peak: Cat. 2. the highest part of a building, a roof, gable: Varr. II. Fig.: the summit, head, chief, etc.: column amicum Antonii, Cic.: audaciae, the height of impudence, Pl. III. In architecture: a gable pillar, a prop: Vitr. Fig.: a support, stay: familiae, Ter.: republicae, Cic.: meorum, Hor. [From the root which appears in *collis*, *celsus*, etc.: v. *collis* and *antecellō*.]

**colūmna**, ae, f. a column, pillar, post: Cic.: templa vastis innixa columnis, supported on huge pillars, Ov.: Hor. Specially, columna rostrata, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duilius (v. Smith's Ant. 102): columna Maeniana, also absol. columna, a pillory in the forum Rom.: Cic. Plur., as the sign of a bookseller's shop; hence, the booksellers: non concessere columnae, Hor. Fig.: a pillar, support: iniquos non pede prorsus stantem columnam, id. II. Meton.: a water-spout: Lucr. III. Poet (extremely rare): the top, summit, the dome of heaven: Cic. poet. [V. *columen*: cf. *aer-u-mna*, *al-u-mna*.] (Hence Ital. *colonna*; Fr. *colonne*.)

**colūmnārium**, i, n. [columna] a taz on house-pillars: Cic.

**colūmnārius**, i, m. [id.] one condemned at the Columna Maeniana: a criminal or debtor: Cacl. in Cic.

**colūmnatus**, a, um, adj. [id.] supported by posts or pillars: Varr. Humorously: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Pl.

**colurnus**, a, um, adj. [euphon. transp. for corulus, from corulus = corylus] made of hazel-wood: Virg.

**colus**, i and ūs, f. also m. (Cat.: Prop.: Ov.): Abl. colo, Tib.: colu, Opimius in Cic.: plur. Nom. colus, Stat.: Acc. colos, Ov.: a distaff. (Hence It. *conocchia*, Fr. *quenouille*, through low Lat. *conucula* for *colucula*.) [Col- in colus is related to Gr. κλώ-θ-ω as *bor* in *bor-ā* to *βι-βρώ-σκ-ω*.] **colūtea**, orum, n. plu. = *κολούτεια*, a pod-like kind of fruit: Pl.

**colyphā** (-liphā, -liphia), orum, n. plu. = *κολύφια*, the food of athletes: Pl.: Juv.

**coma**, ae, f. [κομή] the hair of the head, collectively. cana, hoary hairs, Tib.: calamistrata, curled with irons, Cic.: flava, golden, Hor.: componere, Ov. Also pl.: promissae comae, long, uncut hair, Liv Tac. 2. the wool of sheep: Poet. in Cic. II. By anal. foliage: nemorum, Hor.: Plin.

**comans**, antis, Part [coma] II. Adj. hairy, covered with hair: colla equorum, Virg.: gales, furnished with a tuft or crest of hair, id.: stella, having a radiant, hairy train (a comet), Ov.

**comarchus**, i, m. = *κόμαρχος*, a bailiff of a village, a burgo-master: Pl.

**comatus**, a, um, adj. [coma] furnished with hair (not bald): having a good head of hair: Cat.: Suet.

**com-bibo**, bibi, 3. v. a to drink with any one (rare): Sen. II. to drink completely up, drink the full draught, absorb, imbibe: succos, Ov.: atrum venenum corpore, Hor.: lacrimas, to restrain, Ov. Transf. to things: ara cruorem comiberal, id Fig.: artes, to imbibe, Cic.

**comibbo**, ōnis, m. [comibbo] a pot-companion: Cic.

**com-buro**, burni, bustum, 3. v. a to burn up, consume: frumentum, Caes.: aliquem vivum, Cic. II. Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, to ruin, destroy, id.: comburere diem pass it in carousing, Pl [Buro (for buso) implied in com-buro (perh. in amburo) and in bus-tum, is quite unconnected with uro. It is prob for *purso* from *purso* (cf. *urp*, and *v pruna*, *prurio*); so b from p in bi-bo.]

**combustus**, a, um, Part. [com-buro]

**com-ēdo**, ēdi, ēsum or estum, 3. n. a (comesus, a, um, the more usual form; comesurus, Pl.: comesus, Cic. Contr. forms: comes, comesse, Pl.: comeset, Cic. Old forms. comedim, comedint, Pl.), to eat up, to eat, consume: Cic. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam primum volpes comest, as easily as a fox eats pears, Pl. Fig.: se, to consume oneself, pine away, id. II. Meton.: to waste, squander: numos, Cic. 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, to consume a man's property, eat him out of house and home: quem absentem comes, Pl.

**com-es**, Itis, c. [con and i, root of eo] one who goes with another; companion on a journey, fellow-traveller, attendant: itinerum, Cic.: Hor.: fugae, Cic. Fig.: invidia gloriae comes, attendant, Nep.: mortis comes gloria, Cic. 2. In wider sense, associate (implying less intimacy than socius). aliquem comitem habere consilii, Pl.: in studiis et in lusu, Quint.

II. Special senses: 1. a guardian, tutor (rare): Virg. 2. one of the suite, retinue of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.: Hor. 3. an attendant on a distinguished private individual: id. 4. one of the imperial retinue or court: Suet. (Hence Ital. *comte*, Fr. *comte*.)

**comestus**, a, um, Part. [comedo].

**comēsus**, a, um, Part. [comedo].

**comētes**, ae, m. = *κομήτης*, a comet: non diri toties arserunt cometae, Virg.: in app with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsit, Tac.

**comēticō**, adv. in the manner of comedy: Cic.

**comīcus**, a, um, adj. = *κωμικός*, pertaining to comedy, comic: poeta, Cic.: res, a comic subject, Hor.: senes, as they are represented in comedy, Caecil. in Cic.: aurum = lupina, lupines, used by comic actors instead of money, Pl. II. Subst. comicus, i, m. an actor of comedy, a comedian: id. 2. a comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic.

**comīnus**, v. *communis*.

**comis**, e, adj. courteous, affable, condescending: kind, obliging, friendly (v. *comitas*): Cic.: comis et urbanus Iiberque, Hor.: in uxorem, id.: bonus, Tac. [Ety. uncertain.]

**comissābundus**, a, um, adj. [com-missor] holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing: Liv. **comissatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a Bacchanalian procession with torches and music, a revelling: Cic.

**comissator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who joins in a festive procession, a reveller: Liv. Fig.: nostri istos comissatores conjurationis, those messmate conspirators, Cic.

**comissor**, atus, i. v. dep. = *κωμάω*, to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel: ad fratrem, Liv.: in domum Pauli, Hor.

**comitas**, ātis, f. [Comis] courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness (opp. to severitas and gravitas): the kindness of courtesy: whereas benignitas is kindness of disposition: Cic.: comitas in sociis, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, etc.: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, 'like a good fellow', Pl.

**comitatus**, a, um, Part. [comitor]. **comitatus**, ūs, m. [comitor] an escort, a train, retinue: ancillarum puerorumque, Cic.: equitum triginta, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum co-

mitatū opus est? Cic. 2. *the imperial retinue, court, suite*: Tac. II. *a company, troop, crowd, convoy, etc.* *ca* nuatūque magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Caes.

**comiter**, adv. [comis] kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly. erranti comiter monstrare viam, Enn. in Cic.: Liv. Sup.: comissure, Pl.

**comitia**, orum, v. comitum, no. II. **comitiālis**, e, adj. [comitia] pertaining to the comitia: dies, on which the comitia were held: Cic.: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence, Pl. morbus, the falling-sickness, epilepsy (so called because its occurrence rendered it inauspicious to hold the comitia), Cels.: Sen.

**comitiātus**, ūs, m. [id.] an assembly of the people in the comitia (rare): dimittere, Cic.

**com-itiūm**, ii, n. [con and i, root of eo] In sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held: Antyllus virgīs in comitio caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's class. Dict. 190). Tr. (v. f.): any place of assembly. e.g. the Ephorum at Sparta, Nep.

II. Meton.: in plur.: comitia, orum, n. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the comitia, the elections. The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. (Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104, sqq.) They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunalia, etc.: so, comitia consulum habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id. 4. and even comitia mea, i.e. at which I am a candidate, Cic. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, where they are deciding on my fate, Pl.

**comitor**, for comitor: Ov **comitor**, atus, i. v. a dep. [comes] to accompany, follow, attend: constr. with acc. or absol., sometimes with Dat.: comitati eos ex civitate exsere, Caes. Absol.: lanigeras comitantur oves, Virg. 2. Fig.: Tatquino Superbo atquandū prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. II. Esp. to attend one to the grave: juvenem exanimū vano honore, Virg.

III. In pass. sense: ut posset claro comitari Hymenoco, Lucr. The pass. sense is freq. in part. perf.: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. And in comp.: puero ut uno esset comitator, id.

**com-macūla**, avi, atum, i. v. a. = com-ācūla, v. stain, pollute (rare): manus sanguine, Virg.: Tac. Fig.: se ambitu, to disgrace oneself by bribery, Cic.

**com-mānīpūlaris**, is, m. a comrade in the same manipulus: Tac.

**com-māritus**, i, m. a fellow-husband: Pl.

**commēātus**, ūs, m. [commeo] a going to and fro: Pall. II. Me-

toe: a passage, thoroughfare (rare): perfidi parietem qua comiteatus esset, Pl. 2. Milit. i. f. (freq. use of word): a leave of absence, furlough: sumere, Liv.: in comiteatu esse, to be on furlough, id. Fig.: cras igitur (sc. proficiscar), nisi quid a te comiteatus, Cic.

3. a caravan, train, company of travellers: Londinium copia negotiatorum et comiteatum maxime celebre, Tac. 4. a carrying over, transport, passage: duobus comiteatibus exercitum reportare, in two relays, Caes.

5. provisions, supplies of all kinds: id.: maritimi, Liv. But sometimes disting. from frumentum: the remaining supplies of war: ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae comiteatusque causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: comiteatus argentarius, gain acquired by money transactions, Pl. (Hence Fr. conge)

**com-mēditor**, i, v. dep. (v. rare) to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon, practise: Auc. Her. (dub) II. to imitate, resemble: Lucr.

**com-mēmini**, isse, v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember: hominem probe commeminisse, Cic.

**commemōrābilis**, e, adj. [commemoro] worth mentioning, memorable (rare): Pl.: Cic

**commemōrātiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] a reminding, remembrance, mentioning: antiquitatis, Cic.: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, every one was continually recounting his crimes, id.

**com-mēmōro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. 2. to recall to the recollection of another, to remind: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. II. In gen.: to mention, recount, relate. With acc., acc. and Inf., rel. clause, or de: causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemorem singulatum, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter.: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

**commendābilis**, e, adj. [commendō] praiseworthy, commendable (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

**commendāticus**, a, um, adj. [commendatus] pertaining to commendation, commendatory (rare): literae, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

**commendātiō**, ōnis, f. [commendō] a recommendation: ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, no ordinary introduction, Cic. Fig.: oculorum, the recommendation or help of the eyes, id. II. Meton.: that which recommends, the excellence or worth of a thing: ingenii, id.

**commendātor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who commends: Plin. Ep.

**commendātrix**, icis, f. [id.] that which commends (rare): lex, Cic.

**commendātus**, a, um, Part. [commendō] II. Adj.: recommended: quae res commendatio erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

**com-mendo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mando] to commit to one's charge or care, put under one's protection, to intrust to: tribuni ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes.: aliquem Dile, Tac.: nomina memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic. II. to recommend: candidatos commendare, recommend for the office (disting. from designatos, elected), Tac. 2. to render agreeable, to set off, to grace: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendor et copia, Cic.

**commensus**, a, um, Part. [commetor].

**commentāriōlum**, i, n. dim [commentarius] a short treatise: Cic

**commentārius**, ii, m. (sc. liber) and less freq., **commentarium**, ii, n. (sc. volumen) [communiscor] a notebook, memorandum: quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, notes, Cic.: diurni, a day-book, journal, Suet. Hence, 2. As the title of a book (mostly in plur.): memoirs, notes, memoranda for use in a more formal treatise or history: thus Caesaris Commentarii, id.: Commentarios Numae, Liv. II. In law: a brief: Cic.

**commentātiō**, ōnis, f. [commentor] diligent meditation, study, a careful preparation: locos multis commentatione atque meditatione paratos, by thorough preparation or study, Cic.: mortis, preparation for, id. In plur.: id.

**commenticius**, a, um, adj. [commentus] thought out, invented, devised, fabricated. Opp. to that already existing: newly invented: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. 2. Opp. to that which is actual: pretended, legendary, imaginary: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. 3. Opp. to that which is true: fabricated, forged, false: crimen, id.: ficta et commenticia fabula, id.

**commento**, are, i. v. a. = commentor: ora, facetiously, to make notes on any one's face, mark it well (with blows), Pl.

**commentor**, atus, i. v. dep. freq. [communiscor] to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, consider. With Acc., de, or absol.: commentari aliquid et discere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentaberis, Pl. Part. perf. in pass. sense: studied, carefully prepared (opp. to extempore), Cic.

II. to devise, invent, contrive: ut cito commentatus est (sc. mendacium)! Pl. 2. to sketch out, work up, write, compose: mimos, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

**commentor**, ōris, m. [communiscor] one who devises something, an inventor: uvae, i.e. Bacchus, Ov.

**commentum**, i, n. [id.] an inven-

**tion, fabrication, fiction:** Cic. 2. **a mechanical contrivance:** Suet. **commentus, a, um, Part.** [commentiscor].

**com-mēo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro:** fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commere possent, *go backwards and forwards* (between the two camps), Caes. **Of inanimate objects:** Cic. : Suet. **With viam** (rare). Pl. 2. **to visit often, to resort to:** e. g. of traders, Caes. **Transf. to things:** nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, *keep coming very fast*, Pl.

**com-mercium, ii, n.** [commercor] **legal capacity to buy and sell:** Cic. : ceteris Latinis populis commercia inter se ademerunt, *deprived them of the right of trading with each other*, Liv. 2. **commercial intercourse in general, traffic, commerce:** id. : oft. in pl. : Sall. II. In gen. : intercourse, communication, correspondence : mihi cum vestris legibus nihil est commercii, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, Pl. : commercium habere cum Musis, *dealings, Cic. sermonum, correspondence, id. belli, traffic admitted by the laws of war*, Tac.

**com-mercor, atus, i. v. dep. to traffic together, purchase:** captivos, Pl. **com-mēro, ui, itum, 2. v. a.** (also **commēreor, atus, 2. v. dep.** Pl. : Ter.) **to entirely merit, richly deserve** (rare) aestimationem, Cic. : poenam, Ov.

II. **Meton. to be guilty of an offence or crime:** noxiam, Pl. : Ter. **com-mētor, mensus, 4. v. dep. to measure** (v. rare) : porticus, Pl. Fig. to measure with or by something, to proportion : negotium cum tempore, Cic.

**commēto, i. v. n. freq.** [commēo] **to go frequently:** Ter.

**commictus, a, um, Part.** [commingo].

**com-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove in a body, to migrate, enter** (rare) : huc, Ter. : in tuam (domum), Cic. : Romam, Liv.

**com-militium, ii, n.** [con and milit- (mille-)] **companionship in war:** in commilitium adscisci, Tac. II. In gen. : fellowship, companionship (v. rare) : studiorum, Ov.

**com-milito, ōnis, m. [id.] a comrade, fellow-soldier:** Caes.

**comminatio, ōnis, f.** [communior] **a threatening, menacing** (rare) : Cic. In plur. : comminationes Hannibalis, *threats*, Liv.

**com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to make water on, defile** (rare) : Hor. **commictum coenae, as a term of reproach, a dirty fellow**, Pl.

**com-minisor, mentus, 3. v. dep.** [so reminisor, from the same root, whence mens, memin] **to devise, contrive, invent, fabricate:** Pl. : nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. II. **to invent, contrive something new:** novae litterae, Suet. **Part. commentus, in**

pass signif. (poet. = commenticulus) : *feigned, contrived, fictitious:* dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. : crimen, Liv.

**com-minor, atus, i. v. dep. to threaten, menace.** With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person : necem alicui, Suet. : inter se, Liv.

**com-minuo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. to make small, to fritter away, to break or crumble to pieces, crush, etc. : statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant, Cic. Fig. : argenti pondus et auri, to use it up little by little, Hor. II. Fig. : to weaken, impair, enervate: opes civitatis, Cic. **Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, id.****

**com-minus** (not **cōminus**), **adv.** [manus] **hand to hand, in close contest** (with the sword, etc.), opp. to **eminus** : nec **eminus** hastis aut **comminus** gladius uteretur, Cic. Fig. : of speech, *grappling with an antagonist:* agere, id. II. Rarely, without the idea of contest : *nigh at hand, hard by:* Lucr. : Tac.

**comminutus, a, um, Part.** [comminuo].

**com-misceo, scbi, xtum or stum, 2. n. a.** [Inf. pass. commisci, Lucr.] **to mix or mingle together, to intermingle** With Acc. and cum, Abl., or absol. : servos cum ingenuis, Suet. : commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg. **multum, Pl. Fig. : Italo commixtus sanguine, of Italian descent on one side, Virg. : Cic.**

**commiseratio, ōnis, f.** [commisoror]. In rhetor. : *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion:* Cic.

**com-miseresco, 3. v. a. to commiserate, bewail** (rare) : servos, Enn. **Impers. Ter.**

**com-miseror, atus, i. v. dep. to commiserate, bewail** (rare) : fortunam Graeciae, Nep. II. In rhetor. : *to excite compassion:* quum commiserati, conqueri coepit, Cic.

**commissatio and commissator, v. commiss.**

**commissio, ōnis, f.** [committo] **Lit. a letting go together:** hence, the beginning of a fight, game, etc. : the celebration of games or contests (ludorum) : Cic. **Meton. : a prize declaration** (= ἀγώνισμα, Thucyd.). Suet.

**commissum, i, n. [id.] that which is intrusted, a secret, trust:** enuntiare commissa, to divulge, Cic. : prodere, Hor. II. **a transgression, offence:** turpe, id. : Virg. III. In law : *an incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property:* Suet.

**commissura, ae, f. [id.] a joining together, joint, seam:** digitorum (ossium), joints, Cic. : navium, Plin.

**commissus, a, um, Part.** [committo].

**commistus, a, um, Part.** [commiscor].

**com-mitigo, i. v. a. to make soft, mellow:** Ter.

**com-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. Lit. : to let go together; to join together, connect, unite:** constr. with inter, cum, Dat. or absol. : per hōndum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. : costae committuntur cum ossa pectoris, Cels. : qua naris fronti committitur, is joined to, Ov. : commissis operibus, Liv. : plumbo commissa, fastened, soldered, Juv.

II. With Acc. of person : *to set face to face, set fighting; to match:* pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet.

2. With Acc. of thing : *to set going, to begin, join (battle):* proelium, Caes. : pugnam, Cic. **Absol. (rare):** priusquam committeretur, before the contest began, Suet. Hence, Fig. in gen. : *to begin, start:* ludos, Cic. : iudicium, to set on foot a trial, id.

III. *to go to work, to act:* followed by ut, to act so that : non committit ut tibi causam aliquam domi recusandi, I will take care to give you no reason for declining, id. With cur : Liv. With hyf. : infelix committit saepe repelli, exposes himself to be refused, Ov.

IV. *to do wrong:* esp. with facinus, etc., to commit, perpetrate : committere multa impie nefarique, Cic. : aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. : fraudem, Hor. 2. With contra legem : to offend against, violate : Cic. 3. With poenam, multam, etc. : to incur, make oneself liable to : ut illam multam non commiserit, id. *Pass. to be forfeited or confiscated,* as a penalty : illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinæ commissam esse, id. : commissa auctio, sale of confiscated property, Juv.

V. *to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up:* and reflect. : to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself. Constr. Acc. (or Nom. with pass.) of what is intrusted, Dat. of that to which it is intrusted : the latter sometimes expressed by in and Acc., and sometimes omitted altogether. me vestrae fidei commisisti, Caes. : his salutem nostram rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. : x semina sulcis, Virg. : Hor. : commissi chlores fidibus, confided to the lyre, id. **Proverb. : ovem lupo committere, to set the wolf to keep the sheep,** Ter. : se in id conclave, intrudere himself into, Cic.

**commixtus, a, um, Part.** [commisceo] **adv. appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well, etc. : non satis commodè pugnare poterant, Caes. : multa breviter et commodè dicta, briefly and to the point, Cic. II. opportunely, seasonably:** commodè tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. (in Cic., for **commodè** . . . quum, with the sense, "just when," is now read, **commodum** : q. v.). III. In the comic poets : *kindly, obligingly:* accipere bene et **commodè**, Pl.

**commōditas, ōtis, f.** [commodus] **adaptation, just proportion, sym-**

COMMODORE

**metry** (rare): *commoditas et aequitas membrorum*, Suet. Fig.: of style. **fitness**, a suitable oratorical expression: Cic. 2. **fitness**, a fit occasion: = *opportunitas*, ad faciendum, Cic.: Pl. 3. **advantage**, benefit: *plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet*, Cic. 17. Of persons: *pleasantness*, *courteousness*, *obligingness* (poet.) *vir lepidissime*, *cumulate commoditate*, Pl.: Ov.

**commodō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.]  
Lit : to adapt one thing to another  
(rare): orationi vocem, to bring it  
into harmony, Plin Ep. Absol. com-  
moda loquelam tuam, moderate it,  
Pl. II. to adapt (oneself), t. serve,  
oblige: with Dat. Cic. Foll. by *Alii*  
with or without *prep.*, ut omnis  
rebus ei commodos, oblige, serve him  
by every means, id.: in aliqua re,  
id. III. Hence, with Acc of thing  
to oblige by supplying something, to  
furnish, lend, give: aquam hosti, Pl  
aurum alenci, Cic.: culturae pationem  
aurem, lend a patient ear to, Hor.  
Absol., falsos testes, to supply them  
when required, Sall

**commědŭlā**, adv dim [commode]  
nicely, conveniently, suitably: Pl

**commōdūlum**, *adv dim.* [commōdum] according to convenience, suitably, nicely: Pl. •

**commodum**, *i, n* a convenient opportunity, convenience: quum erit tui commodum, *when it shall be convenient for you*, Cic. So, commodum meo, tuo, etc.: at my, thy, etc., convenience, at one's leisure: quod commodum tuo fiat, *so far as you can conveniently do so*, id.: naves quas vis quisque commodi fecerat, *for his own convenience*, Caes. || **advantage**, profit: Cic in publica commoda peccem, *sin against the public interests*, Hor. Phr.: quod commodum reip. facere possis, *as far as consistent with the interests of the state*, Cic. in same sense, si per commodum reip. posset, Liv. || **pl.** Only in pl., remuneration

for public services, privileges, pay, gratuities, etc.: veteranorum, Br et Cass. in Cic. . *emolumenta militaria*, *gratuities* given to soldiers who had served their time, Suet. . *tribunatus (militum)*, the privileges and emoluments of a tribune of soldiers, Cic . **IV. a loan** (rare): *id.*

**commōdum**, *adv.* *opportunately, seasonably* (colloquial): *ecce autem commodum aperitur foris*, Pl.: Cic. II. *just at the moment*: *ad te ibam commodum*, Pl.: esp. followed by *quum* and *indic.*: *just . . . when*: *commo- dum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit*, Cic.

**com-mōdus**, a, um, *adj.* [con and modus]. *Lit.*: *measured with*: hence *fitted or adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable*. With *Dat.*, or *absol.*; rarely with *ad*: hanc cū ibi commodissimam belli rationem iudicavit,

COMMO TIO

**Cas.** : commodus anni tempus, Cic. : in commodiore statu pervenire, to be brought into a more prosperous condition, Liv. commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable: quod commodum est, just as you please, Cic. : amat? dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum, Ter. II. Of manners: agreeable, obliging, friendly, etc. : Cic. commodus ultro aereasas, you will kindly of your own accord send for us, Hor. Fig. : (lanibus) spondeo, stabiles in jura paterna recipit commodus et patiens, was obliging enough to admit, id. III. As con before adjs. often implies completion, commodum means, having full measure, complete, due, proper, etc. : commodata statura, a proper height, Pl. viginti argenti commodas minas, full weight, id.

**commōlior**, itus, 4. v. *dep. to set in motion, undertake* (rare). commoliri tempestas fulmina coepit, Lucr.  
**commōlitus**, a, um, *Part.* [commolior].

**commōnē-fācio**, fēci, factum, *3*  
*v a to remind forcibly, admonish,*  
*impress upon* : commonefacit, quae de  
 Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes. : more  
 strongly, etiam atque etiam, Cic.  
 Humorously - vos monimentis com-  
 monefaciam bubulis, *i. e with a whip*

*of leather, Pl*      **2.** *to commemorate*  
(rare) · *istius turpem praeturam, Cic*  
**com-mōnēō,** ui, Itum, 2. v a. *to*  
*remind, to put in mind of, impress*

upon, to bring to one's recollection (strengthened from simple verb). Constr: the person warned in Acc. (or Nom. with passive) that of which he is warned in Gen., with de, in Acc. (not class except in the case of a neut. pron. or similar word), or as dependent clause: mearum me miseriarum commones, Pl + quis in circumi maximum venit quin de avaritia tua componere-  
tur, Cic quum amice aliquid com-  
moneamus, Quint

**commōnitus**, a, um, *Part.* [commoneo]

**com-monstro**, avi, atum, I v a.  
(commonstrasso = commonstravero,  
Pl) to show, point out fully or dis-  
tinctly: viam alicui, Cic

**commōrātiō**, ōnis, *f* [commoror]  
*a* **larrying, lingering, sojourning:**  
 Cic II. In rhetor *a dwelling upon*  
*some important point: id.*

**com-mōriōr**, mortuus, 3. v. *dep to die together or at the same time*: Liv. *Commorientes*, the *dies-together* (title of lost play of Pl.): Ter.

**com-mēror**, *atus*, i. v. n. and a.  
dep. Neutr. to stop, tarry, abide,  
sojourn, stay: Romae, Cic.: in ec-  
loco, Caes. Fig. (mostly with *in*)  
or *absol*, rarely with *cum*): in armis  
civilibus, Cic. 2. Of speech, to

pause and dwell upon a point: in aliqua re, id. II. A c t.: to stop, detain, retard: Pl.

**commōtio**, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo]

COMMUNICO

**Lit.:** a violent moving, disturbance (rare): vasorum, Pall. **II. Usu.** fig.: a rousing, excitement, commotion: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, pleasurable excitement, Cic.: animi, id

**commōtiuncŭla**, ae, f. dim. [commotio] a slight indisposition: Cic.

**commōtus**, a, um, *Part* [commoveo]. **Il.** *adj.*: animated: genus diocendi, **Cl.** *2.* *impassioned; angry, excited*: animus commotior, somewhat excited, **id.** • **Drusus** commotior animo, rather *passionate*, **Tac.**: commoto similis, appearing to be *angry*, **Suet.**

3. *deranged, insane*: *commotus* ille, *that crazy fellow*, Ter.: Hor.: more fully, *cominotus mente*, Plin.: *ingenio*, Tac

**com-mōvēō**, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *2. v. a.*  
(*contr. forms.*: *commorant*, *Lucr.*:  
*commorat*, *Ter.*: *commorit*, *Hor.*:  
*commossem*, *Cic.*, *etc.*) *to move violently, to shake, disturb, stir*: *magni commorant aquora venti*, *Lucr.*:  
*sese commovere, to move one's person, to stir*, *Cic.* **2.** *to remove, carry away*: *columnas id: hostem, repulse*, *Liv.* *numum, i. e. to turn over, use in business*, *Cic.* *sacra, to carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious use*, *Virg.* Hence *humorously* *mea si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks, etc.) in motion*, *Pl.* *Proverb.*: *glebam commosset in agro nemo, would t. have stirred a clod*, *Cic.* **3.** *Milit t. have*

aciem (hostium), to cause it to give ground (=inclinare). Liv : castra, to break up an encampment, Cic. III. Fig. : to excite, stir up : tumultum bellum, id. 2. Esp. of the passions : to arouse, provoke, excite, work upon : misericordiam, odium, dolorem, id. : iudices, to impress, id. : commovi ! I've nettled him ! Ter. : gravior commotus, incensed, Vng. commotus metu, spe, gaudio, agitated, Ter. 3. To disturb the state of the body or mind : leviter commotus fuerat, he had been a little out of order, Cic : see also commotus, ady. (?). So of monetary disturbance : commoto aere alieno, credit being shaken, Tac.

**commune**, *is*, *v.* **communis**.

**communīcātio**, ōnis, *f.* [commu-  
nico] *an imparting, communicating,  
sharing*: civitatis, Cic : sermonis,  
conversation, id. ||. In rhetoric: *a  
figure of speech, in which the orator  
consults his hearers*: id.

**communio**, avi, stum, i. v. a. [communis] (dep. form *communicati*)  
sint = *communicaverint*, (Liv.), *to share with others, have in common, to communicate, impart*. Constr.: usu, the thing shared in Acc.: the person with whom it is shared, in Abl with *cum*, or in *Dat.*: but other constr. occur. *civitatem nostram vobiscum*, Liv.: *consilia cum aliquo, to make common cause with one*, Cæs.: *communicebo te semper with a mea, you*



*shall always have a seat at my table.* Pl. 2. Of oral communication: to make known, talk over, discourse, tell: Cic.: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuevit, to confer with, Caes. II. Of things: to join, unite: tantas (pecunias) cum dotibus communicant, add as much more to their dowries: Cic. III. To take a share in, participate in: municiatias mecum communicasti, you have shared in, id.

**com-mūnio**, i, vi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench: castella, Caes. castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritatem saluae, Cic. **communio**, ōnis, f. [communis] fellowship: a common share or interest, communion: legis, juris, Cic.: sanguinis, id.

**com-mūnis**, e, adj. [munus] shared together, common to several or to all, common, ordinary, general (opp. to proprius, and to privatus): communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. id., worshipped by both parties, Virg. non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic. commune periculum miserabuntur, Caes.: existimatio communis omnibus est, each has a right to his own opinion, Liv.: communis vitae ignarus, ignorant of the customs of society, Cic.: communis sensu caret, he is void of a sense of propriety, Hor.: locus, euphem. the Lower World, Pl. In plur.: loca, public places, Cic.: loca, in philos. lang., common-places, common topics, id. Subst. commune, i, n. a community, state: Milvadum, id.: gentis Pelagae, Ov. Also, the property of the state, opp. to privatus census, Hor. Adv. pbr. in commune: (1) for a common object, advantage, etc.: consulere, to take measures for the good of all, Ter.: vocare honores, to bestow offices equally upon patricians and plebeians, Liv. (2) in general: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. (iii.) As exclam., in commune: sharers! Phaedr.

II. Fig. of manners: putting oneself on an equality with others, free from hauteur, affable (in MSS often confounded with comis). Cyrum minorem communem erga Lyandrum fulase, Cic.: communis infimis, condescending, Nep. Also, willing to act and take counsel with others, Cic.

III. In rhetoric: equally appropriate to either side of a cause, exordium, id.

**commūnitas**, ātis, f. [communis] community, fellowship, deorum et hominum, Cic. II. courteousness, affability: Nop. -

**communiter**, adv. in common, jointly: literae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.: (ira) communiter uti utrumque, both alike, Hor.

**communio**, ōnis, f. [com-munio] the making of a way. Fig. = Gr. ἀσπασμός: Cic.

**commūnitus**, a, um, Part. [id.] subject to change, changeable: cetera, Cic. II. In rhetoric: that can be adapted to either side of a cause, exordium, id. (Cf. communis, III.)

**commūtatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a changing, change: aestuum, i. e. ebb and flow, Caes.: rerum, fortunae, etc., Cic.

**commūtātus**, ūs, m. [id.] (=commutatio) a change: Lucr.

**com-mūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to change entirely, alter: iter, Caes.: consilium, id. commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, id. As pass. with neut. sense, to become changed: tempora commutantur, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutantur animo, id. II. to exchange, barter, traffic: captivos, Cic.: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, give up the one for the other, Caes.

**comō**, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. n. to put together, arrange, esp. of the hair to braid, dress: capillos, Cic.: comas, Ov. In gen.: to adorn, ornament: corpora, Quint. Esp. of rhetor ornament. id.: Cic. [Compound of com and emere, "to put together," "to arrange."] the influence of coma seems to have affected the application of the word

**comō**, i: v. comans.

**comœdia**, ae, f. (Gen. comœdiā, R.) = κωμῳδία, a comedy: facere, Ter.: agere, id.: egero, to huss from the stage, id. vetus, the old comedy: Cic.: prisca, Hor.

**comœdiōs**, adv. as in comedy: Pl.

**comœdoedus**, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδός, pertaining to comedy, comic. natio, a nation of comic actors, Juv. II. Subst.: comœdus, i, m. a comedian, comic actor (histrio, an actor in gen.) Cic.

**comōsus**, a, um, adj. [coma] hairy, with much or long hair (rare) frons, Phaedr. Of plants, leafy: Plin.

**com-pactio**, ōnis, f. [compingo] a joining together: membrorum, Cic.

**compactum**, i, n. [compactio] an agreement: esp. in Abl., according to agreement or concert: compacto rem agere, Pl.: Cic. So, de compacto, Pl.: ex compacto, Suet.

(1) **compactus**, a, um, Part. [compingo] II. Adj. compact, strongly built: compactis membris, Suet.

(2) **compactus**, a, um, Part. [compactio]

**compages**, is, f. [con, pango] a fastening, joint; more freq. pl.: laxis compagibus, the joints (of the ships) opening, Virg.: Liv.: saxorum (muri),

Tac.: Curt. 2. A fabric, framework: esp. fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily frame, Cic.: so of the fabric of the state, Tac.

**compāgo**, tuis, f. [id.] a fastening, connection = compages: Ov.: Cels.

**com-pār**, āris, adj. (Abl. compari, Liv.: compare, Ov.: Gen. plur. compaium, Pl.), like or equal to another: natura, Lucr.: connubium, Liv.: consilium tuum parentis tui consilio (non) compari, id. II. Subst.: a comrade, colleague: munia comparis aequare, to match the labours of a yoke-fellow, Hor. 2. a lover, consort, mate: Ov.

**compārābilis**, e, adj. [comparo] that may be compared, comparable: opp. to dissimilis: Cic.: Liv.

**compārātē**, adv. by way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

**compārātiō**, ōnis, f. [comparo] a bringing together, comparison: potest incidere comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestus, Cic.: utilitatem, id.

II. relative position, e.g. of sun, moon, and planets: id. III. an agreement: provincia sine conspiratione data, without the usual arrangement, Liv.

IV. a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: novi belli, Cic.: veneni, Liv. V. a procuring, providing: testium, Cic.

**compārātīvus**, a, um, adj. [id.] suitable for or pertaining to comparison, comparative: Cic.

**com-parco** (comperco), parsi (persi), 3. v. a. to save, husband, lay up, Ter. 2. to abstain, refrain from Pl.

**com-pāro**, ūi, 2. v. n. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible: cum subito non comparuisset, when suddenly he had disappeared, Liv.: Lucr.: argenti ratio comparat, agrees, is correct, Pl. II. Meton.: to be present, be forthcoming: signa et dona comparare omnia, Cic.

**com-pāro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (old form comparasit = compaiverit, Pl.): to put together, arrange: Lit. (rare) res inter se, Cic. (cf. comparatio, II.): labella tum labellis, Pl. II. to bring together in a contest, to oppose, match: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparat, Ter. III. Fig.: to put together, put on a level: ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, do not rank themselves as their equals, Caes. Hence, in gen.: to compare: constr. with Acc., and Dat., or cum, inter (se), or absol.: neminem tibi comparassem, Cic.: Ov.: cum primis comparari, Nep. With rel. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis sedulo similis esset irae plebis in patres, by drawing a comparison, Liv. IV. i. l. of colleagues in office: with inter and pron. reflect.: to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement: (con-

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**compārātīvus**, a, um, adj. [id.] suitable for or pertaining to comparison, comparative: Cic.

*aules*), comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. **V.** to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide: praesidium Genabi tuendi causa comparabant, Caes. nautas gubernatoresque, id.: convivium, Cic.: se comparare, to prepare oneself: ad respondendum, id.: ad iter, Liv. **Absol.**: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, most careful preparations are being made, Cic. With *Inf.*: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, shall I resolve, Ter. **VI.** to arrange, appoint: esp. pass impers. comparatum esse, to be arranged, established: ita comparatum more majorem erat, Liv.: natūā hoc ita comparatum est, so ordained, id.: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic fulvus semper comparati, ut . . . in such a position that . . . id

**com-pasco**, pastum, 3. v. a. to feed (cattle) together: Cic.

**com-pasōus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to a common pasture: ager, Cic.

**compesciscor**, compescitum: v. compasc.

**compēdio**, itum, 4. v. a. [compes] to fetter, shackle: Pl.

**compellatio**, ōnis, f. [compello] an accusing: Auc. Her. **II.** a reprimanding, rebuke (rare): Cic.

(1) **com-pello**, pelli, pulsus, 3. v. a. to drive together or into a body, collect, assemble (opp. to expello): armentum in speluacani, Liv.: dispersos homines unum in locum, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: (magnum) nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi, has forced to join, Hor. **II.** Fig.: to drive on, urge, force, constrain: constr. with ad or in, more rarely with ut and *Sulz*, *Inf.*, or absol.: aliquem tantas in angustias, Cic.: ad virtutem, Pl. With ut and *Sulz*: Pl. With *Inf.*: Ov.: Suet. *Absol.*: Pl.: Cic.

(2) **compello**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v appello, 2] to accost, address (mostly poet): aliquem voce, Virg.: blande, Pl.

**II.** to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, rail to account: pro cunctatore regnum, pro cauto tumultum compellabat, Liv.: ne compelleret insultus, Hor. **2.** Jurid. t. t.: to summon one before a tribunal: to arraign, accuse of crime: Cic.: nemine nominatim compellato patres arguebat, without accusing any one by name, Tac.

**compendiarius**, a, um, adj. [compendium] short, abridged: via quasi compendiaria, a short cut, Cic.

**compendium**, ūi, n. [con and pendō]. Lit.: a weighing together, laying up, storing, etc.: hence, a saving, profit acquired by saving: opp. to dispendium: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes, have saved two loaves, Pl. In gen.: gain, profit: suo etiam privato compendio servire, Caes.

**II.** a shortening, abbreviating: verba confer maxime ad compendium, be concise, brief: Pl.: compendio mo-

rari, only a short time, Quint. **2.** in particular, saving of time in a journey, shortness of way: Tac.: per compendia montis, by a shorter way over the mountains, Ov.

**compensatio**, ōnis, f. [compenso] a weighing together: hence, a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent: Just. Fig.: compensatio: Cic.

**com-penso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another: hence, to counterbalance, compensate: bona cum vitis, to weigh good qualities against bad, Hor.: Cic.: with simple Abl., labores nostri magna compensati gloria, counterbalanced, repaid, Cic.: Catois est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather, id.

**comperco**, v. comparco.

**comperendinatio**, ōnis, f. [comperendino] a deferring of a trial to the next day but one: Tac.

**comperendinatus**, ūs, m. [id] = comperendinatio, q. v.: Cic.

**comperendino**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [perendino]. Jurid. t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the next day but one: reum, Cic. **Absol.**: ut aut primos ludos comperendinem, defer the day of trial, id.

**com-perio**, pēri, pertum, 4. v. a. (comperior, Sall.) [pario (cf. reperio) to find out, ascertain, discover, learn, etc.: certo comperire, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: certis auctoribus, Cic. with Acc. and *Inf.*: compert transiit ea non esse, Liv. Ten. Esp. freq. in part perf.: non jacta rumoribus, sed comperta et explorata, well authenticated, Liv.: pro comperto polliceri, as certain, Suet. In Abl. absol. with noun-sentence: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent, it not being ascertained, Liv. Phr.: compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, I have ascertained, I know full well. Cic.: Sall. **2.** Perf. part with a. n. detected, convicted: with Gen. of crime: compertus probri, Liv.: flagitii, Tac.

**compertus**, a, um, Part. [comperio].

**com-pēs**, ēdis, f. a fetter or shackle for the feet (usu. in plur.): servus indunt compedes, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: fetters, bonds: compedes corporis, Cic.: grata compes (of love), Hor.: nivali compede victus Hebrus, in icy fetters bound, id. [Cf. ped-ica, im-pedi-o].

**com-pesco**, ūi, 3. v. a. to confine, curb, restrain: ramos fluentes, to clip, prune, Virg.: legiones, to control, Suet.: mare, set bounds to, Hor.: sitim multa unda, to quench, Ov.: clamorem, Hor.: animum, id. **2.** to restrain oneself, forbear, with *Inf.*: compescere in illum dicere injuste, cease, forbear, Pl. [Elym. uncertain].

**com-pētor**, ōis, m. [competo] a rival, competitor: Cic.

**compētrix**, icis, f. [id.] a female competitor: Cic.

**com-pēto**, tvi or ti, itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go or come together, to meet (rare): ubi vllae competunt, Varr. Fig.: of time: to coincide, agree, etc.: (tempus) cum Othomo exitu competit, Tac.: with Dat., Suet. Of other things: to agree with, answer to: animo nequaquam corpus competiit, id. **2.** Fig., to be capable, competent: esp. in negative sentences: ut vix ad arma capiendi competeret animus, was scarcely equal to the task, Liv.: neque animo neque auri-bus, to have lost all command of, Sall.

**II.** Act.: to strive together for, compete for: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

**compilatio**, ōnis, f. [compilo] a pil-laging, plundering: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, a compilation: Cic.

**com-pilo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, to plunder, pillage (rare) aedes, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: scrinia Crispini, to pilfer or plagiarize from him, Hor.

**com-pingo**, pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pingo] to fix together, unite, frame, compose: aedificia, Sen.: septem com-pacta cicutis fistula, made of seven stalks fastened together, Virg. **II.** to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.: se in Apu-liam, Cic.

**compitalis**, ium, v. compitalis.

**compitalis**, e, adj. [compitum] pertaining to cross-roads: Lares, Suet.

**II.** Subst.: compitalia, ium and forum, n. plu.: a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

**compitalicius**, a, um, adj. [compitalis] of or belonging to the compitalia: dies, Cic.

**compitum**, i, n. (mostly in plur.): [con, and pet in peto] the open space where two or more ways meet, a crossing: Cic. frequentia, Hor. Ov.

**com-plāceo**, ūi, and complacētus sum, 2. v. n. to be at once pleasing to several persons: Ter. **II.** to be very pleasing (strengthened from simple verb). hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl.: Ter.

**com-plāno**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make even, level, or plain (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

**complector**, xus, 3. v. dep. [con, and plecto] lit. to fold or twine together: to clasp around, encircle, encompass, embrace, etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quicquid est nacta complector, Cic.: spatium, to mark out ground for military purposes, Caes.: Divitiacum Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, id. Fig.: sopor complector artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, when once it has laid hold of, Cic. **2.** to comprise, include: mundus omnia complexus

est, *comprehends everything*, id.: Britannia insularum quas Romana notitia complectitur, *maxima, includes*, Tac. With *p. part.* in *pass* sense: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic. (In Tusc. 5, 14, 40, *completur* is the true reading.) II. Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, comprehend, understand: deum cogitatione, id.: formam animi magis quam corporis, to consider, Tac. 2. To *comprise* in a discourse or writing, represent, explain: omnia facta oratione, Cic. III. Of the affections: to display affection, or esteem for, etc. aliquem caritate, benevolentia, id.: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, to show respect for anyone by bestowing on him offices and favours, id. Without Abl.: hominem, id. And absol.: da te homini; complectetur, id. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, id.: artes ingenuas, Ov.

**complementum**, i, n. [compleo] that which fills up or completes, a complement (rare): Cic.: Tac.

**com-pleo**, ēvi, ētum, 2. r. a. to fill full, fill up. With Abl.: fossas samentis et virgultus, Caes.: simulacrum coronis et floribus, to deck profusely, Cic. With Gen. (rare): urbes ararum, crowded with, Lucr.: completus mercatorum carcer (the part being a kind of adj.), full of, Cic. Aqul.: non bene complere urnam, Ov.: paginam, to fill with writing, Caes.: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. Esp. of food and drink: me complervi fore Liberi, have sated myself, Pl. 2. Milit. t. t. to complete, fill up: legiones, Caes.: cohortes, Sall. So, decem millia armatorum completa sunt, that number was made up, Caes. (II.) to man (a fleet): classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.: navis colonis pastoribusque, Caes. Also of provisions, etc.: complere exercitum omni copia, id. II. Fig.: of sound, light, etc.: sonus aures complet, Cic.: nemus voce, make to resound, Hor.: sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. 2. To fill with any feeling or passion: reliquos bona spe complet, Caes.: omnia terrore, Liv. With Gen. (rare): aliquem errors et dementia, Pl. 3. To make complete or perfect, to finish: of a promise, to fulfil v.: his rebus completus, legiones deduci jussit, Caes.: summam promissi, Cic. 4. Of time to finish, complete: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, id.

**completus**, a, um, Part. [compleo] II. Adj.: complete, perfect: completus verborum ambitus, a complete period, Cic.

**complexio**, ōnis, f. [complector] a combination, close connection: atomorum, Cic. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, a short summary or outline, id. II. In rhetoric: a period: una complexione [multa] de-

vincire, to comprise a great many things in one period, id. III. In logic: the full statement of a syllogism: id. 2. a dilemma: id.

**complexus**, a, um, Part. [complector].

**complexus**, ūs, m. [complector] an embrace: complexum ferre, accipere, to offer or receive an embrace, Liv.: liberos a parentum complexu divellere, Sall.: Cic. Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, id. In plur.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Of a hostile meeting: armorum, grappling, Tac. 3. an encircling, encompassing (of lifeless objects) mundus omnia complexu suo coerct, Cic.

**complicatus**, a, um, Part. [complico]. Adj.: complicated, confused: notio, Cic.

**complico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fold together, to fold up (rare): epistolam, Cic.

**comploratio**, ōnis, f. [comploro] a loud, violent complaint, lamentation, esp. by several persons: mulierum, Liv. With Gen. of the object: a bewailing of: sui patriaeque, id.

**comploratus**, ūs, m. [id.] = comploratio a loud lamentation, wailing for the dead: familiarum, Liv.

**com-ploro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bewail together or violently, to mourn for the dead (rare): desertos penates, Ov. In *p. part.* = given up as hopeless: complorata res est publica, Liv. Peti

**com-plures**, a (also ia), Gen. plur., adj. several, a good many: Caes.: Cic. c. complures or -iens, adcs. [com-plures] several times, a good many times: Pl.

**complussūli**, ae, a, adj. dim. plu [id.] a pretty good number: dies, Pl.

**compluvium**, i, n. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed impluvium. palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. [Con. and pluvio, whence pluv-ia.]

**com-pōno**, pōsui, pōsitum, 2. v. a. (part. perf. syncope) con-junctus, Virg.) to put, place, or lay together: uvas in cratibus, Cato. Cic.: aridum lignum, pile (on the fire), Hor. Hence, to hoard up, store: compositis uti, to make use of what has been accumulated, Hor. Fig.: of storing in the mind, id. II. to bring together, to unite, connect. Constr. with Dat., or absol.: manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg. Hence, to make up, compose, compound: medicamenta, Cels.: is qui cuncta composuit, who framed all things, Cic.: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall.: urbem, to found, Virg. Hence, 2. to draw up, compose, write: edictum; librum, Cic.: versus, Hor. 3. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: mendaciam, Pl.: insidias, Tac. III. to put in order, arrange, regulate:

capillum, Cic.: comas, Ov.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.: verba, to arrange in rhetorical order, Cic.: composito agmine, in regular array, Tac. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic.: se componere, to settle oneself (with dignity), Virg. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, settle, bring to a close (or perh. to bury, end: v. foll.), id.

2. to dress or lay out a corpse: Ov. Hence, to bury: omnes composui, I have buried all (my relatives), Hor.

IV. With ad or in, and sometimes with Dat.: to adapt, suit: auspicia ad utilitatem resp. composita, adapted to, made to harmonize with, Cic.: Quint.

V. to agree upon: diem rei gerendae, to agree upon the day for doing anything, Liv.: omnes compositas leges, the terms were settled, Virg.: composita hora, at the hour of tryst, Hor. Esp. in phr., ex composito, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, Liv.: Tac. Also, without prep., composito rumpit vocem, Virg. With ut and Subj.: compositum erat inter ipsos, ut . . . Tac. Liv.

VI. to settle, allay, quiet, appraise, etc.: lites, Virg.: controversias, Caes.: bellum, Nep.: turbatas seditione res, Liv.

Pass. imperis: ut componatur, that peace should be restored, Cic. 2. to reconcile: aversos amicos, Hor. VII. to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match: gladiatores inter se, Quint. Threcentum cum Threco, Sen.

VIII. to put together in comparison, to compare. With cum. dicta cum factis, Sall. With Dat.: parva magnis, Virg.

**com-porto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bring together, to collect: Cic.: Sall.

**com-pos**, ōtis, adj. [for com-pot-s; v. potis] having the mastery of, possessing, etc.: usu with Gen., more rarely with Abl.: laudis, full of glory, Pl.: animi, of a sane mind, Ter.; also, mentis, Cic.: voti, having obtained one's wish, Hor. With Abl.: praeda ingenti, Liv.

**com-pōsiti**, adcs in an orderly or regular manner, in elegant style: compositae et apte dicere, Cic.: Sall. Comp.: compositus, Tac.

**compositio**, ōnis, f. [compono] a putting together, compounding, arrangement, etc.: Cic.: Cels. 2. In rhetor.: a proper arrangement of words: apta, Cic. 3. settlement of differences, reconciliation: de compositione agere, loqui, Caes.: Cic. 4. a matching of combatants: gladiatorum, id.

**com-pōsitor**, ōris, m. [id.] an orderer, arranger, disposer (rare): Cic.

**com-pōsitura**, ae, f. [id.] a joining together, connection (rare): compositurae oculorum, the (delicate) adjustments, Lucr.

**com-pōnō**, a, um, Part. [compono]. See phrases in compo, No. V.

**1f.** Adj. *compound*: opp. to simple: verba, Quint. **2.** *invented, false, feigned*: mendacia, Pl.: crimen, Cic. **3.** *fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged*: compositior pugna, Liv.: litterulae tuae compositissimae, Cic. Hence, *affected, assumed*: vultus, Tac. **4.** *With adv. or Dat.*: *fit, suitable for*: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: allicendi moribus alicuius, Tac. **5.** *quiet, calm, composed*: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, mature, sedate, Tac.

**com-pōtatio**, ōnis, *f.* *a drinking together* (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον). Cic.

**compōtio**, ōis, *f.* *a v. a.* [compos] *to make partaker of, to make master of*. With Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing. *me piscatu novo compotivit*, Pl. *Pass.*: locis compotita sum, i. e. *I have come into*, id.

**com-pōtor**, ōris, *m.* *a drinking-companion*. Cic.

**com-pōtrix**, ōris, *f.* *a female drinking-companion*. Ter.

**com-pransor**, ōris, *m.* *a companion in a banquet, a boon companion*. Cic.

**com-prēatio**, ōnis, *f.* [comprec] *an imploring of a deity*. Liv.

**com-prēcor**, atus, *i. v.* *dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore*: Jovi mola salsa, Pl. *Absol.*: abi intro et comprecare, id. Also, *to appeal to*: fidem caelestium, Cat.

**com-prēhendo** (better than comprehend), di, sum, *3. v. a.* *to catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise*: (manibus), Cic.: mordicus (= dentibus), Plin.: or absol., Virg.: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, *lay hold of them earnestly, beseechingly*, Caes. **2.** *Fig. of fire*: ignem, *to catch*, id.: but also, *ignis robora comprehendit*, Virg.: and absol.: argentariae arserunt: comprehensa postea privata aedificia, *were caught, caught fire*, Liv.

**3.** *to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend*: hominem, Cic.: in fuga, Caes. Transf. to the crime. nefandum adulterium, *to discover detect it*, Cic. **4.** *to join together, include*: naves [una serie], Liv. **5.** *to milit. t. t. to occupy a position*: collem, Caes. **II.** *Fig. of the intellect*: *to grasp, perceive, comprehend*: omnes animo virtutes, Cic.: aliquid memoria, *retain*, id.

**2.** *to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate, etc.*: paucis multa, Lucr.: brevis comprehensa sententia, Cic. Poet.: aliquid numero, *to enumerate*, Virg.: omnes scelorum formas, id.

**3.** *to admit to one's friendship*: usu. of the action of a superior: multos amicitia, *to give many the benefit of his friendship*, Cic.: so, officia, humanitate, id.: multos amicitia, *to have many friends*, id. (Hence Fr. *comprendre*.)

**com-prēhensibilis**, e, *adj.* [comprehensus] *that can be laid hold of*.

**Fig.**: *apprehensible by the senses or the mind, comprehensible*: Cic.

**com-prēhensio**, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo] *a seizing or laying hold of* (rare): Cic. **2.** *an arresting* (in hostile sense), *catching, apprehension*: sontium, id. **II.** *Fig.*: *comprehension, perception*, id. *In plur.*: rerum, notions, ideas, id. **2.** *In rhetor.*, *a period*: id.

**com-prēhensus**, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo].

**com-prendo**, v. comprehendere.

**com-pressē**, adv. *in a condensed manner, briefly, succinctly*: compressus loqui, Cic.

**com-pressio**, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression*: genitris, Gell. **2.** *an embracing*. Pl.

**II.** *Fig. of style*: *condensation, Cic.* **com-pressus**, a, um, *Part.* [comprimo].

**compressus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing together, compression* (only in Abl. sing.): Cic. **II.** *an embrace*: Pl.

**com-primo**, pressi, pressum, *3. v. a.* [premo] *to press or squeeze together, press closely, embrace*: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, *clenched*, Cic. labra, Hor.: mulierum, Ter.: compressis ordinibus, *closing their ranks*, Liv.: versus ordinibus, *to write closely*, Ov.

**2.** *to close, shut*: oculos (morientes): Ov. **II.** *to hold back, keep in, restrain*: animum, *to hold one's breath*, Ter.: manum, *to keep off*, id.: linguam allicui, *to silence him*, Pl.: gressum, *to stand still*, Virg. **III.** *Fig. of passions, desires, etc.*: *to hinder, check, repress, curb*: cupiditatem, Cic. nefarios conatus alicuius, id. seditionem, Liv.: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic.

**2.** *Of persons*: Liv. *whose adventus Pompeianus compressit, gave them (an instant) check*, Caes. **IV.** *to withhold, suppress* (rare): frumentum, Cic.: famam captae Carthagini, Liv.

**com-prōbatio**, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *approbation, approval*: Cic.

**com-prōbator**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an approver*: Cic.

**com-prōbo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to approve (wholly)*: sententiam, Cic.: omnium assensu comprobari, *to be universally approved*, Liv. **II.** *to prove, establish, attest, confirm, etc.*: rem testimonio, Cic. comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, *crowned it with success*, Caes.

**com-prōmissum**, i, n. *a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter*: Cic.

**com-prōmitto**, misi, missum, *3. v. a.* *In law*: *to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter*: Cic.

**com-ptus**, a, um, *Part.* [com]. **II.** *Adj.*: *adorned, decked*: pueri, i. e. *wearing chaplets*, Hor. *Esp. of style*: oratio, Cic.

**comptus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress*: Lucr. *Fig.*: *a band, tie*: id.

**compulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [compello].

**compunctus**, a, um, *Part.* [compungo].

**com-pungo**, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a.* *to prick or puncture, to sting* (rare): barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, *tattooed*, Cic. *Fig.*: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, id.

**com-pūtatio**, ōnis, *f.* [computo] *a reckoning, computing, computation*. Sen. Plin. **II.** *Niggardiness*: sordida, Sen.

**com-pūto**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to sum up, reckon, compute*: suos annos, Juv. *With depend. clause*: computare quid studia referant, Quint. *Absol.*: oomputemus, *let us reckon up*. Inscr. (Hence Fr. *compter*, from which Eng. *count*.)

**com-pūtesco**, trul, *3. v. n.* *to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): Lucr.

**comptus**, v. compt.

**conāmen**, inis, *n.* [conor] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: magno conamine, *with a great effort*, Ov.

**conātum**, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, *n.* [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture*: conata patrare, Lucr.: perficere, Caes.: peragere, Juv.

**conātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort*: conatus amicitiae faciendae, *an attempt at forming friendship*, Cic.: conatu desistere, Caes.: primo conatu, *at the first onset*, Liv. Plur.: Cic. **II.** *an impulse, instinctive movement*: ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, id.

**con-caeco**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to defile with ordure, to pollute*: Phaedr.

**con-caedes**, um, *f.* plu. *an abatis barricade of felled trees*: castra concaedibus munit, Tac.

**con-cālēfācio**, feci, factum, *3. v. a.* *to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. *Pass.* concalescit, factus: igni concalecta (omnia), Lucr.

**concalectus**, a, um, *Part.* [concalecto].

**con-cālēo**, ui, *2. v. n.* *to be thoroughly warm* (rare). Pl.

**con-cālesco**, lui, *3. v. incept.* *to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **II.** *to glow with love, fall in love*: Ter.

**con-callesco**, ui, *3. v. incept.* [calleo] *lit. to become hard or callous*: hence, *Fig.* (of the feelings) *to become insensible*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalevit, Cic. **2.** *Of the intellect*: *to become expert and shrewd* (by experience), id.

**concameratus**, a, um [concamero], *vaulted, arched*: Suet.

**con-cāmēro**, atum, i. v. a. to vault or arch over: Plin.

**con-castigo**, i. v. a. to chastise severely: Pl.

**con-cāvū**, atum, i. v. a. [concavis] to make hollow or round (rare): braccia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

**con-cāvus**, a, um, adj. hollow, concave, arched, curved: altitudines speculancum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

**con-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go away, give way, retire from or to, withdraw from or to: a parentum oculis, Cic.: rus concedere, Ter.: in hiberna, Liv.: vitā, to die, Tac.: and absol.: quandoque concessero, id.

2. With Dat. or absol.: to yield, submit, give way to, comply with: homini nato nemini, to give way to no man living, Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabat, that he ought not to give way, Caes.: naturae, to die, Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, makes allowance for us, Cic.

3. With in and Acc.: to enter into, agree or consent to: to go or pass over to: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantem concessere, were merged in, Sall.: in deditionem, to capitulate, Liv.

II. A c t.: with Acc. and Dat.: to grant, concede, allow; to make over, resign, etc.: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, make this concession, Cic.: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam concessam, had been ceded, Liv. Impers. Pass.: non conceditur, it is contrary to law, Caes. With Inf.: medicis esse poetas, Hor. With Acc. and Inf.: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, you admit that, Lucr. With ut and Subj.: nec vero histronibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut his aeca apta sunt, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Absol.: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id.

2. to give up, relinquish; to pardon, overlook, forgive (the Dat. in such cases is equivalent to, out of regard to, in consideration of): dolorem atque amicitias meas republicae, to surrender them out of regard for the public good, id.: multa virtuti eorum concedens, forgiving much in consideration of their bravery, Caes.

**con-cēbro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare): to people, fill with life: mare, terras, Lucr. II. to resort to in crowds or frequently, to frequent: variae volucres loca aquarum concebrant, id. Fig. of actions: to pursue or prosecute vigorously: studia per otium, Cic. III. to celebrate, solemnize: spectaculum, Liv. IV. to publish, make known: fama ac literis victoriam celebrabant, Caes.

**con-cēnātio**, ōnis, f. a supping together, Cic.

**concentio**, ōnis, f. [concinio] a singing together, harmony (v. rare): Cic.

**con-centurio**, i. v. a. (lit. to assemble by centuries, hence, to collect, to prepare: Pl.

**concentus**, ūs, m. [concinio] a singing together, a blending of voices or sounds, symphony, harmony: sonorum, Cic. II. Fig.: concord, agreement, unanimity: doctrinarum, id.: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi, what prevents our agreeing, Hor.

**concepitio**, ōnis, f. [concepitio] a comprehending; hence, a circuit, compass: Vitruv. II. conception of offspring: Cic. III. Meton.: a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas: id.

**conceptus**, a, um, Part. [concepitio]

**conceptus**, ūs, m. [concepitio] a collecting, gathering: Plin. 2. Meton.: a collection, conflux: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. II. a taking, catching (acc. to plur. concipere ignem): flagrante tridinio ex conceptu camini, i.e. catching fire from the stove, Suet. III. Esp. conception of offspring: hominum pecudumque, Cic. 2. Of plants: budding, sprouting: Plin. 3. the fetus: a se abigere, Suet.

**con-cerpo**, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to tear up, tear in pieces (rare): epistolas, Cic. Fig.: to abuse, revile, censure: Curio ferventissime concepitur, Caes. in Cic.

**concertatio**, ōnis, f. [concerto] a strife of words: a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy: concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, togomachy, id.

**concertator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who contends or vies with another, a rival: Tac.

**concertatorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to controversy or disputation, controversial: Cic.

**con-certo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to contend (rare): proelio (rare), Caes.: de regno, Suet. II. to dispute, quarrel: cum inimico, Cic. Nep.

**concessio**, ōnis, f. [concedo] an allowing, conceding; a grant (rare): agrorum, Cic. II. In rhetoric, a concession made to an opponent, Quint.

2. an admission of a fault, with an appeal for indulgence: id.

**con-cesso**, avi, i. v. a. to cease, loiter (v. rare): Pl.

**concessus**, a, um, Part. [concedo]

II. Subst.: concessum, i. n. permission: Cic.

**concessus**, ūs, m. [concedo] permission, concession, leave (only in Abl. sing.): concessu omnium, by universal consent, Cic.: Caes.

**concha**, ae, f. = κόγχη, a bivalve shell-fish, cockle: conchas legere, Cic. Esp. a pearl-oyster: Plin. Hence, meton.: a pearl: Tib. II. the shell-fish which yields the purple dye: Lucr.: Ov. III. a muscle-shell: Cic.: an oyster-shell: ostreaque in conchis tuta fuerit, Ov. 2. the Triton's trumpet, of spiral form, like a snail-shell: id. 3. a vessel for holding oil, un-

guents, salt, etc.: unguenta de conchis, Hor.: salis, id. (Hence It. cocca; Sp. cocca; Fr. coque and coche.)

**conchis**, is, f. = κόγχης, a kind of bean boiled with the pods: Juv.

**conchita**, ae, m. = κογχίτης [κόγχη], a catcher of shell-fish: Pl.

**conchyliatus**, a, um, adj. [conchylium] dyed with purple: Cic.

**conchylium**, il, n. = κογχύλιον (ὄ), a shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in gen.: Cic. II. Esp. an oyster: id.

2. the purple-yielding shell-fish (=murex): Lucr. Meton.: purple dye, purple: Cic.: also purple garments, purple: conchyilia Coa, Quint.: Juv. (Hence It. cochiglia; Fr. coquille.)

**con-cido**, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall together, to collapse, to tumble to the ground: conclave illud concidit, Cic.: pronus in fimo, Virg. II. to fall lifeless, fall in battle: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: to be slaughtered: vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr.

III. Fig.: to break down, fail, be overthrown, perish: of the wind, to fall, subside: concidunt venti, Hor.: qua concidit Iliad tellus, Virg. concidit auguris Argivi domus, the whole family perished, Hor.: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, that when payment was stopped, credit failed, Cic.: opes Persarum, Tac.: hostes concidunt animis, are discouraged, Tac. B G 8: bellum concidisse, that the war was over, Tac.

**con-cido**, cidi, cium, 3. v. a. [cado] to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy, etc. nervous, Cic.: pedestria esse itinera concisa: astutiaris eslebant, were cut up, interrupted by arms of the sea, Caes.: concidere et cremare naves, to break up, Liv. 2. to beat severely, to cudgel soundly: aliquem virgis, Cic.

3. to cut to pieces in battle, to destroy, kill: magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes.

II. Fig. of style: to dimine minutely, diminish, render feeble: ne nimis numeros aequa, concidat dumbeque sententias, so break them up as to deprive them of all vigour, Cic.

2. Fig.: to cut up, ruin, destroy: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, cut him to pieces (demolished his arguments), id.

**con-cio**, ōis, i, itum, 2. v. a. (from the form concio, ire: concit, Lucr.: conciliant, Tac., etc.), to summon, bring or assemble together, collect: miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac.

II. to move violently, to shake, stir up: concitus imbribus amnis, agitated, swollen, Ov.: murali concita tormento saxa, shaken, Virg. Fig.: to rouse, stir up, provoke: turbas, Ter. Esp. In part. perf.: immani concitus ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, excited, Hor.: divno concita motu, in-

*spiced* Ov. 2. to excite, produce, cause: uxori turbas, Pl.: seditonem, Tac.

**conciabulum**, i. n. [conciolio] a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court, etc.: nundinas et conciabula obire, Liv. In Pl., either with or without damni, a brothel.

**conciatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a connection, union: totius generis hominum concitatio, Cic. II. a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over: more fully, gratiae concitatio, Cic.: also absol., quae concitatio causa leniter aguntur, id. In Rhet.: the gaining over of hearers: id. III. Meton.: an inclination, bent, desire: prima est enim concitatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id.

**conciator**, ōris, m. [id.] he who brings about anything; promoter, author, etc.: proditionis, Liv.: nuptiarum, Nep.

**conciatriciola**, ae, f. dim. [conciatrix] she who wins (people) over, a (charming) match-maker, Cic.

**conciatrix**, icis, f. [conciolio] she who brings together or unites: humanae societatis, the promoter of human society [speech], Cic. 2. a match-maker: quam blanda concitatrix, what a winning match-maker (nature is), id. So, concitatrix amicitiae, id.

**conciatulus**, a, um, Part. [conciolio] As adj., favourably inclined, favourable to: Quint.

**conciatulus**, ūs, m. [conciolio] a union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr.

**conciolio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [conciolium] lit. to call together, to bring together, to unite, connect: primordia non ex aliorum conventu concitata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. II. Fig.: to unite in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring or win over: constr.: with inter and pro. reflect, Dat., and very freq. absol.: quin republica nos inter nos concitatio conjuncturaque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates Caesari, Caes.: animos hominum, Liv.: Cic. Poet.: delectis artes conciliare, to recommend, Ov.

III. In gen.: to procure, bring about, etc.: pacem inter civis, Cic.: se illis regna concitatorum confirmat, would gain, secure for them, Caes.: nuptias, to bring about, Nep.: risus, to excite, Quint. IV. to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise: pecuniam, Cic.: more fully, pecuniam concillare et capere (with ref. to extortion), id.

**conciolium**, il, n. lit. a calling together; hence, a meeting, an assembly. (For diff. between concilium and concilium, v. consilium.) In gen. a meeting, an assembly; usu. a term of dignity: deorum, assemblage, Cic.: pistorum, the company of the blessed, Virg. Fig., virtutum, Cic. II. a public

assembly for political purposes: gentis, Liv.: Gallorum, id.: commune concilium Belgarum, Caes.: convocare, Cic.: dimittere, id. (Rare in Cic.) 2. Specially in Roman affairs, an assembly of a portion of the people; in particular, of the comitia tributa: called concilium plebis, Cic.: Liv.: also without plebis, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112.) III. a union, combination: principiorum, Lucr. [From root cal in calo, q. v.]

**concinne**, adv. fitly, elegantly, finely, etc.: Pl.: Cic.

**concinntas**, atis, f. [concinus] fitness, elegance, neatness; neat adjustment (rare). non est ornamentum virile concinntas, prettiness, Sen. In rhetor.: a well arranged style: Cic.

**concinntudo**, inis, f. [id.] elegance of style (v. rare): Cic.

**conciio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to join fitly together, arrange appropriately, adjust: pallam, Pl.: lutum, id. II. In gen.: to bring about, cause, occasion: venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr.: quantum mali, Phaedr.

2. With complement adj in Pl = reddere, to make, render, cause to be: me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl.

**concinus**, a, um, adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant, etc.: sat epeol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl.: Samos, refined, charming, Hor.: heluo, elegant, Cic. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, id.: versus, Hor. Transl.: to the speaker: concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. II. Poet. with Dat. suited to, fit; of persons, suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing, etc. (rare): concinnus amicus, Hor. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, as you best like it, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**conciio**, cini, i. v. n. and a. [cano] Neutr.: to sing, play, or sound together, in concert, or harmoniously, to play an accompaniment: cinnus ac tubas concinnare, Tac.: ubi signa concinnant, Liv. Fig.: to agree together, harmonize, accord: constr.: with inter se, Liv.: cum aliquo, Cic.: also absol., videsse ut haec concinnant, id. II. A ct.: to join in singing or playing, sing about, celebrate: haec quum concinnantur, when these strains are sung (declained) on the stage, id.: carmina, Cat.: festos dies, Hor. 2. to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare): tristia omnia, Ov.

**conciio**, ire, v. concies.

**conciio**, concionabundus, concionalis, concionalis, concionator, concionor, concionula: v. concilio, concionabundus, etc.

**concipio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [conciolio] to seize, catch: Pl.

**concipio**, cēpi, ceptum, i. v. a. [capio] to take or lay hold of, take up, take to oneself, to take in, receive, etc.: marium humorem, draw up, absorb, Lucr.: madefacta terra caducas concipit laerimas, the moistened earth

caught the falling tears, Ov.: flammam, Caes. 2. to conceive offspring: absol.: quum concepit mula, Cic. With Acc: Persea quem Danaë conceperat, Ov.: foll. by ex aliquo, to denote the father, Cic.: de aliquo, Ov.

II. Fig.: to seize by the senses, perceive: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. 2. Much more freq. of the intellect: to take in, apprehend, understand, comprehend: more fully, animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Foll. by Acc. and Inf. in: ut mens conceperet fieri oportere, i.e. understood it ought to be done, id.: Vell. 3. Of feeling, passion, crime, etc.: to conceive, foster, devise, commit: inimicitias, Caes.: aliquid epe, Liv.: fraudes inexpliabilis concipissent, had committed, Cic.: scelus in se, be guilty of, Caes.: nefas, Hor. 4. Of discourse: to draw up, comprise, express, compose: jurjurandum, Liv.: jurisjurandi verba, Tac.: and absol.: verba, Liv.: foedus, to arrange the terms of a treaty, Virg. 5. to make known, promulgate, declare formally (only as t. t. with ref. to religious matters): auspicia, Liv.

**conciio**, adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely: Quint.

**conciio**, ōnis, f. [concioido] in rhet.: the separating of a clause into short divisions: Cic.

**conciio**, a, um, Part. [concioido]. II. Adj.: divided, short, concise: sententia, Cic. Transf. to the orator: concisus Thrasymachus, too much broken up and so enfeebled, id.

**conciio**, ōnis, f. [concioido] in an excited or impassioned manner, Quint. Also, hurriedly, Col.

**conciio**, ōnis, f. [concioido] a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, lively emotion: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. II. seditio, tumultus: concitationes crebrae febant, Caes.

**conciator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who excites or rouses, an exciter (rare): turbas ac tumultus, Liv.

**conciatio**, a, um, Part. [conciito]. II. A ct.: violently moved, rapid, swift: quam concitatisimos equos immittere jubet, to gallop with all possible speed, Liv. 2. excited: testimonia non concitatas contionis sed jurati senatus, Cic.

**conciio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [concioido], to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake: equum calcari, Liv.: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes.: se in hostem, Liv. II. Fig.: of persons: to rouse, urge, influence, impel, instigate, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the influence, in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.): the object of the influence, in Acc. with ad, in, or adversus; also with Inf., and absol.: concitati ad studium, be incited, Cic.: ad arma, rouse to arms, Hor.: is in te non squalore et

**lacrimis** Siciliae concitetur? Cic.: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv.: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov.: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? but to inflame, rouse, Cic.

**2**, of things: to excite, cause, create, occasion, produce any disturbance, passion, evil, etc.: constr.: the direct object in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), the indirect object frequently in Dat.: bellum Romanis, Liv.: invidiam in aliquem, Cic.: malus interpretis populi mihi concitat iram, stirs up the anger of the people against me, Ov.

**concoctor**, ōris, m. [id.] he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare): bellii, Tac.

**concoctus** and **concoctus**, a, um, Part. [Concoctio and concoctio].

**conclāmīto**, i. v. freq. [conclāmo]: to call or cry out together frequently: Pl.

**con-conclāmo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to call or cry out together or in a body, to shout (esp. in approbation or assent): foll. by Acc. and Inf., occasionem amittendam non esse, Caes.: Virg. Absol.: quum conclassasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. Milit. t. t.: conclamare ad arma, to call to arms: conclamatum ad arma, concursusque in muros est, id.: conclamare vasa, to give the order for marching, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. **II**, to call together, to call to one's help (rare): socios, Ov.: duos agrestes, Virg. **III**, Of one person only, to call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclaim (rare): tibi abii, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl.: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. Absol.: conclamat virgo, cries out, Ov. **2**, to call a dead person by name, by way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 187) Liv. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.

**conclave**, is, n. [clavis] a room, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter.: quum cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filiis isset, bedroom, Cic.

**con-clūdo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudō] to shut up together or closely, enclose, confine; surround: bestias delectationis causa, Cic.: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, id.: conclusa aqua, pent up, id.: locum sulco, Virg. **II**, Fig.: to include, comprehend, comprise: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic.: in hanc formulam omnia iudicia, id.

**2**, to end, close, conclude: epistolam, id. **3**, In rhetoric: to close rhythmically, to round off: versum, Hor. **4**, In philol.: to draw out an argument to its conclusion, to infer, argue, demonstrate: argumentum, Cic.: id quod concludere illi velint, id.

**conclūso**, adv. with periods rhetorically closed or rounded off: concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

**conclūsio**, ōnis, f. [concludo] a shutting up, closing: Cael. Aur. **2**, Milit. t. t. a siege, blockade: diutina, 116

Caes. **II**, Fig.: a conclusion, end: in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. **2**, In rhetoric: the conclusion of a discourse, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. Also, a period: id. **3**, In logic: the conclusion in a syllogism: id.

**conclūsiunōia**, ae, f. dim. [conclusio] a trying or captious inference: Cic.

**conclūsus**, a, um, Part. [concludo] Adj. confined: concluso mari, opp. to vastissimo oceano, Caes.

**concoctus**, a, um, Part. [concoquo].

**con-coenatio**, v. concenatio.

**con-color**, ōris, of the same colour (in the poets used only in Nom. sing.). With Dat.: concolor est illis, Ov.: absol., candida cum fetu concolor albo procrebit sus, Virg.

**con-conīātus**, a, um, attended: Pl.

**con-conpūlo**, i. v. a. to join, unite: argumētum auro, Lucr.

**con-concoquo**, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to boil together (rare). Plin. **II**, to digest: cibis facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. **III**, Fig. with pron. reflect.: to waste, pine away: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl.

**2**, Like our digest = to endure, suffer, put up with, brook: odia, Cic.

**3**, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id.: clandestina consilia, to concoct, devise, Liv.

**concordia**, ae, f. [concor] an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord (opp. to discordia): concordia parvae res crescut: discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall.: rerum concordia discors, discordant (jarring) harmony, Hor.: rara est concordia fornae atque pudicitiae, rarely do we find the two together, Juv. **2**, friendship: Cic.

**concorditer**, adv. harmoniously, amicably: Suet. Comp.: concordius, Liv. Sup. concordissime, Cic.

**concordo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [concor] to be of one mind, to agree together, to harmonize (rare): cum aliquo, Ter.: also absol. iudicia opinio-nesque concordant, Cic.

**con-concor**, dis, adj. [cor] of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious: both of persons and things: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv.: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.: regnum, an harmonious reign (of two kings), Liv.

**con-concrebro**, brui, 3. v. n. to become frequent, increase, Virg.

**con-concredo** (con-creduo, Pl.), didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to entrust, consign, commit to: rem et famam alicui, Cic.: nugas, entrust with trifles, Hor.

**con-concremo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn in ashes, consume: (homines) vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

**con-concrepo**, pui, ptum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. t. to rattle, crack, clash, etc.: concrepuit foris, the door rattled,

there was a rattle at the door (prob. of the noise made by the door in moving: v. crepo), Pl.: multitudo suo more armis concrepat, clash their arms together, Caes. Phr.: digitis concrepare, to snap the fingers, Pl.: Cic.

**II**, Act.: to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov.

**con-concreco**, ēvi, atum, 3. v. n. (Inf. sync. cresco, Ov.), to grow together: de terris terram concrecere posse, may be formed by the union of small particles of earth, Lucr.: in this sense, chiefly in p. part. concretus: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, composed of, Cic. **II**, to grow up, take form, to grow: unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, have taken (bodily) form, id. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex civili cruore concretum, id. **III**, to become condensed, curdle, congeal, etc.: rigido concrecere rostris ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: gelidus concrevit sanguis, curdled, was frozen (with horror), Virg.: concretos sanguine crines, matted together or clotted, id.

**concretōio**, ōnis, f. [concreco] a uniting, condensing, congealing: opp. to liquor, freezing and melting, Cic.

**II**, Meton.: any material compound, mens segregata ab omni concrectione mortali, free from all admixture of a mortal kind, id.

**concretus**, a, um, Part. [id.] grown together, compounded.

**II**, Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: concretus aer (opp. to fuscus, extenuatus), Cic.: pingue et concretum esse caelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

**con-concrimor**, atus, i. v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: adversum aliquem, Pl.

**con-concrucio**, i. v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

**conconcubina**, ae, f. [concupo] a concubine, mistress: Cic. **2**, In gen.: a wanton: Tac.

**conconcubinatus**, ūs, m. [concupo] one who lives in concubinage: Tac.

**conconcubitus**, ūs, m. [id.] a lying or reclining together: Prop. **2**, coition, sexual intercourse: ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus amores, Cic.: promiscue in concubitus ruere, Liv.

**conconcubium**, il, n. [id.] the time of the first sleep: Pl.

**conconcubus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the time of sleep: only in the phrase, concubula nocte, in the first sleep, Cic.

**con-concubo**, v. con-cumbo.

**con-cūbo**, ūi, atum, i. v. a. [calco: cf. excūco, incūco, procūco] to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by tread-

ing: Calo. II. Fig.: to tread down, trample upon, abuse: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et concucundum putaverunt, Cic. 2. to despise, treat with contempt: lauream, id. 3. v. n. to lie or recline together: Prop. 2. to lie with: cum aliqua, Tac.: with Dat., Ov.

**con-cūpiens**, entis, Part. [cupio] warmly desiring, coveting (rare). concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic. **con-cūpisco**, ivi or ii, itum, 3 v. a. incep. [id.] to long much for, to covet; to aspire to, strive after: signa, tabulas, to covet, Cic.: eloquentiam, Tac. With Inf.: ducere Sassiā in matrimonium, Cic. Absol. (rare). Tac.

**con-cūro**, i. v. a. to care for suitably, attend to: Pl. **con-curro**, curri, cursum, 3 v. n. to run together, to run in a body, to assemble or flock together, to unite. tota Italia concurret, Cic.: ad hos (sc. Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrat, Caes. Impers. pass.: concurrunt undique, a rush is made from all quarters, Cic. Of a single person (intens.): non statim ad C. Aquilium concurrens? rush for help to, id. II. to run upon one another, to meet or dash together Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr.: ne prora concurrerent, Liv. medius concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegides). Ov. foll. by Dat.: concurrat dextera Pyraeae, i. e. in applauding, Hor. 2. Milit. t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, join issue, fight: concurrat inter with prom. reflect, cum, contra, the Dat. (poet.), and absol.: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.: vexilla cum vexillis, Liv.: adversus fessos, id.: audent viris concurrere virgo, Virg. cum infectis agnis concurrunt, Sall. Pass. impers.: ex proximis castellis concursum est, Caes. 3. Of abstract objects: to meet, concur, happen at the same time: multa concurrunt simul, Ter.: res concurrent contrariae, Cic.: si quid tale accidisset, non concurrent nomina, that the accounts do not fall due on the same day, id.

**concuratio**, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running together: cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic. II. Fig.: a correspondence, coincidence, agreement: somnium, id. III. a running about, going to and fro, etc.: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, id. IV. Milit. t. t. a skirmishing of light troops: Liv. **concurrator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs hither and thither; in milit. lang. a skirmisher, opp. to statarius: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. **concurso**, ōnis, f. [concurro] a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse: atomorum, Cic. II. in rhetoric, an emphatic repetition of certain words: concursio et impetus

in eadem verba, iteration and emphasis, id.

**con-curso**, i. v. n. and a. freq. [id.] to run together frequently or with violence, to run about, rush hither

usque, concursare, courtesque ausponere, Caes. Of the sea: undis concursantibus, dashing, Att. ap. Cic. Impers. pass.: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, orders as great a stir as possible to be made, Caes. 2. In milit. lang. to skirmish: Liv. II. A. act.: t. t. visit, frequent: quum jam omnes fere domos omnium concurrent, go from house to house, Cic.

**concursum**, ūs, m. [id.] a running or flocking together, a concourse, assembly: (corporum) concursus, combinations of atoms, Lucr.: fit concursus per vias, Pl.: in plur.: incredibile in modum concursus fuit ex agris, Cic.: undique concursus, a rush from all quarters, Hor. Of things: navium, a collision, Caes.: asper concursus verborum, a harsh combination, Cic. II. Milit. t. t. an onset, charge: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. III. Of abstr. objects: union, concurrence, combination: honestissimum studiorum, id.

**concursum**, a, um, Part. [concutio] **concursum**, ūs, m. [concutio] a shaking, concussion (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr.

**con-cutio**, cussi, cussum, 3 v. <sup>9</sup> [quatio] to shake or dash together, to shake violently, agitate: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr.: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, (iv.: Atlantensque hinc concutitur, is convulsed, Hor.: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 2. to shake with a view to discovering anything; to examine (=executio): te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiolum inveniunt oim natura, examine, search yourself, Hor. II. Fig.: to shake the foundations of, to impair, to weaken greatly: rempublicam, Cic.: concussio jam et paene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 2. to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem metum concutientem dehiunt, Cic. urbem, Virg.: quone malo mentem concussa, with what mental disorder is she smitten? Hor. III. to urge, excite, rouse: fecundum concute pectus, Virg.

**condallium**, ii, n. [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] a little ring for slaves: Pl.

**condēcet**, 2 v. impers. it becomes, is (quite) meet, seemly: capies quod te condecet, Pl.

**con-dēcro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to adorn carefully (rare): ludos scenicos, Ter.

**condemnator**, ōris, m. [condemno] one who causes a condemnation, an accuser: Claudiae, Tac.

**con-dēmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a.

[damno] to sentence, condemn, doom (opp. to absolvo, to acquit): Absol.: hunc per judicem condemnabis, Cic.: or with the crime expr. by Gen. or Abl. usu. with de; the punishment by Gen. or Abl., and later, by ad or in with Acc. Gen.: nefarium scelus condemnati, convicted of infamous crimes, id.: condemnare aliquem eodem crimine, id.: de alea, Tac.: captis, to condemn capitally or to death, Cic.: capitali poena, Suet.: ad mortem, Tac.: ad bestias, Suet.: in anthium, id. With Dat. of person on whose suit sentence is passed: petitorum ipsum Apronio condemnare possent, condemn him in order to gratify Apronius, Cic. II. In gen.: to condemn, blame severely: aliquem inertiae, id.: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. III. to urge or effect the condemnation of a person (rare): omnium mortalium sententis condemnavi, caused him to be condemned, Cic. (Hence Fr. condemn-er.)

**condensio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (condenseat, Lucr.) [condensus] to make dense, press close together (rare): Varr.

**con-densus**, a, um, adj. very dense, close together, thick: condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr.: puppes, Virg.: vallus arboribus condensa, thickly covered, Liv.

**condicio** (erroneously written conditio), ōnis, f. [etym. below] <sup>9</sup>

II. In agreement, condition, stipulation: alicui condicionem ferre, to offer terms to anyone, Pl.: non respuit condicionem, Caes.: in eas condiciones quum pax conveniret, on these terms, Liv.: ulla condicione, on any terms, Cic.: condicionibus Attalicae, on such terms as Attalus (himself) might offer, Hor. II. marriage or match, and meton. the person married: condicionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv.: filiam ejus ejectisti, alia condicione quaesita, Cic. 2. In bad sense: a lover, paramour: id.

III. situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances, etc.: infima condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: cura condicione super communi, solitudine concerning their common circumstances, Hor.: in parem juris libertatisque condicionem receperunt, into the same condition of rights and freedom, Caes. [Condicio is from the compound verb-stem, con-dic-. The root is seen in v-dico, judico, and in dico, q v. The primary sense is "the act of concerting, agreement."]

**con-dico**, xi, clum, 3 v. a. to speak with, agree upon: sic condicunt, Tac. Phr.: alicui ad cenam or cenam condicer:, to engage oneself to supper: Pl.: so absol.: Cic. II. Legal t. t.: to give notice for something to be restored: with Dat. of person against whom and Gen. or Acc. of thing: quarum rerum... condixit pater patratus P.R. patri patrato Latinorum, concerning which he laid claim, Liv.: pecuniam alicui, Dig.



**condignē**, adv. very worthily: Pl.  
**con-dignus**, a, um, adj. wholly deserving, very worthy (rare): donum, Pl.

**condimentum**, i, n. [condio] spice, seasoning, relish: cibi, Cic. Fig.: omnium sermonum facietia, id.

**condio**, i, vi or ii, itum, 4, v. a. [perh. an access. form from condo] to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle: oleas albas, Cato. Hence, to embalm: mortuos, Cic. II. to make savoury, to season, spice: cenam, Pl.: jus male conditum, ill-seasoned soup, Hor.: unguenta, to perfume, Cic. III. Fig.: to ornament; to make pleasant or agreeable: to soften, temper, etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem, verbum numerorumque jucunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

**condisepulātus**, ūs, m. [condiscipulus] companionship at school (very rare). Nep.  
**con-discipulus**, i, m. a school-fellow, companion at school: Cic.  
**con-disco**, didici, 3, v. a. to learn in company with: App. II. to learn thoroughly (rare): modos, Hor. With Inf.: pauperiem pati condiscat, let him school himself well to endure, Hor.: Cic. With depend. clause: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, id.

**conditio**: v. condicio.

\* **conditio**, ōnis, f. (condio) a preserving of fruits, etc.: Varr. In plur.: id. II. a spicing, seasoning, flavouring: sucl, id. In plur.: ciborum, Cic.

**conditor**, ōris, m. [condo] a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler, etc.: Romanae arvis, Virg.: Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. Absol.: T. Sclinius conditorem Velos sequatur, follow him as their founder (= Gr. οἰκιστής), because he advised a removal to Veii, Liv.

**conditōrium**, ii, n. [conditus] a place where anything is laid up, a repository: Amm. II. a coffin, urn for ashes, etc.: Suet. 2. a sepulchre: Plin. Ep.

**conditus**, a, um, Part. [condo]  
**conditus**, a, um, Part. [condio]  
II. Adj.: seasoned, savoury: conditoria facit haec, adds a relish to these things, Cic. 2. Of style: polished, ornamented: oratio lepore et festiuitate conditor, id.

**con-do**, didi, ditum, 3, v. a. to put together [v. do]; to build, found, fashion, produce, etc.: condere ossa, to put broken bones together, to set, Cels.: Of cities, etc.: urbem, to found, Cic.: arces, Virg.: Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv. Hence, in pass. with refl. sense, conductur, they settle, Virg. Of written productions: to compose, write, treat of: carmen, Lucr.: poema, Cic.: Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: to make, produce, establish: iurjurandum, Pl.: auræ secula, to establish a (new) golden age, Virg. II. to put away, to lay up, store, or treasure up, etc.:

in sense of to put away, usu. foll. by in and Acc.: viginti minas in crumenam, Pl.: cineres in urnas, Suet. In sense of to store, usu. absol.: fructus, Cic.: frumentum, pecuniam, id.: also with in and Abl., in acario, id.: poet. without prep.: condere proprio horreo, Hor. 2. Of persons: to put in prison, with in and Acc.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv.: in carcerem, to imprison, Cic. 3. to preserve, pickle, etc. (=condio: rare) corna in liquida faece, Ov. 4. to lay to rest, to inter, bury: mortuos, Cic. (For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.) Hence poet. of time: to see the end of, outlive, spend throughout: longos soles cantando, to spend the long day in singing, Virg.: diem colibus in suis, Hor. Also non-poet., in phr. condere lustrum, to close it, Liv.: v. lustrum.

5. to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: lumen, Lucr.: oculos, to close, shut, Ov.: iram, Tac.: militum in silvis, place in ambush, Curt.: (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, conceal themselves, Virg. 6. Fig.: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, lie hidden, are contained in, Cic. Poet.: to thrust or strike in deep, to plunge: ensem in pectus, Ov.: in pectore, Virg.

**condōs-facio**, faci, facitum, 3, v. a. to train or teach together (v. rare): beluas, Cic.

**con-dōcō**, cūl, ctum, 2, v. a. to exercise, train, instruct (rare): Pl.

**condoctus**, a, um, Part. [condocō]  
II. Adj. comp.: condoctor, better instructed, Pl.

**con-dolesco**, lēx, 3, v. n. [doleo] to feel (great) pain, to ache: mihi condoluit caput, my head aches, Pl.: so, dens, latus, pes condoluit, Cic. Also of grief of mind, condolescere, et concupiscere, et extimescere, to feel grief, desire or fear, id.

**con-donatio**, ōnis, f. [condono] a giving away: Cic.

**con-dōno**, avi, atum, 1, v. a. to give as a present, to present, Pl.: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. II. to give up, surrender, sacrifice: aliquid iudicio potestatis alicuius permittere et condonare, id.: seque vitamque suam republicae, Sall. III. to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. Esp. to pardon out of consideration for some third person, expr. by Dat.: praeterea se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, pardoned the past out of regard for D., Caes.: Cic. IV. With two Acc.: to present with, make a present of (rare): argentum quod habes condonamus te, I remit, Ter. Pass.: habeo multa quae condonabatur, many things (to complain of) which he shall be pardoned, id.

**con-dormio**, 4, v. n. to fall quite asleep (v. rare): Suet.

**con-dormisco**, i, vi, 3, v. incomp. [dormio] (v. rare) to fall quite asleep: Pl.

**condūcibilis**, e, adj. [conducere] advantageous, profitable, expedient: con-gillum ad eam rem, Pl.

**con-dūcō**, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. and n. Act.: to lead, draw, or bring together, to assemble, collect: exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: auxilia, Liv.

2. to connect, unite: partes in unum, Lucr. Fig.: praepositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic.

3. In commercial lang. (a) to hire, take on lease, (b) to undertake, contract for, farm (in both senses, correl. of locare, to let, put out on contract, q. v.): hortum, to rent it, id.: ad conducendos homines, for hiring men's services, Caes.: conductus nummis, with borrowed money, Hor. (b) columnam conduxerat faciendam, had taken a contract for building a column, Cic.: vegetalia, to farm, id. II. Ne ut.: to be of use or profitable, to profit, conduce to, etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing. and plur.): the object expr. by in, ad, the Dat.: or absol.: quod tuam in rem bene conducit, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: dubitare non possumus, quia ea maximum conducunt, quae sunt rectissima, are really most for our good, id. (Hence Fr. conduire.)

**conductio**, ōnis, f. [conducere] a connecting (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. II. a hiring, farming, of which merces (a money payment) was an essential part: fundi, id.: vegetigalium, Liv.

**conducticius**, a, um, adj. [conducere] hired, rented (rare): exercitus, mercenary, Nep.: domus, poet. in Suet.

**conductor**, ōris, m. [conducere] a lessee, a farmer, tenant, contractor (rare): histriionum, Pl.: operis, Cic.

**conductum**, i, n. [id] anything hired, as a house, farm, etc.: Cic.

**conductus**, a, um, Part. [conducere]. Subst. conducti, orum, m. plu. mercenary soldiers, Nep.

**con-duplicatio**, ōnis, f. [conduplicare] a doubling (v. rare): humorously, for embracing: Pl. 2. In rhetoric, repetition of the same word: Auct. Her.

**con-duplo**, avi, 1, v. a. to double: divitias, Lucr. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl.

**con-dūro**, i, v. a. to harden, to make very hard: Lucr.

**condus**, i, m. [condo] one who lays up (provisions): Pl.

**con-necto**, cōnexio, cōnexus. v. con-necto, &c.

**con-fabulor**, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. to converse together, discuss: Ter.

**confarreatio**, ōnis, f. [confarreo] an ancient, solemn ritual of marriage among the Romans, in which panis farreus was employed: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

**con-farrēo**, no perf., atum, 1, v. a. [farreus, from far] to connect in marriage (by making an offering of bread: v. confarreatio) (very rare): Tac.

**confatalis**, e, adj. bound by the same fate: res, Cic.

**confectio**, ōnis, f. [conficio] a making; preparing, composition: hujus libri, Cic.: escarum, id.: belli, bringing of it to a successful issue, id.

**confector**, ōris, m. [id.] a maker, preparer, finisher (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. || a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, id.: ferarum, a slayer, Suet.

**confectus**, a, um, Part. [conficio].  
**con-fectio**, no perf., fertum, 4. v. a. [farcio] to stuff together, to press close together: Lucr.: Varr. Rare except in p. part. confertus: ingenti turba conferta templa, crowded by a vast throng, Liv. Fig.: voluptatibus conferta vita, abounding in pleasure, Cic.: v. confertus.

**con-fēro**, cōtūlli, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. v. a. to bring or carry together; to collect, gather together: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes.: corpora, of grappling (in wrestling), Ov.: conferre vires in unum, to unite their forces, Liv.: conferre pedem, to go or come with one, Pl.: conferre gradum, to walk by anyone's side, accompany, Virg. Fig.: consules, velut deliberandi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, lay their heads together, consult, Liv. 2. to bring (offerings, etc.), contribute: tributa, Cic.: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. 3. to consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together: usu with object, sermones, consilia, etc., Cic.: also absol., si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, id. Injurias, to communicate to each other their grievances, deliberate on, Tac.

4. Very freq. as milit. t. t. (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) to set together, join battle, engage, charge: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandrinis, id.: pedem cum pede, to fight foot to foot, Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. Absol.: mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov. Fig., of a legal contest, non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, come to closer quarters, Cic. Poet.: lites, to go to law, Hor. 5. to bring together for comparison, to compare: constr.: with cum, inter with pron. reflect., the Dat., or absol.: conferte hanc pacem eum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, id.: parva magnae, id.: nec quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferti potuit, Liv. 6. to bring closer together; condense, compress: rem in pauca, compress it into a few words, Cic. (cf. id. Att. 7. 13, totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, have condensed the whole subject, and treated it in four books instead of two). || to carry over, transfer: dictator signa

in laevum cornu confert, Liv. Esp. with pron. refl., iter, etc.: to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring or carry somewhere, etc.: qui se suasque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes.: iter Brundisium verus, Cic.: confertur ratis, is borne along, Pl. 2. Fig.: to devote one's care, energies, etc. to a certain object: with ad or in. omne tempus ad aliquam rem, to devote all the time to it, Cic. Fig.: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, became his disciple, id.: se ad studium scribendi, id.: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. 3. to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, confertur, id.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, lay the blame, Caes. 4. to put off, defer = differre (rare): omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. || v. rare: legem conferre, to propose (another) law at the same time (= simul ferre), Liv.

**confertim**, adv. [confertus] in a compact body, closely (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv.

**confertus**, a, um, Part. [confertio].  
|| Adj.: pressed close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to rarus): Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnique intervallis proelarentur, never in close bodies, but in scattered parties, Caes. Comp.: confertiores steterant, Liv. Sup.: confertissima acie, Caes.

**con-fervēfācio**, 3. v. a. to make glowing or melting: Lucr.

**con-fervēreo**, ferbul, 3. v. n. [id.] to begin to boil, grow hot: Vitr. Fig.: mea quom confertur ira, was at the boiling-point, Hor.

**confessio**, ōnis, f. [confiteor] a confession, acknowledgment: errati sui, Cic.: culpae, Liv.: foll. by Acc and Inf., ea erat confessio caput rerum Romae esse, an admission that, id.

**confessus**, a, um, Part. [confiteor] also, in pass. signif. acknowledged: hence, || Adj.: undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible: res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Hence phr. ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt, Quint.

**confestim**, adv. immediately, speedily, without delay: cohortes confestime se subsequi jubet, Caes. [Cogn. with festino, and most prob. with infestus, q. v.]

**conficiens**, entis, Part. [conficio].  
|| Adj.: effecting, causing, efficient (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, most careful of accounts (book-keeping), id. (cf. conficuli, 1).

**con-ficio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. (perf. Subj. confexim, Pl.: pass. forms freq. from confieri, as well as from the regular form conficior: confit, Pl.: confieret, Liv.: confieri, Lucr.) [facio] to make completely; get ready, prepare;

bring about, accomplish, finish: conficere anulum, pallium, sua manu, manufacture, Cic.: dentes intimi eas conficiunt, finish (masticate) it, id.: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, drawn up, Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, to compose, write, Nep.: nuptias, to make up, Ter.: hortos mihi, procure for me, Cic.: bellum, to bring to a (successful) issue, Caes.: tantum facinus, Cic. Absol. (rare): tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, arrange, settle, id. || to produce, cause, make, effect: motus animorum, id.: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, to render, id.: illa communitas quae conficitur ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, produced by the mutual giving and receiving of benefits, id. || Of time: to complete, finish, end: spend, pass: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl.

IV. In philos. lang. to make out; prob. only in pass.: to be deduced, to follow logically: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex rationatione, Cic. V. to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken; consume, destroy, kill: confectus senectute, worn out, id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. Absol.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, disabled, Liv.: confectus et sancus, Cic.: me (eica illa) paene confecti, id.: Tac. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, to dispatch, dispose of, Pl.

**confictio**, ōnis, f. [confingo] an inventing, fabrication: criminis, Cic.

**confictus**, a, um, Part. [confingo].  
**confidens**, entis, Part. [confido].

|| Adj.: bold, daring, undaunted: deest Innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Oftener (acc. to Cic.), in bad sense: presumptuous, full of assurance, audacious, impudent. Sup.: juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

**confidenter**, adv. [id.] confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously: in both good and bad sense (see adj.): confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Comp.: confidentia dicere, Cic.

**confidentia**, ae, f. [confidens] firm trust, confidence (rare), Pl. || assurance, self-confidence, boldness: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. More freq. in bad sense: audacity, presumption: confidentia et temeritas tua, id.

**confidentilōquus**, a, um, adj. [confidens loquor] speaking confidently or audaciously: Pl.

**confido**, fisis sum, 3. v. n. to trust to, confide in, feel confidence, be assured: constr. usu. with Dat. (of personal object), Abl. (of cause or ground of confidence), Acc. and Inf., or absol.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, put most confidence in, Caes.: sibi, to have confidence in oneself, id.: Cic.: virtuti militum, Caes.: with Abl.: corporis firmitate aut for-

tunae stabilitate, Cic.: natura loci, Caes.: with Acc. and Inf. (freq.): confido illum fore in officio, I am confident that . . . , Cic.: absol., ubi legati satis confident, are sufficiently assured, Sall.: nimis confidere, to be over confident, Cic.: plus confidere (nullo) adduce, to feel more sure of victory under no other leader, Liv.

**con-figo**, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. to fix, fasten, or join together (rare): clavibus ferreis, Caes. 2. to pierce through, to transfix: sagittis, Cic. 3. to fasten to a place, render immovable (= defigo): meminerant ejus sententias confixum Antonium, rendered powerless, paralysed, id.

**con-fingo**, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. to form, fashion: nidos, Plin. II. Fig.: to invent, devise, fabricate: aliquid criminis, Cic.: Liv.

**confinis**, e, adj. [finis] bordering on, adjoining, contiguous: in confine agrum, Liv.: confines erant ibi Senonibus, Caes. As subst., confine, is, n. a border, boundary, Luc. II. Fig.: nearly related, akin: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov.

**confinium**, ii, n. [confinis] a common boundary, limit (of lands): Cic. Fig.: border, confine: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Ov.

**confio**, eri, v. conficio, init. **confirmatio**, ōnis, f. [confirmo] a securing, establishing, confirming: libertatis, Cic. 2. encouragement, consolation: animi, Caes. 3. a positive assertion: perflagis, id. 4. proof, confirmation: Cic. Esp in rhetoric: an adducing of proofs: id.

**confirmator**, ōris, m. [id] he who confirms or establishes: pecuniae, a surety, security, Cic.

**confirmatus**, a, um, Part. [confirmo]. II. A d j.: courageous, resolute: confirmatore exercitum efficere, Caes. 2. certain, proved, credible: quod eo confirmatus erit, Cic.

**con-firmas**, ātis, f. firmness: in a bad sense, obstinacy: Pl.

**con-firmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm: alii hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes.: se confirmare, to recover strength, become convalescent, Cic.: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. 2. Of the mind: to strengthen, encourage, inspire: animum, Cic.: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes.: nunc erige te et confirma, take courage, Cic. 3. to confirm one in his disposition or feelings (rare): homines, Caes. II. to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion: to prove, demonstrate, etc.: quorum omnium testimoniiis confirmatum est, proof was given, Cic. 2. In gen.: to assert positively: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmari, id.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, Caes.

**confisio**, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [fiscus] to lay up in a chest: summam,

Suet II, to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate: hereditates, id Meton.: to deprive a person of his property in this way: devictis his et confiscatis, id.

**confisio**, ōnis, f. [confido] confidence, assurance: confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic.

**confisus**, a, um, Part. [confido]

**confiteor**, fessus, 2. v. dep. [fateor] to acknowledge, confess, own, avow; concede, grant (strengthened from fateor = to admit, acknowledge: hence usu. implying guilt and detection or repentance), constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., or absol.: confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl.: peccatum suum, Cic.: se victos, Caes.: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. II. to reveal, manifest, make known, show: confessa vultibus iram, Ov.: alma parens, confessa deam, i. e. se deam esse, Virg.

**confixus**, a, um, Part. [configo]

**con-figno**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. (rare), to be in a blaze: impedimenta conflagrare intelligere, Caes.: more fully, incendio conflagrare, Cic. Fig.: invidiae incendio conflagrare, to be enveloped in the flames of unpopularity, id.

**conflictio**, ōnis, f. [confligo] a striking together, a collision: Quint. II. a contest, conflict: Cic.

**conflicto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. freq. [id] lit. to strike together frequently or violently: hence, fig. (usu. as pass in refl. sense), to fight with, contend or struggle with (rare) qui cum ingeniiis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Act. in same sense (rare): ut conflictares malo, id. II. to beat down with violence, harass, distress: republicam, Tac. In this sense usu. pass.: to be severely buffeted: to be vexed, harassed, afflicted, etc.: with Abl. of instr. or manner: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic.: magna inopia necessarium rerum, Caes.: multis difficultatibus, harassed, beset by, Liv. Also absol.: ii (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, had so many difficulties to encounter, Tac.

**conflictus**, ūs, m. [id] a striking together (rare, and mostly in Abl. sing.): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic.

**con-figo**, xi, atum, 3. v. a. and n. Act. (v. rare): to throw or dash together: corpora, Lucr. Fig.: to set one thing against another, show how the one contradicts the other: factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. II. Neutr.: to dash together, to come into collision: to struggle, fight, combat, be in conflict: with cum, contra, adversus, inter and pron. refl., or absol.: naves inter se confixerunt, came into collision, Caes.: adversi venti confingunt, Virg.: equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro confixerunt, Caes.: contra conspirationem hos-

tium, Brutus ap. Cic.: adversus classem, Nep.: foll by armis, Cic.: and without armis, Nep. Fig.: leviores actione confingere, Cic. Of inanimate and abstract things: Caes. Impers. pass.: quum in loco aequo atque aperto confingeretur, the conflict was waged, id.

**con-fio**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blow together, to blow up: kindle, light, etc.: incendium, Liv. II. Meton.: to melt, fuse, melt down: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata conflavit, Suet.: falces in ensem, to turn, Virg. Fig.: consensus conspirans et paece conflatus, almost united, Cic. III. Fig.: of the passions, etc.: to kindle, inflame: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr.: conjunctionem, Suet. 2. In gen.: te bring about, give rise to, forge, produce: mendacium, to get up a false story, Cic.: ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videretur, made up of, id.: aes alienum grande, to accumulate, Sall.: aliquid periculum, to cause, Cic. (Hence Ital. *confiare*; Fr. *confier*.)

**confluens**, entis, Part. [confluo] II. A d j.: flowing together, flowing into (something else): a confluyente Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone (with the Arar), Lepidus ap. Cic. III. Subst.: confluens, entis, or confluentes, num. m. the meeting of rivers, the confluence: Caes.: ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, collocat castra, at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber, Liv. (Hence, *Confluents*, *Coblents*.)

**con-fluo**, xi, 3. v. n. (confluxus = confluiisset, Lucr.): to flow or run together: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. II. Fig.: to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. Fig.: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, pour in, Cic.

**con-fodio**, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig up: confodituri minute terra, Cato. II. to pierce, stab, transfix: aliquem de improvviso, Sall.: ibi pugnant confodituri, is run through, Curt. Fig.: tot iudiciis confossus, pierced through, ruined, Liv. Part. adj. comp., confossio, fuller of holes, Pl.

**confore**, v. consum.

**conformatio**, ōnis, f. [conformo] a forming or fashioning: a shape, form: lineamentorum, Cic.: corporis, id. II. Meton.: vocis, expression of voice, id.: verborum, arrangement, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, regulation and control, id.: animi, i. q. notion, an idea, notion, concept, id. III. In rhetoric: a figure of speech, id.

**con-formo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to shape, form, fashion, put together, make: mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.

**confossus**, a, um, Part. [confodio].

**confractus**, a, um, Part. [confringo].

**con-frāgōsus**, a, um, *adj.* broken, rugged, via, Liv. Fig.: condiclones, hard, difficult, Pl. [con and frag root of frango.]

**con-frāgus**, a, um, *adj.* [confringo] i. q. confragosus, Luc.

**con-frēmō**, ōi, 3. v. n. to murmur together, make a loud noise, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov.

**con-frīco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to rub up and down, Cic.: faciem sibi, Suet.: genua, i. e. to touch the knees in earnest entreaty, Pl.

**con-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break in pieces: fores, Pl.: digitos, Cic. Proverb.: tesseram, to break friendship, violate faith, Pl.

II. Fig.: to break down, bring to naught, destroy: naturae portarum claustra, to break through, Lucr.: rem, to dissipate, run through property, Pl.

**con-fūgio**, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee to for refuge or help, have recourse to: in naves, Caes.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad Borentis Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meam fidem, Cic. With ref. to artifices and evasions, confugit illic ut negat, takes refuge in denying, id.

**con-fūgium**, ii, n. [confugio] a place of refuge, a refuge (poet. and rare): Ov. **con-fulgēo**, 2. v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter (rare), Pl.

**con-fundo**, fūdi, sum, 3. v. a. to pour together, pour (one thing) into another, to mix up: cibis in eam venam confunditur, the (alimentary) fluid pours in, Cic.: Hor.: multa jura, to mix many sauces together, Pl.: omne quod accipit (alvus) cogit et confundit, blends it, Cic. II. Fig., to blend, mix up together: vera cum falsis, Cic.: rusticus urbano confusus, mixed indiscriminately with, Hor.

2. to confound, confuse, throw into disorder: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines pedum atque equitum, Liv.: foedus, to violate, Virg. With cognate Acc.: proelia confundere cum aliquo, to join in confused combat with, Hor. 3. to disturb, disconcert, bewilder: auditum animos, Liv. Oft. with Abl. of cause: confusus aere, Liv.: ira, pudore, Curt. 4. to diffuse or spread (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

**confusō**, adv. confusedly, without order: Cic. Comp.: id.

**confusio**, ōnis, f. [confundo] a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining (v. rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. II. confusion, disorder, trouble, distress: temporum, id.: causam confusionsis quaerenti, Tac.

2. Fig.: confusio oris, blushing, id.

**confusus**, a, um, *Part.* [confundo]. II. *Adj.* confused, perplexed, disorderly: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimus mos, very disorderly, Suet.: memoria, Liv. Fig., confuso vultu, with troubled countenance, Liv.: ore, Curt.

**confūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to prevent water from boiling over: Titin. ap. Non. Hence, II. Fig.: to check, repress, diminish: dolores, Cic. 2. Esp. to put down by words, to silence, confute: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. [Confuto and re-futo are connected with futo, a "water-vessel," v. effutio; v. fundo.]

**con-gēlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to cause to freeze up, to congelate: mare congelatum, the frozen sea, Varr. Meton.: to thicken, make hard: lac, to curdle, Col.: in lapidem, to petrify, Ov. II. Neutr.: to become frozen up: Ister congelat, id. Meton.: to grow hard, stiffen: lingua, id. Fig.: congelasse nostrum amicum otio, had become frozen, i. e. wholly inactive, Cic.

**con-gemīnatio**, ōnis, f. [congemino] a doubling; facetiously for embracing: Pl.

**con-gemīno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to double (poet.): nunc si patrem patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves, Pl.: ictus crebros, to redouble, Virg.

**con-gēmo**, ōi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sigh or groan deeply or loudly (rare): congemunt senatus frequentes, Cic. Poet. of a felled tree: supremum congemunt, heaved its last groan, Virg. II. Act.: to deplore, lament, bewail: mortem, Lucr.

**conger**, gri, m. = γόγγρος, a sea-eel, conger-ele: Pl.

**con-gēries**, ei, f. [congero] lit. that which is brought together; a heap, pile, mass: silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. Absol.: of chaos, Ov. Esp.: a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile: id.

**con-gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3. v. m. to bear, carry, or bring together, to collect; to prepare, build, heap up, etc. Constr.: the direct object in Acc.: the indirect in Dat., or with in and Acc.: undique saccos, Hor.: epulas alicui, Pl.: grana in os, Cic. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, to pile it up with trees, i. e. construct it of trees, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. to build, id.

II. Fig.: to bring, take, or comprise together, compile: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. to accumulate, heap upon; ascribe to, impute, attribute to: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. 3. In hostile sense, to shower missiles: in aliquem, Curt.

**con-gēro**, ōnis, m. a thief. Pl.

**con-gerro**, ōnis, m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow: Pl.

**con-gesticius**, a, um, *adj.* [congestus] brought together, heaped or piled up (rare): congesticius agger ex materia, Caes.

**congestus**, a, um, *Part.* [congero].

**congestus**, ūs, m. [congero] a carrying or bringing together, an accumulating (rare): herbam asperam credo (xstitisse) avium congestu, from the droppings of birds, Cic. II. Meton.: a heap, pile, mass: lapidum, Tac.

**con-giālis**, e, *adj.* [congius] holding a congius (v. rare): fidelia, Pl.

**con-giārius**, a, um, *adj.* [congius] holding a congius (q. v.): usu. as subst. congiarium, ii, n. (sc. vas) a vessel that holds a congius: Paul. II. (sc. donum) a gift to the people, each individual receiving a congius: Liv. Meton.: a largess in money divided among the soldiers: Cic.: among the people: Suet.: or among private friends: Cael. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): quod multa congiaria habuerat, because he had made many distributions, Liv.

**congius**, ii, m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora, 6 sextarii (about 6 pints): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 113).

**con-glācio**, no perf., atum, i. v. n. (rare) to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up: aqua congelaret frigoris, Cic. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, passes inactively, Cael. in Cic.

**con-glisco**, no perf. nor sup., 3. v. n. to burn or glaze up: Pl.

**con-globatio**, ōnis, f. [conglobo] a heaping, gathering, or crowding together (rare): Tac.

**con-globō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to gather into a ball, make round or spherical: Cic.: esp. in part. terra undiq. in se sese suis nitibus conglobata, formed into a sphere by its own pressure on all sides, id. 2. to group together: of the atoms of Epicurus, corpuscula conglobata, forming groups, Lucr.: Plin. 3. Esp. of people, to gather or group together: either absol. or with Acc. with or without prep., or Abl. with in: uti quoque fors conglobaverat, Sall.: more fully, in unum, Liv.: eos similis fortuna conglobaverat Agathyrum, had brought them together to A., id.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

**con-glōmēro**, atum, i. v. a. (rare), to roll together, wind up, conglomerate: Lucr.

**con-glūtīnatio**, ōnis, f. [conglutino] (rare), a gluing or cementing together: recens, Cic. Fig.: a joining together: verborum, id.

**con-glūtīno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to glue, cement, or join together: Varr.

II. Fig.: to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely: hominem eadem quae conglutnavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: amicitias, to cement them, id.: Ter. 2. to invent, devise, contrive: conglutina, ut . . . contrive some means whereby . . . , Pl.

**congraeo**, i. v. a. [graeus] to

*lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury:* aurum, Pl.

**con-grātūlor**, i. v. dep. to wish joy, to congratulate (rare): congratulatur libertatem concordiam civitati restitutum, Liv.

**con-grēdiōr**, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to go or move together, to meet: constr. with various preps., Acc., Dat. (poet.), or absol.: luna tum congreddens cum sole, tum digrediens, now approaching, now receding, from, Cic. II. to meet with (in a friendly manner); to address, accost: nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congreddiar, Pl.: si ipse coram congreddi poteris, Cic. 2. to meet with (in a hostile manner); to fight, contend, engage, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl.: contra ipsum Caesarem se congressus armatus, Cic.: puer congressus Achilli, Virg. Fig.: of forensic strife, etc.: tecum luctari et congreddi, Cic.

**con-grēgābilis**, e, adj. [congrego] easily brought together, social: examina aptum, Cic.

**con-grēgātio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a flocking or herding together, an assembling: union, society, association: hominum, Cic.

**con-grēgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [grex] to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble (rare): aptum examina congregantur, collect in swarms, Cic. II. In gen.: to collect; to unite, associate: dispersos homines in unum locum, id.: se cum aequalibus, id. In pass. with refl. sense: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together, id.

**con-gressio**, ōnis, f. [congreddior] a coming together (in a friendly manner); a meeting, a visit; conversation, intercourse: quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. In plur.: familiarum, id. 2. a hostile meeting, on attack, contest: Just.

**con-gressus**, a, um, Part. [congreddior].

**con-gressus**, ūs, m. [id.] a friendly meeting, conference, conversation, etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. In plur.: id. Of animals: id. Fig.: a close union, combination (v. rare): material, Lucr.

2. a hostile encounter, a contest, fight: in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes.

**con-grēns**, entis, Part. [congruo]. II. Adj.: agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous. With cum, the Dat., or absol.: vita cum disciplina, Cic.: congruens acti menti, id.: oratio verbis discrepans, et sententiis congruens, id. 2. consistent, symmetrical, accordant: ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet.: congruens clamor, opp. to dissonae voces (cries of mixed nations), Liv.

**con-grūent**, adv. agreeably, fitly, etc. (rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

**con-grūentia**, ae, f. [congruo] agree-

ment, harmony: fitness, symmetry (rare): morum, Suet.

**con-grūo**, ūi, 3. v. n. (Inf. congruere, Ter. dub.), to run, come, or meet together, to coincide: guttae congruunt et confunduntur, meet and blend, Vitr.: Liv. II. Fig.: to be suited or fitted to; to agree with, to correspond, etc.: constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., Dat. or absol.: congruere et cohaerere cum causa, to be in keeping with the case, Cic.: quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, agree with each other, id.: also, sermo inter omnes congruebat, the speech (language) of all agreed, Liv.: religioni, id.: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, id.

2. to agree (in feeling or opinion): Pl.: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. 3. to coincide (in time): suos dies mensaeque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id.: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteii Capitoni caedes nuntiarentur, it happened at the same time, Tac. [Cf. in-gruo. The origin of these words is uncertain.]

**con-grūus**, a, um, adj. [congruo] agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant: Pl.: ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant, Ov.

**conifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [conus fero] bearing fruit of a conical form, cone-bearing: cyparissii, Virg.

**con-inger**, era, erum, adj. [conus geru] = confiter, Cat.

**con-nitor**, v. connitor.

**con-niveo**, v. conliveo.

**con-nectio**, ōnis, f. [conclio] (rare) a hurrying, throwing (esp. on the part of a number together): telorum, Cic.

II. Fig.: a putting together, comparing: annonae et aestimationis, id.

2. an inference, conjecture, interpretation: somniorum, id.

**con-necto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [freq.] to throw, cast together: Geil.

II. Fig.: to put together or turn over in the mind; to conjecture, infer, draw a conclusion. With Acc.: neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter.: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, by offering conjectures about, Liv.: animos militares altius, to have a profound knowledge of, Tac.: iter, to guess one's way, Liv. With de: nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. With rei. clause: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 2. to conclude from signs or omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy: Suet.

**con-jector**, ōris, m. [id.] he who interprets or divines, an interpreter: Pl. 2. a soothsayer: Cic.

**con-jectrix**, icis, f. [id.] she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer: Pl.

**con-jectūra**, ae, f. [id.] lit. a putting together (of various apparently unconnected circumstances); a conjecture, inference, conclusion: facere, to draw a conclusion, Ter.: capere,

Cic. II. a divining, an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying: Ov.

**con-jectūralis**, e, adj. [conjectura] belonging to conjecture, or inference, conjectural: causa, Cic.

**con-jectus**, a, um, Part. [conclio].

**con-jectus**, ūs, m. [conclio] (rare) a throwing (on the part of a number): lapidum, Cic.: venire ad teli con-jectum, to come within the range of missiles, Liv. 2. a uniting together: material, Lucr. 3. a casting or directing towards: oculorum in me, a glance in the direction of, Cic. Fig.: con-jectus animorum in me, id. 4. a confus; concourse: elementorum, Lucr.

**con-icio** (also conicio, and even coicio), ject, jectum, 3. v. a. [clacio] to throw or bring together: sarcinas in medium, Liv.: epistolam (in fasciculum), to put it into a bundle, Cic. 2. to throw with force, hurl (esp. of a number hurling missiles at once); to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along: with in and Acc.: tela in nostros, Caes.: allicum in caperem, thrust, Cic.: in vincula, Caes.: hostem in fugam, id.: cultros in guttura vel-leris atri, to thrust into, Ov.: se in fugam, betake oneself to flight, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. Absol. (mostly poet.): jaculum, hauri, Virg. Rarely with in and Abl., or another prep.: ferrum in gutture, to plant it in his throat, Ov.: jaculum inter ilia, id. II. Fig.: to throw, bring, direct, turn, etc.: with in and Acc.: allicum in morbum, Pl.: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv.: remp in perturbationes, Cic.: oculos in allicquem, to cast the eyes upon, id.: se mirificam in latebram, to resort to (in disputing), id.: se in noctem, to set out on a journey under cover of night, id.: se mente ac voluntate in ver-sum, to devote oneself, heart and soul, to poetry, id.: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, to spend so much money upon it, id.: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen con-jecisset, to which he had referred the accusation, Liv. With sub: id vobis sub legibus superbi-simae vincula con-jicitis, place under the restraint of a most tyrannical law, id.

2. to conclude, infer, conjecture, guess (denoting an uncertain conclusion: whereas colligo implies a legitimate inference): annos LX natus es aut plus, ut con-jicio, as far as I can guess, Ter.: cito con-jeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.: de futuro, Nep. 3. to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, etc.; to interpret an omen or dream, etc.: Pl.: qui de matre suaviada ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque con-jecere, Cic.

**con-jūgālis**, e, adj. [conjug] relating to marriage, conjugal: amor, Tac.

**con-jūgatio**, ōnis, f. [conjugio] a combining: a mingling, mixture: App. II. In rhetoric: the etymo-

logical<sup>1</sup> relationship of words: Cic. (Hence Fr. conjugation.)

**conjugator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who joins, unites, Cat.

**conjugālis**, e, adj. [conjugium] belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial (poet.): foedus, Ov.

**conjugium**, ii, n. [conjug] a connection, union: corporis atque animae, Lucr.

**II** marriage, wedlock (as physical and social union: cf. connubium): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Of animals: Ov. Poet.: copulation: id. **2**. Meton.: conjug: a husband: Prop.: a wife: Virg.

**con-jūgo**, no perf., atum. i. v. a. to join together, unite (rare); amicitiam, to form, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, id.

**conjunctō**, adv. [conjunction] in connection, conjointly: Cic. **2**, hypothetically (opp. to simpliciter, categorically): efferre aliquid, to state a proposition hypothetically, id. **3**, in a friendly, intimate manner: vivere, Nep. •

**conjunctim**, adv. [id.] unitedly, in common, jointly (rare): Caes.

**conjunctio**, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a joining together, union, combination: in lit. sense, v. rare: Virg. **2**, Fig.: union, conjunction, etc.: hominum, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, agreement, sympathy, id. **3**, relationship, connection by marriage, etc.: id. **4**, intimacy: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id.: sanguinis, the ties of blood, id. **II**, in philos. and rhetor.: a connection of ideas or propositions: id. **III**, in grammar: a connecting particle, a conjunction: id.

**conjunctum**, i, n. [id.] an essential property of bodies (as heat, weight, etc.), opp. to eventum, accident or relation: Lucr. **II**, in rhetoric: connection: Cic.

**conjunctus**, a, um, Part. [conjungo]. **II**, Adj.: of places: bordering upon, near: with *lat.*, Nep. **2**, connected with: usu. coll. by cum: hoc iudicium cum illo non esse conjunctum, is not connected with that, Cic.: also by *Dat.*, inter se, and less freq. *Ab.* alone: v. conjungo. **3**, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: praecipua naturae conjuncta, conformable to nature, natural, id.: conjuncta (opp. to pugnancia inter se), allied, id.: conjuncta et convenientes constantia inter augures, unanimous, id. **4**, connected by relationship or friendship, allied, intimate: quis mihi debet esse conjunctior? more intimately related? id.: quid tam conjunctum quam ille cum Catilina? id.: conjunctissimus huic ordini, id.

**con-jungo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to join together: boves, to yoke them, Cato: plures calamos cera, to fasten them together with wax, Virg.: duas domos, to throw them into one,

Cic. **2**, Hence fig., amicitias, to cement, id.: bellum, to carry it on in concert, id. **II**, to join to some thing else: foll. by cum, *Dat.* and less freq. *Ab.*: cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: castra muro, bring it up close to the wall, id. **2**, Fig.: prudentia cum justitia conjuncta, combined with, Cic.: miseria summo dedecore conjuncta, id.

**III**, Esp.: to unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship: me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitia, Sall.

**conjūnx** (better than conjux), jūgis, comm. [con and jungo] a spouse, wife; more rarely, a husband: Cic.: Virg. In plur. for the married pair (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. **II**, Poet.: a betrothed, a bride: Virg.

**conjūratio**, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship; most freq. in a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint, non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic.: capita conjurationis, Liv. Meton.: the band of conspirators: Cic.

**conjūrātus**, a, um, Part. [conjungo]. **II**, Subst.: conjurati, orum, m. plu. conspirators: Cic.

**con-jūro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. (perf. part. conjuratus in act. sense: v. *infr.*) to swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath; in good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. Constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, id. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, confederate barks, Ov.: with *Inf.* alone: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, pledged by oath to annul, Hor. **2**, In gen.: to unite, conspire (in spirit or feeling): alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, they are in friendly league with each other, Hor. Also, to assent to by an oath: quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ov. **II**, In bad sense: to form a conspiracy or plot (very freq.): inter se, Sall.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.: contra temp., Cic.: de Pompelo interficiendo, id. Also foll. by *ut* and *Subj.*: Liv.: and less freq. *Inf.*: patriam incendere, Sall.: Liv.: Virg. *Ab.*, to become a conspirator, Cic. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

**conjux** v. conjux.

**conl.** v. under coll.

**comm.** v. under comm.

**con-necto** (better co-necto), xti, xum, 3. v. a. to tie, fasten, or join together, connect: with cum, inter and pron. *refl.*, *Dat.*, or *absol.*: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, mutually connected and related, id.: filiam discrimini patri, to implicate, involve, Tac.: nodos, Ov. **II**, In philos. = concludo, to subjoin a logical conclusion: Cic.

**con-nexio** (co-nexio), ōnis, f. [connecto] a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence, Quint.

**con-nexum** (co-nexum), i, n. [id.] logical connection, necessary inference, Cic.

**con-nexus** (co-nexus), a, um, Part. [connecto]. **II**, Adj.: connected, joined: persequere connexos his funibus dies, i. e. following, Cic.: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, related by marriage, Tac.

**con-nexus** (co-nexus), ūs, m. [id.], a joining together, combination, connection: Lucr.

**connexio** (conexio), ōnis, f., [id.] a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence, Quint.

**connisus**, a, um, Part. [connitor].

**con-nitor** (better co-nitor), nixus or nisus, 3. v. dep. to lean against or upon: to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach, etc. With *ut* and *Subj.*: (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. With *ad* and *ger.*: ceteris ad convincendum eum conneis, Tac. With *in*: equitatus summum in jugum connititur, put forth all their efforts to reach the top, Caes. With *Inf.*: invadere hostem, Liv. *Ab.* or with *Ab.* of means (most freq.), illam famuli ferebant, connixi humeris, Virg.: quantum conniti animo potes, to the utmost of your power, Cic.

**II**, Poet.: to bring forth young (= enitor): apem gregis, ah! siliice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. **III**, Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, self-supported, Cic.

**connivēō** (better co-niveo), nivi or nixi, 2. v. n. [conivere is for conignere v. nico, nicto] to shut the eyes, to blink, wink: Tac.: (oculis) somno conniventibus, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. **II**, Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus connaverit, slumber, be thrown off her guard, Cic. **III**, Meton.: to wink at, overlook, connive at a fault, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id.

**connixus**, a, um, Part. [connitor].

**connubialis** (better co-nubialis: poet. usu. tetrasyl.), e, adj. [connubium] pertaining to wedlock, conjugal: jura, Ov.

• **connubium**, (better co-nubium), i, n. (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] alliance by marriage, intermarriage between families, tribes, etc.: also, the civil right of intermarriage according to Roman law: connubia illi (sc. decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.: Sabinorum connubia, between Romans and Sabines, id.: patrum et plebis connubium, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.: per connubia Gaetulorum miscuisse, because blended with them by intermarriage, Sall.: cf. Cic. Off. i, 17, 54, connubia et affinitates, intermarriages with other houses (con-

agium having been just used of marriage, as the union of man and wife).

2. poet. = conjugium, marriage: Lucr.: Virg.

**conopeum** (conopeum), ei, n. = conopsea, a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

**conor**, atus, i. v. dep. to try, endeavour, undertake, venture: constr. with the Acc., Inf., or absol.: opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes.: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic.: neque haec dicere conamur, we do not venture on these themes, Hor.: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv.: With si: si perumpere possent conati, having tried whether or no they could force a passage, Caes.

**conquassatio**, ōnis, f. [conquasso] a severe shaking, a shattering: Cic.

**con-quasso**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. freq. to shake often or severely: Appuliam maximis terrae motibus, Cic.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.

**con-quoror**, questus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament, passionately or much. With Acc.: fortuna, Pl.: esp. acc. of neut. pron.: aliquid pro republica, Cic.: With Acc. and Inf.: Lucr.: With de: de alcuius improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic.: Absol.: conquerar an sileam? Ov.

**conquestio**, ōnis, f. [conqueror] a violent complaining or bewailing, complaint (rare): Cic.: In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, part of a speech, in which appeal is made to the compassion of the audience, id.

**conquestus**, a, um, Part. [conqueror].

**conquestus**, ūs, m. [id.] a violent complaint (rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Liv.

**con-quiesco**, quēvi, quētum, 3. v. n. (perf. synop. conquesti, Cic.: conquiesce, Liv.): to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose; to be idle or inactive; to pause, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.: ante iter confectum, to halt, Caes.: meridae, to take a siesta, id.: Pro v. de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescit, i. e. be quite at ease, Pl.: Of things, quando illius postea sica conquisivit? Cic.: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, rest in peace, Liv.: Fig.: to find rest, recreation, pleasure: Absol.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic.: With in: in nobis studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id.

**con-quiesco**, quēxi, 3. v. n. to cower, squat, stoop down: Pl.: [Conquiesco is also found; the etym. is uncertain.]

**con-qui-ro**, quisivi, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to seek for, go in quest of;

procure, bring together, collect: aliquid tota provincia conquerere, Cic.: conquerere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv.: Fig.: voluptates, pursue, Caes.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, to seek to commit, Cic.: (Hence fr. conquerir.)

**conquisitio**, ōnis, f. [conquiro] a seeking out; bringing together, procuring, collecting (rare): pecuniarum, Tac.: piacularum, Liv.: || Milit. t. t. a levying, levy: durissima, Cic.: Liv.

**conquisitor**, ōris, m. [id.] a recruiting officer: Cic.: Liv.: || a spy, listener: Pl.

**conquisitus**, a, um, Part. [conquiro]. || Adj.: select, chosen, costly: conquistati atque electi coloni, Cic.: Sup.: mensae conquistissimis epulis exstruebantur, id.

**conr**, v. under corr.

**con-saepio** v. con-sepio.

**consalutatio**, ōnis, f. [consaluto] a greeting, mutual salutation (rare): consalutato forensis, Cic.

**con-saluto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to greet, hail, salute (of the action of several persons): inter se amicitiasse, Cic.: aliquem imperatorem, to join in saluting as emperor, Tac.

**con-sanesco**, nūi, 3. v. incep. to become whole or sound, to be healed (rare): Cic. (In fig. sense).

**consanguineus**, a, um (gen. plur. consanguineum, Lucr.), adj. [con and sanguis] related by blood, usually plur. subst. relatives, kindred, kinsfolk. Cic.: Ambari, necessarii et consanguinei Aedurni, Caes.: Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor, sleep death's brother, Virg.: 2. In particular: brotherly, sisterly (mostly poet.): umbræ, Ov.: Of animals: arietes, Att.: In Cic.

**consanguinitas**, atis, f. [id.] blood relationship, consanguinity: esp. between brothers and sisters: Ulp.: || relationship, in gen.: Liv.: Virg.

**con-sancio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wound severely (rare): caput, Suet.

**consceleratus**, a, um, Part. [conscelero]. || Adj.: wicked, depraved: pirata, Cic.: Sup.: consceleratissimi filii, id.

**con-scëllo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stain or pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace: oculos videndo, Ov.: aures paternas, Liv.

**con-scendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. [scando] to climb up, mount, ascend. With Acc.: vallum, Caes.: equos, Liv.: With in: in equos, Ov.: || Nautical t. t., to go on board a ship, to embark. With Acc.: navem, Caes.: classem, Virg.: With in: in navem, Cic.: Absol.: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id.: In Siciliam, to embark for Sicily, Liv.

**conscensio**, ōnis, f. [conscendo] an embarking: in navem, Cic.

**conscientia**, ae, f. [consciens, conscio] a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing, etc. With Gen. of

person (subjective): omnium aorum, Cic.: plurimum, Liv.: With Gen. of thing (objective): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, admitted to share the secret, Tac.

|| consciousness, knowledge; feeling; sense. With Gen.: virium nostrarum et suarum, Liv.: ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti, Cic.: In plur.: id. With de: ex nulla conscientia de culpa, from no consciousness of (lit. about) guilt, Sall.: With rel. clause: illi conscientia quid abesset virum, detractare pugnam, Liv.: Absol.: non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, should look upon it as the consciousness of inferiority, Sall.

|| the moral sense, conscience: conscientia recta, a good conscience, Cic.: bona, Sen.: Absol.: (1.) a good conscience: mea mihi conscientia plura est quam omnium sermo, id.: (2.) a bad conscience. Is rectitatis litteris conscientia convictus repente reticuit, Cic.: conscientia recordes, distracted by a sense of guilt, Tac.: In plur.: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiae animi terrent, Cic.

**con-scindo**, scidi, scisum, 3. v. a. to tear or rend to pieces (rare): vestem omnem discidi, tum ipsam capillo conscidi, tore her by the hair, tore her hair, Ter.: Fig.: sibilis conscissus, violently assailed by hisses, Cic.: Absol.: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, pulled to pieces, i. e. abused, calumniated, id.

**con-scio**, 4. v. a. to be conscious of wrong (v. rare): nil conscire sibi, Hor.

**con-sciseo**, actvi or scil, scitum, 3. v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common: populi jussa veta quum suffragio consciscuntur, Cic.: Tuscii vero omnes conservaverunt bellum, had decided upon, Liv.: || With Acc. of direct object, and pron. reflect. in Dat. or with in and Acc.: also without pron.: to inflict or bring upon oneself: sibi mortem consciscere, to kill oneself, commit suicide, Cic.: exsilium et fugam, to go into exile, Liv.: facinus in se et suos, to be guilty of, id.: Without sibi: letum, Pl.: mortem, Cic.

**consciscio**, a, um, Part. [consciscio].

**consciscus**, a, um, Part. [consciscio]. **con-sciscus**, a, um, adj. [scio] sharing the knowledge of anything with another: cognoscant of, privy to: with Gen., with or without a Dat. of the person: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, mutually conscious of so great an atrocity, Sall.: tot flagitiorum exercitum meo conscius, compelled to witness such baseness in my army, Tac.: ante actae vitae, Liv.: As subst.: occulti rebellis consilii, secret accomplices in the revolt, Tac.: Poet. of things: versi regis arva, witnesses of, Ov.: Virg.: With Dat.: hunc facinori tanto, Cic.: coeptis, Ov.: conscia matri, her mother's accomplice. Juv.: Poet.: con-

nubila aether, witness to, Virg. With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. With *de*: his de rebus, id. With *rel. clausae*: Nep. Absol.: conscio patre, Cic.: agmina conscia, confederate in the scheme, Virg. Hence, a partaker, joint conspirator, etc.: consilia loca munitione oppidi tradit, Nep. II. *conscious to oneself, aware*. Without *pron. refl.*: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. With *pron. refl.*, and *Gen.*: sibi nullius culpae, Cic.: mens sibi conscia recti, a pure conscience, Virg. With double *Dat.*: sibi factis mens, Lucr. With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Absol.: virtus, conscious worth, Virg. 2. *Esp. conscious to oneself of wrong (rare)*: nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl.

**con-scrōr**, i. v. dep. [scrieo] to clear the voice loudly: magnifice, Pl.

**con-scribō**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enroll, inscribe (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, etc.): legiones, Caes. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery, Cic.

II. to draw up in writing, to compose, write: with *Acc.*: librum de consulari, id.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, Caes.: legem, to draw up, Cic. Absol.: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscriptis, write at the same time, id. 2. to fill with writing (rare): mensam vino, to trace characters on the table in wine, Ov. Humorously, to mark by beating, to cudgel: Pl.

**conscriptio**, ōnis, f. [conscribo] lit. a drawing up in writing, draught: in *pl.*, questionum, Cic.

**conscriptus**, a, um, Part. [conscribo]. Patres Conscripti (abbreviated, P. C.) i. e. patres et conscripti, fathers and elect, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 333), Liv. In *sing.*: conscriptus, i. m. a senator: quod sit conscripti officium, Hor.

**con-scrio**, cū, ctum, 1. v. a. (rare): to cut into small pieces, to dismember: Cato: membra, Ov.

**consecratio**, ōnis, f. [consecro] a religious dedication, consecration: capitis consecratio, Cic. 2. *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 29. II. an execration, formal denunciation: legis, Cic.

**con-secro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sacro] to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity: with *Dat.*: candelebrum Jovi, Cic. Absol.: locum certis circa terminis, Liv.: lucos ac nemora, Tac.: locus consecratus, a consecrated place, Caes.: opp. to profanus, unconsecrated, Cic. Hence, 2. to devote to destruction: te, inquit, Appli, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. II. to deify: omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic. III. to make

immortal, immortalize: more fully, ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrare, id.: memoriam nominis amplissimis monumentis, id.

**consecrarius**, a, um, adj. [consecro] that follows logically, consequent (rare): Cic. Subst. in *pl. neut. conclusions, inferences*: id.

**consecratio**, ōnis, f. [id.] an eager pursuit, a striving after (v. rare): concinnitatis, Cic.

**consecratrix**, icis, f. [id.] as adj., eagerly pursuing, foll. by *Gen.*: consecratrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

**consectio**, ōnis, f. [consecro] a cutting or cleaving to pieces (v. rare): arborum, Cic.

**con-sector**, atus, 1. v. dep. to pursue, chase, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes.

II. Fig. to pursue eagerly (both in good and bad sense): Ter. Fig.: consectari rivulos, to follow the stream (instead of going to the fountain-head), Cic. 2. In *gen.*: to strive after, emulate, imitate, etc.: opes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: vitiosa imitando, to imitate blemishes, id.

**consectus**, a, um, Part. [consecro].

**consecutio** (consequutio), ōnis, f. [consequor] an effect, consequence: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem offert voluptatis, has pleasure as a consequence, Cic. II. In *rheto.*: order, connection, sequence: verborum, id.

2. a logical consequence: id.

**con-senesco**, nūi, 3. v. insep to grow old together: Baucis et Philemon illa consenescere casa, Ov.: also simply, to grow old, id.: consenuit socerorum in arvis, Hor.

II. Offener fig., to become weak, infirm; to decay, fade, lose strength, etc.: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic.: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, id. Fig.: to lose consideration or respect: veteres leges ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse, id.

**consensio**, ōnis, f. [consentio] a feeling or thinking together, agreement, unanimity: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic.: universae Galiae consensio libertatis vindicandae, combination, Caes. II. In bad sense a plot, conspiracy: scelerata, Cic. In *plur.*: id. 2. Abstr. for *concr.*: a band of conspirators: Nep.

**consensus**, ūs, m. [id.] a common feeling, agreement, unanimity, concord: numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic.: omnium, id.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac.: consensus attentatae defectionis, a participation, Liv. Adverbially, consensus, unanimously, with general consent, etc.: bellum erat consensu, id. II. Of things: agreement, harmony: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, Cic.

**consentaneus**, a, um, adj. [id.] agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper. With *cum*: quod erat consen-

taneum cum his literis, Cic. With *Dat.*: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, in perfect accord with, id. Absol.: vir vita et morte, consistent, Vell. Phr.: consentaneum est, it is fitting, proper, consistent, etc. With *Inf.*: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. With *ut* and *Subj.*: Pl.

**consentiens**, entis, Part. [consentio]. II. Adj.: agreeing, accordant, harmonious: of the order of nature, Cic.: clamor, unanimous, Liv.

**con-sentio** (also consensio), sensi, sum, 4. v. n. and as to agree in feeling or thought, to be of one opinion; to determine in common, decree, etc.: *constr.* with *cum*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *Dat.*, or *absol.*, of persons: and with the *Acc.*, *de*, *ad*, *in*, or *absol.*, of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: suis studiis, Hor.: consensire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.: consensire in asserenda libertate, Suet.: consensit et senatus bellum, i. e., has voted war, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: consensit arma esse capiendi, Cic. *Pass. Impers.*: de prioribus consensit, concerning the two first there is agreement, Tac.

II. to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Caes.: belli faciendi causa, Cic.: urbem inflammare, id.: ad prodromum Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. Absol.: to conspire together, id. III. Meton.: of things: to accord, agree, harmonize with; to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent, etc.: quum vultus cum oratione non consentiret, Caes.: ratio nostra consensit, pugnat oratio, Cic.

**con-sēpio** (saep-), no perf., septum, 4. v. a. to fence round, hedge in: bustum, Suet. Most freq. in *part. perf.*: consēptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

**conseptum**, i, n. [conseptus] an enclosed space, an enclosure: Liv.

**consequens**, entis, Part. [consequor]. II. Adj.: following on, coherent; agreeable to reason, suitable, fit: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. *Neutr. impers.*: consequens est = consentaneum est, it is reasonable, fit, proper, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. III. Subst.: a logical consequence: id.

**consequencia**, ae, f. [consequor] a consequence: eventum, Cic.

**consequia**, ae, f. [id.] = consequencia, a consequence: Lucr.

**con-sēquor**, sēcūtus (or sequutus), 3. v. dep. to follow, go after; attend, accompany: Pl. literas suas prope consecutus est, close upon his letters, Liv.: comitibus non consecutis, without attendants, Cic. 2. to pursue (in hostile fashion): ab his qui missi ab Tarquinio fugientem consecuti erant, interfecerunt, Liv. II. to follow, come after, in respect of time: hunc Cethe-



gum consecutus est aetate Cato, was subsequent to him. *Cic. Absol.*: annus, qui consequitur, id. **III.** to follow as an effect, to result from: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, id. Of a logical consequence: fit quod consequitur necessarium, id. **IV.** to follow a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey, etc.: Chrysippum, i. e. to adopt his opinion, id.: medium consilii viam, Liv. **V.** Meton.: to come up with, overtake; whether in friendly or in hostile sense: aliquem in itinere, Cic.: fugientem, Liv.: reliquas copias ut consequi posset, Caes. **VI.** Fig.: to reach or attain to, obtain, get: fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis, earned." *Cic.*: regna, Caes. With a personal object: to overtake, happen to, defeat: Ter.: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. **2.** to become like or equal to, to attain, come up to: aliquem majorem, Cic. **3.** to attain to something intellectually; to understand, perceive, learn; to comprise, express fully, etc.: similitudinem veri, id.: laudes ejus verbis, id.

(1) *con-sero*, sévi (séru, Liv.: Col.), sérum, j. v. a. to sow over, to plant with trees, etc.: agros, Cic.: Sall. Fig.: (sol) lumine consert arva, songs, fills, Lucr.: consitus sum senectute, I am overgrown with old-age, Pl. **II.** to sow or plant something (as a tree, etc. = sero): arborem, Liv.

(2) *con-sérro*, sérdi, sertum, j. v. a. to put together, knit, tie, connect, join: lorica hamis atque virg.: consertum tegumen spinis, pinned together with thorns, id. P o e t. . . latus lateri, Ov. Fig.: exodia conserta fabellis Aetlaniis, Liv.: sicubi conserta navis esset, grappled, id. **II.** to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle (esp. with manum). tanta inter eos disensio exstitit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes.: manum cum aliquo, Cic.: manus inter se, Liv.: pugnam inter se, id.: proelia, Virg. Rarely *absol.*: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura consertur, fought with, Liv. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, they brought into collision (= committebant), id. **III.** Legal t. t.: manum conserere, to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): Cic.

*consertó*, adv. connectedly: Cic *consertus*, a, um, Part. [consero]. *con-serve*, ae, f. a female fellow-slave: Pl. Fig.: Ov.

*conservatio*, ónjs, f. [conservo] a keeping, preserving: frugum, Cic.: aequabilitatis, id.

*conservátor*, óris, m. [id.] a keeper, preserver, defender: dii immortales, conservatores hujus urbis, Cic.

*conservatrix*, icis, f. [id.] she who

preserves; as *adj.* tending to preserve (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic.

*con-servitium*, ii, n. joint servitude: commune, Pl. [The quantity of the first i is strange, cf. *servitium*; hence some editors emend the line of Pl. (Capt. 2, i, 55), so as to make the word *conservitium*.]

*con-servo*, avi, atum, i. v. a. (*Inf.* perf. usu. *con-servasse*), to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe: Caesar sese eos conservatum dixit, would spare their lives, Caes.: rem familiarem, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv.: iurandum, to keep, observe, Cic.: imperium maiestatemque populi Romani, to maintain, uphold, Liv.

*con-servus*, i, m. fellow-slave: One *consessor*, óris, m. [con sedeo] one who sits with or near, an assessor: in a court of justice, Cic.: at a feast, id.: in public exhibitions, id.

*consessus*, ús, m. [id.] a sitting together or with: hence *abstr.* for concrete (the usual sense), an assembly, an audience, a court, etc., Cic.: Virg.: in plur.: theatrales gladiatorique, Cic.

*considerátó*, adv. considerately, deliberately: agere, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

*considerátio*, ónis, f. [considero] consideration, reflection (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.

*considerátus*, a, um, Part. [considero]. **II.** *Adj.*: well considered, deliberate, circumspect, cautious, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, 'arbitrur,' Cic.: factum, id.: ratio, id. Comp.: consilium, id. Of persons: id.

*considero*, avi, atum, i. v. a. to look at carefully, to inspect, to examine: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.: spatium, Ov. With dependent interrog. clause, to see whether: . . . num existeret ferrum considerat hastae, id. **II.** Fig. to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate. With *Acc.*: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. With *de* (rare): quale sit id, de quo consideretur, inquiry is made, Cic. With noun sentence: considerate cum vestris animis, equum putetis, id. With *ut* or *ne* and *Subj.*: to take care (rare): considerandum est, ne temere desperet, id. *Absol.*: considerare velle, id. [Con-sidero perhaps primarily referred to the observation of the stars (sidera) whether by augurs or by sailors: cf. *desidero*.]

*con-sído*, sédi (less freq *sidi*), sessum, j. v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle. *Constr.* with *in* or *sub* and *Abi.* alone, ante or super and *Acc.* or *absol.*: si videtur, conisidamus hic in umbra, Cic.: sub arguta ilice, Virg.: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov.: super ripam stagni, id.: transtris, Virg. *Impers. pass.*: in silvam veniunt et ibi considunt, they sit down, Cic. **II.** Of courts, etc.: to sit, hold sessions, to be in session: quum in theatro imperiti homines conserderant, id.: ad

jus dicendum, Liv. **III.** *Milit. t. t.* to encamp, take one's post: Caes.: conserderant utrinque pro castris duo exercitus, Liv.: tumulis consedit, took up his position upon, id. **IV.** to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antil considam, Cic.: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedissee, Caes.: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Virg. Fig.: iustitia in mente consedit, Cic. **V.** Of places, etc.: to settle, sink down, give way, subside, etc.: terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.: Cic.: omne mihi visum considere in ignes illum, to sink down, Virg. Fig.: totam videmus consedissee urbem luctu, sunk in grief, id. **VI.** Fig.: to lose force, abate, subside, diminish; be appeased, cease: consederit furor, Cic.: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv.: consedit utriusque nomen in quaeusta, i. e. has ceased, Cic. Of discourse: to sink, i. e. to conclude, end: eorum verborum junctio varie distinctaque considat, id. (There appears to have been no such verb as *consideo*.)

*con-signo*, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe: tabulas signis, Cic.: decretum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: to attest, certify, establish, vouch for: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. **III.** to note, write down, record: literis aliqd, id. Fig.: rerum instatae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, as it were stamped on our minds, id.

*con-sileseo*, úi, j. v. n. to become perfectly still or quiet: Pl.

*consiliarius*, a, um, *Adj.* [consilium] suitable for counsel, counselling, senator, Pl. amicus, id. **II.** *Subst.*: a consellor, adviser: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. **2.** an assessor in a court of justice: Suet. **3.** Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic.

*consiliátor*, óris, m. [consilior] a consellor (rare) Plin Ep

*consiliór*, atus, i v dep [consilium] to take counsel, to consult (rare): Caes.: rediere omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac.: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone diva, in council assembled, Hor. **II.** to give counsel, to advise: amice, id.

*consilium*, ii, n. [v. consuli] an assembly, and generally a select assembly of leaders, etc., met for the purpose of deliberation: whereas concilium (a calling together) means a general or larger assembly summoned for some public purpose. Esp.: an assembly of leaders, such as the senate, judges, a council of war, etc.: senatum, id est, orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic.: is qui est in consilio, in the body of judges, id.: consilium publicum, id.: Galba consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit, a council of officers, a council of war,

Caes. \*hac re ad consilium delata, to the military council, id : militare, Liv. : consilium Jovis, Hor. Poet. of a single person : a counsellor : ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. II, deliberation, quasi vego consilii sit res, as if the matter still admitted of deliberation, Caes. : quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, that is for you to consider, Cic. III, Meton. : a determination, resolution, plan, design, purpose : consilio deorum immortalium, Caes. : consilium est ita facere, I am resolved, Pl. : capere, to form a plan : foll. by Gen., profectionis, Cic. : also by Inf., equitatum dimittere, Caes. : esp. with Ger. in gen. : consilia alicujus occidendi inire, to form a plan, Cic. : with Inf., Nep. : (consilia) secreto ab aliis coquere, to concert measures (schemes) secretly, Liv. : de meo consilio, by my advice, Cic. : consilio publico, with the authority of the state, Liv. : una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, on some one's private account, Caes. Absol. consilio, adverbially : intentionally, designedly, Liv. : Liv. 2, Esp. in war : a device, stratagem : Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute viciisse, Caes. : Liv. 3, advice, counsel : facile omnes, quum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. : fidele consilium dare, Cic. : consiliis alicujus uti, id. : parere, id. 4, As a mental quality : sagacity, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence : abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, id. : vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. : imbecillitas consilii, weakness of judgment, incapacity, Cic. Poet. of things : consilii inopes ignes, indiscreet, Ov. : Hor. (Hence Ital. consiglio ; Fr. conseil.)

**con-similis**, e, adj. like in all respects, entirely similar. With Gen. : causa consimilis causarum earum, Cic. With Dat. : cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. With atque or ac : Lucr. With quasi : Pl. Absol. : imago, id. No comp. or sup.

**con-similis**, s, v. n. [sapio] to be in one's right mind or in one's senses ; properly only of a number of persons (rare) : mentibus consipere, Liv.

**con-sistio**, stitui, stitum, s, v. n. and a. (rarely). A. Neutr. : to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stop : in hoc jam loco constitui, Pl. : viatores consistere cogunt, Caes. : ire modo oculus, interdum consistere, Hor. : ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic. : constituit in digitis extemplo arrectus uterque, stood on tiptoe, Virg. Of things : vel concidat omne caelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. : gelugae flumina constiterint acuto, stand still, are frozen, Hor. 2, to settle, take up an abode : cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constituerant, Caes. 3, Fig. : to stand still, stop, rest, cease : omnis administratio belli consistit, is at a stand-still,

id. Also, bellum constitit, i. e., the position of affairs remained unaltered, Liv. : forensium rerum labor constitisset, Cic. II, Milit., t. t., to halt : quum eodem quo constiterant loco castra communiissent, in the same place in which they had halted, Liv. : Caes. : also with signa : Hannibal signa consistere jussit, ordered a halt, Liv. 2, to take up a position, be posted : naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. : censent ut in iugo consistant, id. 3, to make a stand against an enemy : ut contra consistere non audent, id. : also without contra, id. III, Fig. : to occupy a position, stand, remain : in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, on whom not even suspicion (of crime) could rest, Cic. : ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena constisteret, Liv. : Ov. 2, to dwell upon, linger over ; delay, stop : In uno nomine, Cic. 3, to be steadfast, unshaken, stand one's ground : to endure, subsist, etc. mente consistere, id. : constituit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. 4, to agree with : Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. 5, In gen. : to be, exist, take place : vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, id. : sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, took or had place, Ov. 6, With in : to consist of, to depend upon : major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. A. c. t. : to settle, establish (v. rare) : vitam consistere tutam, Lucr.

**consistio**, onis, f. [consero] a sowing, planting (rare). nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic.

**consitor**, oris, m. [id.] a sower, planter : uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

**consitura**, ae, f. [id.] a sowing, planting : agri, Cic.

**consitus**, a, um, Part [consero].

**con-sobrina**, ae, f. a female cousin : Cic.

**con-sobrinus**, i, m. strictly, a cousin on the mother's side, but also, a cousin on either side : Cic. 2, In gen. : a cousin in a remote degree : Suet. (Hence It. cugino ; Fr. cousin.)

**con-socer**, eri, m. a joint father-in-law : Suet.

**consociatio**, onis, f. [consocio] a union, association : Cic. : Liv. \*

**consociatus**, a, um, Part [consocio]. II, A. adj. united, harmonious (v. rare) : dii, Liv. Sup. : consociatissima voluntas, Cic. (Comp. not in use.)

**con-socio**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make common ; to share, to associate, unite, connect : constr. with cum, inter and pron. rel., or absol. : cum amicis consociare aut conjungere Injuriam, Cic. : consociare mihi tecum licet, to enter into partnership with, Pl. : centum Patres rem Inter se consociant, share it, Liv. : umbram consociare ramis, to unite, Hor. : rem con-

sociatam alicui aperire, concerted, Liv. **consociabilis**, e, adj. [consolor] that may be consoled, consolable (rare) : dolor, Cic.

**consolatio**, onis, f. [id.] a consoling, consolation, comfort ; encouragement, etc. : malorum, consolation in calamity, Cic. : timoris, encouragement under fear, id. In plur. : id. II, Esp. : a consolatory discourse or treatise : id. : Sen.

**consolator**, oris, m. [id.] one who consoles, a comforter : Cic.

**consolatorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to consolation, consolatory (rare) : literae, letters of consolation, Cic.

**con-solido**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make firm or solid, to condense : parietem, Vitruv.

**con-solor**, atus, i, v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort : with Acc. of person : aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic. : aliquem in miseriis id. : his me consolator victurum salvum, I comfort myself (with the assurance) that . . . , Hor. Absol. : Cic. 2, to encourage ; remove anyone's apprehensions, etc. : Caesar consolat Indutionarum, having reassured him, allayed his fears, Caes. II, With Acc. of thing : dolorem, id. : cladem, to comfort a person under disaster, Liv.

**con-somnio**, avi, i, v. a. to dream of : Pl.

**con-sono**, ōis, i, v. n. to sound at the same time ; to sound loudly, resound (rare) : tubae utrimque canunt : contra consonat terra, Pl. : ululatus theatrum, Tac. : consonat omne nemus strepitum, Virg. II, to harmonize, agree : Sen

**con-sonus**, a, um, adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious (rare) : clangor, Ov. II, Fig. : accordant, fit, suitable : Cic.

**con-sopio**, no perf. itum, 4, v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy (rare) : somno consopiri semperiterno, Cic. : Suet.

**con-sors**, ortis, adj. sharing property together : consortes tres fratres, holding an estate as tenants in common, Cic. : Liv. 2, Poet. : brotherly, sisterly : pectora=sorores, Ov. Hence, subst. : a brother or sister : id. also, a relative in gen. : Lucr. II, In gen. : having the same lot, partaking of, sharing ; subst., a colleague, partner, fellow : with Gen. : consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. : laboris, id. : culpa, Ov. : thalami, a wife, id. : filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, colleague, Tac. With in : in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Poet. : of things : of the same condition, common : tecta, Virg.

**consortio**, onis, f. [consors] fellowship, community, partnership (rare) : humana, Cic. : Liv. 2, sympathetic connection : Cels.

**consortium**, ii, n. [id.] community of goods : Suet. II, fellowship, participation : Liv. In plur. : Tac.

**conspēctus**, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. *Adj.*: *visibile*: tumulus conspectus hosti, Liv. 2. *remarkable, gazed at, striking, conspicuous*: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. *Comp.*: quo conspēctor virtus esset, Liv.: Ov.

**conspēctus**, ūs, m. [id.] a *looking at, a look; sight, view*: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv.: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg.: donaque ea gerens in conspectu populi, *full in view*, Liv.: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic.: et scolo, his fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, *the sight of me, my presence*, Ter.: in conspectu Imperatoris, *before the eyes of*, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract things: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *the mental view, survey, consideration* (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, *before the mind's eye*, id.

**conspērgo** (conspargo), si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew: con str. with Acc. and Abl.: me lacrimis, Cic. *Fig.*: of oratorical ornament: (or. o) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *bestrewn with flowers of speech, embellished*, id. II. *to sprinkle, scatter* (with Acc. of that which is scattered): vinum vetus, Col. *Absol.*: consperge ante aedes, Pl.

**conspersus**, a, um, *Part.* [conspargo].

**conspiciōllum** (-līlum), i, n. [conspicio] a place to look from, a watching, Pl.

**conspicō**, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. a. and n. *to look up, upon, or at, to behold, to observe* [specio]: sursum in caelum conspiciere, Pl.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.: inter se conspēcti, *within sight of each other*, Liv.: conspiciunt, *is visible* Hor. 2.

*Pass.*: *to attract notice, to be gazed at; to be distinguished, or to distinguish oneself*: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv.: arma atque equi conspēiebantur, *attracted (universal) attention*, id.: Sall.: Hor. *Esp. in ger. part.* conspiciendus, *worthy of attention; remarkable*: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis conspiciendum, Liv. II. *to spy out, get sight of, descry* (=conspicor, q. v.): ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.: foll. by Acc. and Inf., nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerunt, *had seen that they had crossed*, id. III. Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, *as I consider*, Pl.

**conspicior**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] *to get a sight of, descry*: with Acc.: M. Valerius, conspiciatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, *seeing him in the distance*, Liv.: copias hostium, *to come in sight of*, Caes. With clause: Pl.

**conspicuous**, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio] *in sight, visible*: late conspicuus ver-

tex, Hor. II. *illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished*: Liv. With Abl. of cause: insignis clara conspiciusque domo, Tib. *Absol.*: Romanis conspicium eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv.

**conspirāto**, ōnis, f. [conspiro, i] *concord, harmony*: Col. II. *Fig.*: an agreement in feeling or opinion; union, unanimity: conspīratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: a *plotting, plot, conspiracy* (=conjuratio): id

(1) **conspirātus**, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro, i] *having entered into a conspiracy*: Phaedr. II. Subst.: conspirati, orum, m. plu. like conjurati, conspirators: Suet.

(2) **conspirātus**, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro, 2] *coiled up*.

(1) **con-spiro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to breathe or blow together, sound together*: aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *to harmonize, agree, accord, unite*: omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, Cic.

2. In bad sense: *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire*: *absol.*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. With in: in injuriam, Liv. With ad: ad res novas, Suet. With Subj.: ut Senatum adorerentur, id. With Inf.: perdere aliquem, id. *Impers. pass.*: conspīratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id.

(2) **conspiro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [spira] *to coil up* (rare): anguis se con-spiravit, Aur. Vict. II. *to crowd closely together*: milites subito conspirati pila coniecerunt, Caes. *Fig.*: Sen.

**con-sponsor**, ōris, m. a joint surety. Cic.

**con-spūo**, no perf., ūtum, 3. v. a. *to spit upon, befoul* (rare). Petr. *Esp. to spit upon in contempt*: conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Meton. for conspergere: *to besprinkle, bestrew*: Hor.

**con-spūco**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to defile, pollute* (v. rare). Lucr.

**con-spūto**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *freg. to spit upon in contempt* (v. rare): Cic.

**conspicius**, a, um, *Part.* [conspuo]. **con-stābilio**, ivi, 4. v. a. *to confer, establish* (rare): rem meam, Pl.

**a. constans**, antia, *Part.* [consto]. II. *Adj.* *steadfast, constant, invariable*: cursus certi et constans, Cic.: nihil (mundi) motu constans, id.: pax, firm, secure, Liv.: constantia juvenem fide, *a youth of inviolable fidelity*, Hor. 2. *Fig.*: *agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform*: rumores, Cic.: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. 3. *sure, steadfast, steady*: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic.

**constanter**, adv. *firmly, steadily; consistently, uniformly*: constanter

manere in suo statu, Cic.: impetus caeli constantissime conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias, *with the most perfect regularity*, id.: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *unanimously*, Caes. II. Of the mind: *firmly, steadily, with constancy*, etc.: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, *steadily*, id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, *with fortitude*, Cic.

**constantia**, ae, f. [constans] *steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance*: (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili constantia, Cic. II. *agreement, harmony, symmetry*: non ex singulis vocibus sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e., *what they consistently say*, id. III. *firmness of mind or character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession*: moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id.: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. In plur.: *different kinds of constancy*: Cic.

**consternatio**, ōnis, f. [consterno, 2] *confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude*: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. *Absol.*: Suet. II. *mutiny, tumult, sedition*: haec consternatio muliebris, *this tumult among the women*, Liv. (1) **con-sterno**, strāvi, stratum, 3. v. a. *to strew over, bestrew*: With Abl.: tabernacula caespitibus, *thatch*, Caes. *Fig.*: mare classibus, Liv. 2. *Without Abl.*: triclīnum, *to lay the table for dinner*, Varr. Hence, *constrata navis, covered, having a deck*, Cic. 3. *Me-ton*: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: *consternum terram consensu stipite fronde*, Virg. II. *to throw down, prostrate, upset* (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

(2) **consterno**, ōni, atum, i. v. a. [by some connected with the foregoing, as corresp. with No II. in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari beside sperno] *to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay*: pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo consternati, Caes. in fugam consternare, *to put to flight by alarming*, Liv. 2. Of animals: *to frighten, startle*: consternantur equi, Ov. II. *to excite to sedition or revolt*: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. With Abl. of cause: acerbitate delectus consternati, *provoked to rebellion by the severity of the levy*, id.

**con-stipo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to press or crowd closely together* (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.: se sub ipso vallo, Caes.

**con-stīto**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] *to set or put together, lay down*: *to make to stand, place*: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constitutum, Cic.: vobis ego taurum ante aras constitutum, Virg.: impedimenta, Liv. *Fig.*: constitutote vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. II. *Milit.*

*t. i. to station or post; to draw up, arrange:* legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves alatus apertum hostium, id.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. **2.** *to halt, cause to halt:* agmen, Liv. **III.** *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, etc.:* turres duas constituere coepit, Caes.: oppidum, *to found*, id. **Fig.** videte, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic.: concordiam, id.: libertatem, id. **IV.** *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, arrange:* reges in civitate, id.: Commium regem constituatur, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: Ti. et C. Gracchus plebem in agris publicis constituissae, id.: res divina providentia constitutas, things ordered by divine providence, id. *With Acc. and Inf.*: audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, id. *With ut and Subj.*: quum majores ita constituerint, ut . . . , id. **2.** *to fix, appoint:* pretium frumento, id.: librum omnium legum in Belgis, Caes.: grandio rem legem ad consulatum, Cic.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define*, id.: patronum, *to appoint an advocate*, id. **3.** *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with, etc.*: with cum: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes.: with inter: constitutum inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic.: with Dat.: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebant amicae, *his assignments with*, Juv. *Abol.*: sic constituunt, sic concludunt, Tac. **V.** *to resolve, determine:* usu with Inf.: cohortes duas in Nantuibus collocare constituit, Caes.

**constitutio**, ōnis, f. [constituo] a constitution, disposition, nature: firma corporis, Cic. **II.** *a regulation, order, ordinance, etc.*: id. **III.** *In rhetoric the issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* id.

**constitutum**, i, n. [id.] an institution, ordinance, law. **Fig.**: ordinem rerum per constituta procedere, accedendum to fixed laws, Sen. **2.** an agreement, appointment, compact: constitutum cum aliquo habere, Cic. **constitutūs**, a, um, Part. [constituo]. **II.** Adj.: arranged, disposed: bene constitutum corpus, Cic. **2.** fixed, established: cursus siderum, Quint.

**consto**, stitū, stātum, i, v. n. *to stand still, to stop, halt.* Lit. (very rar. for consistere): Pl. **II.** Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, persevere; to last, endure, etc.*: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet.: mente vix constare, *to be almost beside oneself (with fear, etc.)*, Cic.: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by an opinion*, id.: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged*, Caes.: Poet.: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *that*

*there is every sign of fair weather*, Virg.

**III.** *With cum and Abl. or Dat.:* to agree with, correspond, be consistent with: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.: sibi et rei judicatae, id.: me constare mihi scis, am self-consistent, Hor. Ratio constat, mercantile t. i. the account agrees, balances, or is correct: auri ratio constat, Cic. Hence, fig.: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, the accounts can only be made to balance by being rendered to only one person, Tac. **IV.** *Of facts, reports, etc.:* to be established, settled, certain: evident, well known: quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. **2.** Esp. impers.: it is well known, is agreed on as a fact, is evident: usu. with Acc. and Inf.: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.: quum inter augures constet imperium numerum debere esse, Liv.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Hence with Dat. pers.=certum est, one is determined, resolved (rare): foll. by rel clause: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, i. e. they were undecided, Caes.

**V.** *In gen.:* to exist, be: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id.: uxorem cui constant omnia, in whom all virtues are found, Juv. *With ex, in, or Abl.*: to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon, etc.: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic.: victoriam eorum cohortum virtute constare, Caes.: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr.: unde animi constet natura, of what it consists, id. **VI.** *Mercant. t. i. to stand one in, to cost:* with Abl.: auro, Pl.: Cic. *With Gen* of indef. words: (ambulatione) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, will cost hardly half so much, id. **Fig.**: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. (Hence *Fit. coiter*)

**constatrām**, i, n. [consterno, 1] a covering: pontium, Liv. **constatrūs**, a, um, Part. [consterno, 1]. **constriectus**, a, um, Part. [constringo]. **con-stringo**, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to bind together, draw together; string up, tie up, etc.*: sarcinam, Pl.: corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. **II.** **Fig.**: to hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, keep in check, etc.: conjunctionem omnium horum conscientia constriectam, bound up and so rendered powerless, id.: orbem terrarum novis legibus, id.: arborem, *to check its growth by pruning*, Plin. **2.** *In rhet. and logic:* to bring into a narrow compass, to compress: (sententia) aptis constructa verbis est, id.

**constructio**, ōnis, f. [constructo] a putting or joining together, an erecting, building, construction: hominis, Cic. **II.** *Of style:* a fit connection: verborum, id. **constructus**, a, um, Part. [constructo]. **con-strūo**, uxi, uctum, 3. v. a. *to heap up, to bring or gather together, pile up:* acervi numerum apud istum construuntur, Cic. **II.** *to put together, make, build, fabricate:* navem, aedificium, id.: delubra, id. **constuprator**, ōris, m. [constupro] a defiler, debaucher: Liv. **con-stūpro**, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to violate (rare)*: matronas, virgines, Liv. **Fig.**: afflicta republica est empto constupratque iudicio, by a venal and debauched court, Cic. **con-suadeo**, 2. v. a. *to advise strongly (only in Pl.)*: id. consuadeo, Pl. *Of auspices:* picus et cornix ab laeva consuadent, id. **consuāsor**, ōris, m. [consuadeo] a counsellor, adviser: Cic. **con-sūdo**, avi, i, v. n. *to sweat profusely (rare)*: Pl. **consue-facio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [consue-sco] to accustom, inure, habituate (rare): Ter. *With Inf.*: Gaetulus consuefacit ordines habere, Sall. **con-suesco**, suēvi, suētum, 3. v. n. an. (rarely) a. (the perf. forms are usu. syncopated, e.g. consuesti, consuēram, etc.). *Neutr.*: to accustom oneself, to become accustomed: esp. in perf. tenses: to be accustomed, to be wont: constr. usu. with Inf., rarely absol. *With Inf.*: consuecamus mori, let us accustom ourselves to die (learn how to die), Cic.: consuesse deos immortales concedere . . . , the gods were wont to grant . . . , Caes. Rarely impers.: sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, as it is wont to be done, Sall. *Abol.*: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, so important is early habit, Virg. *In part. perf.* (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevum agere, Pac. in Cic. **2.** *With cum:* to cohabit with (chiefly of an illicit amour): quacum tot consuesset annos, Ter. **II.** *A. act. (rare)*: to accustom, inure, habituate: tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr.

**consuetio**, ōnis, f. [consuesco] carnal intercourse: Pl. **consuetūdo**, inis, f. [id.] custom, habit: in eam se consuetudinem adduxerant, they had formed the habit (foll. by ut), Caes.: est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, belongs to the Gallic custom, id.: ad consuetudinem Graecorum, after the manner of the Greeks, Cic. Adverbially: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and absol. consuetudine, according to custom, from habit, etc.: ex consuetudine sua phalange facta, Caes.: pro mea consuetudine, according to my custom, Cic.: consuetudine sua, Caes.: ut fact consuetudo, as the manner is, as is usual: Cic.: majorem pulverem quam

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consuetudo ferret, a greater amount of dust than was usual, Caes. 2. a usage or idiom of language (for consuetudo loquendi): Cic. II. social intercourse, intimacy: cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id.: consuetudines, acquaintanceships, id.: epistolarius, epistolary correspondence, id. 2. intercourse in love (in an honourable, and more trop. in a dishonourable sense), an amour, illicit intercourse: Ter.: Sall. (From consuetudinem comes O. Fr. costume, and thence Engl. custom.)

consuetus, a, um, Part. [con-sueco]. II. Adj.: usual, ordinary, customary (mostly poet.): amor, Ter.: ut omnes labores, pericula, consueti habeam, Sall.

consul (in old inscr. consoli, once cosol: in plur. usu. abbreviated Cosa.) illis, m. a consul: one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 113 seqq.): consul ordinarius, who entered office on the first of January, Liv. (opp. to suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year in the room of another, id.): consul designatus, consul elect (so called in the interval between his election and his entrance on office), Cic.: consul major, the consul who had the larger number of votes; or the senior consul, Gell. In Abl. with the names of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: M. Messala et M. Pisone Cosa, conjunctionem fecit, in the consulship of, i. e. A.U.V. 693, Caes.: motum ex Metello consule civicum, dating from the consulate of, Hor. II. Meton.: a proconsul: Liv. [This word, with ex-sul, prae-sul, is, acc. to some, from the root sal, to go, found in salio; acc. to others, from sad, to sit, which appears in sedeo; for the change of d to l, on the latter supposition, cf. lacrima and oleo.]

consularis, e, adj. [consul] pertaining to a consul, consular: aetas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: omittis, for the choice of consul, id.: exercitus, Liv.: lictor, Hor.: rea, worthy of a consul, Liv. II. having held the office of consul: vir, homo, Cic. Very often as subst. consularis, is, m. one who has been consul: with adj., omnes consulares, all the men of consular rank, Sall.: Cic. 2. Under the empire, a legate sent by the emperor into a province as governor: Tac. consulariter, adv. like a consul, in a manner worthy of a consul: Liv. consularis, us, m. [consul] the office of consul, the consulate or consularship: consulatum petere, to be a candidate for it, Cic.: gerere, to hold it, id. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gestit, five consulates held in succession, Liv.

consilio, sili, sultum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect: bene, to take wise

counsel, Sall.: in longitudinem, to like thought for the morrow, Ter.: in commune, for the common good, id.: ad summam rerum consulere, to take the general management, Caes.: de salute suorum, Cic. Off. as Impers. pass.: consulens est de Rhodis, a consultation was held, Sall.: consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, id.

2. With Dat. of person or object considered: to have regard for, consult the interests of: postestatis otio consulere, to provide for peace in the future, Cic.: oratum ut suae vitae consulere, that he would spare their lives, Caes.: male patriae consulere, to neglect the interests of, Nep. 3. to come to a decision; to decide on a certain course; also, to take measures accordingly: aliquid male consulere, to come to some unwise decision, Sall.: Cic.: ex re consulere, to take measures according to the necessities of the case, Tac. Esp. of passing sentence on or inflicting punishment: foili, by de, or in and Acc.: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, i. e. deserters were punished more severely, Liv.: crudeliter in victos consulere, to treat the conquered cruelly, id. 4. With boni, optimi, and Acc.: to take in good part, interpret favourably: tu haec quaeso consule boni, Ov.: Varr. Quint (not in Cic.) 5. to advise (something): rare with Acc. of neut. pron.: tui consulis quicquam? have you any advice to offer? Ter.: Pl. II. Aet.: with Acc. of person: to consult, to ask anyone's advice: quum te consulissem, quid mihi faciebam esse censerem, Cic. Of things: speculum suum, to consult one's mirror, Ov. With second Acc. of neut. pron.: nec te id consulto, Cic.

2. to consult a deity, a soothsayer, omens, etc.: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. Impers. pass.: de se sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. 3. to consult a lawyer: de iure civili, Cic.

4. Of public assemblies: senatum, to take the opinion of the senate, Sall. [For etym. v. consul.]

consultatio, onis, f. [consulto] a deliberation, consideration, consultation: deliberatio et consultatio, Cic.: senatus, Liv. In plur.: de consultationibus disputare, i. e. about the subjects of consultation, id. II. an asking of advice or for instructions, consultation (v. rar.): id. 2. Meton.: a subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet.

consulte, adv. deliberately, considerably: caute atque consulte (rem) gerere, Liv.

consulto, adv. deliberately, on purpose. consulto equites credere jubet, Caes.: Liv.

consulto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [consulto] to reflect, consider maturely: to consult, take counsel, deliberate: with depend. interrog.: consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant,

Cic. With de, super, in, etc.: de officio, id.: de remedio, Tac.: super re magna et atroci, id. Absol.: male corde consulare, to meditate evil in the heart, Pl. Pass.: ad haec consulta, da procurandaque, Liv. II. With Dat.: totake care of, have a care for: like consulto, I. 2 (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) republicae consultant, Sall.

III. With Acc.: to consult, to ask counsel or advice of (rare): quid me consultas? Pl.

consultor, oris, m. [id.] a counsellor, adviser (rare): Sall. II. he who asks counsel of one, a consultant, client: Hor.

consultrix, icla, f. [id.] she who has a care for, provides: natura, Cic.

consultum, i, n. [id.] a consultation, inquiring of a deity (rare): Tac. II. a decree, decision, resolution, plan: facta et consulta fortium et sapientum, Cic.: dum consulta petis, decrees of the gods, oracles, Virg. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word, senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate (abbreviated S. C.), Cic.: cf. consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, Part. [consulto] Neut. as subst., esp. in phr. consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, Sall.: v. consulto (I. r.). As Adj.: skilful, experienced (as one habitually consulted and referred to): with Gen.: juris consultus, versed in law, a lawyer, Cic.: Liv.: insensitibus sapientiae, an adept in, Hor. Sup. omnis divini atque humani juris, Cic. Absol. consultus, a lawyer, Hor.

con-sum, fui, futurum, fore (rare), to be, to happen: confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confore, Ter.

consummatus, a, um, Part. [consummo]. As Adj., perfect, consummate: Quint.: Sen.

consummo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [summa] to cast or sum up: Vitruv. Fig.: velut consummata glori bellis gloria, the accumulated glory, Liv.

II. to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate: rem, id. Absol.: to complete a time of service: Suet.

con-sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. a. Lit.: to take up together, or entirely: to use up, consume: to eat, devour: frumenta, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor. II. Fig.: to consume, waste away; squander, destroy, etc.: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas, Caes.: Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumperit, exhausted, i. e. vainly sought a refuge in, Ov. 2. Of living: beings: to destroy, kill: si me vis aliqua morbi consumpisset, Cic.: exercitum fame paene consumptum, Caes. Sometimes, to waste, weaken, enervate: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.: totidem plagis consumimus hostem, wear out, Hor. 3. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: magnam partem diel, Caes.: omne tempus, Liv.: die consumpto, id. 4. With

the object to which money, &c., is devoted, expr. by in with Abl., and rar. in with Acc.: *to spend upon or about, employ wholly upon*: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.: ingenium in musicis consumptum, devoted to, absorbed in music, id.: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg.

**consumptio**, ōnis, f. [consumo] a consuming, wasting, consumption: Cic. **consumptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a consumer, destroyer (v. rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

**consumptus**, a, um, Part. [consumo].

**con-sūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to stitch together, to sew up (rare): tunicam, Varr. Fig.: consutis dolis, with concerted tricks, Pl. (Hence It. cucire; Fr. coudre, part. consu.)

**con-surgo**, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise up together or in a body, to stand up: quum Atheni ludis quidam in theatrum grandis nati venisset, consurrexerunt omnes, Cic.: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes.: tunc consurgere, Ov. (Of the Roman reserves (triarii), rising from the position where they were cooped, Liv. Of things: inare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. II. With ad or in and Acc.: to rise for any esp. a hostile action, to join in a rising, insurrection, etc.: ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg. 2. Of things: to take rise: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, rise in a body, id.

**con-surrectio**, ōnis, f. [consurgo] a standing up together (as a sign of respect, assent, etc.; rare): iudicium, Cic.

**con-sūsurro**, i. v. n. to whisper together: Ter.

**consūsus**, a, um, Part. [consuo].

**con-tābēfacio**, 3. v. a. to waste, to wear out: Pl.

**con-tābescō**, būi, 3. v. n. incep. to waste away gradually, to be consumed (rare): Cic.

**contābilātio**, ōnis, f. [contabulo] a joining of boards together, a flooring: a floor (rare): Caes.

**contābulo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [con and tabula] to board over, to furnish or cover with boards: turres, Caes. 2. In gen.: to cover: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, id.

**contactus**, a, um, Part. [contingo].

**contactus**, ūs, m. [id.] a touching; touch, contact: contactu omnia foodant, Virg. In plur.: viriles, Ov. 2. With ref. to disease: contagion: vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: of the contagion of vice, etc.: Sall.: Tac. (Hence It. contatto.)

**contāges**, ūs, f. [id.] contact, touch: Lucr.

**contāgio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching; contact, touch: corporis, Cic. 2. a contact with disease, contagion, infection: id. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, id.: criminis Liv. Absol.: traxerat contagio proximos populos, the bad example

had carried away, id. 3. In wider sense, attraction, influence: contagio naturae valet, Cic.

**contāgium**, ii, n. for contagio [id.] touch, contact: Lucr. 2. contagion: in pl.: vicini pecoris contagia, Virg.: Ov. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id.: lucr, Hor.

**contāminātus**, a, um, Part. [contamino].

II. Adj.: polluted, impure, defiled: Liv.: Hor.

**contāmīno**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [for contāmino, fr. tag root of tango; cf. examen] to bring into contact; to mingle, blend, unite: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. II. More freq., to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute: mentem omni sceleris, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic.: contaminati facinore, Caes.

**con-technor**, atus, 1. v. dep. [techna] to devise plots: Pl.

**contectus**, a, um, Part. [contego].

**con-tēgo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover up or over: locum linteis, Liv.: se corbe, Cic.: uno tumulo contegere, to bury, Liv. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, covered, protected, Tac. 2. to hide, conceal: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Fig.: libidines, Tac.

**con-tēmēro**, avi, 1. v. a. to pollute, violate (v. rare): Ov.

**con-temno**, tempsi, temptum, 3. v. a. to scorn, hold in contempt, despise: contemni se putant (seenes), despici, illud, Cic.: Hor. With pron. reflect.: to put a small value upon oneself: Pl.: se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic. Absol.: to feel contempt, id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, not to be despised, far from contemptible, Caes.: dolorem, to make light of, Cic.: populi voces, Hor. Rarely with Inf.: non contemnas lipus inungi, you would not scorn (refuse) to have your eyes anointed, id. Poet.: arbores contemnere ventos asuescant, to defy, Virg.

**contemplatio**, ōnis, f. [contemplor] a viewing, surveying, contemplation: caeli, Cic. II. Fig.: a mental survey, a considering, meditation: virtutum, Tac. Absol.: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic.

**contemplator**, ōris, m. [id.] a contemplator, an observer (v. rare): caeli ac Deorum, Cic.

**contemplātus**, a, um, Part. [contemplor].

**contemplātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a consideration, contemplation, observance (rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Ov.

**contempro**, v. a. = contemplor, q. v.: Pl.

**contemplor**, stus, 1. v. dep. [templum] lit. to mark out an augural templum: Varr. Hence, to look at attentively, survey, gaze upon: Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: nu-

mos contemplor in arca, Hor.: vultum, Ter. II. Fig.: of the mind: to observe, consider, contemplate: omnia secum ipse consideret et contempletur, Cic.

**contemptim**, adv. [contemno] contemptuously, scornfully: contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

**contemptio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a despising, contempt, disdain, scorn: a dolorum laborumque, Cic.: pecuniae, id.: hostibus in contemptum venire, to become despised by the enemy, Caes.

**contemptius**, adv. comp., more contemptuously, Suet. (Posit. not used.)

**contemptor**, ōris, m. [contemno] a contemner, despiser, scorner: Divum, Virg. Adj.: contemptor animus et superbia, a proud, disdainful spirit, Sall.

**contemptrix**, icis, f. [id.] she who despises: mea, Pl.

**contemptus**, a, um, Part. [contemno]. II. Adj.: despicable, contemptible: Cic.: res, a paltry estate, Hor. With Dat.: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui, Tac. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, id.

**contemptus**, ūs, m. [id.] a despising, contemning: contempt, scorn (once in Caes., perhaps never in Cic.): contemptu laborare, to be regarded with contempt, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevis nostrae contempti est, is an object of scorn, Caes.

**con-tēdo**, di, tum, 3. v. a. and n. A c.t.: to stretch, brace up, draw tight, strain: arcum, Virg.: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 2. Meton.: of weapons: to shoot, hurt: hastam, Virg.

II. Fig.: to strain, exert, bend: omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, to bend the mind, Ov. 2. to compare, contrast: constr. with Acc. and cum, or absol. (p.oet. with ad or Dat.) contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic.: vellers potentia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio oestro, Hor.: contendere ipas causas, quae inter se configunt, Cic. B. Neutr.: to stretch, strain, or exert oneself, id sibi contendendum, he ought to aim at that, Caes. With Inf.: hunc locum oppugnare contendit, makes a vigorous effort to, id. With ut and Subj.: quantum potero voce contendam, ut . . . Cic.

2. Esp. to exert oneself in performing a journey or march: to strive to reach, to make for, to journey hastily to, to hasten: constr. with Acc., Inf., or absol. With Inf. (frequent): Bibracte ire contendit, he makes the best of his way to, Caes. Absol.: in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, id.: domum, id. Fig.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. 3. to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with: constr. with cum, contra or adversus, the Dat., inter with pron. refl., or absol., cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall.: contra populum

**Rom. armis, Caes. :** Cic. : hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contendere, **Caes. :** rapido contendere cursu, **Virg. Pass. impers. :** Cic. With *Dat.* (poet.) : **Lucr. 4.** to beg earnestly, foll. by *ut* and *Suly.* : quam a me peteret et summe contenderet, *ut* suum propinquum defenderem, **Cic. 5.** to hold out, assert, affirm, earnestly maintain, contend : with *Acc.* and *Inf.* : id

(1) **contētō, adv.** [contendo] with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently : dicere, **Cic.**

(2) **contētō, adv.** [contineo] closely, sparingly, scantily (rare) : **Pl.**

**contentiō, ōnis, f.** [contendo] a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for : contentio et summissio vocis, the raising and dropping of the voice, **Cic. :** quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, effort, id : libertatis dignitatisque, **Liv. 2.** a contest, strife, fight, dispute, controversy : in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant, **Caes. :** magna contentione actum, they discussed the matter with great vehemence, **Liv. 3.** a comparing, contrasting, contrast : si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, **Cic. In rhetoric. antithesis. id.**

(3) **contentus, a, um, Part.** [contendo]. **II. Adj. :** strained, tense, tight : qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, **Hor. 2.** Fig. : eager, intent : ad tribunatum contento studio cursaque venimus, **Cic. :** nulla oculo rum acies contenta, no exertion of the eye-sight, **Lucr.**

(2) **contentus, a, um, Part.** [contineo]. **II. Adj. :** contented, satisfied : with *Abi.* : rarely absol. : after the Aug. period, very freq. with *Inf.* : contentus suis rebus, **Cic. :** Hor. *Abol.* : non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereris, **Cic. With Inf. :** Ov

**con-terminus, a, um, adj.** bordering upon, neighbouring : with *Dat.* : font, **Ov.**

**con-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub together :** grind, bruise, pound, crumble : cornu cervi, **Ov. II.** Meton. : to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy : contenterit ferrum, silices tennantur ab usu, id : conteris tu tua me oratione, muller, you weary me with your talk, **Pl. 2.** Of time : to spend, pass, waste, consume : with *in* and *Abi.* : actatem in litibus, **Cic. With Abi. : diel brevitatem convivii, longitadinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, id. Transf. to the person : se in musicis, geometria, contere, to wear oneself out over, id. 3. Of other objects : operam frustra, to waste labour, **Ter. Fig. :** injurias oblivione, to obliterate from the memory, **Cic.****

**con-terreo, ūi, itum, 3. v. a. to frighten, scare ; terrify** (strengthened from simple verb) : **Virg. :** Liv.

**con-tesor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call to witness :** deos hominesque, **Cic. II.**

**Legal t. t. :** litem, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, id. **Part. perf.** in pass. sense : contestata lite, id. 2. Gen. : to prove : part. perf. in pass. sense : ab hac perenni contestata virtute majorum, accredited, proved, id.

**con-texto, xūi, xitum, 3. v. a. to weave together :** Cic. : of timber work, to brace together, **Caes. :** so of the wooden horse, trabibus acervi contextus, **Virg. 2.** Fig. : memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum actate contextur, is interwoven, **Cic. :** crimen, to contrive, invent, id.

**contētō, adv.** in a connected manner, in close connection : **Cic.**

**contextus, a, um, Part.** [contexto]. **II. Adj. :** cohering, connected : contexta condensaque corpora, **Lucr.**

**contextus, ūs, m** [id] a weaving or braiding together, connection : corporum (i.e. atomorum), **Lucr. II.** Fig. : connection, coherence, arrangement : rerum, **Cic. :** in contextu operis, in the course or progress of the work, **Tac.**

**conticesco** (conticesco, Pl.), ticti, 3. v. incept. [taceo] to become still, keep silence : strictly of a number together : conticere omnes, **Virg.** also of single persons or things : conticuit lyra, **Hor. II.** Fig. : to become still or quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease : artes nostras, **Cic. :** actiones tribuniciae, **Liv.**

**conticinium, n, n** [conticesco] the first part of the night, the evening **Pl.**

**conticisco, v.** conticesco.

**contignatio, ōnis, f.** [contigno] a joining of beams, a rafting or flooring : a story, floor : **Caes. :** bovem in tertium contignationem scandisse, to the third story, **Liv.**

**contigno, non perf., atum, 1. v. a.**

[tugnū] to join together with beams, to raft, floor (rare) **Caes.**

**contignus, a, um, adj.** [contingo]. Act : touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near : contignas tenere domos, **Ov. II.** Pass. : that may be touched, without reach (rare) : hunc contiguū missae fore credidit hastae, **Virg.**

**contignis, entis, Part.** [contineo]. **II. Adj. :** lit. holding together : hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent : with *Dat.* or *cum*. aer mari, **Cic. :** Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. 2. holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted : continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, an unbroken extent of forests and morasses, **Caes. :** uno continenti agmine, in one unbroken line, **Liv. :** of time : dies, following in succession, **Caes. :** bella, successive, id. : e continenti genere, in continuous descent, **Cic.** Esp. continens terra, the main land, continent, **Nep. :** usu. absol. (without terra) **Caes. :** Liv. Fig. : timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, followed at its heels, id. **III.** exercising self-control, continent, tempe-

rate (rare) : in pecunia, **Caes. Sup. :** continentissimi homines, majores nostri, **Cic. IV.** In rhetoric, as a subst. : continentis, entis, n. : that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge : causae, id.

**continenter, adv.** continuously : of space : in unbroken succession : Cat. : of time : without interruption : continenter tota nocte ierunt, **Caes. II.** temperately, moderately (rare) : vivere, **Cic.**

**continentia, ae, f.** [contineo] a holding in, repressing : **Suet. II.** Fig. : a holding in, or curbing of one's sensual desires ; self-control, continence, opp. to libido (unrestrained gratification of the desires) : **Cic. :** Caes (Cf. abstinencia, and temperantia.)

**con-tineo, ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n** [teneo]. Act. : to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect mundus omnia complexu suo coequet et continet, **Cic. Fig. :** omnes artes cognitione quadam inter se continentur, are linked together, id. **II.** to keep in, bound, encompass, etc. : reliquum spatium mens continet, **Caes.** undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, are hemmed in, id. **III.** to hold within, contain, comprise, involve : ut omnia continent in se vim caloris, contain caloric, **Cic.** comitia curiata rem militarem continent, involve, are intimately connected with, **Liv.** In pass with *Abi.* : to be contained in, be composed of : non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dnt), **Cic. IV.** to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support, etc. : exercitum, **Liv. Fig. :** Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, **Caes. :** te in exercitatione, keep you at work, **Cic. V.** to keep within, keep close, keep in a place, confine, sub pellibus milites continet, **Caes. :** copias in castris, id. : frigidus agricolam continet imber, keeps him within doors, **Virg. 2.** to hold in, keep back, restrain : gradum, to check, id. : manum continere, restrain the hand, **Virg. doing, Hor. :** suos a proelio, **Caes. :** quorum ego vix abs te manus ac telum contineo, keep off from you, **Cic. 3.** to curb, control : eos continere, quibus praesis, id. **B.** Neutr. : to keep together (as verb. finit. extremely rare) : utroque comestus continet, **Pl.**

(1) **con-tingo, tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. and n.** [tango] Act. : to touch, take hold of, seize : cibum rostris, **Cic. :** funem manu, **Virg. :** dexteras consulum, to touch the hands, shake hands, **Liv. Esp. to touch (food), partake of, taste** (poet.) : granum, **Hor. :** cibos ore, **Ov. II.** to be near or contiguous, border upon, extend to : Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt, **Caes. :** in saltu Vescino Falerum contingente agrum, **Liv.** Also with *Dat.* or *inter* and *pron.* reflect. : ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis con-

tingant, Caes. : inter se, to touch, *form* h. cordon, id. |||. To attain to, come to, arrive at : meet with, etc. (mostly poet.) : optatam contingere metam.

Hor. : Italiam, Virg. : aevi florem, to reach the flower of age, Lucr. IV.

Fig. : to touch, lay hold of, seize upon, affect : quam me manifesta libido contingit! Ov. : quos publicae fortunae contingebat cura, whom concern for the public weal affected, Liv. 2, to touch with pollution, stain, defile, etc. (generally in part. perf.) : contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. : equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. 3, to be connected with or related to : deos quoniam propius contingis, since you have nearer access to the gods, Hor. : Sabinum medico usu contingere, to have little intercourse with, Tac. : haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, concerns not, Liv.

B. Neutr. : to happen to, befall, fall to one's lot : and absol. : to turn out, come to pass, succeed : with Dat. (in good sense, or as applied to things fortunate : whereas accidere is used applied to things unfortunate or indifferent) : hoc Herculi potuit fortasse contingere, might happen in the case of Hercules, Cic. With Inf. : non minus homini contingit adeo Corinthum ita est not every one's good luck, Hor. With Subj. : quod si hoc idem contingeret ut, should to happen that, Cic. Absol. : quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, id.

(2) **con-tingo**, (tinguo), 3. v. a. to wet, moisten : lac parco sale, to sprinkle, Virg.

**contínuatio**, ónis, f. [continuo] an unbroken series, continuation, succession : continuatio serisque rerum, Cic. : imbrum, Caes. ||. In rhetoric : a period : Cic.

**contínuo**, adv. immediately, forthwith, from the first, without delay : often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc. : ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo . . . , Pl. : quod continuo consilium dimiserit, simulac me viderit, Cic. ||. In denying an inference : with a negative, actual or implied : necessarily, as an immediate consequence : si quis non ait avarus, continuo sanus? is he forthwith to be reckoned sane? Hor. : Cic.

**contínuo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [continuo]. Of space : to make continuous, make all in one, carry on ; connect, unite. With Dat. or absol. : Cic. : aedificia moenibus, Liv. : latus lateri, Ov. : Salonibus Sitionum gentes continuantur, border upon, are next to, Tac. Absol. : binas aut amplius domos continuare, to join house to house, Sall. : fundos, to buy contiguous plots of ground, Cic. ||. Of time : to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another : iter die et nocte, Caes. : diem noctemque potando, to keep on drinking day and night, Tac. : dapes, Hor. : pax externae confestim con-

tinuatur discordia domi, follows immediately on, Liv.

**contínuus**, a, um, adj. [contineo]. Of space : holding together, unbroken, continuous : montes, an unbroken mountain-range, Hor. : Rheus uno alveo continuus, Tac. ||. Of time : successive, following, running on, continuous : dies continuus quinque, for five days running, Caes. : annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic. : postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, so incessantly occupied, Tac. Of events, etc. : successive, uninterrupted : beha, Liv. : incommoda, Caes.

**contio**, ónis, f. [from conventio : frequently (but less correctly) written contio]. Lit. a coming together ; hence, an assembly, a meeting, in general (a contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate, v. Smith's Ant. 116) : advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. : militum, Caes. : advocare populum in contionem, Liv. : plebem ad contionem vocare, id. : frequentis contionis modo, like a full assembly, id. : laudare aliquem pro contione, before the assembled army, Sall. ||. Meton. : a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army : Cic. : contionem apud milites habuit, delivered a speech before them, Caes. 2, a place of speaking, rostrum (rare) : ascendere in contionem, Cic.

**contiónābundus**, a, um, adj. [contionor] haranguing in a public assembly : Liv.

**contiónālis**, e, aly [contio] belonging to or suitable for a public assembly : clamor, Cic. : senex, a mob orator, demagogue, Liv.

**contiónārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or suited to a public assembly (v. rare) : populus, Cic.

**contiónātor**, óris, m. [contionor] an haranguer of the people : in a bad sense, a demagogue, an agitator : Cic.

**contiónor**, atus, 1. v. dep [contio] to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly (rare), Liv. ||. Usu., to deliver an oration to a public assembly : apud milites, Caes. : ad populum, Suet. With Acc. and Inf. (v. rare) : C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non solum, declared before the people that he would not . . . , Cic.

2, In gen. : to declare publicly, publish, make known (rare) : id.

**contiónuola**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a short harangue to the people (v. rare) : Cic.

**con-tollo**, 3. v. a. old form for confero, to bear : contollam gradum, will go to meet him, Pl.

**con-tónat**, v. impers. it thunders heavily : Pl.

**contor**, properly cunctor, q. v.

**con-torqueo**, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to whirl, twist, or twirl about, brandish : to hurl or roll along : membra, Cic. : insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, whirling them round in its

raging eddy, Virg. : cuspidem lacerto, to hurl, Ov. Fig. : quae verba contorquet! i.e. with what energy he speaks! Cic.

**contortē**, adv. intricately, perplexedly, obscurely : dicere, Cic.

**contortio**, ónis, f. [contorqueo] a whirling round : Auc. Her. 2, an intertwining, intricacy, complication : contortiones orationis, Cic.

**contortor**, óris, m. [id.] a perverter : legum, Ter.

**contortulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [contortus] somewhat complicated or intricate : Cic.

**contortulplóatus**, a, um, adj. [contortus plíco] entangled, intricate : Pl.

**contortus**, a, um, Part. [contorqueo]. ||. Adj. : vehement, energetic (lit. brandished and levelled like a weapon) : contorta et acris oratio, Cic.

2, involved, intricate : contortiae et difficiles res, id.

**contrā**, adv. and prep. (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, etc.). Originally, over against, facing : hence various figurative applications. A.

Adv. : of place : over against, facing, opposite to : omnia contra circaque, all the country in front and round about, Liv. : contra intueri, to look one in the face, id. : stat contra stansque jubet, right in front of you, Juv. ||. Of

other relations, etc. : e.g. (1) Correspondence : in return, in reply, etc. : amare, M. : quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id. : aegidum, paucis accipe contra, hear a word on the other side of the question, Hor. (2) Equivalence in weight : Jam mihi auro contra constat filius, is worth his weight in gold, Pl. (3) Direct or diametrical opposition : on the contrary, exactly the reverse : ut hi sunt miser, sic contra illi beati, Cic. : quin contra, nay, but on the contrary, Liv. : cognoscere quid boni utriusque aut contra esset, Sall.

With atque (ac) or quam : otherwise than, contrary to what : contra atque esset dictum, contrary to what had been appointed, Caes. : factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, Caes. (4) Rhetorical antithesis : on the other hand : Cic. : O fortunati mercatores! miles ait : contra mercator, militia est potior, Hor. (5) Hostile opposition : si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, Caes. : Cic. B. Prep.

with Acc. : of place : over against, opposite to, facing : cuius (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes. : east-lum loco edito contra arcem obiect, Liv. ||. Of actions, opinions, etc. : against, contrary to : contra rerum naturam contraque consuetudinem hominum contraque opiniones omnium, Cic. : opinionem, contrary to expectation, Caes. : contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, in reply, id.

2, Of hostile opposition : against, in defiance of, right in the teeth of : omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, id. : Cic. : contra per-



*cula et insidias firmissimus*, Sall. : *contra* *ius gentium*, in violation of, Liv. **C.** In compounds, *contra* gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in *contradico*. (Hence *Fr. contre*.)

**contractio**, *ōis*, *f.* [contraho] a drawing together, contraction: digitorum (opp. to *porrectio*, extension), Cic. : frontis, frowning, id. **II.** a shortening, abbreviation: *paginae*, id. **2.** Fig. : *animi* (in dolore), dejection, id.

**contractiōnula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [contractio] Lit. a slight contraction: Fig. : *animi*, dejection, sadness: Cic.

**contractus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contraho]. **II.** Adj. : contracted, limited, etc. : *contractor ignis*, smaller, Lucr. : *cuticula*, withered skin, Juv. : *his jam contractioribus noctibus*, growing shorter, Cic. Fig. : *paupertas*, pinching, Hor.

**contrā-dico**, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. n.* to speak against, contradict. With *Dat.* : *sententia aliorum*, Tac.

**contrādictio**, *ōis*, *f.* [contradico] a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction: Tac.

**con-trāho**, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* to draw or bring together, to collect, assemble, gather: *cohortes ex finitimis regionibus*, Caes. : *omnes copias* *Lucernam*, Cic. : *contractus* *leget*, wrapped snugly up, Hor. **II.** to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish: *pulmones* *tum se contrahunt aspirantes*, *tum respirant dilatant*, alternately contract and expand, Cic. : *frontem*, to frown, id. : *castra*, Caes. : *vela*, to draw in, Hor. : *ei contrahit orbem* (luna), diminishes her orb, *waned*, Ov. **2.** Fig. : to draw in, restrain: *animum*, to let one's spirits fall, Cic. : *cupidinem*, Hor. **III.** to bring about, cause, get, catch, etc. : *lites*, Pl. : *bellum* *Saguntinis*, Liv. : *aliquid damni*, to incur, Cic. : *porca contracta*, due for the expiation of a crime, id. **2.** to do business with; to make a contract, conclude a bargain: *rerum contractarum fides*, faithful observance of engagements, id. : and *gen.* : to have dealings, have to do with: *contrahere nihil cum populo*, id.

**contrārii**, *adv.* in an opposite direction or manner: *procedere*, Cic.

**contrārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contra] lying over against, fronting, opposite (rare): *Mela*. (In Caes. B. G. 2, 18, *collis adversus hunc et contrarius* = a hill facing this and rising in an opposite direction.) **II.** In *gen.* : opposite, contrary, opposed. With *Gen.* : *hujus igitur virtutis contraria* *est vitiositas*, Cic. With *Dat.* : *eolor albo*, Ov. With *inter* and *pron.* reflect. : orationes *inter se contrariae* *Aeschini* *Demoethenique*, delivered in opposition to each other, Cic. With *ac* : *contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat*, *contrary to what he had before determined*, id. *Abol.* : *dum vitant stulti vitia*, in *contraria* *currant*, *rush into the opposite extremes*, Hor. :

disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, on both sides, Cic. Adverbially: *ex contrario*, on the contrary, on the other hand: Caes. : Cic. : and *contrario*: Nep. **III.** at variance with, inimical; hurtful, pernicious, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *Averna avibus cunctis contraria*, destructive, Lucr.

**contrēctabiliter**, *adv.* feelingly; so as to be felt: Lucr.

**contrēctatio**, *ōis* *f.* [contracto] a touching, contact (v. rare): Cic.

**con-trecto**, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [tracto] to touch, handle: *pectora*, Ov.

**2.** to have illicit intercourse with: Pl. : Suet. **3.** Fig. : to handle or dwell upon mentally: *mente voluptates*, to contemplate, Cic. : *studia philosophiae*, Gell.

**con-trēmisco**, *mūi*, *3. v. n.* and *a. incept.* Neutr. : to begin to tremble all over, to quake (rare): *tota mente atque omnibus artibus*, Cic. Fig. : *cujus nunquam fides contremuit*, has never wavered, id. **II.** Act. : to tremble at something, be afraid of: *periculum*, Hor.

**con-trēmo**, *ti*, *3. v. n.* to tremble greatly (rare): Poet. ap. Cic.

**con-tribūo**, *ti*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* to put in the same tribe, list, lot, etc. : to enroll in the same. With *cum* : *Oscenses et Calaguriani*, qui erant cum *Oscensibus* *contributi*, annexed to, Caes. With *Dat.* : *Ambraciam* *quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis*, had joined the Aetolian league, Liv. With *in* : *in unam urbem contributi*, formed into one city, id. Fig. : *apibus novum examen contribute*, to add a new swarm to the old hive, Col. **II.** to bring into a common stock, to contribute: Ov.

**contributus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contribuo]

**contristo**, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [tristis] to make sad or sorrowful, to cover with gloom: *Cael.* in Cic. Poet. : (Sirius) *laevo contristat lumine caelum*, renders it gloomy, inauspicious, Virg. : *animum*, Hor.

**contritus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contoro]. **II.** Adj. : worn out, common: *contritum proverbium* *vetustate*, *trite*, Cic.

**controversia**, *ae*, *f.* [controverſus] a civil lawsuit; a dispute, controversy: *distrahere*, *tollere*, to settle disputes, Cic. : *controversiae* *puniendorum* *malefactorum* *causa* *reperitae* *sunt*, id. : *rem* in *controversiam* *vocare*, to make it a matter of dispute, id. : *rem deducere* in *controversiam*, Caes. : *alere*, to foment, id. : *sine controversia*, without contradiction, beyond dispute, Cic.

**controverſiōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [controverſus] much controverted (v. rare): res, Liv.

**contrō-versus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Pass. : that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed (opp. to *certus*), Cic. : *auspicium*, Liv. **II.** Act. : *litigiosus*, quarrelsome: very dub. († Cic.). [Con-

tro and *versus* : *contro* appears only in composition, but is related to *contra* as *intro*, *citro*, *ultra*, to *intra*, etc. : cf. *introsum*=*intro-versum*.]

**con-trūdo**, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter (rare): Cic. Fig. : *hi rempublicam contrucidaverunt*, have butchered the commonwealth, id.

**con-trādo**, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to thrust together, press in: *nubes* in *unum*, Lucr. : *aliquos* in *balneae*, Cic.

**con-trunco**, *avi*, *1. v. a.* to hack to pieces, cut down (rare): *filios*, Pl.

**contūsus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contudo].

**contūbernalis**, *is*, *comm.* [contubernium]. Milit. *t. t. a. tent-companion* or *comrade* (there were usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent. V. Smith's Ant. 116): Cic. **2.** a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war: *fuit* in *Creta contubernalis* *Saturnini*, id. **II.** In *gen.* : a comrade, companion, mate: in *consulatu*, id.

**contūbernium**, *ii*, *n* [taberna] tent-companionship; the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war: Cic. Sall. : Tac. **2.** In *gen.* : companionship, intercourse: Suet. : Col. **3.** marriage among slaves: Tac. Hence concubinage: Cic.

**II.** Meton. : a common war tent: Caes. : Tac. **2.** In *gen.* : a common dwelling: Suet. Esp. : the dwelling of a male and female slave: Tac.

**con-tūōor**, *tūtus*, *2. v. dep.* (pres. *contulmur*, Lucr. : *Inf* *contui*, Pl.), to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively (rare) totam terram ejusque situm, Cic. Fig. : to weigh, ponder maturely, observe (rare) : *propositum plane* *contui*, Lucr. **II.** to get a view of, spy out *p. cervae*, *descri* (v. rare) : Pl.

**contūtus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contueor]. **contūtus** (contūtus), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] an attentive looking at, view, sight (rare, and only in Abl. sing.) : Pl.

**contūmācia**, *ae*, *f.* [contumax] haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness: *illa tua singularis insolentia*, *superbia*, *contumacia*, Cic. In good sense: libera contumacia, an honourable self-confidence (of Socrates), id.

**contūmācter**, *adv.* obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously, Cic. : *omnia agere*, Liv.

**contūmāx**, *ācis*, *adj.* [con and tum in *tumē*] *haughty*, *insolent*, *unyielding*, *stiffnecked*, *stubborn* (rarely in a good sense): *quis contumacior?* *quis inhumanior?* *quis superbior?* Cic. : in *me* *contumax*, id. : *contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides*, *firm*, *steadfast*, Tac.

**contūmēlia**, *ae*, *f.* [id.] insult, affront, invective, disgrace, ignominy : *contumeliam* *jacere* in *aliquem*, Cic. : *tanta contumelia accepta*, Caes. : *alieni imponere*, Sall. : *indignitates contumeliaeque* *perferre*, Caes. : *Ingerunt contumelias*, *load them with in-*

sultis, Tac. 2. violation (v. rare): Liv. II. Meton. of things: violent usage: paves totas factas ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendum, buffeting of storms, Caes.

contumeliosè, adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

contumeliosus, a, um, adj. [contumelia] reproachful, insolent, abusive: quam contumeliosus in edictis, Cic.: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac.

contumilo, are. v. a. to inter, bury: Ov.

contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound: diram qui contudit Hydram, crushed, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. P. o. t.: grando contudit vites, crushed, Hor.

II. Fig.: to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffie, etc.: populos feroces, Virg.: feroces Hannibalem, Liv.: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic.

contur, tul. v. contueor.

conturbatio, ōnis, f. [conturbo] disorder, confusion: oculorum, distinctio visum, Scrib. II. Fig.: confusio, perturbation of mind (v. rare) Cic.

conturbatus, a, um, Part. [conturbo]

conturbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to derange, throw into disorder or confusion; perplex, confound (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall.

2. Of money matters: conturbare rationes, or rationem, or with object understood, to become bankrupt: Cic.: sic Pedro conturbat, Matho deficit, Sall. Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, you have put me entirely out of my reckoning, Ter. II. to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling: valeatudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.: conturbatus sane discedit Quinctius, id.

contus, 1. m. = κοτύς, a pole: ferratæque sudæ et acuta cuspidæ contos, Virg.

contusus, a, um, Part. [contundo]

contutus, ūs, v. contutus.

conubium, conubialis, v. conn.

conus, 1. m. = κωνος, a cone: Cic.

2. Meton. of conical bodies: the apex of a helmet: Virg.

con-vador, atus, 1. v. dep. to summon one before a court: facit: aliquid Veneris vadimonis, to cite one to the court of Venus, Pl.

con-valesco, ūi, 1. insep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better, etc.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov. Fig.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv.: Cic.

con-vallis, is, f. (Abl. regularly convalle), a deep valley, a valley enclosed on all sides (thus disting. from vallis, which is between two ranges of

hills): Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic.: Caes.

convāso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vassa] to pack up baggage, etc.: Ter.

convecto, 1. v. a. freq. [convehio] to carry or bring together (rare): recentes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, ōris, m. [id.] a fellow-passenger on board ship (v. rare): Cic.

con-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring together: esp. in vehicles, boats, etc.: littribus, Cic.: plaustris, Liv.: also absol., frumentum ex finitumis regionibus in urbem, Caes.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to tear up, rend away, pull or pluck up, wrench off, etc.: milites infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsis repugulis, effractisque valvis, Cic.: convulsaque marmora clamant, burst, split, Juv. With prep. or Abl.: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, tear up, dislodge, id. 2. Milit. t. t.: convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp (rare): Cic.: Liv.

II. to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember: dapes avido dante, Ov.: Virg. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, afflict, Ov. III. Fig.: to overthrow, upset: instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellæ, id.: fidem legionum, to impair their loyalty, Tac.

convēna, ae, adj. m. and f. [convenio] coming together: amantes facere convenas, to bring them together, Pl. Usu, subst. in pl. only: convenae, assembled strangers, people who have flocked together: Numulus convenas congregasse videtur, Cic.

convēniens, entis, Part. [id.] II. A d. j.: agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious: convenientes bene amici, Cic. motus, Lucr. 2. fitting, appropriate, suitable: with cum (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With Dat.: quid enim philosopho minus conveniens, what could be less becoming a philosopher? Cic. With ad, to denote an end in view (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, id. With inter and pron. refl. (rare): id. Absol. (rare): toga, fitting close, Ov.

convēnienter, adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, agreeably to, etc.: congruere naturae quicunque convenienter vivere, Cic. Also with Dat.: id.

convēnientia, ae, f. [conveniēns] agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, fitness: foll. by cum. naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic.: partium, symmetry, id.

con-vēnio, vāni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. (fut. convenio, Pl.), to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble: milites qui ex provincia conveniant, Caes.: inter se conveniunt, Cic. 2. Of abstract things, to coincide: multae causae conveniēse in unum locum videtur, to have com-

bined, id. 3. Of cities which come under the jurisdiction of one metropolis: id. 4. Legal t. t.: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, id. II. A c. t.: to go up to, meet, address, accost, visit: with Acc.: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen conveniant, had found him, id. Pass.: ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus, was met by, Liv. Absol.: Nep.

III. to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple: atomi, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of persons: to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. 3. More freq. with pass. sign.: to be agreed upon: rarely with personal subject, and often, impers. Constr. Dat. and cum, inter, or absol.: neminem esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, unless he had been agreed upon, Cic.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proclli convenerat, Caes.: ardentia vidit castra: id convenerat signum, that was the signal agreed upon, Liv. 4. Impers.: mihi cum Delotaro convenit, ut . . . we have agreed together, Cic.: ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, there was not much agreement between them, Liv.: de facto convenit, as to the fact, there is no dispute, Cic.: also with Acc. and Inf., Liv. To express assent: convenit, agreed, Pl. IV. to fit, suit, be adapted to: ad pedem apte convenire, to fit well (of a shoe), Cic. Fig.: to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent:

constr. with in or ad, cum, the Dat., or absol. (rarely with Acc. or Inf.): nec vero hoc in te unum convenit, is not applicable to you in particular, id. With Acc.: Pl. With Dat.: cui non conveniet sua res, whose condition is unsuitable to him, Hor. 2. With a clause as subject: ita commendare dicaces conveniet Satyros, id.

conventicūlum, i, n. dim. [conventus] (rare) a small assemblage: Cic. II. a place of assembly: Tac.

conventicius, a, um, adj. [conventus] pertaining to coming together: Pl. Neut. conventicius as subst. (sc. aes): money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people: Cic.

conventio, ōnis, f. [id.] an assembly, meeting (rare): Varr. II. an agreement, covenant, compact: Liv.

conventum, i, n. [id.] an agreement, compact, covenant: facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic.

conventus, a, um, Part. [convenio] convened, ūs, m. [id.] lit. a coming together: duarum stellarum, conjunction, Sen. Of atoms: union,

connection, Lucr. II. a meeting, any assembly of people: Cic.: Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. 2. Esp. an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or circuits (v. Smith's Ant. 117): a district court: hence, conventus agere, to hold the circuits or assizes: Caes.: Cic.: per conventus ire, Juv. 3. the district of the province in which the citizens assembled: Plin. 4. an agreement (rare): ex conventu, Cic.

**CON-VERRO**, verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush together, to sweep up, clear away: reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. 2. Meton.: hereditates omnium, to scrape together, Cic. Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, to dust his jacket, beat him soundly, Pl.

**CONVERSATIO**, ōnis, f. [con-versor] intercourse, conversation: Tac.

**CONVERSO**, ōnis, f. [converto] a turning round, revolving, revolution: cœli, Cic. 2. the periodical return of the seasons: mensium annorumque, id. II. Fig.: an alteration, change: conversio et perturbatio rerum, id. III. In rhetoric: the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, id. 2. the rounding of a period, id.

**CON-VERSO**, avi, atum, i. v. freq. to turn round frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Pass. in refl. sense, to dwell, live with: Sen.

(1) **CONVERSUS**, a, um, Part. [con-verso].

(2) **CONVERSUS**, a, um, Part. [con-verto].

**CON-VERTO** (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n. A ct.: to turn or whirl round, to cause to revolve: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, revolves, Cic.: in same sense, converti (refl. pass.), id. Milit. t. t.: signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.: signa conversa in hostem inferre, to face about and charge the enemy, id. II. to turn in a certain direction: conversa cuspidē, turning his lance towards (the rock), Virg. Hence, fig.: to draw anyone's attention: omnem exercitum in se, Liv. That towards which the object is turned is indicated in various ways.

1. By in: naves in eam partem, in that direction, Caes. 2. By ad: ad hunc se multitudo convertit, id.: conversus ad me, turning towards me, Petr. 3. By contra: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.

4. By Dat. (rare): Iana potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr.

5. By loc. adv.: aciem eo, Caes.

III. Fig.: to change, transform: formas, Lucr.: Hecubam in canem, to metamorphose, Cic.: castra castris, to change one camp for another (Abl. of instrument of change), Caes.

2. to overturn, throw into confusion: rempublicam, to bring into disorder, Cic.: fas nefas, to confuse right and wrong, Hor. 3. Of literary works: to translate: librum in Latinum, Cic.

B. Neutr. by ellipsis of pron. refl. (rare): to turn: clam cum paucis ad pedes convortit, Sall. Fig.: hoc vitium huic in bonum convertēbat, turned out, Cic.

**CON-VESTIO**, ūvi, itum, 4. v. a. to clothe (rare): mostly fig.: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

**CONVEXUS**, a, um, adj. [convēho] carried round, rounded off; vaulted, arched, convex (sometimes concave): caelum, Ov.: Virg. Neut. as subst., esp. in plur. convexa, orum, n. vault, arch, concavity, id.: in convexo nemorum, id.

**CONVICIATOR**, ōnis, m. [convicior] a railer, reviler (rare): Cic.

**CONVICIOR**, atus, i. v. dep. [convicium] to revile, rail at (rare): with Dat.: Quint. Absol.: Liv.

**CONVICIUM**, ūi, n. (sometimes but less correctly written convitium: cogn. with vox, voc-is) a loud noise, a cry, clamour: convivia . . . cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic.: also of the din of the forum, id. Of birds. Ov.: of frogs: Phaedr. II. Aud. violent outcry, rebuke, invective: conviciis consecrari aliquem, to assail with abuse, Cic.: so, ingerere convicia alicui, Hor.: acerbius in conviciis, bitter in invective, Tac. In good sense: justissimum, most just rebuke, Cic. Fig.: aurium, the protest of the ear (against harsh sounds), id.

**CONVICIUM**, ōnis, f. [convivio] companionship, intimacy: Jucundissima, Cic. fl. ap. Cic.

**CONVICTOR**, ōris, m. [id] he who lives with one, a familiar friend: Hor.

**CONVICTUS**, a, um, Part. [convinco]

**CONVICTUS**, ūs, m. [convivo] a living together; intimacy: Cic. 2. a banquet, feast: Tac.

**CON-VINCO**, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome, beat down (in argument): prove wrong, convict of crime or error, etc.: Cic. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in Gen.; more rarely expr. by Abl. with de, or Inf. (rare): aliquem summae negligentiae, id.: sceleris, Suet.: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl.: aliquod fecisse convinci, Liv. II. Of things: to prove, show clearly; and esp. to prove false, wrong, criminal, etc.: with Acc.: facinus, Cic.: avaritiam, Caes. With Acc. and Inf.: ut Stoicos nihil de dis explicare convinceret, to prove that, Cic.

**CON-VISO**, 3. v. a. (rare) to look all over, to search thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. Fig.: of light, to pervade, id.

**CONVIVA**, ae, comm. [con and vivo]: lit. one who lives or feasts with others; a table companion, guest: Ter.: Hor.: Cic. (V. rare as fem.)

**CONVIVĀLIA**, e, adj. [conviva] pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial: oblectamenta, Liv.: Tac.

**CONVIVATOR**, ōris, m. [convivor] he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment (rare): Hor.: Liv.

**CONVIVORIUM**, ūi, n. [id.] a feast, entertainment, banquet: vitium in convivis agere, Ter.: Virg. Plur. in concr. sense = convivae, guests, Ov.: Sen.

**CON-VIVO**, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to live together: Quint.

**CONVIVOR**, atus, v. dep. [conviva] to banquet together (rare): nolunt crebro convivari, Ter.: Cic. Act convivo, Quint.

**CON-VOCO**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble: homines ad societatem vitae, Cic.: ad concilium, Caes.: ad contionem, Liv. Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, to take counsel with himself, Pl.

**CON-VOLO**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly or flock together; hence, to assemble hastily (rare): populus convolat, Ter.: ad sellas consulum, Liv.

**CONVOLUTUS**, a, um, Part. [convolv]

**CON-VOLVO**, vi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll together, roll round, coil up: se Cic.: lubrica terga coluber, Virg.

**CON-VOMO**, 3. v. a. to vomit upon or over (rare): menas hospitum, Cic.

**CONVULSUS**, a, um, Part. [convello]

**COOLESCO**, v. coalesco.

**CO-OPERIO**, rūi, rūm, 4. v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm: tribunal militum lapidibus, Liv. Freq. in part. perf.: lapidibus coopertus in foro, Cic. Fig.: flagitibus atque facinoribus, steeped in infamy, Sall.: famosis versibus, bespattered with, Hor. (Hence Ital. coprire; Fr. couvrir.)

**COOPTATIO**, ōnis, f. [coopto] an election of members to fill up vacancies in a body by vote of existing members: collegiorum, Cic.: censoria, id. (both which were changed to popular election, electio): v. coopto.

**CO-OPTO**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (perf. suly. cooptassint, 3. v. i.), to choose, to elect (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

**CO-ORIO**, ortus, 4. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv.: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic.: bellum, Caes.

II. Esp. of a hostile rising: to rise, to break forth: quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg.: Liv.: with prep.: coorti ad pugnam repente, rushing out suddenly to the attack, id.

**COORTUS**, a, um, Part. [coorior]

**COORTUS**, ūs, m. [id.] a rising, originating: Lucr.

**CO-PA**, ae, f. [v. caupo] hostess of a wine-shop: Virg.: Suet.

**cōphīnus**, *i. m.* = *κόφινος*, a basket : Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano* ; Sp. *cofre*, *cofrin* ; Fr. *coffre*.)

**cōpia**, *ae, f.* [for *co-opia*, fr. *op-* in opes : cf. *in-opia*] abundance, ample store, plenty : agri, pecuniae ; omnium rerum, Cic. : lactis, Virg. : omnis copia narium, all the treasures of smell, Hor. With ref. to persons : copia virorum fortium, Cic. : latronum, Sall. Of abstr. things : verborum, variety and richness of expression, Cic. : also copia (*absol.*), in same sense, Quint. : ubertatis et copia, Cic. 2. Esp. in pl., means, resources : exercitum suis copiis sustentavit, at his own charge, id. : se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliatorem confirmat, Caes. : bonam copiam ejurare, to declare oneself insolvent, Cic. 3. In milit. lang., copiae, arm, troops, forces (very common in Caesar) : copiae militares, Suet. : equitum pedumque, Caes. : Liv. : navales, pedestresque, id. : exiguae, a mere handful of troops, Cic. Rare in this sense in sing. : omnis armatorum copia, id. : and *absol.* : Gn. Pomp in id. 4. In reference to action : ability, power, opportunity, means. With Gen. of gerund : copia latendi, an opening for evasion, Lucr. With Inf. : quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, who had the means of so doing, Sall. With Subj. : tecum sine metu ut sis, copia est, Ter. *absol.* : neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl. : pro copia, according to one's ability or means, Liv. And in gen. : facere copiam, to impart, bestow : with Dat. and Gen. : facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.

**cōpiālae**, *arum, f. plu. dim.* [copia] a small number of troops : Brut. In Cic.

**cōpiōse**, *adv.* in great abundance, copiously, plentifully : in provinciam copiose profectus erat, well supplied, Cic. 2. Of style : fully, at length, etc. : id. Comp. and Sup. : id.

**cōpiōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [copia] plentiful : furnished abundantly with, well supplied, rich, wealthy, etc. (both of persons and things : *opp.* to *inops*) : contr. with Abl., *ab*, or *absol.* : rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus, Cic. : a frumento, well supplied in respect of corn, id. : urbe, id. 2. Of eloquence, style, etc. : copiosus in expression, eloquent, fertile, etc. : ad dicendum, id. : vir, Liv.

**cōpiā**, *is, adj.* [for *co-op-is*, fr. *op-* in opes : cf. *inops*] (ante-class. for *copiosus*) abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich : Pl.

**cōpiāla**, *ae, f.* a band, rope, thong, tie (rare) : tortae, ship's rigging, Pl. : dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Fig. : a bond, connection : of love : irrupta copula tenet, indissoluble bond, Hor. [For *co-ap-ula*, fr. *com*, and *ap* in *ap-icor*, *aptus*.] (Hence It. *coppie* ; Fr. *couple*.)

**cōpiātiō**, *ōnis, f.* [copulatio] a coupling, joining, connecting : copulationes

et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. *absol.* : social union : id.

**cōpiātiūs**, *a, um, Part.* [copulatio]. 1. A *adj.* : joined together, united, connected : nihil est animis copulatam, Cic. : verba (*opp.* to *simplicia*), id. Comp. : id.

**cōpiō**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* (*part.* perf. contr. *coplata*, Lucr.) [copula] to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite. With cum : tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis ? Cic. With inter and *pron. reflect.* : an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, id. With Dat. : id. With acc. alone, concordiam, Liv. 2. Pass. as *v. dep.* : Pl.

**cōquā**, *ae, f.* [coquus] a female cook : Pl.

**cōquino**, *i. v. a.* [id.] to cook : Pl. **cōquīnus**, *a, um, adj.* [coquo] pertaining to cookery (rare) : forum, Pl.

**cōquo**, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* (*pres. Subj.* *coquāt*, Pl.) to cook, prepare for table ; to boil, fry, bake, etc. : cenam (i. e. the provisions), Pl. : cibaria, Liv. : Cic. *absol.* : Pl. 2. Meton. : to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch, etc. : carbonem, burn charcoal, Cato : locus quem non coquit sol, does not parch, Varr. : Virg. 2. to ripen, mature, pomae matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. Hence to rot, turn (anything) to rottenness : opsonia, Hor. 3. to digest (= concoquo), Cic. 4. Fig. : of the mind : to consider, meditate upon ; contrive, plan : Pl. : consilia secreto, Liv. 2. to vex, harass, torment, disturb : femineae ardentem caraque iraeque coquebant, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κωκω* and *κωκω* (= vex-).] For Lat. c or qu corresponding to Gr. *κ*, cf. equus, innox ; sequor, ἐπομαι.] (Hence It. *cucere* ; Fr. *cuire*.)

**cōquus** (also written *cōcus*), *i. m.* [coquo] a cook : Pl. : Cic.

**cōr**, *cordis, n.* the heart : Cic. 2. Meton. : a person : lectos juvenes fortissima corda, bravest hearts, Virg.

3. Fig. : the heart, as the seat of the passions, soul, feeling : videas corde amare inter se, heartily, cordially, Pl. : corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Hence, cordi esse alicui, to be in one's heart ; to be agreeable, dear, to one's liking (= voluptati) : Cic. : adeo extinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv. : eventit facile quod Diis cordi esset, id.

2. Also regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom : mind, judgment, etc. : hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste, Cic. [Cor is for cord : cf. Gr. *καρδία*, καρπ ; Goth. *hairtō*, Eng. *heart*, O. H. G. *hērra*.] (Hence Ital. *cuore* ; Fr. *cœur*.)

**cōrallū** or **cōrallūm**, *i. n.* = *κοράλλιον*, Ion. *κοράλλιον*, red coral : in pl., coral beads, Ov. (*cūrall-*).

**cōram**, *adv.* and *prep.* in the presence of, in the face of. A *dv.* : si coram potius me praesente dixissent, face to face, Cic. : ut veni coram, when I came into your presence, Hor. 2. *absol.* :

in one's own person, personally (as *opp.* to mere hearsay) : coram adese, Virg. : eadem fere quae ex nuntius literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, with his own eyes, Caes. 3. Of time : on the spot, immediately : Suet. 4. Prep. with Abl. : coram genere meo quae dicere ausus es ? Cic. : te coram, in your presence, Hor. [For *co-or-am*, fr. *gs*, or *-is*, "the face" : cf. *pal-am*, *clans*.]

**corbis**, *is, comm.* mostly *f.* a wicker basket : messoria, Cic.

**corbita**, *ae, f.* [corbis] a slow-sailing ship of burden : Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta* ; Fr. *corvette*.)

**corbūla**, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little basket : Pl. : Suet.

**corētilum**, *i. n. dim.* [cor] a little heart : Pl. As a term of endearment : id.

**cordātus**, *adv.* prudently, wisely : Pl. **cordatus**, *a, um, adj.* [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious : egregie cordatus homo, Enn. In Cic.

**cor-dōlūm**, *i. n.* [doleo] heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief : Pl. (Hence It. *cordoglio* ; Sp. *cordajo*.)

**cōriandrum**, *i. n.* also, *us, i. f.* [κοριανδρον] coriander : Pl.

**cōriārium**, *i. m.* [corium] a tanner, currier, Plin.

**Cōrīnthius aēs** [Corinthus] an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used for costly ornaments, etc. : Cic. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels made of it, id. : Corinthia suppellex, id. : and *absol.* : Corinthia, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. vasa) : id.

**cōrium**, *i. n.* [corius, *i. m.* Pl.] skin, hide, leather : Cic. : has (taures) coriis intertextant, Caes. : alicui corium concidere, to tan his hide, i. e. to cudgel him, Pl. Proverb. : canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, i. e. it is difficult to change our habits, Hor. Of plants : bark, rind : Plin. 2. Meton. : a leather whip, thong, or strap : Pl. [Orig. *scorium*, cf. *scortum*, q. v.] (Hence Ital. *cuoio* ; Fr. *cuir*.)

**cōrneōlus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [corneus] horny, of horn (rare) : applied to a small object only, Cic.

(1) **cōrneus**, *a, um, adj.* [cornu] of horn, horny (rare) : rostrum, Cic. : Ov.

(2) **cōrneus**, *a, um, adj.* [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree ; of cornelwood : virgula, Virg. : arcus, Ov.

**cōrneolens**, *inis, m.* [cornu cano : cf. tibicen, tubicen, etc.] a horn-blower, a player on the horn : Liv. : Cic.

**cōrnior**, *i. v. dep.* [cornix] to caw like a crow (v. rare) : Pers.

**cōrniōla**, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a (poor) little crow : Hor. (Hence It. *cornacchia* ; Fr. *corneille*.)

**cōrniolārūs**, *i. m.* [corniculum] a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum (q. v.), and thereby promoted ; an adjutant of a centurion or tribune, etc. : Suet.

**cōrnicūlum**, *i. n. dim.* [cornu] a little horn : Plin. 2. Meton. : a

horn-shaped decoration given as a reward for bravery: Liv.

**corniger**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [cornu gero] horn-bearing, horned (poet.): corni, Lucr.: Ov.: fluvius Hesperidum (rivers being represented with bull-like head, tauriformis), Virg.

**corni-pēs**, ēdis, adj. horn-footed, hoofed (poet.): equi, Virg.

**cornix**, icis, f. a crow: the carrion crow: rauca, garrula, loquax, Lucr.: Ov.: Cic. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: id.: and its cries as a sign of rain: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos confingere, to bite the biters, Cic. [Cf. cor-vus, and Gr. κόρυς, kop-ūn. The radical idea is found in κροῦειν, to croak.]

**cornu**, ūs (seldom ū) n. (**cornuum**, i, n., Ov.): a horn (of cattle): Cic. 11. Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or in form: a hoof: Virg.

2. the bill of a bird: Ov. 3. the horns of the moon: Virg. 4. the branches of a river: Virg. 5. the arm of a bay: a tongue of land: Caes. in Cic. 6. the ends of the sailyards: Virg. 7. the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: Liv. 8. the end of a stick round which books were rolled: Ov. 9. the tip of a bow: id. 10. the horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. 11. the point or extremity of a place, Liv. 12. the wing of an army (one of the three main divisions; of which also the extreme wing, consisting of cavalry, was only a part): Caes. Whence, fig.: cornua disputationis tuse commovere, Cic.

13. Of objects made of horn: a bow: Virg. 2. a horn, trumpet (disting. from lituus by its sound, and from tuba by its bent form): Cic.: Tac. 3. a lantern: Pl. 4. an oil cruet: Hor. 5. a funnel, Virg. 111. Fig.: as an emblem of courage, strength, might: tunc pauper cornua sumit, gains strength, courage, Ov.: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. haurin; Eng. horn.] (Hence It. corno; Fr. corne.)

**cornuopias** (better cornu opiae) the horn of the goat Amalthea, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and plenty: Pl.

**cornum**, i, n. [cornus] the cornel-cherry: Virg.

**cornu**, i, n. a horn: v. cornu. **cornu**, i, f. a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree: Virg. 2. Meton.: a javelin made of cornel-wood: Ov. [Cf. Gr. κόνιον, kónia.]

**cornutus**, a, um, adj. [cornu] horned: animalia, Varr.: Col.

**corolla**, se, f. dim. [for corom-ula, fr. corona] a little wreath or garland (mostly poet.): Pl.

**corollarium**, ii, n. [corolla] orig. a garland of flowers; later, a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, given as a reward to actors, etc.: scaenorum corollaria, Cic. 2. Gen.: a gift, present, douceur: id.

**corōna**, ae, f. a garland, wreath, crown: Cic.: Hor. (Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns, civica, muralis, navalis, etc., given as rewards of bravery, v. Smith's Ant. 118.) Asemlen of sovereignty: regni corona (= diadema), Virg. Phr.: sub corona vendere: to sell captives as slaves (since they were crowned with a chaplet), Caes.: Liv. So, sub corona venire, to be sold by public auction, id.: sub corona venundari, Tac. 2. a constellation (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg. 11. Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice, etc.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. 2. Millit. t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides: militum, Caes.: oppidum coronā circumdatum, Liv. Also, a circle of men, for the defence of a place: id. [Cogn. with Gr. κρυ-ros, kop-ūis; Lat. cor-vus, cr-ous, etc.] (Hence Fr. couronne.)

**corōnarius**, a, um, adj. [corona] pertaining to a wreath: Plin. Esp. coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

**corōno**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to crown, wreath: templā, Ov.: cratera, Virg.: vina, id.: magna coronari Olympia (Gk. constr.), to be crowned in the Olympic games, Hor. 11. Meton.: to surround, encompass: silva coronat aquas, Ov.: omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg.

**corpōrēus**, a, um, adj. [corpus] corporeal, Lucr.: Cic. 11. composed of flesh, fleshy: humerus (Pelopis, opp. eburneus), Ov.

**corpulentus**, a, um, adj. [id.] corpulent, fleshy, fat (rare): Pl.

**corpus**, ōris, n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance (opp. to mens, animus, anima): tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.: corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: aquae, Lucr. 11. the animal body: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.: mortale corpus, Hor. 2. Esp. the flesh: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: amittere, to lose flesh: id. 3. a lifeless body, a corpse (= cadaver): Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), the souls of the dead, the shades or departed spirits, Virg. 4. the trunk, as opp. to the head: Virg.: Ov. 111. Periphrastically for the individual, the person: devotus corporibus, having devoted themselves to death, Liv.: longe ante omnia corpora Nisus emicat, far before all his companions, Virg. 11. Fig.: any aggregation of parts constituting a whole; a body

corporate, community, corporation, etc.: Cic.: ex uno corpore pendebat, Ov.: Corpus civitatis, political body, Liv.: ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, of the same rank, id.: so, of a book (just as we say, a body of Divinity): utros ejus habuere libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, two distinct works, Cic.: juris Romani, Liv. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. corpo; Fr. corps, and, from it, Eng. corpse; also Fr. corsage.)

**corpūsculum**, i, n. dim. [corpus] a little body, most freq. of atoms: Cic.: quantula sint hominum corpūscula, puny frames, Juv.

**cor-rādo** (conr.), si, sum, i, v. e. a. to scrape or rake together (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minus decem conradet allicunde, Ter. 2. Fig.: to procure with difficulty: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr.

**cor-rāsus** (conr.), a, um, Part. [cor-rado].

**correctio** (conr.), ōnis, f. [corrigo] a making straight; an amendment, improvement, correction (rare): philosophiae veteris, Cic. 2. In rhetoric a collection of what has been said by substituting something stronger or more important: id.

**corrector** (conr.), ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, improver (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, reformer, Cic. Absol.: corrector Bestius, a preacher of morals, Hor.

**cor-rēpo** (conr.), i, si, i, v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep or sink to a place (rare) in aliquam onerariam, Cic.: quot non corruptum membra pavore, creep with fear, Lucr.

**cor-reptē** (conr.), ade. shortly: Ov.

**cor-reptus** (conr.), a, um, Part. [cor-ripio].

**cor-rīdeo** (conr.), i, v. n. to laugh together, violently or loudly (v. rare): Fig.: to smile, look pleasant, Lucr.

**corrīgia**, ae, f. [corrigo] a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, etc. (Hence It. correggia, scoreggia; Sp. correa; Fr. courroie.)

**cor-rīgo** (conr.), rēxi, rectum, i, v. a. [rego] to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order: Plin. 11. Fig.: to correct, improve, amend, reform: quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, Cic.: praeterea magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. (Hence It. scoregere, and corgere in accorgersi.)

**cor-rīpio** (conr.), rīpui, reptum, i, v. a. [rapio] to seize upon, snatch up, tear away: to take up, lay hold of, etc.: hominem corripit et rāspendit jussit, Cic.: arcumque manu celeratque sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripui, I went hastily in-doors, Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., to set out quickly, to hasten: viam, Virg.: gradum, quicken one's pace, Hor. 2. to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp: psuntia, Cic.: sacrum effugem, Virg. 3. Of fire, diseases, etc.: to attack, seize, carry off, etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec

singula morbi corpora corripunt, id.

4. Of the passions, emotions, etc. to seize upon, attack, carry away (mostly poet.): hunc plausus hiantem corripuit, has carried away, charmed, Virg.: correpta cupidine, Ov. II. Fig.: to take to task, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove: convictio, Cæs.: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Cæd. in Cic. 2. to accuse, inform against, bring to trial: Tac.

**cor-rôboro** (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborare: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. was grown up, Cic. Fig.: virtutem, id.: eloquentiae famam, Tac.: conjugationem nascentem, to encourage, Cic.

**cor-rôdo** (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces (rare): Cic. Juv.

**cor-rôgo** (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging, or simply, to collect. suos necessarios, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Cæs. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from *corrogata*.)

**corrôsus** (conr.), a, um, Part. [corrodo]. (Hence Fr. *creux*.)

**cor-rûro** (conr.), no perf. at m. i. v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle (rare). ne sordida mappa corrugât nars, i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor.

**cor-rumpo** (conr.), rûpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. 1. to break up; hence, to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, ruin, de'face, etc.: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruptum, Cæs.: conclusa aqua facile corruptum, becomes foul, Cic.: nec casia liquidi corruptum usus olivi, is adulterated, Virg.: ocellos lacrimis, to disfigure, Ov.: corrupto caeli tractu, through a blight in the atmosphere, Virg. II. Fig.: to tamper with, falsify: tabulas publicas, Cic. 2. to corrupt, mar the excellence of: mores civitatis, id.: libertatem, Tac.: disciplinam, id.: nutricis fidem, to bribe, Ov. 3. Of persons: to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead; mulierem, Tert.: (vitiosi) principes non solum obsunt, ipse quod corruptunt, sed etiam quod corruptum, Cic. Esp. i. to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquid pecunia, id.: auro, Sall.

**cor-rûo** (conr.), si, 3. v. n. and a. to fall together, fall through, break down, fail, sink to the ground, etc.: Neutr.: tabernæ duæ corruerunt, Cic.: arbor labelacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, id. II. A. t. (rare): to heap together: divitias, Pl.

**corrûptûs** (conr.), adv. corruptly: neque depravate neque corrupte iudicare, Cic.

**corrûptûla** (conr.), ae, f. [corruptus, corruptela] a means of misleading or undecy; corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: adolescentulum corrûptelârum illecebris irretire, by the tempt-

ations of corrupting vice, Cic.: via corrûptelae, path of corruption, Liv.: mulierum, Cic. II. Meton.: a corrupter, seducer, misleader: communis corrûptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

**corrûptio** (conr.), ônis, f. [corruptio] a breaking down, spoiling; corruption (v. rare): Tac.: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. (Hence It. *corruzione*.)

**corrûptor** (conr.), ôris, m. [corruptor] a misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber: hominum corrûptor, Pl.: juvenutis, Cic. (Hence It. *corruttore*.)

**corrûptrix** (conr.), icis, f. [id.] she that corrupts or seduces: of adj., seducing, corrupting (v. rare): provincia, Cic.

**corrûptus** (conr.), a, um, Part. [corruptio]. II. Adj.: spoiled, corrupt, bad: aqua, Auct. B. Alex.: iter factum corrûptus imbrî, roads rendered still more foul by rain, Hor. Sup., Sall.

**cortex**, icis, m. and f., the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants: Cic. 2. Esp. the bark of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers and in swimming: Hor. Proverb.: rare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i. e. need no further assistance, id. (Hence through low Lat. *excorthices*, Ital. *scorza*; Fr. *écorce*, *excorcher*.)

**cortina**, ae, f., a round vessel, a kettle, caldron: Pl. 2. the tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron: Virg. Hence also a tripod as a sacred offering: Suet. 3. Meton.: anything caldron-shaped (v. rare): the vault of heaven: Enn.: a circle of hearers: Tac. [Cogn. with *corona*, *curvus*, and Gr. *κυρτός*.]

**côrtilus**, i. v. corylus.

**côrûs**, v. caurus.

**côrûsco**, i. v. a. and n. to trust or push with the horns (rare): caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic.: Lucr.

II. Meton.: to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave, etc. (poet.). A. t. hastam, telum, Virg.: frontemque (hostia) coruscât, Juv. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. 2. to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate: elucet aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, id. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *κορύσσω*; cf. also *κρύσσω*.]

**coruscans**, a, um, adj. [v. coruscus] (poet. word), waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvae, Virg. II. flashing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lucr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

**corvus**, i, m. a raven: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, to be crucified or hanged, id. II. Meton.: a military implement, a grapnel: Curt. [For etym. v. *cornix*.] (Hence It. *corvo*; and, through *corvellus*, Fr. *corbeau*.)

**côrûsus**, i, m. = *κωρυκος*, a sack filled with chaff or sand, on which the athletes practised with their fists

Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis mese Bestia, my butt, Cic.

**côrûlêum**, i, n. [corylus] a copse of hazel-trees: Ov.

**côrûlus** (corulus), i, f. = *κόρυλος*, a hazel or filbert tree: Virg.: Ov.

**côrûmbifer**, i, m. [corymbus *fero*] bearing clusters of ivy berries, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

**côrûmbus**, i, m. = *κόρυμβος*, a cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. a cluster of ivy-berries: Virg.: Ov.

**côrûphaeus**, i, m. = *κορυφαίος*, a leader, chief, head: Cic.

**côrûtos**, i, m. = *κορυτός*, a quiver: Virg.: Ov.

**côs**, côtis, f. any hard stone, flint-stone: Cic.: Liv. In plur. cotes: cliffs, crags: duris in cotibus, Virg. II. Esp. a whetstone, hone, grindstone: Plin.: Hor. Fig.: id.: Cic. [Cos is for *co-tis*; cf. Gr. *κω-ος*, Lat. *cuneus*, Eng. *ho-ne*. V. *cautes*.]

**cosmêta**, ae, m. = *κοσμητής*, an adornor: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

**costa**, ae, f. a rib: Virg. II. Meton.: a side, a wall: costae aheni id.: navium, Plin. (Hence It. *costa*; Sp. *cuesta*; Fr. *côte*: also It. *costato*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côté*.)

**costum**, i, n. = *κόστος*, an oriental aromatic plant: Hor.

**côtharnâtus**, a, um, adj. [côthurnus] wearing the cöthurnus; elevated, lofty, tragic: vates, Ov.

**côthurnus**, i, m. = *κόθορνος*, a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg: Virg.: Juv. 2. the buskin worn by tragic actors (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): magnunumque loqui nitique cöthurno, to strut in the buskin, Hor. Hence meton. for tragedy: id. II. In gen.: a high Grecian shoe: Cic.

**cottidianus** and **cottidie**, v. quotid.

**cottâbus**, i, m. = *κότταβος*, a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel: v. Smith's Ant. 120. Hence, 2. a clap, stroke: bubuli cottabi, strappado, Pl.

**cottâna** (cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, n. plu. [a Syrian word] a kind of small Syrian figs: Juv.

**cottidîs**, **cottidîanus**, v. quotidie, &c.

**côturnix**, icis, f. a quail: Juv.: Lucr.: Pl.

**Côs**, a, um, adj. [Cos] of the island of Cos, Coan: neut. as subst.: Coan (sc. vinum), Coan wine: Hor. Plur.: Coa, orum, n. Coan garments (thin and transparent): id.

**côvînârius** (covinn), i, m. [covinnus] a soldier who fought from a chariot: Tac.

**côvînus** (covinn), i, m. [Celtic word] a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgæ: Lucan.

**coxa**, ae, f. the hip: Cels.: also, the

**hip-bone**: Plin. Ep. [Cf. Gr. κοχ-ώνη (for κοχ-ώνη) κόκ-κω; A.S. haah-sa; Eng. *hough*.] (Hence It. *ossicia*; Fr. *ossise*.)  
**coxendix**, Icís, f. [coxa] the *hip*: Pl. Suct.

**crābro**, ōnis, m. a *hornet*: Virg. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, to stir up a hornet's nest, Pl. (Hence It. *calabrone*.)

**crāmbe**, ōs, f. = κράμβη, a kind of cabbage: Plin. Fig.: crambe repetita, stale repetitions, Juv.

**crāpūla**, ae, f. = κραυγή, drunkenness, debauch, esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness, headache, etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

**crāpūlarius**, a, um, adj. [crapula] pertaining to drunkenness: Pl.

**crās**, adv. to-morrow: Cic.: cras mane, early to-morrow morning, id. || In gen.: the future: Hor.: As neut. subest, istud cras, Mart.: Pers.

**crassē**, adv. thickly: Col. || grossly, rudely: crasse illepideve composuit poema, Hor.

**crassitudo**, inis, f. [crassus] thickness, density: parietum, Caes.: aeris, Cic.

**crassus**, a, um, adj. solid, thick, dense; fat, gross, etc. (opp. to liquidus and tenuis): unguentum, Hor.: cruor, Virg.: toga, Hor.: aer, a thick atmosphere, Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, swollen, Ov. || Fig.: musculusum levissime, crasso filo, of coarse thread, i. e. of little value, Cic.: Ofellus crassa Minerva, i. e. of homely common sense, Hor. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *crasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras*, *graisse*; Eng. *grease*.)

**crastinus**, a, um, adj. [cras] to-morrow's: dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. A d v.: die crastini (locative), to-morrow, Pl. Absol.: in crastinum differre, Cic.

**crātēr**, ōris, m. (Gr. Acc. S. cratera, Pl. cratera, Virg.) = κρατήρ, a vessel for mixing wine in, a bowl: Ov.: Virg. 2. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: an oil-vessel: Virg.: a constellation, the Cup: Ov.: of a volcano, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

**crātēra**, ae, f. [= crater, q. v.] a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl: Cic.: Hor. 2. Meton.: a constellation, the Cup: Cic.

**crātis** (acc. cratim, Pl.), is, f. wicker- or hurdle-work, a hurdle (mostly in plur.): Hor.: Virg.: a harrow, id. Also, a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment: Pl.: Liv. 2. Milit. i. t. fascines (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. Applied to a kind of shield: salligines umbonum cratera, Virg. || Meton.: favorum, a hoemycumb, id.: spinae, the joints of the back-bone, Ov.: pectoris, rib, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κράταλον; Goth. *haurda*, Eng. *hurdle*.] (Hence It. *grada*, *gradella*, Sp. *grader*.)

**crēatio**, ōnis, f. [creo] (v. rap.) creating, producing, begetting: Ulp.

|| a choosing to an office, election: magistratum, Cic.

**crēator**, ōris, m. (id.) a creator, author, begetter, founder (rare): Achilles, father, Ov.: hujus urbis, founder, Cic.

**crēatrix**, Icís, f. [id.] she who brings forth or produces, a mother (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: Virg.

**crēber**, bra, brum, adj. [cogn. with cre-sco] thick, pressed together; frequent, numerous (opp. to rarus): crebris arboribus succula, many trees together, Caes.: crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv.: Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebriores literae nuntique, Caes.: icibus crebris, repeated, Hor. || crowded with, abounding in: creber arundinibus tremulis lucus, Ov.: creber procellis Africus, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber rerum frequentia, very full of matter, Cic.

**crēresco**, v. crebresco.  
**crēresco** (crebesco), brūi (būi), 3. v. n. incept. [creber] to thicken, become frequent, increase. gain strength: crebrescent optatae aurae, freshmen, Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebris cit vivere Agrippam, it is rumoured, the report gains ground, Tac.

**crēbritas**, ātis, f. [id.] thickness, closeness, frequency: literarum, Cic.

**crēbro**, adv. repeatedly, frequently, again and again: Cic. Comp.: perlycet villa crebris quam cribrum, i. e. it has more holes in it, Pl. Sup.: creberrime, Cic.

**crēdibilis**, e, adj. [credo] trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible: Cic. credible est, with Accus. and Inf.: Tac.

**crēdibiliter**, adv. credibly: non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic.

**crēditor**, ōris, m. [credo] a trustor, lender, creditor: fraudare creditores, Cic.: Liv.

**crēdo**, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. a. (pres. subj. credam, Pl.: crednas, id.: also, credūm, is, it, etc., id. passim) to entrust, consign, etc.: con s t r. with Acc. and Dat., or either alone: aliquid grand m pecuniam, Cic.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes.: perfidie se credidit hostibus, entrusted himself to, Hor.: pennis se caelo, Virg. || to put faith in, have trust or confidence in, (with Dat.): virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv.: aliis male creditur, they are looked upon with suspicion, Hor. 2. to trust the words of any one, give credence to, believe: mihi crede, believe me, take my word, Cic.: Hor.: mihi credite, Cic. More rarely, crede mihi, id. Pass. impers.: haec eadem loet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv.: instead of which Ovid also uses the personal pass.: certe credemur, ait, et verbe

sequatur exitus, Ov. Of things, with Acc.: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.: and in pass.: res tam ecclestia credi non potest, Cic. 3. In gen., to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose. With Acc. and Inf.: id.: Caes. (passim). Also with Abl. alone: fortem crede bonumque, believe him a brave man and good, Hor.: Quint. Phr.: credere, you (i. e. any one) would have thought. Liv.: so, credas, one would imagine, Juv. Pass. impers.: satis creditum est, it is believed on good evidence, Liv.: credito, it being believed (with Infin. noun sentence), Tac. Absol.: like opinor, puto, etc., as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: I believe, I dare say, I suppose: si te jam, Castilia, interbel jussere, credo, erit verendum mihi, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *crāt* (=fides): credo = *crād-da-hāmi*, in which *da-hāmi* = *drīhmi*. V. do.] (Hence It. *credere*; Fr. *croire*.)

**crēdūitas**, ātis, f. [credulus] trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity: Ov.: Tac.

**crēdūlus**, a, um, adj. [credo] easy of belief, trustful, credulous, too credulous. Absol.: senes, easily imposed on, gullible, Cic. With Dat.: Virg.: quam minimum credula potior, placing little trust in to-morrow, Hor. With m and Acc.: in vitium, too ready to believe a fault, Ov. 2. Transf.: of inanimate objects (esp. poet): credula res amor est, id.: spes animi mutui, Hor.

**crēmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn to ashes, consume by fire: urbem, Liv.: frondem et herbas, Ov. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelius igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov.: of things devoted: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**crēmōr**, ōris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances; pulp, broth, cream, etc.: Pl.: Ov.

**crēo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make, create; beget, bring forth, produce: unde omnes natura creet rex, auctet, alaque, Lucr.: censet enim artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.: fortes creantur fortibus, bravery is transmitted from sire to son, Hor.: arboribus creandis, for propagating trees, Virg. Poet.: in part. perf. with Abl.: sprung from, begotten by, born of: Ov. || to make or create a magistrate: to choose, elect: Cic.: Caes.: (tribuni) ad auxilium plebis creati, Liv. || Of abstract things: to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meis imitatis, Pl.: errorem creat similitudo, Cic. [Cf. *cerus* (= creator) in Carm. Sal., and Hom. *κράω-αι*.]

**crēper**, ēra, strum, adj. dusky, dark: hence, fig.: uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering: Varr.: creperi certamina belli, Lucr. [Cogn. with Gr.

*crepēs*; or taking the place of *ca*, which is a forbidden initial combination in Latin.]

**crepida**, ae, f. = *κρηπίς*: a slipper of sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. **PROVERB.**: ne sutor supra crepidam, let the cobbler stick to his last. Plin.

**crepidatus**, a, um, adj. [crepida] wearing soles or sandals: Cic.

**crepido**, inis, f. [κρηπίς] a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal: Plin. Fig.: tanquam crepide sustinetur, Cic. ||, an elevated enclosure, brink; a dam, pier, bank, etc.: id.: Virg.: Liv.

**crepidula**, ae, f. dim. [crepida] a small sandal: Pl.

**crepidillum**, i. n. dim. [crepita-culum, crepito] a small rattle: Lucr.

**crepito**, i. v. n. freq. [crepo] to rattle, crackle, clatter, rustle, etc.: crepito dentibus, my teeth chatter, Pl.: tenui rostro, Ov.: multa grandine nimbi, Virg.: flamma crepitante, Lucr. (Hence Sp. grietar.)

**crepitus**, ūs, m. [id.] a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, etc.: cardinum, Pl.: dentium, clattering, Cic.: armorum, Liv. 2. a loud breaking of wind (sc. ventris). Pl.: Cic.

**crepo**, ūi, itum, i. v. n. 2. a. Ne t. tr. to rattle, crack, creak, clatter, jingle, clink, etc.: foris, usu explained of the warning sound given by a person about to come out, more prob. of the noise of the door itself, Pl.: Ter.: sonabile sistrum, Ov.: crepante pede, Hor.: nubes subito motu, Ov.: crepat ingens Sejanus, crackles in the fire, Juv. 3. to break with a crash: remi, Virg. 3. to break wind: Pl. ||. A. ct. to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle, etc.: populus frequens laetum ter crepuit sonum, thrice gave the glad applause, Hor. 2. Fig.: to crack, prate, talk of, etc.: publicas res, Pl.: gravem militiam, Hor.: si quid Stertinius veri crepat, if what Stertinius is so full of, has any truth in it, id.

**crepundia**, orum, n. plu. [crepo] trinkets hung round infants' necks: Pl.: Cic.

**crepusculum**, i. n. dim. lit. little night, hence twilight, dusk of the evening (opp. to diluculum, dawn): Pl.: Ov. 2. darkness in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, id. [Cogn. with creper, q. v.]

**creseo**, crevi, cretum, 3. v. n. inceper. (inf. perf. sync. crese, Lucr.) to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear: Lucr. Esp. in part. perf. cretus: arisen, sprung, descended from, born of (with Abl.): mortali semine, Ov.: corpore materno, Lucr.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. Foll. by in and Acc., to grow or be turned into: in ramos brachia crescent, Ov. ||. Of things already in existence: to grow up; thrive, increase in bulk, etc.: arbores crescent, Lucr.: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant, increase in size, Cic.: Liger ex nivibus creverat, was swollen, Caes.: crescit et invito lentus

in ore cibus, swells, Ov.: Juv. 2. to increase in number: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic.

||. Fig.: to increase, grow, etc.: inopia omnium, Liv.: crescit amor numi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 2. Esp. to rise or increase in distinction, honour, etc.: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, meritum alium honour, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, had become great, Caes.: and absol.: crescent in curia occasio, Liv. [Cresco is inceptive of creo, with intrans. signification.] (Hence Fr. croître.)

**creta**, ae, f. chalk or a similar kind of earth: Plin.: used for whitening garments, Pl.: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. removes all gloom from the mind, id. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals: Cic. (cf. cretula) for marking the goal in a race-course: Plin.: used to make a white or favourable mark: sani ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. (Hence Sp. greda; Fr. craie, crayon.)

**cretatus**, a, um, adj. [creta] marked with chalk, chalked: fasciae, Cic.: bos (decorated as an offering, or perhaps, whitened, the most acceptable offering being a white ox or bull), Juv.: ambitio, of candidates (who had their togas specially whitened), Pers.

**cretus**, a, um, adj. [id.] made of chalk or clay: persona, Lucr.

**cretulo**, ōnis, f. [cerno] legal t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance: Cic.

**cretosus**, a, um, adj. [creta] abounding in chalk or clay: Ov.

**cretula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] white clay used for seals: Cic.

(1) **cretus**, a, um, Part. [cerno] arisen, born, etc.

(2) **cretus**, a, um, Part. [cresco] arisen, born, etc.

**cribrum**, i, n. [v. cer-no] a sieve: Cic. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, to pour water into a sieve (of fruitless effort), Pl.

**crimen**, inis, n. [v. cerno] a charge or accusation; whether true or false: oft. with defining Gen.: crimen maleficii, ambitus, avaritiae, etc., Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, beset by false accusations, Catil in Sall.: novis criminibus terrere, Virg.: crimina belli, pretexts, grounds, id.: esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.: aliquid criminari dare (alicui), to make anything a matter of reproach, id. Meton.: an object of reproach, perpetuae criminum posteritatis, Ov. ||. the offence or crime itself (rare in good prose, and not in Cic.): fateri, to confess one's guilt, Suet.: indicare, Liv.: Virg. 2. Poet. and meton.: an object representing a crime: pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. representing the vices of the gods, Ov. 3. a cause of crime, a criminal: se causam clamant crimenque caputque malorum, Virg.

**criminatio**, ōnis, f. [crimino] an accusation, complaint; esp. in bad sense, calumny: inaudita criminatio accusatorum, Cic.: criminatio, qua in me absentem usus est, id. In plur.: id.: Tac.

**criminator**, ōris, m. [id.] an accuser; esp. in bad sense, a calumniator (v. rare): meus, Pl.: in alios criminator, Tac.

**crimino** = crimino, to accuse: Pl.: Cic. (v. foll. art. fin.).

**crimino**, atus, i. v. dep. [crimen] with personal object: to bring a charge against, accuse; esp. in bad sense, to make false charges against, calumniate, defame: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, accused him of prolonging the war, Cic.: also absol. Patres, to inveigh against, Liv. 2. With things as objects: to complain of, to charge with: potentiam meam invideo criminabatur, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, id. Absol. 1. to accuse, criminate: Tiberio criminante, Suet. 3. In pass.: Sullanus res defendere crimino, Cic.

**criminosē**, adv. by way of accusation, reproachfully, slanderously, etc.: criminosē et suspiciose aliquid dicere, Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Suet.

**criminosus**, a, um, adj. [crimen] fond of accusation, reproachful, slanderous: orationes, Liv.: iambi, i. e. lampoons, Hor.: acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. 2. blameworthy, involving blame, invidious: mihi criminosum esse possit, id.

**crinālis**, e, adj. [crinis] pertaining to the hair, hairy: vitia, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: crinale, a hair-pin, Ov.

**crinis**, is, m. hair; esp. the long hair of women, forming locks or curls (cf. capillus); both sing. in collect. sense, and (more freq.) plur.: crines in ordine ponere, to arrange the hair, Ov.: crines passi, loose, disordered locks, Liv.: Virg.: crinibus trahi, to be dragged along by the hair of (her) head, id.: nigro crine decorus, jet-black locks, Hor. 2. Meton.: any object resembling hair: e. g. the tail of a comet: Virg. [From cri-, by transposition for cir-, seen also in Skr. cīras, head; v. cerebrum.] (Hence It. crime: Fr. crin.)

**crinitus**, a, um, Part. [crinis]. ||. Adj.: having long hair or locks: Apollo, Enn. in Cic.: male crinita puella, having poor, scanty hair, Ov. Meton.: galea, crested, Virg.: stella, a comet: Cic.

**crispusculans**, antis, Part. [crispus sulco] ligneum fulmen, the forked, furrow lightning: Poet. in Cic.

**crispos**, avi, atum, i. v. curi and s. [crispus]. A. ct.: to curl, crisp: capillum, Plin. 2. to set in trembling motion: to swing, brandish: bina hastilia, Virg. ||. Neutr. (only



in imperf. part.): to be curled, uneven, wrinkled: buxus, Plin.: nasus, Pers.

**crispa**, a, um, adj. curled, crisped: cincinnos, Pl. Of persons: having curled hair, curly-headed: id. || Meton.: curled, uneven, wrinkled: frons (of parsley), Col. 2, in tremulous motion, quivering: Virg.: pecten (i.e. plectrum), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe*.)

**crispio**, avi, i. v. n. to move the thighs: Juv.

**crista**, ae. f. [perh. from same root as *crinis*] a tuft on the head of animals, esp. a cock's comb: Juv.: crest of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, id. Proverb.: illi surgunt cristae, his crest rises, as is cock-a-hoop, Juv. 2. Meton.: the crest of a helmet, plume: Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *cresta*; Fr. *crête*.)

**cristatus**, a, um, adj. [crista] tufted, crested: ales, Ov. 2. Meton.: plumed: galeae, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.

**criticus**, a, um, adj. = κριτικός, i. e. fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging: usu. as sub. criticus, i, m. a critic: Cic.: Hor.

**croceus**, a, um, adj. [crocus] pertaining to saffron: odores, Virg. 2. Meton.: saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: flores, id.: acanthus, id.

**croco**, v. n. to cry or croak as a raven: Pl. [Cf. Gr. κρῶν.]

**crocodilus**, i, m. = κροκόδειλος, a crocodile: Cic. (Hence It. *codrillo*.)

**croceolaria**, a, um, adj. pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: infectores, Pl.

**croceola**, ae. f. dim. [crocus] a saffron-coloured dress: Pl.

**crocus**, i, m. and **croceum**, i, n. = κρόκος, the crocus, Virg.: Ov.: Juv.

2. saffron, made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. 3. Meton.: saffron-colour: Virg.

**crótalum**, i, n. = κρόταλον, a rattle, castanet, used to accompany certain dances: Cic.

**cruciabilis**, atis, f. [cruciabilis, crucio] torment, torture: Pl.

**cruciabiller**, adv. with torture: Pl.: and Auct. B. Afr.

**cruciamentum**, i, n. [crucio] torture, torment, pain (rare): Cic.

**cruciatu**, as, m. [id.] torture, torment, a torturing, execution: cum cruciatu necari, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune, Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, onay with you to the hangman, id. 2. in pl., appy.: instrumentis of torture: Cic.

**crucio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crux] to crucify: Lact. || In gen.: to put to the rack, to torture, torment (either bodily or mentally): vigilis et fame cruciari, Cic.: ne crucia te, obscuro, do not torment yourself, Ter.: Hor. E. flect. (only in Pl. and Ter.), to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted; ut miseræ matres cruciantur! Pl.: tolli by Acc. and Inf., crucior boium tantum

mihî ereptum, I am dreadfully vexed that . . . Ter.

**crucisallus**, i, m. [crux sallo] a cross-dancer: Pl.

**crudelis**, e, adj. [crudus], cruel, unfeeling (disting. from saevus, ferocious; and from immanis, inhuman, monstrous): usu. foll. by in and Acc., or absol.: in liberos, cruel towards his children, Cic.: in patriam, id. Absol.: id.: Sall. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic.: foeda crudelisque facinora facere, Sall.: poenae, Ov. Comp.: id. Sup.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *cruel*.)

**crudelitas**, atis, f. [crudelis] cruelty, barbarity: with in and Acc., or absol.: Cic.

**crudeliter**, adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner: tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitare, Cic.

**crudesco**, dui, 3. v. n. [crudus] to become violent, grow worse: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.

**cruditas**, atis, f. [id.] an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Cic.

**crudus**, a, um, adj. raw, hard: of wounds, fresh: Ov. 2. Of food: not cooked: exta, Liv.: caro, Suet. Also of undigested food: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 3. Of persons: suffering from indigestion, etc.: Cic.: Hor. Comp. crudior, suffering somewhat from indigestion, Cic. || Gen.: raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude (opp. to maturus): poma, id.

Fig. diem crudi adhuc servituli, as yet raw and immature, Tac. Also in conp. with the weakness arising from age: fresh, vigorous: cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg.: Tac. 2. unprepared, undressed: caestus, made of raw hide, undressed leather, Virg.

|| Fig.: rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl.: Getac, Ov.: enise, Virg. 2. Of literary work, crude, unfinished: Pers. So of the voice, harsh, Cic. [Cf. cru-or, cru-sta. Gr. κρύος, κρυός, κρύεις, κρύσταλλος. O.H.G. hrô (Gen. hrôwes), Eng. raw.] (Hence Fr. *cru*.)

**cruentus**, a, um, adj. [cruentus], bloodily, cruelly, severely (post-Aug.): Just.

**cruento**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore: manus suorum sanguine, Nep.: gladium, Cic.: tela, Ov. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. 2. to spot, pollute: Lucr.

**cruentus**, a, um, adj. [from root of *crurio*] gory, bloody, bloodstained: cadaver Clodii, Cic.: Liv.: cruento aspectu, Tac.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, in shedding blood, Hor. 2. blood-red, red: myrta, Virg. || Meton.: bloodthirsty, cruel (poet.): Mars, id.: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall.: pax, Tac.

**crumena** (crumina), ae. f. a small pouch, purse, or bag (for money;

usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: non deficiente crumena, with purse never empty, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**crumina**, ae. v. crumena.

**crurio**, oris, m. gore, blood from a wound (whilst sanguis is blood in gen.): immerentis fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor.: inimici recentissimi cruor, Cic. In plur.: Virg. 2. bloodshed, murder: castus a cruore civili, unstained by civil bloodshed, Cic.: adde cruorem stultitiae, add bloodshed to folly, Hor. In plur.: id. || Sometimes poet. = sanguis, the blood in the body: Lucr. [Curded, congealed blood; cf. crudus, crusta; Gr. κρύος, κρύσταλλος.]

**cruppellari**, crum, m. plu. [a Celtic word] harassed combatants among the Gauls: Tac.

**cruriorépida**, ae. m. [crus crepo] a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins: Pl.

**crurifragus**, i, m. [crus frango] one whose legs or shins are broken: Pl.

**cruris**, uris, n. a leg, shank, shin: Cic.: Virg. Of the supports ('legs') of a wooden bridge, Cat. [Ety. uncertain.]

**crusta**, ae. f. the hard surface of a body: rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: iuti, Lucr.: flumina, a covering or crust of ice, Virg. || Esp. t. t. of plastic art. plaster-work: inlaid work on walls or vessels, mosaic (in this sense pl.): Cic. Fig., of mere outside show, 'white-wash', Sen. [V. crudus, cruor.] (Hence It. *crosta*: Fr. *croûte*.)

**crustulum**, i, n. dim. [crustum] small pastry, confectionery: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

**crustum**, i, n. [crusta] pastry, anything baked: Hor.: Virg.

**crux**, iclis, f. a cross (which might be of various forms, either simply an upright pole, or with a piece of wood across it): tollere in cruce, to crucify, Cic.: so, in cruce suffigere, Hor.: in cruce agere, Cic.: cruci affigere, Tac. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: a gallows-bird: Pl.

|| Meton.: torture, trouble, misery, destruction, etc.: quaerere in malo cruce, Ter.: abi in malam cruce, I go and be hanged! Pl.: i in cruce, id.: and ellipt. in malam cruce, I id.

2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, tormentor, plague, id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *croce*; Fr. *croix*.)

**crypta**, ae. f. = κρυπτή, a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto: Suet.: Fr. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Juv. *grotte*.)

**crystallinus**, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος, made of crystal, crystalline, crystal: pila, Plin. Subst. crystallina, orum, n. plur. (sc. vasa) crystal vases: Juv.

**cubicularis**, e, adj. [cubiculum] pertaining to a bed-chamber: Cic.

**cubicularius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sleeping-chamber: lu-

oerna, Mart. Subst. cubicularius, it. m. a chamber-servant, a valet-chamber: Cic.

**cubiculum**, i. n. [cubo] a lying- or sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Cic.: Liv. || the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres: Suet.

**cubile**, is, n. [id.] a place of rest, a couch, bed: mihi est cubile terra, Cic.: Liv.: extractus cubili, dragged out of bed, Tac. Esp. a marriage-bed: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. 2. Of animals: a nest, lair, etc.: id.: solis ab Hesperio cubili, the couch of the setting sun, Hor. || Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilla videre, the very den, Cic.

**cubitā**, ālis, n. [cubitum], an elbow-cushion: Hor.

**cubitālis**, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the elbow; hence, as a measure, a cubit long: Liv.

**cubitō**, avi, i. v. n. freq. [cubo] to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down (rare): Cic.

**cubitum**, i, n. [id.] the elbow: Virg.: Hor. Meton.: a cubit: Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. cubito; Sp. codo; Fr. coude.)

**cubitūs**, ūs, m. [id.] a lying down (v. rare): Virg.: in plur. (= concubitus), Pl.

**cubo**, ūi (rarely avi), Itum, i. v. n. to lie down, recline: in lectica cubans, Cic. 2. to lie in bed, sleep: cubitum ire, id. 3. Of sexual intercourse: Ter. 4. to recline at table: quo eorum loco quisque cubasset, Cic. 5. to keep one's bed (from illness): in morbo cubare, Pl. Absol.: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor.: Ov. || Of inanimate objects: esp. of places: to slope: Ustica cubans, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κυβ-, root of κύβητος, κυβ-ος; Lat. in-cumbo, pro-cumbo, in which there is nasalization.] (Hence Fr. couver.)

**cucullus**, i, m. a cowl or hood fastened to a garment: Juv. [App. a redupl. form from root of cel-o, ocul-o.]

**cuculus**, cuculus, cuculus (also, cucullus), i, m. a cuckoo: Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl.: as nickname, esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Pl.: Hor. [Cf. Skr. kōkila-s; Gr. κόκκυς.] (Hence Fr. coucou.)

**cucumēris**, ēris, m. a cucumber: Virg. (Hence It. cocomero; Fr. concombre.)

**cucurbita**, ae, f. a gourd: Plin. 2. Meton. in medic. a cupping-glass: Juv. [Appy. from the notion of roundness; cf. κύβητος, κύβητος, Lat. cur-vus. There is reduplication of the radical syllable.] (Hence It. cucurbita; Fr. courge and gourde.)

**cuculus**, i, m. perh. i. q. cuculus, Pl.

**cudo**, i, v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock, smiting upon (rare): aurum pills, beat it out, Plin.: Lucr. Pro-verb.: istaec in me cudetur faba, I

shall suffer for that, Ter. 2. Of metals: to prepare by beating, to forge, fabricate; to stamp, forge (money): plumbeco numos, Pl.: argentum, Ter. Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cedis? Pl.

**cujusmodi**, v. modus, cuiusmodi, v. modus.

**cujas**, ātis [cujus] pron. interrog., of what country or town? old Nom. cujatis or quojatis: Enn. in Cic.: Pl.: quis et cujas, who he was, and of what country, Liv.

**cujus** (old orthogr. quoj.), a, um, pron. inter. (= quo-ius, fr. the stem quo-) pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? Pl.: cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic.: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. With nam subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? whose voice can it be? Pl. || As pron. relat. adj.: of whom, whose: is Hele-nam abduxit, quia causa nunc facio obsidium Illo, on whose account, id.

**cujusremodi**, cujuscumquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodicumque; v. modus.

**cujusnam**, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

**cujusquemodi**, v. modus.

**culecta**, ae, f. [acc. to Varr., from calco] a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow: Cic. 2. Of a little eye-cushion: Pl. Fig.: gladium faciam culectam eumque incumbam, I will make the sword my pillow, i. e. kill myself, id. (Hence It. coltrice, coltre; Sp. colcha; also through a dimin. culcitra, It. cuscino; Sp. cojin; Fr. coussin, and thence Engl. cushion.)

**culectella**, ae, f. dimin. of culcita, q. v.: Pl.

**culeus**, v. culeus.

**culex**, icis, m. (f. Pl.) a gnat, midge: Pl.: Hor. (Hence through dimin. culicinus, Fr. cousin, "gnat.")

**culina**, ae, f. a kitchen: Pl.: Cic. 2. Meton.: food, fare, victuals: Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. [Prob. for coc-lina, fr. coquo.]

**culeus** (less correctly cūleus, and in signif. 11. 2. cōleus), i, m. = κολεός, Ion. κολεός (a sheath; hence) a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids: Pl. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. || a large measure for liquids, holding 2 amphorae: Cato. 2. (also cōleus) the scrotum: Cic.

**culmen**, inis, n. the top, summit, e.g. of a building: a roof, gable, cupola, etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: Liv. Of the dome of heaven: Cic. Of mountain summits: Alpinum, Caes. Of the summit of the clouds: Lucr. Of the crown of the head of men: Liv. Poet.: of a bean-stalk: Ov. 2. Fig.: the pinnacle, acme, height: a summo culmine fortunae, Liv.: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. [V. antecello and columen.]

**culmus**, i, m. a stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg. 2. thatch: id. [V. calamus.]

**culpa**, ae, f. fault, transgression, crime, blame: with defining gen., delicti, the blame attaching to a crime, Cic.: culpa to est pene, lies with you, Ter.: in culpa est animus, the mind is in fault, Hor.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, laid the blame upon, Caes.: transferre in al- quem, Cic.: aliquid culpae dare alicui, to impute it as a fault to him, id. 2. Esp. unchastity, loss of honour: Ov.: Virg.: Hor. || Meton. and poet.: mischief, harm, disorder: continuo culpam ferro compece, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. colpa.)

**culpatus**, a, um, Part. [culpo].

**culpo**, i, v. a. f. reg. [id.] to rate, chide, scold: Pl.

**culpo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [culpa] to reproach or blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn, opp. to laudo (not in Cic.): Ov.: Suet. Pass.: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Of lifeless things: arbore aquas culpante, complaining of, i. e. suffering from, id.

**culps**, adv. elegantly, with ornament: cultus dicere, Quint.: cultus progredi, Just.

**cultellus**, i, m. dim. [culter] a small knife: Hor. (Hence It. coltello; Fr. couteau.)

**culter**, tri, m. a knife of any kind, a razor, etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. a ploughshare, coulter: Plin. Fig.: me sub coltro linquit, i. e. under torture, Hor. [Cf. κόλτρος, κείτρος (= αἰών, Hecych). The root is prob. the same as that of κείρο, I in Gr. and Lat. often representing orig. r.] (Hence It. coltro: Fr. couteur.)

**cultio**, ōnis, f. [colo] cultivation: agri, a tilling of the ground, agriculture, Cic.

**cultor**, ōris, m. [id.] a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator, etc.: agrorum, Liv.: virentis agelli, Hor.: terrae, Cic. Absol.: Sall.: Liv. || an inhabitant, a dweller: ejus terrae, Sall.: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv.: nemorum, Virg. || Fig.: a fosterer, cherisher, supporter: fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv.: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic. 2. a worshipper, reverencer: deorum, Hor.: religionum, Liv. Also absol.: Virg. Hence, a priest of some deity: deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet.

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**cultus**, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. II. A d.j.: *cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, *Varr.*: cultissimus, *highly cultivated*. Cic. *Neut. pl.* as subst.: culta, *cultivated lands, plantations, etc.*: Virg.: *Hor.* 2. Fig.: *fittly dressed and adorned*: elegant, polished: comp. cultior, *more daintily attired*, Mart.: culte Tibulle, *polished, elegant*, Ov.

**cultus**, ūa, m. [id.] lit. a tilling, tending, keeping: care, cultivation, culture: agrorum, Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: cultus habenda precor, *treiment, management*, Virg.: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training*, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, *proper training, discipline*, Hor. 2. *worship, reverence*: deorum, Virg.: Cic. 3. *Esp. manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, etc.*: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferranda est, id.: a cultu atque humanitate provinciae absunt, *civilization*, Caes.: and in plur.: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. In bad sense: luxuria, Sall.: Liv. 4. *dress, splendour or elegance of dress*: regius, Nep.: militaris, Liv.

**cultulus**, i, m. a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl: Hor. [Cf. Gr. κύβη-ξ.]

**cum** (orig. form com) [cf. Gr. σύν and σύνος] prep. with Abl. (opp. to sine): *with, together with, in connection or company with, along with*: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habebant, Caes.: cum Castore Pollux, Castor and Pollux together, Hor. 2. Of things, to denote the being furnished with, etc.: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic.: onerariae naves cum comaeatu, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be provided with*, Cic.: vigili cum longo fuste, *armed with a long club*, Hor. Hence sometimes (but not in the best authors) to denote the instrument of an action: scribus cum armis confingere, Lucil. ap. Non.: cum vino et oleo ungere, Veg. II. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: *together with, at*: egone abs te ablit cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum ortu solis, Sall.: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with*, Caes. Hence, cum prims (or as one word), *ranking with the first*; especially, *particularly*: Cf.

III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner, of an action: *with, in, under, among, to, etc.* (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss*, Pl.: cum lucro, *to the best advantage*, Hor.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *with many tears*, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necatur, *were tortured and put to death*, id.: cum virtute vivere, *virtuously*,

Cic. Phr.: cum eo quod ut (ne), to add, qualify, or limit: *under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.*: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, id.: Antium nova colonia missa, cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. (2) cum diis volentibus, etc., *with the goodwill or consent of the gods*: volentibu' cum magnis diis, Enn. In Cic.: cum diis bene iugantibus arma capite, Liv. (3) With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our fold: cum octavo, cum decimo, eight-fold, ten-fold, Cic. IV.

With words which designate intercourse, traffic, association, comparison, agreement, difference, deliberation, etc.: agere cum aliquo, *to deal, treat, plead, with anyone*, id.: Caes.: tecum mihi res est, *it is with you I have to deal*, Cic.: proelio dimicare cum aliquo, id.: conferre Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.: reputare cum animo, *to think a matter over with oneself*, Sall. V. As enclitic. So always with pron. person.: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.: Cic.: and in gen with the pron. relat.: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum, id. VI. In compounds the old form com was alone in use, and was unchanged before b, p, m. comburo, compono, committo; sometimes also before vowels: comes (=com-it-s), comitum, and comitor: m was assimilated before l, n, r: colligo, connecto, corripio; changed into n before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conficio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before h: coarguo, coeco, cohibeo, coinquino, coopto. In signif. it designates, 1. union: concutere, *to run together, coire, to meet, etc.* 2. completeness: confedere, *to eat up*: contundere, *to hammer to pieces*; conficere, *to finish*; consequi, *to obtain*; concutere, *to shake violently*.

**cum**, conj. when: v. quum.  
**cumba**, ae, v. cymba  
**cūmera**, ae, f. a chest or box to keep grain in: Hor.  
**cūminum** (cym), i, n. = κύμινον, cumin: Plin.: a plant used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face; whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor.  
**cummoxime**, v. quum.  
**cumprimis**, v. cum, II., fn.  
**cumque** (quomque and cunque), adv. [quumque] an affix denoting universality: -ever, -soever: usu. with prons. and pronom. adverbs: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.: very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.  
**cūmūlātā**, adv. amply, abundantly, copiously: Cic.  
**cūmūlātus**, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo]. II. A d.j.: *increased, augmented*:

eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatōre, Cic. 2. *full, complete, perfect*: perfecta cumulatāque virtus, id. Poet.: veniam cumulatam morte remittam, i. e. cumulate referam, amply reward, Virg.

**cūmūlū**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cumulus] eo heap or pile up: materiem Lucr.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. II. *to store up, increase, amass, accumulate*. With Abl. of means: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec alii nefarius cumulant atque adaugent, Cic.: eloquentia cumulavit bellicam gloriam, *added eloquence to military renown*, id. Without Abl.: invidiam, Liv. 2. *to fill full, overload, etc.* With Abl.: fossas corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without Abl.: Ov. Fig.: cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic. III. *to make complete or perfect*: gaudium, id.: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect, id.*

**cūmūlus**, i, m. a heap, a pile: aliarum super alias acervatam legum, Liv.: aquarum, Ov.: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows in a heap*, Virg. II. *a crowning addition, that which gives completeness to anything*: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedit, *my joy will be rendered complete*, Cic.: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id.: addit perfidiae cumulum, *he crowns his perjury*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. cū-na-s, swollen; Gr. κυ-νω, κύμα; and Lat. inciens (=in-cu-i-ens)] (Hence Fr. comble.)

**cūnābūla**, ōrum, n. plu. [cunae] a cradle: Cic. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. II. Meton.: earliest abode or dwelling-place: gentis nostrae, id. 2. I like our word cradle, for birth, origin: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. not by their birth, Cic.

**cūnae**, arum, f. plu. a cradle: Cic. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. II. Meton.: like our word cradle: birth or earliest childhood: id [Cunae perhi. for cubinae, from cub in cubo.]

**cunctābundus**, (sometimes wrongly written cont.), a, um, adj. [cunctor] lingering, loitering, delaying (rare): Liv.

**cunctorans**, antis, *Part.* [cunctor]. II. A d.j.: *lingering, dilatory*: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): slo: Lucr. **cunctorant**, adv. slowly, with delay: Liv.

**cunctatio**, ōnis, f. [cunctor] a tarrying, lingering, delay; hesitation (subjective); while mora is objective: disting. also from cessatio=inaction, indolence, laziness: studium semper astit, cunctatio abstit, Cic.: invadendi, Liv.: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodesset, *by biding their time*, Tac. In plur.: id.

**cunctator**, ōris, m. [id.] a *loiterer*, *lingerer*, one who *defers* or *hesitates*. In bad sense: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, a *loiterer*, Liv. In good sense: (Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem compellabat, *deliberate*, id.

**cunctatus**, a, um, Part. [cunctor].  
II. Adj.: a doubtful form for cunctans, q. v.

**cunctor**, i. q. cunctor: Pl.

**cunctor**, atus, i. v. dep. to *tarry*, *wait*, *abide*; *linger*, *loiter*; *hesitate* (cf. cesso): constr. *absol.* with the *Inf.* or a *depend. clause*. *Absol.*: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. With *Inf.* (rare): Cic.: ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adicere, Tac. With *clause* (also rare): non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret, Caes. *Impersonal*: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. 2. Poet. of things: tardum cunctator olivum, *flows slowly*, Lucr.: (ramum) cunctantem, *resisting, as if reluctant*, Virg.

**cunctotus**, a, um, adj. [constr. from conjunctus or conjunctus] *all together*, *all in a body*, *the whole*, *all, entire*: senatus, Cic.: orbis terrarum, Virg. Plur.: Cic.: cuncti adsant, *let all be present*, Virg. 1. oet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *Gen.*: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov.: esp. in *neutr. plur.*: vial cuncta, Lucr.: terrarum, Hor.

**cūnctatim**, adv. [cuneo] *in the form of a wedge*; in military sense (v. cuneus, II.): Caes.

**cūnctatus**, a, um, Part. [cuneo].

II. A d. *wedge-shaped*: collis acuminis longo, Ov. Comp.: cuneator, Liv. cūncto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cuneus] *to make wedge-shaped*: Mel.

**cūnctus**, i, m. a *wedge*: Att. In Cic.: Virg.: Ov. a *wedge-shaped nail*, Hor.: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac.

II. Meton.: troops drawn up in the form of a wedge, or column with narrow front: Caes.: Liv.: acies per cuneos componitur, in *columns*, Tac.

2. the *wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 371.) Poet.: the spectators: Phaedr. [The radical notion is sharpness. Cf. cōs, q. v.; Gr. κῶνος.] (Hence It. conio; Fr. coin.)

**cūnctiolus**, i, m. a *rabbit*, *coney*: Plin.

II. Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): a *passage under ground*, *cavity*, *canal*, etc.: Cic. 2. Mill. t. t. a *mine*: Caes.: Cic. Fig.: res occulte cunctifilis oppugnatur, id. (Hence It. coniglio.)

**cunnius**, i, m. the *female organ of generation*: hence by coarse meton., a *woman*, Hor.

**cunquae**, adv. v. cumque.

**cūpa**, ae, f. a *tub*, *cask*, etc.: Caes.: Cic. [Cf. Gr. κύπελλον (hollowness being the common idea), and κύπελλον.] (Hence It. coppa; Fr. coupe.)

**cūpedia**, cupidinaris, cupedo, cuppes, v. cuppedia, &c.

● **cūpido**, adv. *eagerly*, *passionately* (in good and bad sense): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

**cūpiditas**, atis, f. [cupidus] a *desire*, *wish*, *longing* (both in good and bad sense; disting. from libido, inordinate desire, lust: and from desiderium "the longing of desire unsatisfied"). In good sense: with *Gen.*: veri vendidi, Cic. *Absol.*: nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, through over-eagerness, id.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes.

II. In bad sense: pecuniae, id. *Absol.*: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. 2. *Esp. greediness of money, covetousness* (cf. supra): Quint. 3. *partiality, party-spirit*: Liv.

**cūpido** (cūpēdo or cūpēdo, Lucr.), Inis, f. (in Hor. always m.) [cupio] *desire*, *wish*, *longing*, *eagerness*. In good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv.: cupido gloriae, Sall. II. In bad sense: greediness, lust, etc.: with *Gen.*: caeca cupido praelae, Ov.: juvenem flagrantem cupidine regni, *burning with the lust of sovereign power*, Liv. In plur.: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. 2. *avarice, covetousness*. Nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor. III. *amorous desire, love*: visae virginis, Ov.

**cūpidus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *desirous of, longing after*; with ref. to things either good or bad: constr. usu with *gen.*: rerum novarum, *fond of change*, Caes.: imperii, *desirous of power, ambitious*, id.: pecuniae, *of wealth*; *covetous*, Cic. *Off.* with *gen.* of *ger.*: ejus vendidi, *Ter.*: bellandi, Caes. Poet.: with *Inf.*: Ov.: Tib. 2. *eager, ardent*: in perspicendi rerum natura, *enthusiastic in study*, Cic.: Hor. 3. *inclined to passion, enamoured*: maritus, Cat.: Tib. 4. = cupidus auri, pecuniae (v. sup. 1.): *covetous, grasping*: multitudo cupidorum hominum, i. e. men bent on enriching themselves, Cic.: Suet. 5. with ref. to persons, *fond of, attached to*: homo cupidissimus nostri, *devoted to me*, Cic. 6. In bad sense, *unfairly favouring a party*: judex, *partial, interested*, id.: cupidi et laeti et conjurati testes, i. e. *whose feelings are enlisted on a particular side*, id.

**cūpiens**, entis, Part. [cupio]. II. Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for*: with *Gen.*: nuptiarum, Pl.

**cūpienter**, adv. *desirously, earnestly*, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl.

**cūpio**, i, vi or ii, itum, i. v. a. to *long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will; and opto, a deliberate choice): constr. with *Acc.*, *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Part.*, *ut* and *Subj.*, or *absol.*: Cic.: eadem cupere, eadem odiasse, Sall. With *Inf.*: Ter.: Cic.

With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: te tua frui virtute cupimus, id. With *Acc.* and *Part.*: Pl. With *Subj.*: cupio ut impetret, id. *Absol.*: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor.: in *Part. perf.*: cupita, *an object of desire*, Ov. II. With *Dat.*, or *Gen.* dep. on *causa*: to be *favourable or inclined to*, to *favour*, to *wish well to*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis, Caes.: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic.: cupio omnia quae vis, *your will is my pleasure*; *your humble servant*, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**cūpitor**, ōris, m. [cupio] one who *desires or wishes* (v. rare): incredulitatem, Tac.

**cūpulus**, a, um, Part. [cupio].

**cūppēdia** (cup.), ae, f. [cupes] *daintiness, ticklishness*: Cic. For pl. v. foll. word.

**cūppēdia** (cup.), orum, n. *plu.* and *cuppediae*, arum, f. *plu.* *dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies*: Pl.

**cūppēdinarius** (cup.), a, um, adj. [cupedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies*: as subst. cuppedinarius, ii, m. a *cook, confectioner*: Ter.

**cūppēdo** (cup), Inis, f. *desire*: Lucr.: v. cupido, inii.

**cūppes** (less correctly cupes), edis, m. adj., *fond of delicacies*: Pl.

**cūppressētum**, i, n. [cupressus] a *grove of cypress-trees*: Cic.

**cūppressus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of cypress-wood*: signa Junonis, Liv.

**cūppressifer**, ōra, rurn, adj. [cupressus ferō] *cypress-bearing*: Ov.

**cūppressus**, i, sometimes ōs, f. (abl. cupressu, Virg.: cupressu, Ov.: access. form more like the Gr., plur. cypārissi, Virg.) = κυπάρισσος, the *cypress*: sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Virg.: Hor. II. Meton.: a *box of cypress-wood*: abl. cupressu, id.

**cūr** (old orthogr. quor, or quur) *ade* (through quor, fr quare) *for what reason, wherefore, why*. Relat. duae causae sunt, cur . . . , there are two reasons why . . . , Cic.: decantes elegos cur . . . , as to the reason why, Hor. II. Interrog.: foll. by Indic. in direct sentences; by Subj. in indirect: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedes? Cic.: Caes.: cur tua plus laudae cumeris granaria nostris? Hor. In the poets, sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause; Atrida, vetas cur? id.

**cūra**, ae, f. *watchfulness, painstaking, attention; solicitude, care* (opp. to negligentia, etc.). *Absol.*: haec acrem curam desiderant, Cic.: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, searched for with great diligence, Liv. In plur.: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic. 2. With *Gen.*: *care, attention, management; business, concern*, etc.: patrum (Subj. Gen.), *care on the part of*, Hor.: rerum alienarum (Obj. Gen.), *minding other people's business*, Chs.

deorum, Liv.: novarum legum, *thoughts about*, id.: magni Caesaris, *charge*, Hor.: cohortis, *command*, Juv. P. H. r.: curae (alioi) esse, to be an object of concern: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes.: cui salus mea fuit curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. With *de*: de ceteris senatui curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. In same sense also: ut petitionem suam curae haberent, *that they should do all they could in favour of his candidature*, id. 3. Esp. of public business: administration, charge, office: rerum publicarum, id.: aerali, Suet. II. Meton.: a written work, writing: quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac.: Ov. In plu.: Tac. 2. an attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, i. e. the vineherd, Bumaes, Ov.

III. sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble: tot in curas dispersit animi eorum erant, *divided between so many anxieties*, Liv.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, id. Personified, atra Cura, gloomy, Hor. 2. Esp. the care or anxiety of love (poet.): Ov.: juvenum curas refero, Hor. Hence, Meton.: the loved object: juvenum prodis publica cura, *you go abroad to break the hearts of all our youth*, id. [Coera (v. curo) is prob. for cov-i-ra fr. cav-co. If caermonia be cognate, it implies a form cov-i-ra.] (Hence Fr. cure.)

curabilis, e. adj. [curo] that is to be apprehended or feared: Juv. (dub.) curialium, v. corallum. curāto, adv. with attention, carefully, diligently: in comp. only: Tac. curatio, ōnis, f. [curo] a taking care of, management: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio et administratio rerum, id.: quid tibi hanc (for huius rei) curatio est rem? *what does this concern you?* Pl. II. Esp. management of state affairs, administration, office, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 2. In medic.: healing, cure: Cic.

curātor (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōnis, m. [id.] he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent: suntquo aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, Vet. Lex in Cic.: muris reficiendis, Cic. II. In law: a guardian, curator, trustee: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 122). curātrix, ae, f. [id.] management, care, attendance: Ter. curātor, a, um, Part. [curo] II. Adj.: careful, solicitous, anxious: curatissima praes, Tac. 2. well kept, in good condition: boves curatores, Cato.

curūllō (gurg.), ōnis, m. a corn-worm, weevil: Virg. (Hence It. gorgolione; Sp. gorgoyo.) curūllonellus, i, m. dim. [curūllō] a little weevil: for something frisky, worthless: Pl.

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curia, ae, f. a curia; one of the 30 parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people: Liv. 2. Meton.: a place of meeting for the curiae: Varr.: Ov. 3. Much more freq. the place of meeting for the Senate (commonly the Curia Hostilia); the Senate-house: Cic.: Liv. Also of similar buildings in other cities: Cic.: Ov. 4. Meton., the Senate itself: praesidium consulenti curiae, to the Senate sitting in deliberation, Hor.: in curiam lectus, chosen to be a member of the Senate, Varr. [Ety. unknown.]

curialis, e, adj. [curia] pertaining to a curia or division of the people: also, subst.: a fellow-citizen of the same curia: Pl.: Cic. curiātim, adv. [id.] by curiae or curies (v. rare): Cic. curiātus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae, Cic.: Liv.: lex, passed in such comitia, Cic.

(1) curio, ōnis, m. [id.] the priest of a curia: Varr.: maximus, he who presided over all the curiae, Liv. (2) curio, ōnis, m. adj. [curo] wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated: Pl. curiōse, adv. with care, carefully, etc.: cavere, Suet. 2. Of style: too nicely, affectedly: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. II. curiously, inquisitively: inquirere, Suet. Comp.: Cic. curiōsitas, atis, f. [curiosus] desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness (v. rare): Cic.

curiōsus, a, um, adj. [curo] careful, painstaking, diligent, thoughtful: with in or ad: in omni historia, Cic.: ad investigandum, id. II. Esp.: eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive: in good or bad sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, id.: patere me esse curiosum, inquisitive (jocosely), id.: curiosus oculis, by prying eyes, id.: Cat. Subst.: a spy or scout: Suet. III. care-worn, emaciated: Pl.

curis, v. quiris. curius, a, um, adj. [curo] full of sorrow, grievous: infortunum, Pl. curo (old orthogr. CUERO), avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about, etc.: constr. with Acc., Acc. of gerundive, Inf., ut and Subj., de, or absol. With Acc.: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: spes, look after, Col.: Aegypti jussu corpus suo more curare, to embalm, Curt. (but in most cases, corpus curare means, to nourish, to refresh oneself: Liv.: so, membra, Hor.): aliena negotia, to look after other people's business, Hor.: alia or aliud cura, a conversational phrase, never mind, do not distress yourself, etc.: Ter. With Acc. of gerundive: to get done, cause to be done: postquam faciundum curat, sees to the building of a house, has a bridge built [very freq. constr.], Caes.: Cic. With Inf. (most

freq. with a negative): ea non scribere, quae nec inducti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, would take the trouble, id.: nec curat Orion leones agitare, has a mind to, Hor. With the Subj.: se curaturum ut . . . Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas! (for which, da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, etc.), take care of your health, id. With de: id. Absol.: curasti probe, Ter.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, carried their operations too far, Tac. Pass. Impers.: curabitur, Ter. 2. Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, cares not to be (= cannot be) restored, Hor. II. Esp. to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiam, Tac. Absol., to have the command, be in charge: ubi quisque legatus curabat, Sall.: Liv. III. In religious matters: prodigia curare, to take the proper means for expiating them, Liv. 2. In medic.: to heal, cure: corpora, Cic. vulnus, Liv. IV. In mercantile lang.: to settle or adjust accounts, to pay: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, id.: dimidium pecuniae redemptor tuo, Cic.

curriculum, i, n. [curo] a running; a race: conicere se in curriculum, to set off running, Pl. Abl.: curiculo, as adv.: at full speed, swiftly: Ter. II. Esp. a race-ground, race-course: se in curiculo exerceere, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So, of heavenly bodies, course, orbit: solis et lunae, Cic. Fig.: vitae, gloriae, career, id.: hanc sunt curricula mentis, exercitiae, disciplinae, id. 2. a chariot for racing: Tac.

curto, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run, to make speed (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, etc.), to hasten, hurry: si ingredieris curte, si curris advola, Cic.: nautae per omne mare currunt, Hor. Pass. Impers.: ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with Acc.: qui stadium currit, runs a race, Cic.: aequor, to speed over, Virg. Proverb.: currentem incitare or instigare, etc., to spur a willing horse: Cic. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): to run, flow, roll, etc.: sol currents, Lucr.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg.: currentem undam, running water, id. II. Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, the argument hurries headlong, Cic.: currit ferox actas, flies away, passes, Hor. [Cf. Skr. k'ar, to go.] (Hence It. correre; Fr. courir.)

currus, ūs, m. [curo] a chariot, car, wain: Lucr.: Cic. 2. Esp. a triumphal car: id.: curra vehi, to ride in the triumphal car, Tac. Hence, Meton.: a triumph: quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. II. Poet. trans.: the horses in a chariot: Virg. 2. a plough with wheels: id. 3. Trans. of a ship, a boat: Cat.

**cursum**, adv. [id.] *quickly, swiftly, hastily*: cursum currere, Pl.: opp. to sensim, *gradually, slowly*: Cic.

**currito**, i. v. n. freq. [curro] *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare): sursum deorsum, Ter.: huc et illuc, Hor.

**curso**, i. v. n. freq. [curro] *to run hither and thither* (rare): ultro citro, Cic.: huc illuc, id.: per urbem, Tac. *Pass. impers.*: cursari sursum prorsum, Ter.

**cursor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a runner, esp. in a race, a racer*: Lucr.: Cic. Also of a chariot-racer: Ov. 2. *a courier*: Nep. 3. *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee*: Suet.

**cursum**, ōis, f. [id.] *a running, haste, speed*: Pl.

**cursum**, ūs, m. [id.] *a running (on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship, etc.)*: course, voyage, journey: ingressus, cursum, walking and running, Cic.: cursum in hostes feruntur, at a run, Liv.: cursum in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic.: Ov.: cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to maintain a direct course, to go forward, straight ahead*: equites cursu tenere non poterant, Caes.: cursum expectare, *to wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind, Cic.* Of things: stellarum, id.: longarum navium, speed, Caes.

II. Fig.: cursum, progress, direction, etc.: rerum, Cic.: cursum cursum procliorum, *an uninterrupted succession of battles*, Tac.: in cursum meus dolor est, *in full career*, Ov. (Hence, Ital. corso; Fr. cours)

**curto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [curtus] *to shorten, diminish, deduct from* (rare): Hor.

**curtus**, a, um, adj. *shortened, mutilated, broken*: dolia, Lucr.: vasa, Juv. Fig.: mulus, under-sized, humble (acc. to others, with tail docked), Hor.

II. Fig.: cursum, common: res, our tripped (defective) lot, Hor.: oratio, defectiva, incomplete, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κέρω; Sab. cur-is, a lance.] (Hence, Fr. court.)

**curulis**, e, adj. [curvus] *pertaining to a chariot*: equi, *the four horses provided at the expense of the state for the games of the circus*, Liv.: triumphus, i. e. upon a chariot (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Esp.: sella curulis, *the curule chair*, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called *magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: called also curule ebum, Hor.: curulis sedes, Tac.: and absol. curulis, is, f.: id.

**curvamen**, inis, n. [curvus] *a bending, bend, vaulting*: Ov.

**curvatura**, ac, f. [id.] *a bending, rounding, bend*: Plin. 2. Meton.: a vault, Vitr.: rotas, i. e. the rim, Ov.

**curvo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [curvus] *to crook, bend, bow, curve*: curvati manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov.: Hadriae curvantibus Calabros sinus, hol-

lowing out, Hor.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg.: Fig.: *to bend, to move*: Nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, moves to pity, Hor.

**curvus**, a, um, adj. *crooked, bent, curved* (apoet word): curvi moderator aratri, Lucr.: falces, Virg.: litus, winding, Hor.: flumen, Virg.: mare, rising on high, rough, Ov. 2. Of persons: stooping, bent with age, toil, etc.: arator, Virg.: membra, Ov. Fig.: curvo dignoscere rectum, *distinguish between right and wrong* (or perh. in math. sense, tell a straight line from a curve), Hor. [Cf. Gr. κῦρ-ος, κῦρ-βος; Lat. cir-cus, cu-cur-bita, cor-ona] (Hence Fr. courbe.)

**cuspis**, idis, f. a point, spike: aseres cuspidibus praefixi, poles with spikes fastened on at the end, Caes.: of the point or head of a spear, Liv.: of a punt pole, Virg. II. Meton.: a spear, javelin, lance: tremenda cuspidē iugnx, Hor.: Virg. 2. the trident of Neptune: Ov. 3. a scorpion's sting: id. [Etym uncertain.]

**custodēla**, ae, f. [custos] *a watch, guard, etc.*: Pl.

**custodia**, ae, f. [id.] *a watching, watch, guard, care*: in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl.: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard*, id.: dura matrum, care, oversight, Hor.: navium longarum, a convoy, Caes. With Object. Gen.: ignis (Vestae), Cic.: urbis, Liv. 2. Meton.: usu. in plur.: persons who serve as guards, a guard: colonia meis praesidiis, custodibus, vigiliis munita, Cic.: Caes. In sing.: abest custodia regis, Ov. 3. a place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house: haec (urbis) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. In plur.: id.

II. custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint (rare): Liv.: libera, confinement in one's house, id.: and in plur.: in liberis custodiis, Sall. Fig.: *omni teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia*, Cic. 2. Meton.: a place of confinement, a prison, id. 3. persons in confinement, captives, prisoners: Suet.

**custodire**, ōvi or ōi, Itum, 4. v. a. (fut. pass. custodibitur, Pl.) [id.] *to watch over, guard, protect, etc.*: corpus domumque, Cic.: maritum aram xx longis navibus, *to guard the coast*, Liv.: with pron. refl. se custodire, *to take care of oneself, provide for self-defence*, Cic. With ab and Abl., denoting from what foe: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov.: Nep. 2. *to keep carefully, to preserve*: librum, Cic.: Suet. Fig.: memoria aliquid custodire, *to retain*, Cic. 3. *to hold in custody*: duces praedonum, id.: obseides, Caes.

**custos**, ōdis, c. a keeper, guardian, warder, watchman, overseer, preserver, protector, etc.: portae, Cic.: fani, id.: gregis, Virg.: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Of teachers of youth: Ter.: Hor. 2. In a hostile

sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes.: saevo ta sub custode tenebo, under a stern gaoler, Hor. Of dogs: Virg.

3. Fig. of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos totius hominis, Cic. Of a quiver, telorum, Ov.: of an incense box: turis, id. 4. *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put*: Cic. [For cud-to(d)s. The word is cogn. with Gr. κεύθω.]

**cutis**, ōula, ae, f. dim. [cutis] *the thin external skin or cuticle*: Juv.

**cutis**, is, f. the skin (living skin, esp. of man; opp. to pellis, which is dead, coarse or withered skin): Hor. Proverb.: cutem curare or bene curare, *to look after one's skin, i. e. to pamper oneself*, id. [Gr. κύτος; A. S. hād, Eng. hide.]

**cyathisso**, i. v. n. = κυάθισω, *to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer*: Pl.

**cyathus**, i, m. = κύαθος, *a small cup*; or perh. a kind of ladle for pouring wine into the cups: ad cyathum statui, *to be made cup-bearer*, Hor.: Juv.: Suet. 2. a measure, one-twelfth part of a pint (sextarius): Hor.

**cýbaeus**, a, um, adj. [κυβή, a kind of merchant ship], with or without navis, Cic.

**cýbiosactēs**, ae, m. = κυβισακτής, *a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterwards of the Emperor Vespasian*: Suet.

**cýclas**, ādis, f. = κυκλός (circular), *a state-robe of women, with a border running round it*: Juv.: (v. Smith's Ant. 125.)

**cýclonius**, i, m. = κυκλικός, *a cyclic poet*: scriptor, Hor.

**cýnēus** (cygn.), a, um, adj. = κύκνειος, *pertaining to a swan*: vox, i. e. dying speech, Cic.: plumae, Ov.

**cýgnus** (cygnus) (γ, Hor.), i, m. = κύκνιος, *a swan*: Cic. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnus: Lucr.: certent cynis ululae, Virg. Fig.: a poet: Dircaeus, i. e. Pindar, Hor. (Hence It. cigno; Fr. cygne.)

**cýlindrus**, dri, m. = κύλινδρος, *a roller, cylinder*: Cic. 2. a roller for levelling the ground: Virg.

**cýmba** (more correctly cumba), ae, f. = κύμβα, *a boat, skiff*: Cic.: Ov. Esp. the boat of Charon: Virg.: Hor.

**cýmbalum**, i, n. = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal*: an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, etc., which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, etc. (usu. in plur.): Virg.: Cic.

**cýmbium**, il, n. = κύμβιον, *a small drinking vessel*: Virg.

**cýminum**, v. cuminum.

**cýniōs**, ādis, after the manner of the cynics: Pl.

**cýniōus**, i, m. = κυνικός (dog-like), *Cynic, relating to the Cynic philosophy*: institutio, the principles of the

*Cynic school*, Tac. More freq. masc. as subst., *Cynicus*, a *Cynic*, Cic.: Hor.: nudus *Cynicus*, 1. e. *Diogenes*, Juv.

*κυνόκεφαλος*, 1. m. = *κυνόκεφαλος*, an African ape with a dog's head: Cic.

*κυνόστρα*, ae, f. = *κυνόστρα* (dog's tail), a constellation near the north pole, *Ursa Minor* or the Lesser Bear: Ov.

*κυπρίσσις*, 1. v. *cupressus*.  
*κύνιστος*, 1. c. = *κύνιστος*, a plant highly esteemed as food for cattle; prob. shrubby lucerne, or some kind of clover: Virg.

**D**, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental. Changes of D to other letters and v. v. 1. *D* to *T*. At the end of words it was frequently substituted for it in early times, hence some modern editors write at for *ad*, *apud* for *apud*, etc. This sometimes changed to *d* in the derivation of words: e. g. from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor*, *quadragesima*, etc. 2. *D* to *B*. At the beginning of some words, *d* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: e. g.: *duellum*, *bellum*; *duis*, *bis*; *duonus*, *bonus*. In (*dy*) *iginti*, the *d* has been dropped. 3. *D* to *R*: e. g.: *ar* for *ad* (v. *arbitr*); *apor* for *apud*. 4. *D* to *L*: e. g.: *dacrima*, *lacrima*; *angula*, *lingua*; *odor* (*ὄσμιον*) *oleo*; so, as between Greek and Latin, *δαίριον*, *levir*. 5. In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound, is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: e. g.: *ac-cedo*: *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*: *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-rigo*; *as-sidere*. So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*; *quic-quam* for *quid-quam*. When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: e. g. *a-scendo*, *a-stringo*. The same thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: e. g.: *a-gnatus*, *a-gnosco*. 6. In inflection, *d* is omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: e. g.: *custos* for *custod-s*; *lae-si*, for *laed-si*; but *cea-si* for *ced-si*. 7. Changes of *D* into *Z*, especially *di* into *z*: e. g.: Lat. *ardens*, *pendulus*, It. *arsenico*, *penolo*; Lat. *medius*, *radius*, It. *mezzo*, *razzo*. 8. *Di* into *G* or *J*: e. g.: Lat. *hodie*, It. *oggi*; Lat. *dies*, *diurnus*, Fr. *jour*. 9. *D* into *L*: e. g.: Lat. *cicada*, *hedera*, It. *cicala*, *edera*; Lat. *cavida*, *Sp. cola*. 10. *D* into *R* (rare): e. g.: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*, *Sp. lampara*. 11. *D* into *N*: e. g.: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*; It. *lampana*;

Lat. *perduz*, It. *pernice*. 6. Omission of *D*: in French, between two vowels: e. g.: Lat. *audire*, *gladius*, *fides*, *nudus*, *videre*, Fr. *ouir*, *glaine*, *foi*, *nu*, *voir*. In Italian at the end of words: e. g.: Lat. *ad*, *apud*, *maior*, *fides*, It. *a*, *appo*, *mà*, *fé*.

III. In the oldest period of the Latin language, the *ablative* ended in *d*: MARIN, METATONER, IN ALROD MARID, on the Col. Roster. 2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards usually dropped: e. g. *prod* in *prod-ire*, *prod-esse*; *red* in *red-ire*, *red-dere*; *sed* in *sed-itio*. IV. As an abbreviation, *D* usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epithets, *D M.* = *Dis Manibus*.

N.B.—The use of the symbol *D* as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral *o* or *Cl* = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by *D*.

*daclous*, 1. m. (sc. *numus*) a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the *Dacians*: Suet.

*dacrima*, v. *lacrima*.  
*daetylus*, a. um, adj. = *δακτυλικός*, *daetyl*: *numerus*, Cic.

*daetylus*, 1. m. = *δακτυλος* (*the finger*: hence), in metre, the *foot* — (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

*daedalus*, a. um, adj. [*Daedalus*] *skilful*, *cunning* in workmanship: Circe, Virg. With gen.: verborum *daedala* lingua, *cunning* fashioner of words, Lucr. 2. Pass.: curiously wrought, *skilfully* made, variously adorned, etc. = *δαδαλεός*: *signa*, id. tellus, *variegated*, id.

*dama* (more correctly *damma*), ae, f. (m. Virg.) a fallow-deer, buck or doe: Virg. II. Trans: venison: nil *damae* sapit, there is no flavour in the venison, Juv. (Hence It. *daimo*, *dama*; Fr. *daim*, *daine*.)

*damnatio*, ōnis, f. [*damno*] *condemnation*: Cic. With Gen. of the offence: ambitus, id.: of the criminal, reorum, id.: of the penalty, pecuniae, id.

*damnatorius*, a. um, adj. [*id*] *damnationis*, *condemnatory* (rare): *judicium*, Cic.

*damnatus*, a. um, Part. [*damno*]. As *adj.*: *reprobate*, *criminal*: quis te *damnatio*? Cic.

*damnificus*, a. um, adj. [*damnum* factu] *hurlful*, *injurious*, *pernicious*, *bestial*, Pl.

*damnigerulus*, a. um, adj. [*damnum* geru] *harm-bringing*, *pernicious*: Pl.

*damno*, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*damnum* legal t. l. to condemn, (opp. to absolvere), constr. with Acc. alone, Acc. and Gen. (of the crime or punishment), or Abl. usu. with *de*: ille *dam-natus* est, Cic.: ambitus *damnat*, Caes.: capitul, id.: capitalis poenae, Liv.:

capite, Cic.: de vi et de majestate, id. The punishment is also expr. by *ad*: e. g. *ad mortem*, *ad extremum supplicium*, Tac.: Suet. Of the suit itself: causa *judicata* atque *damnata*, Cic. 2. Of the plaintiff: to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him (rare): C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est *damnatus*, Liv.

3. With ref. to a will, to bind an heir to certain conditions; foil. by *Inf*: gladiatorum dare centum populo *paria*, to bind (the) heir over to give, Hor. II. Gen. and not as t. t.: to condemn: aliquem summæ stultitiæ, Cic.: *damnat*us longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor.: *damnat*us tu quoque votis, *condemnem* them to fulfil, Virg.: Stygius caput *damnavit* Orco, *had devoted*, id. (Hence *Sp. daniar*.)

*damnosus*, adv. *hurtfully*, *harmfully*: *bihere*, to the cost of the host, i. e. *deep*, *hard*, Hor.

*damnosus*, a. um, adj. [*damnum*] A c. t.: *hurtful*, *harmful*, *baneful*, *injurious*, *destructive*: et reipublicae et societatis infidus *damnosus*que, Liv.: pagina crescit *damnosus* papyro, *costly*, *expensive*, Juv. 2. Pass.: *wronged*, *injured*, *unfortunate*: senex, Pl. 3. Reflect.: *hurting oneself*, *wasteful*, *prodigal*, *unthrifty*: non in alia re *damnosior* quam in ædificando, Suet.

*damnum*, 1. n. (also written *dampnum* in MSS) *hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss* (opp. to *lucrum*): si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid *damni* contraxerit, Cic.: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortum *damno* reducti, with the loss of, Caes.: facere, to sustain, Cic.: ferre, *Ov.* (v. freq.): *naturae damnum*, *natural defect*, Liv.: *damnum* inlectum, *damage* to property not actually done, but which a person has reason to fear, Cic. 2. In law, a fine, penalty: (leges) eos morte, exsilio, vinculis, *damno* coercent, id. [Acc. to some a participial form from root *da* = *τὸ δίδωμι*, "what is paid." More prob. cogn. with Gr. *δω-ia*.] (Hence Fr. *dommage*; Eng. *damage*.)

*dānista*, ae, m. = *δανειστής*, a money-lender, usurer: Pl.

*dānisticus*, a. um, adj. = *δανειστικός*, *money-lending*, *usurious*: Pl.

*dano*, v. do, *ad init*.  
*dāpno*, 1. v. a. [*daps*] to serve up, as food: Pl.

*daps*, *dāpis* (Gen. plur. and Dat. sing. seem not to occur), f. a feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast (thus disting. from *convivium*, a social meal, from *epulae* a feast of any kind, and from *epulum*, a public banquet): Pinaril, extis adedis, *ad ceteram venient* *dappi*, Liv.: *obligatum Jovi dappem*, Hor.: *sollemnes dapes* et *tristia dona*, Virg. 2. Gen.: *fare*; *a feast*, *banquet*, in sing. and plur.: *egens benignae Tantis semper dapis*, Hor.: *plus dapis*, a heartier meal, id.: *Sculæ dapes*, i. e. *sumptuous banquet*, id.: *to*

*tas dapes, mensaque disiecta erat, Tac.* [Cf. δαπ-τω, δαπ-αργ: δεινρον (=δεν-ιω-) is cogn.]

**dapsillē**, adv. *sumptuously, bountifully*: Suet.

**dapsillis**, e (Abl. plur. dapsillis: Pl.) adj. (δαπλῆς, dapsē) *sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful*: sumptus, Pl.: *Notes*, id.

**dātarius**, a, um, adj. [do] (a comic word), *to be given*: nulla est mihi salus dataria, *I have no greeting to give*, Pl.

**dātātim**, adv. [id.] *by giving or tossing from one to the other*: isti qui ludunt datatim, i. e. *in playing ball*, Pl.

**dātio**, ōnis, f. [do] *a giving, allotting, making over (rare)*: legum datio, Cic.

2. Meton.: *the right of alienation*: Liv. (Hence *It. dazio*; Sp. *dacio*; Vulg. Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin)

**dātivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *relating to giving*: esp. *dativus casus* (or simply *dativus*, as subst.), *the dative case*, Quint.

**dāto**, avi, i. v. freq. [id.] *to give frequently, give away (rare)*: argentum fenore, Pl.

**dātor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a giver (rare)*: laetitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl.

**dātus**, ūs, m. [id.] only in Abl.: *a giving*: Pl.

**dē**, prep. with Ablat. denoting the *departure or removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*, *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the exterior of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *dē* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *dē*, and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *dē*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*: *down from, from, away from, out of*, etc.

A. Of space: with motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Arlovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to withdraw from*, Caes.: de vita decedere, Cic.: exire de vita, id. 2. Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: de lecto decidere, Pl.: de muro se decipere, Caes.: v. suseque deque. 3. Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds; starting-point: haec agebantur palam de loco superiore, Cic.: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet.

B. Without motion, to denote mere direction or inclination downwards: *from, down from*: deque viri collo dulce pendit onus, Ov.: dumosa pendere procul de rupe video (capros), Virg.

III. To denote any fixed spot, from which a person comes, or to which he belongs: *from*: capuo de via Latina, Cic.: aliquis de ponte, a fellow from the bridge, i. e. a beggar, Juv.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (= *ex*: rare): statum de actione, *directly after*, Cic. Hence diem de die, *from day to day*, Liv.

II. In phr.: de nocte, de vigilia, etc., to denote the period in the course of which the action is done (=Gk. gen. of time): *less definite than simple Abl.*, which denotes the precise time: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the course of the night*, Cic.: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *by night*, Hor.: de media nocte, *about midnight*, Caes.: de tertia vigilia, *in the course of the third watch*, id. In like manner, de luce: de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Pl. Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembris, *in December*, Cic.

C. In gen.: of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection or body, from which a part is taken (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: hominem mihi de comitibus mels, Cic.: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. Hence, de with Abl. Instead of the genitive case (with a view to clearness or precision): de eodem genere, Cic. Hence also, 2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, etc.: *at my, thy, etc., expense*: de suo, Cic.: Liv.: And *q. ad tua praecepta de meo nihil mihi novum apposui*, Pl. II. To designate the material, etc. of which anything is made: *of, out of*: nivo factum de marmore signum, Ov. Also, by means of, de eodem oleo et opera, Cic. Hence it sometimes implies transformation, de templo carcerem fieri, id. III. To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, etc.: de aliquo quaerere, to enquire of, id.: ut tibi liceret discere id de me, Ter.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, etc.: to indicate the subject of thought, etc. (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, regarding, with respect to, as for*: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes.: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. II. To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adisti, de eo ad iudicium venisti, id.: qua de causa magno dolore afflictebantur, Caes. Hence, 2. To designate that in conformity with which anything is done: *according to, after, in imitation of*: de suorum propositum sententia atque auctoritate facisse dicatur, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg.

E. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. De integro, *afresh*: Cic. 2. De improvise, *unexpectedly*: Cic. 3. De transverso (rare), *unexpectedly*: Cic.

N.B.—De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its noun: v. supra. It is also frequently put after a simple relative, quo de, etc.: Cic.

F. In composition, the *dē* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in

dēhisco, dēinde, and coalesces with it in the poets; v. debinc, delince: sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, dego, from dehabeo, de-ago.

II. Signif.: 1. *down, away, off*: deferro, deduco, defuso. 2. It denotes deficiency, or else reverses the meaning of the root = *un-, mi-, dis-*: decortico, *to disembark (a tree)*; dedecet, *it disgraces*.

3. *ceasing*: dedoleo, *to leave off grieving*; deegradinat, *it ceases hailing*.

4. *away, out*: deblaturo, *to blab out*.

5. *over, like Eng. be-*: dealbo, *to cover with white*; deauro, *to gild (late)*.

6. *Intensive*; or denoting completeness: deamo, *to love passionately*; deproellor, *to battle furiously*; defungor, *to finish, get done with*; delacero, *to tear up or in pieces*.

7. It sometimes appears to give a bad sense to a verb: as, deludo, *to deceive*; decipio, delinguo, etc.

dēa, ae (Dat. and Abl. plur. deabus in the combination disdeabusque, Cic.), f. [deus] *a goddess*: perque novem jura, numina nostra, dea, Ov.: venatrix, i. e. Diana, id.: silvarum, the same, id.: triplices, i. e. the Fates, id.

dē-albo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [albus] *to whitewash, plaster (rare)*: Cic.

dēambulatio, ōnis, f. [deambulo] *a walking about, a promenading*: Ter.

dē-ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade (rare)*: quum satis erit deambulationem, requiesces, Cic.

dē-amo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to love much, dearly, to be passionately in love with*: Pl. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, *I was quite charmed with*, id. 2. Like amo (no. III.): *to be exceedingly obliged to*: deamo te, Syre, Ter.

dē-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to disarm*: exercitum, Liv.

dē-artio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [artus] *lit. to dismember, to tear limb from limb*: hence, fig. *to ruin (v. rare)*: opes, Pl.

dē-asocio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [asocio, ascia] *to hew or polish with an ascia*: Fig.: *to cheat, to pluck*: Pl.

dē-bacchor, atus, i. v. n. dep. intens. of bacchor: *to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage (very rare)*: si satis jam debacchatus es, Ter. Poet. of things: qua parte debacchantur ignes, rage, revel unchecked, Hor.

dēbellator, ōris, m. [debello] *a conqueror (v. rare)*: ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to bring a war to an end* (rare except in pass.): Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, ended the war by a single victory, Liv. Pass. impers.: ne absente se debellaret, *that no general engagement should be risked*, id.: and in part. perf. absol. debellato, *after the war was ended*: quasi debellato triumphare, id.

II. A. act. — with cogn. obj.: *to fight out*: rixa super mario debellata, Hor.

2. With direct obj.: *to war down*,



vanquish, subdue: debellare superbos, to beat down in war, Virg.

**debēo**, ū, itum, 2. v. a. and n. [dehabeo.] Act. lit.: to have or hold from: hence, to owe, to be in debt. With Acc. of thing, and Dat. of person: pecuniam alicui, Cic.: dissolvere quae debeo, Ter. (more freq. solvere, Cic.). pecuniam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Pass.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum debet sciebat, was due, bound to be supplied, Caes. Proverb.: animam debere, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter.

Also absol., to owe money, be in debt: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, might be his debtors, Sall.: without indirect obj.: 'Kal. Jan. debuit, he was in debt on New Year's day, Cic. 2. Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: to owe, to be bound or liable to do or render, to be under obligation: majorem eis res publica gratiam debet, id.: hoc munus patriae debere, id.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, make over Turnus to me, Virg. Pass.: to be due or owing: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic.: honores quasi debitos repetere, to claim them as one's due, Sall.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! merited retribution, Virg. II. to owe thanks for, to be indebted for: with Acc.: plurimum alicui debere, to be very deeply indebted to him, Caes.: alicui debere salutem, Ov.: vitam, id. Absol.: fac me multis debere, grant that I am under obligations to many, Cic. III. Mostly Poet., with ref. to necessity or destiny: to be destined: urbem cerno Phrygius debere nepotes, are destined to found, Ov. More usually, in pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debetur, belong by destiny, Virg.: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, id. Absol.: tempora Parcae debita complerant, the period assigned by fate, id.: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, paid the debt of nature, Nep. Hence phr. ludibrium alicui debere (cf. Gr. γέλωτα ὀφείλειν), to be fated to become the sport of, Hor. B. Neut.: of moral or other obligation: (one) ought: foll. by Infm. (personal equivalent of oportet): num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? ought they to have borne arms (would it have been right for them to do so)?, Cic.: Africam sorte Tuberio obtinere debebat, was to have had (was entitled by lot to have it), Caes.: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet.: = must (freq. in Lucr.): omnia debet enim cibis integrare novando, must of necessity, Lucr. (Hence It. dovere; Fr. devoir.)

**debilis**, e, adj. [de-habiles] lit. unhandy, unreadly: hence, disabled, powerless, feeble, crippled: senex, Cic.: ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, paralyzed, Juv.: ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Of inanimate

things: ferrum, ineffectual, id.: peninae, Ov. II. Fig.: hac parte mentis (sc. memoria) debilis, Cic.: ingenio Tac.: manca ac debilis praetura, powerless to effect anything, paralyzed, Cic.

**debilitas**, ātis, f. [debilis] state of being disabled, powerlessness, great weakness: membrorum, paralysis, Liv.: linguae, impotence of speech (? stammering), Cic.: absol. of bodily infirmity, id. In plur., of different kinds of debility, id. Fig.: of the mind: animi, id.

**debilitatio**, ōnis, f. [debilito] equiv. to preced.: debility, impotence: (v. rare) fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

**debilito**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [debilis] to disable, maim: to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble: membra debilitavit lapidibus, fistibus, crippled them, Cic.: Liv. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, breaks its force, Hor. II. Fig.: to crush, break down, discourage: fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic.: fortitudinem, to paralyse anyone's fortitude, unman him, id.: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id.: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

**debŭito**, ōnis, f. [debeo] an owing, debt (v. rare): Cic. **debitor**, ōris, m. [id.] a debtor: Cic.: aeris, Hor. Fig. (mostly poet.): in non-pecuniary sense, one bound to do anything: Ov. 2. one bound to give thanks for, under obligation for: animae huius, id.: vitae, id.

**debitum**, i, nō [id.] what is owing, a debt: Cic. II. any obligation: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, obligation for the preservation of one's life, Curt. (Hence It. detta; Sp. deuda; Fr. dette, débt.)

**de-blātēro**, avi, 1. v. a. to grate about, to blab out (v. rare): Pl. **de-canto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to sing off, chant; hence, to repeat often, to say over and over again (cf. cantilena): pervulgata praecepta, to repeat trite rules, Cic.: miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. to leave off singing: hi jam decantaverant, had sung their song out, Cic.

**de-ōdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, withdraw: constr.: absol., with de, ez, or Abl.: decedamus, Pl.: de parte (agri) decedere, to retire from (give it up), Caes. (see also No. 3): quum Romam venisset decedens ex Syria, had come to Rome from Syria (in this sense not with de), Cic.: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, have gone out of their course, Caes. 2. Milit. t. t. to withdraw, to evacuate: de colle, id. Absol.: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang.: with provincia: to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic.: e Cilicia, id.: and with Abl. alone, id.:

Liv. Absol.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv.

4. With Dat. of person: usu, with de via or via: to make way for, get out of the way of (as a mark of respect; also sometimes of abhorrence): decedam ego illi de via, Pl.: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugunt, Caes. Pass.: salutari, decedi, assurgi, deduci, to be made way for, Cic. 5. Hence fig., to retire from, or give up one's rights, etc.: de suo jure, id.: also with Abl. alone, jure suo decedere, Liv. So, de possessione, de suis bonis, Cic. 6. Fig.: to depart (from life), to die: de vita, id.: also absol. (freq.): quum patrum familiae decessit, id.: pater nobis decessit, my father died, id. 7. Poet.: to go down, to set: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg.: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang, id.: Hor. II. Of things: to abate, subside, cease: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr.: decessisse inde aquam, run off, Liv.: decedere aestum, ebb, id. 2. to be subtracted from, to decrease: de summa nihil decedit, bewanting Ter.: ut de causae periculi nihil decederet, Cic.: quicquid libertati plebs cavere, id. suis decedere opibus credebant, they looked upon it as a deduction from their own power, Liv. III. Fig.: to depart from: to swerve from (duty, etc.): se nulla cupiditate inductum a via decessisse, had swerved from the path of duty, Cic.: officio, fide, id. Impers. pass.: de officio decessum, Liv. 2. to give place, submit or yield to (cf. supr. 1, 5) vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor.: non Hymetto mella decedunt, are not inferior to, id.

IV. to turn out, result (usu. cedo): prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

**decem**, card num. ten: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. [Skr. dāśan; Gr. δέκα; O. H. G. zehan, Goth. taihun, Eng. ten.]

**december**, bris, m. [decem]; like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber) the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March (December (containing, as now, 31 days): Cic.: acceptus Genis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. 2. As closing the year, meton. a (past) year: undenos implevisse Decembres, Hor. II. A d.j. December, bris, bre: Kalendae Decembres, etc.: Cic.: libertate Decembri utere, the license of the Saturnalia (held in December), Hor.

**decem-jūgis**, is, m. [jugum] adj. ten-yoked; hence (with currus understood), a ten-horse chariot (v. rare): Suet.

**decem-pēda**, ae, f. [pes] a ten-foot measuring rod: Cic.: Hor.

**decempēdator**, ōris, m. [decempeda] a land-surveyor: Cic.

**decem-plex**, icis, adj. [plico] ten-fold: numerus, Nep.

**decepmprimi**, orum, m. plu. (or separately, decem primi) the ten chief men in the body of decuriones (or senate) in the municipia and colonies: Cic.

**decepm-scalmus**, a, um, adj. [scal-mus] having ten thovls or ryllocks: acturiola, Cic.

**decepm-virilis**, e, adj. [decemviri] decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri: leges, i. e. the Twelve Tables, Liv.: potestas, Tac.: annus, Cic.: certamina, Liv.

**decepm-viratus**, ūs, m. [id.] the decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir: Cic.: Liv.

**decepm-viri**, orum, m. plu. [vir] a commission of ten, the name of various magistrates at Rome: decemviri legibus scribundis, the compilers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Decemvir: Cic.: Liv. 2. Decemviri stilibus (litibus) iudicandis, a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes: Cic. 3. Decemviri sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had the charge of the Sibylline books: originally 2 in number: Liv. 4. Decemviri agris dividendis, a board for dividing the public lands, Cic.: Liv.

**decepanis**, e, adj [decem annus] of ten years, lasting ten years. bellum, Quint.

**deceps**, entis, Part. [deceps] As adj.: becoming, seemly, proper: amicus, Ov. motus, Hor. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: comely, handsome, well-favoured: forma, Ov. malae, Hor.: sumptus decentior armis Minerva, Ov. 3. In moral sense, becoming, right, proper: quid verum atque decet, befitting a man (Gr. τὸ κατὰ λόγον), Hor.

**decenter**, adv. becomingly, decently, properly, fitly, with propriety: decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic. Hor.: maesta, Ov. Comp.: Hor.

**deconia**, se, f. [deceps] comeliness, decency: colorum et figurarum, Cic.

**decepsus**, a, um, Part. [decepsus]

**deceps**, is, f. = **deceps** (sc. navis), a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet. (dub.)

**de-orno**, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. and n. (the syncope. forms *de-ornam*, *de-ornam*, *de-ornare*, etc. are freq. and class.): Lit. to separate one thing from another: hence, to distinguish, settle, determine, judge: rem dubiam, Liv.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. 2. Esp. of a judge or public officer: to decide, judge, determine, decree: to vote for any thing (disting. from edicere, which has respect to the publication of a decree; from jubere, which denotes the adoption of a proposed law on the part of the populus; and from sciscere, which denotes a decree of the plebs): con str. with Acc., ger. part., and Subj., prep., or absol.: triumphum alicui, to pass a decree awarding anyone a

triumph, Cic.: supplicium sumendum, to pass sentence of death, Sall.: senatus decrevit et populus jussit, ut..., Cic.: secundum alicui, to make a decree in his favour, id.: triumphum alicui decernere, id.: (Druides) decernunt, Caes. II. to decide by combat: hence also (like cornere and certare), in gen., to fight, combat, contend (v. decerto): prolium, to decide, Cic.: pugnam, Liv.: acie, to fight a decisive battle, id. Absol.: decernendi potestatem Pompeio fuit, Caes. 2. Judicially: uno iudicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic.: de salute reipublicae, id.: utrum meo solum capite decernerem, id. III. to settle, determine, resolve on: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.

**de-cerpo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck or pull off, crop, gather: undique decerpit olivam, plucked on every hand (a theme sung by many poets), Hor.: arbore pomum, Ov. Fig.: humanus animus decerptus ex mente diuina, derived from, Cic. Poet.: to cull, gather, enjoy: ex re fructus, Hor. II. to take away, detract from, diminish, de-roy: ne quid iocis de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

**de-certatio**, ōnis, f. [decerto] a contest: r-rum omnium, Cic.

**de-certo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fight out, fight a pitched battle, to carry on a hard or persistent struggle: also in gen. to contend: E. p. in milit. sense: with proelio, to fight a pitched battle, Caes. (freq.) and less freq. pugna, id.: or aboli, id.: Caesar cum acerrimis nationibus felicissime decertavit, engaged in long and arduous wars, Cic. In non-milit. sense: Inter se decertare (of the vehement struggles of Demosthenes and Aeschines), id.: iure, legibus, id. Pass. imperis: cum duobus ductibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, we had to fight for our empire, id. Poet. of things, with Dat.: Africum decertantem aquilonibus, battling furiously with (Gr. constr.), Hor.

**decessio**, ōnis, f. [decedo] a going away, departure (opp. to adventus, arrival, and mansio, stay): Cic. 2. Specially, the retirement of a Roman governor from his province: decessiois dies, the day of retirement (i. e. when the period of office expired), id. 3. diminution, deduction (opp. to accessio): de summa, id. 4. With ref. to a complaint, abatement, passing off: Cels.

**decessor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who leaves (a province, government, etc.), a predecessor in office (opp. to successor: rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic.

**decessus**, ūs, m. [id.] a going away, departure (opp. to accessus): post Dionysii decessum, Nep. 2. Esp. = decessio, the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. II. a passing away, decrease, abatement; death: aestūs, ebb, Caes.: amicum

decesu plerique angli solent, by the death, Cic. (Hence Fr. *deces*.)

**deceat**, cuit, 2. v. n. used in the third person only, and never with a personal subject; the person is expressed by the Acc., rarely by the Dat.: it is seemly, becoming; it becoms, behoves, it is fitting, proper (very freq. and class., but not in Caes.): decere aqum esse consentaneum temporis et personae, Cic. \* With subst. or pron. as subject: omnis Aristippum color decuit, seemed to fit him, Hor. In plur.: nec velle experiri, quam se Mena deceant, Cic. With Dat.: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl. 2. Without Acc. pers.: nihil est difficultus quam quid deceat videre, Cic. In plur.: Pl. II. With Infin. or clause as subject: oratorem itaevi minime deceat, Cic.: Hor. 2. Without Acc. pers.: decet caput impedire myrto, id.: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. III. Without any expressed subject: facis, ut te deceat, Ter. With Dat.: locum editorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. 2. Without Acc. pers.: eia haud sic decet, Ter.: quo majorem spera habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.: Virg. [Cf. Skr. *yagas*, for *dagas*, glory, fame; Gr. *δοκεω*, *δόξα*.]

**de-cido**, cidi, ctum, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall down, fall off: decido de lecto praepes, Pl.: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic.: equo, Caes.: imber, Hor. 2. To fall down dead, to die (poet.): decedit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg.: (nupta) decedit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. II. Fig.: to fall, fall off or away, etc.: quanta de spe decidi! Ter.: a spe societatis alicuius, Liv.: facta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. (Hence It. *decadere*; Fr. *déchoir*.)

**de-cido**, cidi, ctum, 3. v. a. [cado] to cut off: lit. (rare, more freq. absol.) collum, Pl.: aures, Tac. pennas, Hor. II. Fig.: to cut short, put an end to; settle, determine: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.: decisa negotia, Hor. With prep.: cum aliquo, Cic.: de rebus, id.: decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, come to terms with the winds (bargain to save part of the cargo), Juv. Absol.: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decedere, Cic. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

**decies** (in many MSS. *decens*), adv. num. [dec in decem] ten times: decies sent, Ov.: HS. decies centena millia, Cic. More commonly without centena millia: HS. decies, i. e. 3 million 300,000, id.: ad decies aerie, up to a million, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 347). 2. Meton.: for an indefinite number of times: Hor.

**decima** (decima, the older form), ae, f. (sc. pars), the tenth part, tithe: quum vivissent Apollini decimas praedae, Just. 2. a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic.: more freq. in the plur.: decimas

**frumentum exigere, double tithe, Liv.** : Cic. **3.** a largess bestowed on the people : Suet. : Tac. (Hence Fr. *dime*.)

**decimānus, or decūmānus, a. nm, adj.** [decimus] of or belonging to the tenth part. Of tithes, as a tax : ager, that pays tithes, Cic. Subst. decumānus, i. m. a farmer of tithes : id. : (p. r. s. sarcastically) decumāna, ae, f. the wife of a tithes-farmer : id. **2.** of the tenth legion : miles, Auct. B. Afr. : and oftener absol., esp. in plur., decumani, Tac. : Suet. **3.** decumana porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, on the side turned away from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered), and opposite the porta praeforia (which faced the enemy) : Caes. : Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

**decimo or decūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [id.] to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate : cohortes, Suet.

**decimus or decūmus, a. um, adj.** [decem] the tenth : menses, Pl. : legio, Caes. : unda, the tenth wave (supposed to be larger than the rest), Ov. : decumam partem praediae, the (tithes, Liv. Pl. : cum decimo efficere, to yield a ten-fold return, Cic. **2.** Decimum, adv. (like tertium, quartum, etc.), for the tenth time, id.

**decipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a.** [capio] lit. to take down or from : hence, to deceive, cheat (usu. of deliberate deception), whereas fallo is often simply to elude, escape the notice of : and deludo, to dupe, play upon a person's credulity : ita decipiens fovea leonem, entrap him, Pl. : homines impotentes deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. : dolo deceptus, Cic. **2.** Also, in gen. to mislead, esp. in pass. : falso cupidine decipi, specie recti, to be misled by, Hor. : nisi forte me communis decuria decipit, unless self-love deludes me, Cic. Absol. : abtergo et super caput decipere insidiae, escaped notice (=fallere), Liv. **3.** Fig. to beguile (poet.) : diem, to while it away (forget its cares), Ov. With Gen. (Constr.) : dulci laborum decipitur sonus, is beguiled of his sufferings, Hor.

**decisio, ōnis, f.** [decido] a cutting short, a settlement, division : Cic.

**decisus, a. um, part. [decido].**

**declamatio, ōnis, f.** [declamo] exercise in speaking, declamation : quotidiana, Cic. Quint. **2.** Met. n. a theme, subject for declamation : ut declamatio fias, Juv. : Quint. **II.** In bad sense : loud, eager speaking, shouting : vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic.

**declamator, ōris, m.** [id.] one who practices himself in speaking, a declaimer : Cic.

**declamatorius, a. um, adj.** [id.] of or belonging to the exercise of speaking : declamatory, rhetorical : Cic. : Tac.

**declāmīto, avi, atum, i. v. n.** [aeq. [id.] : to practise speaking aloud, to declaim : Cic. : Hor. : Juv. With acc. of cogn. signa : causas, to declaim or plead causes by way of practice, Cic.

**2.** In bad sense, to talk violently, to bluster : de aliquo, id.

**declāmō, avi, atum, i. v. n.** to practise speaking aloud, to declaim : ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic. dum tu declamas Romae, Hor. With acc. of neut. pron. aliquod ex alia oratione declamarē, Cic.

**2.** In bad sense : to speak violently, to brawl, to bluster : vehementissime contra aliquem declamarē, id.

**declāratio, ōnis, f.** [declaro] a making clear or known, an expression (v. rare) : animi, of one's sentiments, Cic.

**declāro, avi, atum, i. v. a.** to make clear, or known : to show forth, reveal, manifest. nec aliter declarari animi magnitudo potest, be displayed, Cic. declaratur studium bellicae gloriae, is shown in this, id. **2.** Esp. to make known by words, to announce, declarare : declaravit quantae faceret, id. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour : to proclaim, publish, declare : ejusdem hominis voce declaratus consul, id. : declaratus rex, Liv. : victorem magna praecis voce (laudentem) declaravit, Virg. **3.** to make known or clear (by reasoning or explanation), to demonstrate, prove, explain : propterea (aliquis rei) vim definitionis declaravit, Cic. : Liv.

**declinatio, ōnis, f.** [declino] a leaning from or away, a bending aside : a slanting movement : (atomorum), deviation from the perpendicular, Cic. quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, by a slight movement of the body (eluding a thrust), id. **2.** Fig. a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding. (ab aliqua re), id. : opp. to appetitio, id. **3.** Rhetor. t. t. : declinatio brevis a propositi, digression, id. **4.** In grammar : variation, inflection : formae including conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc. : id.

**declino, avi, atum, i. v. a.** and a [v. acclino] to bend or turn aside from Act. : sese recta regione via, to deviate from the perpendicular (of the atoms of Epicurus), Lucr. (in same sense also neut. v. intrans.) : agmen, to turn aside one's march, Liv. Poet. : nec doli declinat lumina somno, closes her eyes, Virg. Fig. : bellum in Italiam, to draw off the war into Italy (from Spain), Liv. Pass. refl., neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio, to have deviated from, Ter. **2.** to infect (words) : Varr. Quint. **II.** Neut. v. to turn aside from : paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. : of the oblique motion of atoms (v. supr.), id. : a religione officii, to depart from the strict path of duty, id. **2.** Hence, in trans. sense (fig.),

to shun : impetum, id. : ictum, Liv. : invidiam, Tac.

**declivis, e, adj.** [clivus] sloping downwards, steep (as regarded from above ; acclivis, as viewed from below) collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, sloping uniformly, Caes. : declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. : arvum, Hor. : flumina, Ov. Neut. as subst. declivis, is, n., a declivity or slope : si per declivis sece recipient, if they retreated down hill, Caes. Fig. iter declivis senectae, Ov.

**declivitas, atis, f.** [declivis] a sloping place, declivity : Caes.

**decocta, ae, f.** (se aqua) [decoquo] a cold beverage, invented by Nero Suet. : Juv.

**decoctor, ōris, m.** [id.] a bankrupt : Cic.

**decoctus, a. um, part.** [decoquo] As adj. : lit. boiled down ; hence, lukewarm so treated, luscious, over-sweet : Cic. (fig.)

**de-collo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [collum] to take off from the neck, to bereave (rare). hominis, Sen. Absol. : miles decollandi artibus, Suet.

**de-colo, avi, i. v. n.** lit. to trundle down : hence (fig.) : to come to naught, to fail : scilicet decolabit, Pl.

**de-color, ōnis, adj.** [color] discoloured, darkened, faded, stained, etc. : sanguis, post ap. Cic. decolor sanguine, stained with blood, Ov. Poet. that has lost its original brightness, degenerate : deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. : Ov.

**decoloratio, ōnis, f.** [decoloro] a discolouring : Cic.

**de-coloro, avi, atum, i. v. a.** to discolour, to fade, stain, soil, etc. : mare, to stain (with blood), Hor.

**de-coquo, xi, atum, i. v. a.** to boil down, boil away : pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, not passed off into dross, Liv.

**2.** Simply, to boil, to cook by boiling : olus, Hor. : Plin. **3.** Fig. : to waste away, consume, ruin : Pers.

**4.** Of persons intrans. to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt : tenues memoria praetextatum to de-coxare ? Cic. **1.**

**decor, ōris, m.** [deceat] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly poet.) : mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et animus, its appropriate grace, Hor. : divini signa decoris, Virg. : Ov. Of style : Quint. In plur. : P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam venis decoribus, genuine beauties, Liv. **2.** Esp. of the person : charm, beauty (cf. decens) : levis juvenas et decor, Hor. : Tib.

**de-cōrē, adv.** suitably, properly, decorously : si non decore, at quam minime indecore, Cic. **2.** elegantly, beautifully : formata decore Jovis species, poet. ap. Cic.

**de-cōro, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [decur] to adorn, embellish, beautify : oppidum monumentis, Cic. : pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg. **II.** Fig. : to honour, distinguish, with blood : egregias animas

supremis muneribus, Cic.: prave factis decorari verbis, to be celebrated in ill-composed verses, Hor.

**decorus**, a, um, adj. [decor] beseeching, befitting, proper, decorous: with *Deo*: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.: poetis magis decora fabulis, suitable to, Liv. With *ad*: ad ornatum, Cic. Absol.: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id.

**2. Neut.** as subst.: decorum, i, n. that which is seemly; propriety: id quod Graeco *πρέπον* dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, id. **II.** Absol.: adorned, bedecked; graceful, beautiful, handsome: delubra deum, Lucr.: aedes, Hor.: galens enesque, Virg.: caput, Ov.: juvenia, Tac.: palæstra, gratè-giving, Hor. With Abl.: ducentes ostia decore, decked with, Virg.: Hor.

**dē-crēpitus**, a, um, adj. [crepo] broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit: senex, Pl.: Cic.

**dē-eresco**, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna decrescunt, diminish with the (waning) moon, Cic.: of water, to subside, Ov.: Hor.

**2.** to disappear. contra decrescunt (of the horns of Io, when restored to human shape), Ov.

**dē-crētum**, i, n. [decreto] a decree; esp. a decree of the senate, in a particular case (thus distinguishing from *senatus consultum*, a general decree or law: but the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128). *senatus Caelium ab rep. removendum censuit* Hoc decreto . . . , Caes. Of the decrees of magistrates, etc.: decreta vendere, to make a market of his decrees, Cic.: Irundum, Caes.: pontificum, Liv. **2.** Meton. in philos. = *doctrina*, a principle, doctrine, tenet: Cic.

**dē-crētus**, a, um, Part. [decreto]. **decuma**, v. decima **decumanus**, v. decimanus **dē-cūmātes**, ium, adj. plur [decima] belonging to tithes: agri, Italian lands, Tac.

**dē-cumbo**, cūbui, 3. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table, etc.: super lectum, Suet. = *autolecio*, id.: Cic. **II.** Of a vanquished gladiator, t. t. to fall: id.

**dē-curia**, ae, f. [decem: cf. centuria] a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade: Col. **2.** In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, class, without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Calpurnia a fifth): Cic.: Suet. **3.** A club of boon companions: Pl.

**dē-curiātus**, ōnis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: Cic.

**dē-curiātus**, ōnis, m. [id.] a dividing into decuriae: Liv.

**dē-curio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decuria] to divide into tens or decuriae: equites decuriati, Liv.

**dē-curio**, ōnis, m. [id.] the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion;

in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry: Varr. **2.** a member of the senate of a municipium, or a colony: Cic.: Caes. **3.** a head-chamberlain: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

**dē-curto**, cūcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to run down, hasten down, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv.: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arore, Virg.: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decurrit, Caes. Of things. monte decurrens amnis, Hor.: uti naves decurrent, should sail down (the Tiber), Tac. **2.** to finish running; finish one's course: ad calcem, to reach the goal, Cic. In this sense, with cogn. Acc.: quasi spatio decurso, as if after finishing the race, id. Fig.: prope actam aet. e decursaque, id.: tuque ades incertumque una decurre laborem, go along with me in the work which I have begun, Virg.: Tac.

**II.** Milit. t. t. to manœuvre: pedes decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, while performing their evolutions, Liv.: Caes. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games. in funere Graeci tradunt armatum exercitum decurrere cum tripodibus Hispanorum, Liv.

**III.** to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to: with *ad*: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura decurrebas, Cic.: ad miseras proci, Hor.: Ov. Pass Imperi decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv.

**dē-curso**, ōnis, f. [decurio] Milit. t. t. a descent, attack: decursionibus (ex Alpibus) vastare ea loca, Brut. ap. Cic.: Hirt. **2.** Of military evolutions for the sake of exercise or show: Suet.: Tiberina, naval evolutions on the Tiber, Cic.

**dē-cursus**, ūs, m. [id.] a running down; downward course, descent, declivity: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquarum, Lucr.: rapidus (amnis), Virg. **II.** Milit. t. t. a descent, attack: subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv. **2.** a manœuvre, evolution (= decursio): Tac. Esp. in celebrating a festival or funeral games, Liv. **III.** a completed course, end of a course (in the games): Suet. **2.** Fig.: decursus honorum, a complete course of public offices, taken in succession, Cic.

**dē-curto**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. (only in Part. Imperf. and perf.) to cut off, mutilate: radices, Plin. Fig. of style: mutila et quasi decurtata, too abrupt, Cic.

**dē-cus**, ōnis, n. [decet] grace, ornament, pride, splendor, with defining Gen.: hostium gloria, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id.: Odeus Phoebi, i. e. the Tyre, Hor.: pudoris, Ov.: so, muliebre decus, chastity, Liv. Absol.: verum decus in virtute positum est,

distinction, Cic.: Maecenas dulces decus meum, my pride, Hor.: regale, Ov. **II.** moral dignity, virtue: Cic.: Sall. In plur.: brave deeds: belli, id.

**dē-cussus**, is, m. [decem] the number ten: hence, the figure X. Vitruv.

**dē-cussio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decussis] to divide crosswise, in the form of an X: Cic.

**dē-cussus**, a, um, Part. [decutio]. **dē-cutio**, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake, beat, or cast down or off: lilia, Ov.: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv.: mella iolas, Virg.

**dē-decet**, cuit, 2. v. n. used only in 3 pers. sing. and pl.: it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming: constr. like simple verb (usu. with Acc.). With subst. as subject, and Acc. of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus, Hor. In plur.: nec dominam deducere comae, Ov. Absol.: ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. **2.** As imper. verb; with Inf. as subject, and Acc. of pers.: oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, id. Without Acc.: Quint.: Hor. Absol.: ut is, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedecet, Cic.

**dē-dēcoro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame: urbis auctoritatem, Cic.: iudicium, to discredit, Hor.

**dē-dēcorus**, a, um, adj. disgraceful, dishonourable (v. rare): majoribus suis dedecurus, Tac.

**dē-dēns**, ōnis, n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.: dedecus admittite, to incur, Caes.: nec sibi damno dedecore foret, Hor. Meton.: that which causes shame, a blot, blemish: nec prodere dedecus audeat, i. e. the ass's ears of Midas, Ov. **II.** baseness, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, etc. per dedecus ortus, born in shame, id.

**dē-dicatio**, ōnis, f. [dedico] a dedicating, consecration: aedis, Liv.

**dē-dico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to announce, declare: praedia etiam in censu (al. cen-su) dedicavisti, Cic.: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, Suet. **II.** Esp. relig. t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate: nonne ab A. Postumo aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic.: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, the image or statue of the deity): dedicatum Apollinem, installed in his shrine, Hor.

**dē-dignor**, atus, i. v. dep. to regard as unworthy: to disdain, scorn, refuse. With Acc.: quos ego sum toties jam designata maritus, Virg. With Inf.: Ov. Absol.: to be indignant or offended, Tac.

**dē-disco**, didici, 3. v. a. to unlearn, to forget: With Acc.: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic.: Caes.

With *Inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui paene dediceret, id.

**deditio**, ōnis, f. [dedo] a putting or laying down (of arms), an unconditional surrender, a capitulation: in deditonem venire, to surrender. Liv.: alij in deditonem accipere, to accept the surrender of, Caes.

**deditionis**, ii, m. [deditus] relating to surrender: in pl. as sub-t. deditici, surrendered persons, subjects: vestri, Liv.: Caes.

**deditus**, a, um, Part. [dedo]. II. Adj.: devoted to, fond of, addicted to. With *Dat.*: hoc magis sum Publico deditus, Cic.: studio citiarum, Hor. Sup. deditissimus (tibi), most devoted to, Dolab. ap. Cic. Phr.: dedita opera: purposely, intentionally: Cic.: Liv.

**dē-dō**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to lay down; in milit. lang. to give up, surrender; esp. of surrendering persons, cities, or property [whereas, to lay down or surrender *arma* = ponere, tradere]: alijque hostibus in cruciatum, Sall.: Caes.: se suasque omnia sine mora dederunt, id.: auctores belli, Liv. II. Fig.: to give oneself wholly to anything or person, to devote: aures suas poetis, to lend an attentive ear to, Cic.: se totum altici, to become wholly devoted to him, id.: With adv. of place: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaque oc. (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, were absorbed in the shows, Liv. And in bad sense, se desidiae, libidinibus, dedere, to give one's self up entirely to sloth, to vicious pleasures, Cic. With ad: quum se ad audiendum dedit, id.

**dē-dōsō**, 2. v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary (rare): with double Acc.: alijque geometriam, Cic. Also with Acc. and *Inf.*: populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use names falsely, Hor. Pass.: Cic. **dē-dōleo**, ul, 2. v. n. to give over, grieving: Ov.

**dē-dōlo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth: arborē, Plin. Jocose: senem exossabo, dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl.

**dē-dūo**, xi, atum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw down, to bring away or off: ut elephantum etiam deduci posset, could be led down, Liv.: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, makes them swerve, Cic.: eum de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov.: rivos, to clear out water-courses, Virg. Hence to remove: corpore febris, Hor. With prep. and Acc. denoting the place to which: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. Hence, 2, to conduct or accompany a person (as a mark of respect): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. ne deducendi aut causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. Esp. to conduct a bride to her husband: uxorem domni, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. Absol.: Liv. Also in dishonourable sense: Cic. 3, to lead in triumph

or procession: deduci superbo triumpho, Hor.

II. Special uses: milit. t. t. to withhold troops: also, to lead them to a person or place: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Lucanis, Liv.: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes.: in aciem, Liv. 2, to lead forth, conduct (colonists): coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: also with Abl.: colonia eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv.: de colonia deducenda, id. Nautical t. t. to undock or launch a ship: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov. Rarely = to bring into port, to dock: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. 4, In weaving: to spin out a thread or yarn: filum, Ov. Fig. of verse: to draw or spin out: mille die versus, Hor.: carmen, Ov. E-p. of careful, elegant, poetic composition: tenui deducta poemata hilo, Hor. Meton.: to weave, vetus in tela deductur argumentum, is represented in weaving, Ov. 5, Legal t. t. to lead away a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force, the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. III, to deduct, diminish: cibum, Ter. So in arith., to subtract: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. IV, Fig.: to divert, dissuade, etc.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.: rem ad arma, id.: audi, quo rem deducam, the issue to which I bring the matter, Hor. 2, to mislead, seduce, entice, etc. (rare): adolecentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductus, Caes. 3, to trace down: mos unde deductus, whence derived, Hor.

**deductio**, ōnis, f. [deduco] a leading down, away, on, eu.: rivorum a fonte, a drawing off, Cic. Hence, a settling (of soldiers and others) as colonists, a colonizing: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. 2, Legal t. t. a leading of a person from an estate, as a form of beginning a lawsuit (v. deduco, II. 5), id. 3, a deduction, diminution: ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solent, id. II, Fig.: a deducing, an inference: rationis, train of reasoning, id.

**deductus**, a, um, Part. [deduco]. II. Adj.: drawn down, bent inwards: nasus, Suet. 2, spun out (to thinness): fine, subtle: carmen, Virg. **dē-erūo** (in the poets, dissyllable), avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wander away, go astray (rare): a patre, Pl.: caper deeratrat, Virg. II, Fig.: a vero, Lucr. Absol.: quia sura deeratrat ad parum idoneos, fell on unsuitable persons, Tac.

**dē-faecio** (defec.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faex] to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine: vinum, Col. In gen.: to

cleanse, to wash: se, Pl. 2, Fig.: to clear up, make clear, purify: quicquid ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, id.

**dē-fatigatio** (defet.), ōnis, f. [defatigo] a wearying out, exhaustion: Caes.: Cc.

**dē-fatigo** (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weary out, tire out, exhaust (either of the body or of the mind): quum nostros assiduo labore defatigaret, Caes.: Cic.: opus faciam ut defatiger, Ter.

**defatiscor**, v. defetiscor.

**defecō**, v. defaec.

**defectio**, ōnis, f. [deficio] a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance: virum, Cic. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, an eclipse: solis itemque lunae, id. II, defectio, desertio, recolt: rebellio facta post deditonem, defectio dactis obdubus, Caes.: Liv. Fig.: a recta ratione defectio, departure from, Cic.

**defector**, ōnis, m. [id.] a revolter, a rebel: Tac.: Suet.

**defectus**, a, um, Part. [deficio]. II. Adj.: enfeebled, weak: Ov.

**defectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a failing, failure, disappearance: lactis (mammarum), Plin. Of eclipses of the heavenly bodies (as defectio): defectus solis variis, lunaeque labores, Virg.: of the waning of the moon, Cic.

**dē-fendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. [fendo] to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert. In this sense, usu. constr. only with Acc. of thing to be warded off: bellum defendere, to ward off war, act on the defensive (opp. to inferre), Caes.: ad defendendos ictus, id.: numeros solis ardore, Cic.: frigus, keep off, Hor. 2, With ab and Abl. of the person or thing to be defended: proximus a tectis lignis defenditur ager, Ov. With *Dat.* (poet): solistium pecori, Virg.: aestatim capellis, Hor.

II, Meton.: to watch over, guard, protect, defend: constr. with Acc. alone, or foll. by ab, contra, adversus; and absol.: amicos populi Rom., Caes.: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv.: Aedui quum se suaque a. iis defendere non possent, Caes.: Dauniae defende decus (Ameneae, support, Hor. Absol.: quum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. III, Esp. of a proposition, argument, etc.: to uphold, support, maintain: in suis dispositionibus rem defendit, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, have chiefly striven for, id. Fig.: actoris partes choros defendat, sustain the part, Hor.

**defensio**, ōnis, f. [defendo] a warding off, defence: in milit. sense: Caes. In argument; foll. by ad: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, in reply to all this, my defence is brief, Cic.

**dē-fensio**, avi, 1. v. freq. [defensio] to defend often, to practise defending (rare): causa, Cic.

**dē-fensio**, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [defendo] to ward or keep off carefully:

defensare metus, Stat. 2. to defend, protect (rare): ipsa moenia sese defendebant, Liv. (dub.)

**defensor**, ōris, comm. [id.] one who wards or keeps off: necis, Cic. 2. a warder, guardian, protector (freq. in a judicial sense): murus defensibilis nudatus, Caes.: paterni juris defensor, Cic.: illius esto defensor, Hor. Meton. of things: the guards (sub-luciae) of a bridge: Caes.

**dē-fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. to bring, bear, or carry down or away. The direction is gen. denoted by Acc. and prep., an adv., or Dat. (of person): literas ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferat, Virg.: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferébant, Liv.: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. II. Naut. t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore: quem quum tempestas in desertum litus detulisset, strandēd, Cic. Pass. in refl. sense: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, drifted, Caes.

III. Fig.: of abstract objects, etc.: to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer, etc.: (Al. xander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, laid before them, Caes.: imperium ad aliquem, to bestow, Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: pacem hostibus, to grant, Liv. Absol.: si quid petet, ultro deder grant it before he has asked for it, Hor. 2. Esp. of oral communication: to bring an account, to tell, report: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, betray them, Cic.: si vera deferantur, if the information be correct, Liv.: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes.: fama detulit, rumour brought tidings, Virg. Horer, 3. Legal t. t.: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against: nomen aliquem de parricidio, Cic.: rem ad populum detulit, brought the matter before, id.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: ad Fulcium Trionem indicium detulit, lodged information with, id.: ad defendenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 4. Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, to give in at the treasury: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Hence of persons: to recommend them to the state: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delatum, id.

**dē-fervesco**, ferri and ferbuli, 3. v. n. to cease boiling, cool down: Cato. II. Fig.: of the fire of passion: to cease raging, to give calm, to be allayed: quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervescent, Tac. 2. Of intellectual subjects: to become moderate: quasi deferverat oratio, id.

**defessus**, ō, um, Part. [defetiscor]. **dē-fetiscor** (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor) fessus, 3. v. n. dep. [fatiscor] to become tired, to grow weary, faint (very rare except in Part. perf.): neque defetiscar experiri, Ter.: diuturnitate

pugnae defessi, Caes.: cultu agrorum, Cic.: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. Absol.: defessi Aeneadae, tired out, Virg. Fig. of things: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusati, worn out and stale, Cic.

**dē-ficō**, fecti, fectum, 3. v. a. and n. (perf. Subj). defecit, an old formula in Liv. In pass. sometimes like hoc fieri: defuit, Enn. in Cic.: detuit, Pl.: defuit, Liv.: defecit, Ter. [facio] to stand aloof; leave, forsake, desert, abandon; repositio: fecti by ab, or absol.: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes. (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, had stood aloof, Cic.: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, had gone over, deserted, Liv. Absol.: civitas si quae defecerat, Caes. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. II. With Acc.: to forsake, abandon; to be wanting, fail (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eos jam pridem, fides defecere nuper cepit, Cic.: With Dat. (rare): quum tela nostris defecerant, Caes. Pass.: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione defecit, is deficient in, Cic. Absol.: non frumentum defecere poterat, Caes.: quod multi Gallicis tot bovis defecerant, had been lost, id.

Fig.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti deficerent, give up, lose hope, Cic.: pugando defecere, i. e. to be deficient, wanting, Caes.: utinam mores defecere, when virtue is lost, Hor. Poet. with Inf.: Lucr. III. In form deficio: to be wanting, fail, cease. With Dat.: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Virg. Absol.: nunquamne causa defuit? Liv. Fig.: defectus (sc. animo) defensionibus, disheartened, Caes.

**dē-ficō**, xi, xum, 3. v. o. to fix down, to fix, fasten, etc.: crucem ad civium supplicium deligere, Cic.: cultum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. 2. Of movable bodies, etc.: to arrest, fasten: esp. foll. by oculos: oculos in vultu regis, to fix them on the king's face, Curt. Fig.: in aliquos possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, to set one's eyes and hopes upon, Cic. Absol.: oculos, to fix one's eyes on the ground, Tac. 3. Fig.: of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radibus, deeply rooted, Cic.: omnes suas curas in resp. salutem, to concentrate, id. II. to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, held them as it were spell-bound, Liv.: obtutu haeret defixus in uno, rooted in one steadfast gaze, Virg. III. Religious t. t. to lay down as fixed, to denounce: quae angur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic. 2. In imprecations: to devote, curse: Ov.: Virg.

**dē-fingō**, nxi, 3. v. a. to form, fashion (v. rare) panem, Cato: in sarcastic sense, dum defingit Rhenu

'luteum' caput, describes (and mars in describing), Hor.

**dē-fīnīō**, ūi, itum, 4. v. a. to set bounds to, to limit, mark out: fundi extremam partem, Cic. 2. Fig.: to mark out, determine, assign: ut suis cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. II. to define, determine, limit or explain by definition: genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiti potest, id.: definguda res erit verbis, id.: pirata non est ex perduellum numero definitus, comes not under the definition, id.: amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, to make friendship to consist in . . . id. 2. to end, finish (v. rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id.

**definitū**, adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly: Cic.

**definitio**, ōnis, f. [definio] a limiting, a boundary: Inscr. II. a marking out, limiting, defining: a definition, explanation: Cic.

**definitivus**, ō, um, adj. [id.] definitive, explanatory: constitutio, Cic.

**definitus**, ō, um, Part. [definio]. II. A. d. j.: definite, precise, clear: certum esse in caelo sc. definitum locum, Cic.

**defio**, ōri, v. deficio, fin.

**dē-flāgrātiō**, ōnis, f. [deflagro] a burning up, conflagration: caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Fig.: destruction: id.

**dē-flāgrō**, ūi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire: ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Fig.: to perish, be destroyed: communi incendio deflagrare, id. 2. to burn out, cease burning (only fig. of the passions, and rare): to abate, be allayed: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. II. Act. (v. rare, and mostly in p. part.): to burn down: fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Fig.: to destroy: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic.

**dē-flectō**, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside: amnes in alium cursum, Cic.: novam viam, to turn off, construct in another direction, Liv. Fig.: de via, to turn from the path of rectitude, Cic.: dotes puellas in pejus, to pervert, Ov. II. Neutr.: to turn off, turn aside: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. Fig.: d. flexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculo consuetudo majorum, has departed, deviated from, Cic.

**dē-flēō**, ūi, ūtum, 2. v. a. to weep over, deplore, bewail: Numam, Ov.: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Tac. Absol.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac.

**dē-flexus**, ō, um, Part. [deflecto].

**dē-floccātus**, ō, um, adj. [floccus] scant of locks, bald-pated: senes, Pl.

**dē-flōresco**, ūi, 3. v. n. to shed blossoms, to fade, wither: Plin. 2.

Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, decay, Liv.

**dē-flūo**, xi, xum, 3 v. n. to flow down: rivus, Ov.: saxis humor, subsides, Hor. 2. Moton.: to move downward, to glide down, descend: jam ipsae defluant coronae, dropped from his head, Cic.: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, streamed down, Virg.: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, dismounted and poured to the ground, id.: toga defluit, hangs awkwardly, Hor. II. Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluit in forum, has been derived from, Cic. 2. to flow quite away: rusticus exspectat dum defluit annis, waits for it all to flow down, Hor. Fig.: to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost. ex novem tribunis unius defluxit, has seceded, Cic.

**dē-fōdiō**, fodi, fossum, 3 v. a. to dig downwards, or deep, to dig up: specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. II. to dig in, to bury in the earth: thesaurum defossus esse sub lecto, Cic.: viva sub terram defossa, (a woman) buried alive, Liv.: lapidem in agro, Ov.

**defore**, v. desum

**dē-formatiō**, ōnis, f. [deformo, a. a. deforming, disfiguring, defacing] tantae majestatis, Liv.

**dē-forma**, e, adj. [forma] misshapen, ill-formed; ugly, odious, disgusting, either physically or morally opp. to formosus, Cic.: junctura prava atque deformis, Caes.: deforme solum patriae belli malis, disfigured, desolated, Liv.: obsequium, base, Tac.: deforme hiems, Juv. 2. shapeless. animas, Ov.

**dē-formitas**, atis, f. [deformis] unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity, whether physical or moral: corporis, Cic.: animi, id.

**dē-formiter**, adv. without grace or beauty, inelegantly, etc. (only post) Quint.: Suet

(1) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [forma] to shape, plan, design: a. a. to lay out the plan of them, Cato: incrimora prima manu deformati, roughly chiselled but not finished off, Quint. Fig.: to sketch, delineate: ille, quem supra deformati, Cic

(2) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [deformis] to deform, disfigure, mar. deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall.: vultum macies deformat, Virg. II. Fig.: to mar, disgrace, dishonour: deformati hujus causae, in order to discredit my client, Cic.: multa bona uno vitio, many your many excellences by a single fault, Liv.

**dē-fossus**, a, um, Part. [defodio] **dē-fraudo** (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, 1 v. a. to cheat, overreach, defraud: with Acc. of person, Pl. Fig.: ne brevis defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. With Abl. of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv.: also with Acc. of neut. pron.: nisi quid

tu potro uxorem defraudaveris, cheat/d her of anything, Pl.

**dē-frēnātus**, a, um, adj. [freno] unbridled, unrestrained: Ov.

**dē-frico**, cui, catum and tum, 1 v. a. to rub off, rub down, rub: dentem, Cat.: membra, Suet. Fig.: salis multo urbem defricuit, lashed the town with plentiful wit, Hor.

**dē-frictus**, a, um, Part. [defricco] **dē-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. [frango] to break off; to break up, break to pieces: ramum arboris, Cic.: ferrum ab hasta, Virg.

**dē-frudo**, v. defraudo **dē-frūtum**, i, n. [de-ferveo] new wine boiled down, mead, Virg.

**dē-fūgiō**, fugi, 3 v. a. and (rarely) n. to run away from, shun, avoid: with Acc.: aditum aliquis sermoneque, Caes.: patriam, Cic.: auctoritatem, to shirk responsibility, Pl. Absol.: rempublicam suscipiant: sin inuore defugiant, if they shrink from the task out of fear, Caes. Neutr.: Liv.

**dē-fungus**, a, um, Part. [defungor] **dē-fundo**, fūdi, fū-um, 3 v. a. to pour down, pour out (from the jar): diffundo, to bottle off from the vats: vinum, Hor. Poet.: fruges plenis cornu, to pour forth, id. 2. Esp. to pour out, as a libation: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, id.

**dē-fungor**, functus, 3 v. dep. to discharge, perform, finish (esp. of things troublesome or unpleasant): to have done with, get rid of: with Abl.: omni populari concitatione, Cic.: periculis, id.: morbo defunctus, clear of disease, Liv.: vita defunctus, that has done with (the miseries of) life, Virg. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor. Absol.: defunctus jam sum, now I am quit, 1 v. safe, Ter. 2. To depart, die (vita understood): Tac. Hence defunctus = mortuus, deceased, defunct: Ov.: Suet

**dē-gēner**, is (Abl. degeneri, Tac. v. [genus] unworthy of one's race, degenerare, not grow new: Neoptolemus, Virg.: dignitate formae laud degener, Tac. With Gen.: patri non degener oris, Ov. 2. Low-born, base, ignoble: Artabanum materna origine Araciden, extra degenerem, Tac.: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.

**dē-gēnēro**, avi, atum, 1 v. n. and a [degenor]. Neutr.: to become undeone's race, to fall off, to degenerate: with a or ab. qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: a parentibus nostris, Liv.: Cic. Absol.: consuetudo cum degenerare non sineret, id. Of fruits: Virg. II. Act.: to cause to degenerate, to make worse: corpus et vires, Col. Neut. of p. part. as subst. degeneratum, degeneracy, Liv. 2. With Acc.: to dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy: palmas, Ov.

**dē-gēro**, 3 v. a. to carry down, carry off (rare). ornamenta ad aliquem, Pl.

**dēgo**, dēgi, 3 v. a. and n. [de ago] to spend or pass time. With Acc.: Plin., Pl.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic.: senectam, Hor. Pass\*: with subject aetas, vita, Cic. 2. Intrans., to live (post-Cic.): laetus deget, Hor.: pfoval urbe, Tac.

**dē-grādinat**, i, v. impers. it leaves off hailing: Ov.

**dē-grāvo**, no perf., atum, 1 v. a. to weigh or press down, to overpower: altam ulmum (vitis), Ov.: in milit. sense, (hostes) degravabat prope circumventum cornu, Liv. Fig.: to burden, to incommode: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravavit, id.

**dē-grēdiōr**, gressus, 3 v. dep. [gradior] to march down, descend (never to depart, like digredior). degressus ex arce, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, to alight, dismount, Liv.

**dē-gusto**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. to take a taste of, to taste: Cato. Poet. of fire: ignes degustant tigna, devour, Lucr. And of a weapon, to touch, graze: (lancea) summum degustat vulnere corpus, Virg. II. Fig.: to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic.: imperium, Tac.

**dē-hīnc** (in the poets sometimes mosvill., adv. Of space: from this place forth, from here (v. rare). Plin. v.

II. Of time: from this time forward; henceforth (= postea). dehinc postulo, ut rēdat jam in viam, from this time forward, I require. . . Ter.: duplex dehinc fama est, from this point, Suet. 2. Of succession (= deinceps, q. v.): omnes dehinc Caesares, after him, id. Rarely, in enumerations: primum . . . dehinc, first, then or next, Sall. 3. afterwards, then, thereupon: ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, afterwards, Hor.: Furum . . . vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg.: Tac.

**dē-hisco**, hīvi (in the Inf. dehisse), 3 v. n. to open downwards, gape open: terrae dehiscunt, Virg.: cymba rimis, of springing leaks, Ov.

**dēhonestāmentum**, i, n. [dehonesto] a blench, deformity, disgrace, dishonour. With Gen.: corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without Gen.: id.

**dē-hōnesto**, i, v. a. to disgrace, dishonour: famam, Liv.

**dē-hortor**, atus, 1 v. a. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade: res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic.: multa me dehortantur a vobis, oppose my siding with you, Sall. Foll. by Inf. v.

**deicio**, v. deicio. i.

**dein**, v. deinde.

**dein-ceps** (dissyll., Hor.: cf. dehinc and deinde) adv. [capio, "taking place thereafter," cf. princeps]: one after another, successively, in turn. Of space: continuously without break. populari omnem deinceps agrum usque id Padi ripas, all the land without exception, as far as . . . , Liv.: Sall.

**II.** Of time: in turn; one after another. ut deinceps qui accubant canerent, *all the guests in succession*. Cic.: aliquis deinceps diebus, *day after day*. Caes.: sic deinceps totum opus contextitur, *thus, one breadth after another, the whole work is completed*, id. **III.** In enumerations: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, de beneficiis ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place*. Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde: deinde etiam deinceps posteris probabatur, id.: deinceps inde multae, id.

**deinde**, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms it is constantly monosyll in the class, poet.), *ad (deinde)*. Of place (rare): *from that or this place*: via interest per angustam, *deinde* a publication patet campus, Liv. And of local succession: e. g. of military order auxiliares in fronte... post quos... deinde... enim, *next, after these*, Tac.

**II.** Of time: thereafter, *thereupon, afterwards, then*. compluribus ex his occiditur: deinde se in castra recipiunt, Caes. Esp. freq. in connection with *primus, inde, postea, postremo, tum*, etc.: *primus* sub deinde omnium remotis equis, id.

**III.** Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, in the next place, then*. his apparuit in bestias, *primus* ut se ipse plangit, *deinde* ut... Cic. **II.** Of rank: excohibet tum Glauco, et Antonia, *deinde* Philippo, post Julio, id. *deinde* is frequently repeated.

**deiectio**, *ōnis, f.* [deicio] *a throwing or casting down* (rare), qui illum vinu deiectioneque locuit, *dispossessed*, Cic.

**deiectus**, a, um, *Part.* [deicio] *low*. **II.** *low*. deiectus animus inferioribus locis, Cic. **2.** *disheartened, dejected, dispirited*. haud deiectus equum duci jubet, Virg.

**deiectus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a casting or throwing down* (rare), arborum, Liv. (fluminis), *fell*, Ov. **II.** *a steep slope, declivity*: collis, Caes.

**deieo** (less correctly, deijeo), *avi, atum, i* v n (juro: sct in vowel having been shortened), *to take a solemn oath, to swear*: per omnes deos et deas dejeravit, Pl.: Ter.

**de-icō** (also de-icō), *jēci, jectum, 3. v a* [jacio] *to throw or cast down, to hurl down, throw huddling*: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: e ponte, Suet.: aliquem equo, Caes.: mea-na cattulum, *to knock it off*, Hor.: Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae deiecerunt, *were driven down*, Caes.: arboribus deiectis, *felled*, Liv.: sortes *to cast into the urn*, Caes. **II.** *Milit. t. t.* *to drive out, dislodge*: praesidium ex saltu, id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. Absol.: deiecio praesidio, Caes. **III.** *Legal t. t.* *to turn out of*

*possession, to eject*: Cic. **IV.** *to knock down dead, slay*: his deiectis et coactis cadaveribus, Caes.: aliquem telo, Virg. **V.** *Of the eyes, to cast on the ground* (cf. deigo): pueri oculos de isto nunquam deiecere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic.: deiecit vultum et dimissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. Fig. nec a rep. deiegebam oculos, *never slackened my attention*, Cic. **VI.** Fig., *to drive from; cause to relinquish an opinion*: eum de sententia deieclstis, id. **VII.** *to dash down; cut off from, deprive, rob of*: de honore deieci, id.: de omni vitae statu, id.: principatu, Caes. Without Abl.: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petente deiecerat, *dejected*, Liv.

**de-jungo**, *3. v. a.* *to unyoke cattle*: Inscr. Fig.: *to separate, remove*: amantes, Pl.: se a forensi labore, Tac. **dejiro**, *v. d. jero*. **de-jivo**, *i v n* *to leave off help, aid, to withhold assistance*: dejiuare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl.

**de-labor**, lapsus, *3. v. p.* *de to slip, sink, glide, or fall down*: signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.: ab aethere summo, Ov.: aethris ab astris, Virg. In scrobes, Caes. With Dat.: scita caput delapsa, Virg. Absol.: aquila leuiter delapsa, Suet. **2.** Fig. *to sink down, to descend, to slide or fall into*: parva sapientum familiaribus ad vulgare: amicitias oratio nostra delabatur, Cic.: ne in aliquo turpitudine de-labamur, id.: Tac.

**de-lāgēro**, *avi, i v a* *to tear in pieces*, Fig. *to destroy*, etc.: Pl.

**de-lāmentor**, *i v a* *dep. to lament greatly, bewail*: tantum ademptum, Ov.

**delapsus**, a, um, *Part.* [de-labor] *fallen, befallen*, i v a *to waver or tire quite out* (rare), labore delassatus, Pl.: Hor.

**delatio**, *ōnis, f.* [delatus, deferō] *an accusation, denunciation*: nominum, Cic. Absol.: esp. of the infamous accusations of informers, Tac. In pl. id.

**delator**, *ōri, m.* [id.] *an accuser, informer*: Tac.: magistratus, of high treason, id. E. p. of the infamous informers under Domitian, etc.: id.: Suet.

**delectabilis**, *e. adj.* [delecto] *delightful, agreeable*: cibis, *palat.*, Tac.

**delectamentum**, *i. n.* [id.] *a delight, amusement* (rare): delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

**delectatio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight, amusement* (v. d. delecto): foll by defining Gen.: vni ndi et audiendi, Cic. More freq. ab-*l.*: mira in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, id. In pl.: id.

**delecto**, *avi, atum, i v a* *freq.* [v. delecto] *to strive, to strive, to strive, to strive* (whence oblecto is rather to divert, amuse) hence, *to delight, attract, engage, charm*: naevus in articulo pueri delectat Alcaeus, Cic.: delectati re sua familiari, id.: jumentis,

Caes. imperio, id. Absol.: delectant etiam magnifici apparatus, *give delight*, Cic. Elliptically as *impers. verb.*: me magis de Thomyio delectat, *I am more pleased with this*, id. Poet. with a sentence as subject. me pedibus delectat claudire verba, *it is my fancy to make verse*, Hor. In pass.: vir bonus et prudens dicit delector, id.

**delectus**, a, um, *Part.* [deligo].

**delectus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a choosing or picking out; a selection, choice*: omnium rerum dilectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisti, Cic.: nullo delectu, *undiscriminately*, Ov. **2.** *Milit. t. t.* *a raising of troops, recruiting*: delectus habui sunt, Tac.: Caes.: delectura coherere, *to complete the levy*, Liv.: Caes. Meton.: *to be levied, a levy*: ipse e Britannico dilectu octo milia sibi adiunxit, Tre.

**delegatio**, *ōnis, f.* [delego] *the making over or assignment of a debt*. Cic.

**de-lēgo**, *avi, atum, i v a* *to send or remove from one place to another, from one person to another, or from one of many to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to, with personal objects*. Plenum in Tullianum, *to transfer him (from the common prison) to the Tullianum*, Liv. With *impers. object.*: laborem alteri, Cael in Cic. ministerium triumviri, Tac. **2.** *Esp. to assign, make over* (a debt). Quanto delegabo, si quid aeri meo aliquis superabit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to*: si hoc erim in optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

**deleñificus** (delin), *a. un.* *adj.* [deleño] *to soothe, to soothe, to soothe, to soothe*, capturing: laeta, Pl.

**deleñimentum** (delin), *i. n.* [deleño] *what soothes or charms, a charm, mitigation, blandishment*: Liv.

**de-lēño** (in MSS also dechno), *ivi, itum, 4. v a* *to soften down, to soothe, charm, win, captivate, soothe*: quae sunt ad multitudinem deleñimenta, *for the purpose of gaining over*, Cic.: multas blande appellavit, id.: deleñire dolentem, *to console*, Hor.

**deleñitor** (delin), *ōnis, m.* [deleño] *one who soothes down, soothes, wins over*: iudices, Cic.

**deleō**, *levi, lētum, 2. v a* *to blot out, wipe out, efface*: epistolae quas ego lacrimis epore delavi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul*: dispersus ac penitus deletis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte deletos, Cic.: nomen Acorum prope ad interuentionem, *to exterminate*, Liv.: opinionum commenta delet dies, *time destroys*, Cic.: praesentia, futura bella, *puts an end to*, id. **2.** *to efface, atone for*: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv. [The le in dele-ō is the same with li in le-nō.]

**deletus**, a, um, *Part.* [deleo].



**deliācus**, a, um, *adj.* = *Δηλιάκος*, of Delos, *Delian*: aēs, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: vasa, Cic.

**deliberābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [deliberō] weighing well, reflecting, deliberating (rare): Liv.

**deliberatiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] a weighing, considering: deliberation, consultation: deliberationes habere de rep., to hold consultations on public affairs, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, needs consideration, id. 2. In rhetor. = causa deliberativa: id.

**deliberativus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] relating to deliberation, deliberative (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic.

**deliberator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who deliberates: Cic.

**deliberātus**, a, um, *Part.* [deliberō] II. *Adj.*: resolved upon, determined, certain: certum est deliberatūque omnia dicere, Cic.

**dē-libēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [libro, libra, q. v.] to weigh well in one's mind, think over; to take counsel, consult, deliberate: legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: Cic.: de Corinthi cum imperatore Romano, Liv.: dē liberandi causa sibi unum diem postulavit, asked a day for deliberation, Cic. Pass. *impers.*: deliberatur de Avario in communis concilio, Caes. 2. *Exp.* (like consulō), to consult an oracle: Nep. (only). II. *Meton.*: to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion (rare, and given in Part.): statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: cf. deliberatus.

**dē-libro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off; take a taste of. Lucr. Fig.: to taste, enjoy: novum honorem, Liv.

II. to cull, as flowers: ut omnes undique fusciculos (orations) carpam atque delibem, Cic. Fig.: oscula, kisses lightly, Virg. III. to take away, detract from, diminish: de laude hominis delibare quicquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, id.

**dē-libro**, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. [liber] to take off the bark, to peel: trunci arborum delibrati (others read dolabratis), Caes.

**dē-libro**, ōi, atum, s. v. a. to besmear, anoint (as verb *finis*, only in late Lat.): multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: atro cruore, besmeared with, Hor. [Cf. *delibui* (root *del*)].

**delicāte**, *adv.* delicately, luxuriously: delicatē ac mollior vivere, Cic.

**delicātus**, a, um, *adj.* [v. delicatē] In objective sense: delightful, charming; luxurious, voluptuous: in illi delicatissimo litore, Cic.: delicatum inferre sermonem, id.: libidines delicatissimi versus exprime, id. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? my charming one, Pl. 2. soft, tender, delicate: capella, Cat.

II. In subjective sense: fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous: adolescentia, Cic.: pueri, id. As subst.

a voluptuary: Suet. 2. spoiled with indulgence: dantly, effeminate, fastidious: nimium ego te habui delicatam, I have spoiled you, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délicé*).

**deliciā**, v. deliciae, *ad int.*

**deliciāe**, arum, f. plu. (in sing. deliciā, ae, f. Pl.: delicium, ii, n. Phaedr.) [de and lac root of lacio, elicio, etc.] allurements, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic, etc. (objects of delight; disting. from delectatio, which is positive enjoyment): fortis omnis hoc age delicis, discarding pleasure, Hor.: ecce aliae deliciāe equitum viri ferendae, affectations, pretensions, Cic.: deliciās tacere, to play tricks, to make sport of, Pl.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis, Cic. II. *Meton.*: the beloved object, darling, sweetheart: tu deliciāe populi, Pl. amores ac deliciāe tuas, Roscius, your great favourite, Cic.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *délicé*).

**delicīolae**, arum, f. plu. dim. [deliciā] a little darling: nostrae, Tulliola, Cic.

**delictum**, v. deliciae, *ad int.* **delico**, v. deliquo

**delictum**, i. n. [delinquo, delictus] prop. a fault of omission, hence gen. a fault, offence, crime: delictum in se admittite, be guilty of a fault, Ter.: majore commissio delicto, Caes.: quo delictum magis est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. In plu.: parva delicta, trying faults, id.: illorum (amicorum) patiar delicta, libenter, will bear with their failings, Hor. (Hence Fr. *délit*).

**dē-ligo**, lēgi, lectum, s. v. a. [ligo] to gather, cull: oleum, uvam, Cat.: primum rosam tenui uiguae, Ov.: Hor.

II. to choose: usu tolli by ex. ex omni populo, Cic.: unum ex cunctis, id. Absol. (esp. where there is no question between a number of eligible objects: cf. eligo): bona deligere, et rejicere contraria, id.: ad eas res convehendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: locum castris, id. Exp. of soldiers to pick out, detach: re frumctaria comparata equibusque delictis, id.: Virg. (Deligo does not necessarily imply the superiority of persons or things chosen: cf. longaevoque senes ac senes aequore matres delige, J. e. choose out, set aside, id.)

**dē-ligo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind down, fasten down, make fast, bind: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. naviculam ad ripam, Caes.: epistolam ad amicum, to fasten it to the strap of a spear, id.

**dē-lingo**, s. v. a. to tick off, tick up (rare): salem, to get a meagre dinner, Pl.

**delinifons**, delinifmentum, delinifio and delinifor, v. delen.

**dē-lingo**, liqui, lectum, s. v. a. and n. to fail, be wanting, or lacking (rare): delinquere (= deficere) fumentum, Cael. ap. Serv. 2. Fig.: to fail or be wanting (in duty, etc.), to

do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend: an quia non delinquit viri? Ter.: ut condemnaretur filius, si pater deliquisset, Cic.: per ambitionem, to be led into crime by ambition, Sall. 3.

With acc. of neut. pron. and like words: dum cavetur praeter aequum ne quid delinquit, lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence, Pl.: si quid delinqueret, Cic.: quae libidine deliquerant, their vicious excesses, Tac. *Impers.*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, id.

**dē-linguo**, lēui, s. v. *incept* to melt away, dissolve: ubi delictum nondum prior (sc. nix), altera venit, Ov.: Hyrie fluendo delictum, melted away in tears, id. II. Fig.: to faint away: qui alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

**delinquitum**, i, n. [delinquo] a want, defect (rare): solis, i. v. an eclipse, Serv. deliquo esse, to be to the detriment of, Pl.

**dē-lingo** and (in fig. signif.) **dē-lino**, i. v. a. [lingo] to pour off, to clarify, to strain: Varr. 2. Fig.: to clear up; explain: Pl.

**deliquis** or **delicūus**, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo] wanting, lacking: Pl.

**deliramentum** (delir), i, n. [delirō] nonsense, absurdity: Pl.

**deliratio**, ōnis, f. [id.] lit a going astray from the line (in ploughing: v. deliro): hence, Fig. *sublimis*, inflation, deluge: ista senilis stultitia, quas deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

**dē-liro**, i. v. n. [lira] *lit*: to draw the furrow away in ploughing, and gen. to deviate from the straight line: Aus. 2. Fig.: to be crazy, to dote, to rave. delirare et mente esse capium, Cic. with acc. of neut. pron.: quicquid delirant rages, phantasmata Achivi, wretchedly jolly the kings command, Hor.

**delirius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] silly, doting, crazy (v. delens). delirius et mens, Hor. *scenex*, Cic.

**dē-litescō**, thi, s. e. n. *incept* [litescō] to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic.: hostes in silvis delituerant, Caes.: Virg. 2. Fig.: to skulk behind, take shelter under: in alcujus auctoritate, Cic.: in dolo malo, id.

**dē-litigo**, i. v. n. to scold, rail vehemently: iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor.

**delitrus**, a, um, *Part.* [delino].

**Delius**, a, um, *adj.* [Delos] of Delos, *Delian*: tellus, i. e. *Delos*, Ov.: vates, i. e. *Apollō*, Virg.: and *absol.* Delius, Ov.: folia, laurel, Hor.: dea, i. e. *Diana*, id.: also *absol.* *Delia*, Virg.

**Delphicus**, a, um, *adj.* *Delphic*, belonging to Delphi: tellus, Ov.: Apollō, Plin.: also *absol.* Delphicus, Ov.: oracula, Cic.: mensa, a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod, id.

**delphinus**, i, and **delphin**, iuis (whence *Acc.* *delphina*, Ov.: *Abd.* *del-*

phine, id. : plur. nom. delphinés, Virg. : Acc. delphinas, id.) *m.* = *δελφίν*, a dolphin : but it seems as if the ancient confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. 2. Meton. : the Dolphin, a constellation: Ov. (Hence Fr. *dauphin*.)

**deltoion**, *i. n.* = *Δελτοῖον*, the Triangle, a constellation: Cic.

**delubrum**, *i. n.* a shrine, sanctuary, (v. templum): gen. in plur.: certamen pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. In sing.: noctu audite ex delubro vox est, Liv. 2. Also in gen. sense, a temple (= *aedes*, q. v.) esp. poet.: Lucr.: Virg. [Prob. from *lūo*, to wash, as being a place of religious purification]

**dē-luctor**, and **dē-lucto**, avi, *i. v. a.* dep and *a. to* wrestle hard, to struggle: cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi, id.

**dē-lūdificō**, avi, *i. v. a.* to mock, banter: Pl.

**dē-lūdo**, si, sum, *3. v. a.* to play false with, dupe, delude (cf. *decipio*). Cic.: *m. dolis*, Ter.: corvum hiantem, Hor. Absol.: nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. **dē-lumbis**, e (lumbus), drabell in the loins: hence fig.: enervated, feeble: Pers.

**dē-lumbo**, no perf., atum, *i. v. a.* (lumbus) to lame in the loins (rare): Plin. 2. Fig.: to weaken, enervate, sententias, Cic.

**dē-mādesco**, dui, *3. v. insep* to become wet, be drenched with tears: Ov. **dē-mando**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend: simul plures pueri unus (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: in proximum civitatem demandari, to be sent there for safety, Suet.

**dēmarchus**, *i. m.* = *δημαρχος*, the head of a demos or tribe, a demarch, among the Romans, a tribune of the people: Pl.

**dē-mens**, entis, adj. [mens v. amens] out of one's mind, senseless, foolish, mad (denoting a permanent state, while amens usu. refers to temporary distraction): Cic.: demement actum, driven mad, Hor. 2. Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

**dēmensum**, *i. n.* [dementior] a ration, allowance: Ter.

**dēmensus**, *a. um*, Part. [demetior]. **dēmenter**, adv. senselessly, madly: tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic.

**dēmēntia**, ae, *f.* [demens] the being out of one's mind: folly, madness: expectare dum hostium copiae angere summae demēntiae esse iudicabat, Caes. In plur.: sed ejus demēntiae cave contemnas, Cic.

**dēmēntio**, *4. v. n.* [id.] to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave: Lucr.

**dē-mēro**, ūi, *v. a.* With Acc. of thing: to earn, merit, deserve: aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. 2. With Acc. of person: to deserve well of, to oblige: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, to

lay it under obligation, Liv.: in this signif., usually in depon. form: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

**demereor**, v. demereo, 2.

**dē-mergo**, si, sum, *3. v. a.* to sink, dip under, plunge into (esp. the water, but sometimes the earth, etc. i.e. to bury, plant): demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg.: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: plevem in fossas cloacasque exhauiendas, i.e. to keep them at underground work, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. 2. Fig.: est animus caelestis quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ob lucrum demersa extat, overwhelmed, plunged in ruin, Hor.

**demersus**, *a. um*, Part. [dēmergo].

**demessus**, *a. um*, Part. [dēmeto].

**dē-mētor**, mensus, *4. v. a.* dep to measure out (to measure as a whole, thus disting. from *di-metor*, which has reference to dimensions and parts: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

**dē-mēto**, messūi, messum, *3. v. a.* to mow, reap, cut down, or off: fructus, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, to pluck off, Vug.

**dēmigratio**, ōnis, *f.* [dēmigro] an emigration: Nep.

**dē-migro**, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* to move off, wander away, depart, emigrate: de oppidis, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic.

2. Fig.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id.

**dē-minūo**, ūi, atum, *3. v. a.* to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish (the MSS. constantly vary between *dē-minuo* and *dē-minuo*): Cic.: deminuit aequora venti, Lucr.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, had weakened, Caes. 2. Fig.: to take from, infringe on, abate: de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: alium timor studia demunt, Caes.: se capite deminueret, to forfeit one's civil rights, Cic.

**dēmīnūtio**, ōnis, *f.* [dēminuo] a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement (frequently *dē-minutio* in MSS.): accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, by abridging his term of command, id.: muliebres fastidium in deminutionem sui accipiens, holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity, Tac.: capitis, the loss of civil rights, Caes.

**dē-miror**, atus, *i. v. dep* to wonder greatly at, to be amazed: haec ego vos concupiscent non miror: sperasse me consule aeneque posse demiror, Cic. 2. In conversational language (in 1st pers. sing.): I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine, etc.: demiror qui sunt, Pl.: Ter.

**dēmīssus**, adv. low (opp. to *alto*): hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. 2. Fig. (in good or bad sense): humbly, modestly; abjectly: quam

potest demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.: Cic.

**dēmīssio**, ōnis, *f.* [dēmitto] a letting down, sinking, lowering (rare): stolarum, Caes. Fig.: of the mind: animi, low spirits, dejection, Cic.

**dēmīssio**, *a. um*, adj. [id.] hanging down, flowing: tunica, Pl.

**dēmīssus**, *a. um*, Part. [dēmitto] 1. A dj.: sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down: Caes.: demisso capite discedere, Cic.: tunicis demissis ambulat, with trailing garments, Hor. 2. Fig.: downcast, disheartened, dispirited: esse fracto animo et demisso, Cic.: demissa voce locuta est, Iov. Virg. Absol.: quis P. Sullam nisi mactentem demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. 3. Of manners: lowly, humble, unassuming (opp. to *elatus*): multum demissus homo, Hor. 4. Of condition: poor, humble (rare): Sall.

**dē-mīto**, *i. v. a.* to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitgamur, Cic. **dē-mitto**, misi, missum, *3. v. a.* to send down; to drop, let sink, lower; dismiss: caelo imbrem, Virg.: puteum alte in solido, to sink deep, id.: faeces, to lower, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: demitto auricular, hang down, id.: gladium in jugulum, to plunge, Pl.: subleas in terram, to sink, Caes.: in ovilla demisit hostem impetus, drove him as an enemy, Hor.: With Dat.: aliquem neci, Virg. 2. With pron. reflect. or pass. reflect.: to let oneself down, to stoop, descend: Cic.: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assueant, Ov.: Caes.: recte suspensus manibus se demississet, let himself down by a rope, Liv. 3. Milit. t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 4. Prov.: demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, to be of supernatural origin, id.: demissis manibus fugere, i.e. to flee in the greatest haste, Pl. 11. Fig.: se animo demittere, to be disheartened, Caes.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, impress this deeply on your mind, Sall.: se penitus in causam, to enter into it thoroughly, Cic.: se in adulterium, to stoop to servility, Tac.

III. Of descent: in p. part. demissus, descended from (chiefly poet.), ab alto demissum genus Aeneid, Hor. Vug.: Tac.

**dēmīurgus**, or acc. to the Dor form **dēmīurgus**, *i. m.* = *δημιουργος*, the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states: Liv. d. mo, mps, mptum, *3. v. a.* [contr. from *dē-mo*; cf. *adiuno*, *extimo*, and *sumo* for *subimo*] to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract: demendis armamentis eo tempore assumto, Liv.: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutare vellet, id.: secures de fascibus, Cic.: partem solido de die, to give up a part of the business-day, Hor.: With Dat.: Jaga bolus, to unyoke, id.: vincula pedibus, Ov.: Of abstract things: soli-

citadinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, without end, Ov.

**dē-mōlior**, itus, 4. v. *dep.* to pull down, demolish; and in gen. to remove, destroy: aedes, Cic.: denum immortalium templa, Liv.: de me culpam hanc demolior jam, I will cast off, Pl.

**dēmōlīto**, ōnis, *f.* [demolior] a pulling down, demolishing (rare): statuarum, Cic.

**dēmōstrātio**, ōnis, *f.* [demonstro] a showing, pointing out; indication, description: Cic. In plur.: id.

**dēmōstrātīvus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pointing out, designating: dignus, the index finger, Cael. Anr. 2. In rhet.: designed for display: paucis, Cic.

**dēmōstrātor**, ōris, m. [id.] he who points out, an exhibitor (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepelendi, a person to point out (and name) each corpse for burial, Cic.

**dē-monstro**, avi, atum, i v. a. to point out, as with the finger; to indicate, designate: itinera, Cic.: Liv.

2. Legal t. t.: fines, to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser (pointing out its boundaries), Cic. II. Fig.: to point out by speech or writing; to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe, also, simply to mention (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): eorum (sc. navium) modum formaeque demonstrari, explains, specifies, Caes.: ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, id.: demonstrato crimine, having indicated the accusation, Tac. With Acc. and Inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, id te cogitas facere, Cic. With a relative sentence: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. Absol.: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra demonstravimus, id. Of things: quae huc demonstrare videntur, Cic. *Inspec. pass.*: naves xviii. de quibus supra demonstratum est, mention was made, Caes.

**dē-mōriōr**, mortuus, 3. v. *dep.* to die off, to die (chiefly in *p. parl.*, and with ref. to a person deceased, whose place has to be filled): in demortui locum censor sufficitur, in the room of the deceased, Liv.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, departed; done with, Pl. 2. With Acc.: to be dying for love (cf. *deperco*): ea demortui te, id.

**dē-mōrōr**, atus, v. n. and a *dep.* Neutr.: to loiter, linger (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. More freq., II. A ct.: to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay: ne diutius vos demorer, Cic.: nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Tenebris quid demoror armis? restrain from battle, Virg. (Hence Fr. *demeurer*.)

**dē-mōvō**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away; put away, remove, withdraw: hostes gradu, Liv. Without

*abl.* Pompeius vestri facti praedidio demotus, forced to yield, Caes. Of abstract and mental objects: formidinem animum certo de statu demovere, to disturb from its self-possession, Cic.

**dē-mīgītus**, a, um, Part. [mucio] filled with bellowing, howling: fatidues, Ov.

**dē-mulcō**, mulsi, mulsum and multum, 2. v. a. to strove down, to cress with the hand (rare): caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

**dēmum**, adv. (properly of time), at length, at last; then and not till then: quarta vix demum exponitur heri, not till the fourth hour and late y then, Hor.: his demum exactis, not till these ceremonies had been performed, Virg. II. Enclitically with the adverbs nunc, tum, tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, etc.: not till then or now; just, precisely, only, etc.: nunc demum, now, now at length: nunc demum: rescribo his literis, Caes. with quum, quomam, etc. Pl. (and there only). Separated by other words: nunc misero mihi demum exilium infelix! Virg. 2. tum demum, then at length, then indeed (very freq.): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis experta tum demum convenit, Liv.

Virg. 3. tunc demum, Sat. 4. post demum, afterwards, not till after: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl.: Suet. 5. modo demum, only now, now for the first time: Ter. 6. jam demum, now at last, now: Ov.

7. ibi demum (rarely of time), there at last, just there: ibi demum morte quā: Virg. Ter. 8. sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reversi, Virg. III. Enclitically, without any sign of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: undecim, forsooth, precisely, nothing less than, finally, etc.: especially with pronouns (like Gk. *γάρ*): sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma auctoritas est, that, and nothing short of that, Sall.

illa reges demum, that ground above all, Virg.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tab illa, you, at all events, Cic.: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, in truth, Ov.

strengthened by a preceding verum enimvero: verum enimvero id demum lavat, Ter. [Prob. cogn. with denique, cf. also dem in tan-dem.]

**dē-murmō**, ro, i. v. a. to mutter over; carmen, Ov.

**dēmūtatio**, ōnis, *f.* [demuto] a changing, change (v. rare): Cic. (dub.)

**dē-mūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and v. (not in Cic.) A ct.: to change, alter: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. Absol.: non demutato, Pl. II. Neutr.: to alter; to be or become different (v. rare): numquid videtur demutari, id.

**dēnārius**, a, um, adj. [deni] containing ten: numerus, Virg. II. With numus or as subst. denarius, ii, m. (u.: Pl.): a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic drachma: denarii rimi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: gen. plur. denarium, also, denarium, id.

2. Meton: money in gen.: id. (Hence It. *denaro*, *danaro*; Sp. *denaro*, Fr. *denier*, a small coin: and hence It. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerada*, Fr. *denrée*.)

**dē-narro**, i. v. a. to tell, relate, recount fully (rare): Hor.

**dē-nāso**, i. v. a. [nasus] to deprive of the nose: Pl.

**dē-nāto**, i. v. n. to swim down: Tullio alveo, Hor.

**dē-nūgo**, avi, atum, i v. a. to say no, deny positively (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. 2. to refuse: aliquid potenti, Caes. Poet. of things: annis tibi denegat undas, Ov. With Inf. (poet.): Ter. (Hence Fr. *dénier*.)

**dē-ni**, ae, a (gen. plur. denum, Cic.: denorum, Liv.) num. *denarii* every ten, ten each, by tens: uxores habent deni duodecime inter se communes, Caes.: denos ut ad colloquium adduceret, that each should bring ten men, id. 2. Poet. for decem, ten: his denis navibus, i. e. with twenty ships, Virg. 3. denus, a, um = denus, both, Ov. [cf. *ni* for *decim* from decem (cf. *hinc*, *ter-ni*, etc.)]

**dēnicilis** (in MSS. also *denec*), e, adj. [denix] purifying from death: feriae, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased, Cic.

**dēniue**, ade, [prob. cogn. with demum, q. v.] Of time. at last, at length; lastly, finally: quid jam nusro milie denique restat? Virg.

2. Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem (= demum, q. v.) ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate evitantur, i. e. not till the very last extremity, Cic.: similarly with the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time: quum venerimus, tum demum vivemus, then, and not before, id.: nunc demque amare videtur, id.: multo demque dies Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, not till late in the day, Caes. 3. Like denum with is and vix, to add to the force of the expression (= Gr. *καί*): is denique honos mihi videtur solus, that indeed, Cic. II. To denote succession, and thereupon, and then, in the sequel: ille imperat reliquis civitatis obides. Denique ei rei constituent diem, Caes. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? and what did you do then? Pl. 2. Hence in enumerations, sometimes followed by postremo, etc.: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postea mo citam, i. e. *per, kingdoms even and finally*, etc., Cic.

III. In narrations or arguments:

*finally, lastly, in fine, in short, etc.* quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet, *in short; to sum up, id.* : *tolere aut arare aut aliquid denique facere, something or other, Ter.* : obduracy atque pernegatio, adjuvabo denique, *in a word, Pl.* : *Hor.*

**de-nomino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to name, call, denominate*: hinc (sc. ab Iamno) Lamiae denominati, *Hor.*

**de-normo**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [norma] *to make crooked or irregular* (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, *Hor.*

**de-noto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to mark or point out, specify, denote*: cives Romanos notandos, mark them out for slaughter, *Cic.* 2. *to brand, stigmatize*: Suet.

**dens**, dentis, m. a. *tooth*: primores, the front teeth, *Plin.* also called adversi acuti, *Cic.*: maxillares, the jaw-teeth, *grinders, Cels.*: called also genium, or chick-teeth, *Cic.* dens Indus, the elephant's tusk, *Ov.* also = *corru, id.* Proverb: albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at* (so *to show one's teeth*), *Pl.* 2. *Transf.* : a. *punt, spike, prong, fluke, etc.* aratri, *Virg.* ancorae, *id.* curio Saturni dente = *faler, id.* 11. *Fig.* of that which *grains, etc.* eats away or destroys: dentibus aevi, the tooth of time, *Ov.* Esp. with ref. to calumny, envy, etc.: inak duo dente capunt, *Cic.* : so, invidio dente, *Hor.* also, atro dente aliquid petere, with the blackening tooth of calumny, *id.* [Cf. Skr. *dañt-as*; Gr. *δένω*, *δένω-ς*; Goth. *tunth-un-s*, Eng. *tooth*, O.H.G. *zand*, Garm. *zahn*] (Hence *Te dente, dent*: also *Te dentello, Fr. dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

**densē**, adv. *thickly, closely*: caesae albi, *Plin.* 11. *Of time in quick succession, occurring repeatedly*: *Cic.* : nulla mihi densius subeunt tempora, more often recur to my recollection, *Ov.*

**denseo**, v. *denso*.

**denso**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. and **denso**, no perf., atum 2. v. a. (the former appears in *Lav.* and *Quint.*; the latter in *Lucr.* *Hor.* *Tac.* and in late Lat.; both forms in *Virg.* [densus] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together*: Juppiter iratus austris densat, erant quae raris modo, *Virg.*: ordines, *Liv.* : spargens hastilia densat, shoots thickly together, *Virg.* : ictus, *to redouble, Tac.*

**densus**, a, um, adj. *having its particles near together, close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to *rarus, wide apart*; and *disting.* from *spissus, packed quite close, without intervals*): terra densa, *Virg.* : densiores silvae, *Caes.* : densum humeris vulgus, *thronging shoulder to shoulder, Hor.* : litus, *firm, Ov.* : aer, *Hor.* Poet.: densorum turba malorum, *Ov.* 2. Poet. with *Abi.*: *thicket, thickly planted with, full of*: lucus

juncus et arundine, *id.* : corpus densum sacris, *thickly covered with bristles, id.* 3. *Of succession in time* (also poet.): *frequent, continuous*: ictus, *Virg.* : plagae, *Hor.* 11. *Fig.* of speech: *condensed, with the matter compressed*: *Quint.* And *meton.* of the author himself: *densior ille* (sc. Demosthenes), *hic* (sc. Cicero) copiosior, *id.* [Cf. Gr. *δένω*, related to *denus* as *βένω* to *βένω*.]

**dentālia**, lum, n. plu. [dens] the short-beam of a plough: *Virg.* Meton. a plough: *Pers.*

**dentatus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *toothed, having teeth*: male dentata (puella), *having bad teeth, Ov.* : vir (i.e. mordax), *Pl.* 2. *worked with teeth*: in phr., charta dentata, *fine, smooth paper* (lit. *polished with tooth, i. e. prob with irony*), *Cic.*

**dentifrangibulus**, i. m. and -um, i. n. [dens frango] *a tooth-breaker, comic word in Pl.* : *ma* : one who knocks out teeth: *n* : the first: *id.*

**dentilegus**, m. [dens lego] *one who puts up his teeth after they have been knocked out*: *Pl.*

**dentio**, 4. v. n. [dens] *to cut teeth, to be getting one's teeth*: *Cels.* : *ne dentes dentiant, lest they should grow* (because not worn off by eating), *Pl.*

**de-nūbo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to marry beneath one's condition* (of a woman, v. nubo): *Julia*, quondam Nononis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubelli Blandi, *Tac.* : *Ov.*

**de-nūdo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lay bare, make naked, uncover*: denudari a pectore, *to be stripped utterly naked* (from the breast downwards), *Cic.*

11. *Fig.* *to disclose, reveal*: suum consilium alui, *Liv.* 2. *to strip bare, strip of one's all; rob* (of everything): civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, *Cic.*

**denuntiatio** (-ciatio), ōnis, f. [denuntio] *an intimation, announcement, declaration*: with *Gen.*: calamitatum, forewarning, preintimation, *Cic.* : denuntiatione periculi permovere, by the threat, *Caes.* With *Gen. subj.* : Catilinae, *Cic.* Absol.: *hinc denuntiationi ille parat?* *id.*

**de-nūntio** (cio), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order*: esp. of public and official notifications, *to give official warning*: usu. foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *Caes.* : *Liv.* With *Subj.*, when a command is implied: nationibus denuntiare, *ut* auxilia mittant, *to give them notice to send troops, id.* 2. Also of the manifestations of the divine will; *to give warning of*: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, *Cic.* 3. Legal *lit.* : denuntiatione testimonium, with *Dat.*, *to summon as a witness, to give anyone notice that his evidence would be required*: testimonium eis denuntiare, *id.* Absol.: non denuntiavi, *id.* 11. In *gen.* : *to announce, intimate, declare, order*:

also, *to menace, threaten*: ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, *id.* : denuntiasti quid de summa republicae sentiret, *you showed plainly what your sentiments were, id.* With *Subj.* (as before, implying a command or request): mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, *ut ad te scriberem, id.* With *de*: de isto fundo, *id.* Absol.: monente et denuntiante te, *id.* 2. *Fig.* of things: caeruleus (color) pluvium denuntiat, *blue forebodes rain, Virg.* : *Plin.*

**denūo**, adv. [contr. from de novo, which never occurs: cf. de integro] anew, afresh, again, once more: Sicilia, te praetore, crasa denovo est, *Cic.* : rebellare denovo, *Liv.* : aperi, continuo opto denovo, and then cover it up again, *id.*

**denus**, a, um; v. deni, 3. **de-onero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to unload, disburden* (rare): *naves*, *Amm.* *Fig.*: ex illius invidia denotare aliquem et in te trajicere, *to throw some of the burden upon you, Cic.*

**deorsum**, adv. [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] downwards (opp. to sursum): haec aut pondere deorsum aut levitate in sublime ferri, *Cic.* : sursum deorsum commear, *up and down, id.* 2. *Meton.* of position: beneath, below: noster porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? *down this way, Ter.* (Hence mid. age Lat. *josum, jusum*; It. *giuso, giu*: old Fr. *jus*)

**de-oscūlor**, atus, i. v. dep. *to kiss warmly, or much* (rare): *Pl.*

**de-paciscor** (also written depēc.), pactus (pect), 3. v. dep. *to bargain for, agree upon, and absol. to make an agreement*: ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, *Cic.* *Fig.* : *I would gladly close the bargain with my death, i. e. am content to die, Ter.* : *Cic.*

**depactus**, a, um, Part. [depaciscor]

**de-pango**, no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. *to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground* (rare): *Col.*

**de-pareus**, a, um, adj. *excessively sparing, niggardly*: *Suet.*

**de-pasco**, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. *to pasture, eat down, feed off*: saltus, *Ov.* : luxurium segetum, *Virg.* *Fig.* : luxurium orationis stilo depascere, *to prune away redundancies, Cic.* 2. *to feed upon, eat, consume* (in this sense also in reflect. form. v. 3) saepe Hyblaens apibus florem depasta, *sipped as to its blossom by bees* (whose blossom is sipped by bees), *Virg.* : depasta altaria, i.e. sacrifices (partly) devoured, *id.* Also in *Indic.* : miseros depascitur rtus, *feasts on, id.* 3. *Fig.* : veterem possessionem in Academiae depascere, *to prey upon, encroach upon, Cic.* Dep. form: aurea dicta, *to feed upon, Lucr.* : aridus depascitur arida febris, *consumes, Virg.*

**depascor**, v. depasco.  
**depēciscor**, v. depaciscor.

**dē-pecto**, no *perf.*, xum, 3. v. a. to *wash down*, *comb off* (rare): *crines*, Ov.: *jubas*, id.: Virg. Jocosely, to *ouzel*: Ter.

**dē-peculātor**, ōris, m. [depeculor] a *plunderer*, *embezzler*: *aerarii*, Cic.

**dē-pecūlor**, atus, i. v. dep. to *pillage*, *plunder*, *embezzle* (rare): *Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depulatus es*, Cic. Fig.: qui *laudem familiae vestrae depulatus est*, has *detracted from*, id.

**dē-pello**, pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. (rarely *n.*) to *drive* or *cast down*, to *drive out* or *away*; to *expel*, *remove*. Constr. absol. or with *de*, ab: *simulacra deorum depulsa sunt*, were *knocked down* (by lightning), Cic.: *ab aris et focus flammam*, to *avert*, id.: *aquam de agro*, to *get rid of*, Cato. Esp. as milit. term, to *dislodge an enemy*: *defensores vallo munitionibusque depellere*, Caes.: *loco editore depelli*, Sall.: similarly of non-milit. use of force, *demoveri* et *depelli* de loco, to *be ejected*, Cic.: *aliquem urbe*, to *banish*, Tac. Fig.: *cibo fames depulsa est*, *dispelled by food*, Cic.: *pestem*, to *avert*, Virg. In this sense oft. with *Acc.* and *Dat.* (of ind. object): *turpitudinem alicui*, to *avert disgrace from anyone*, Cic.: *mortem fratris*, Ov. Phr.: *depellere agnos a matre*, to *wean*, Varr.: also, *ab ubere*, Hor.: also *ab alio*, *haedus depulsus*, 'weanlings', Virg. II. Fig.: to *keep off*, *turn aside*, *deter*, *dissuade from*: *aliquem de suscepta causa propositaeque sententia*, Cic.: *Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus*, Caes.: *aliquem spe*, to *discourage*, Liv. III. Neut. (v. rare): *spatio depellere paulum*, to *demote slightly from the perpendicular*, Lucr.

**dē-pendēo**, 2. v. n. to *hang down*, to *hang from* or *on*: *sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus*, Virg.: *serta tectis*, Ov.: *laqueo dependentem invenire*, Liv. II. Fig. (only in Ovid): to *depend upon*: *dependetque fides a veniente die*, Ov.

**dē-pendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. and *n.* to *weigh out* (money), to *pay down*; esp. where one has become surety for another: *dependendum tibi est*, quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. So absol.: *mi abjurare certius est quam dependere*, id. In gen. to *pay*: *mercedem*, Col. Fig.: *reipublicae poenas praesentis morte dependere*, to *pay one's forfeit to the state*, Cic.

**dē-perditus**, a, um, Part. [deperdo]. **dē-perdo**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to *destroy*, *ruin* (only in part. perf.): *inopia perditus*, *impoverished*, Phaedr. II. to *lose utterly*; to *lose*: *bona*, *honestatem*, Cic.: *Caes.*

**dē-perō**, ō, 4. v. n. to *go to ruin*, *perish*; to *be lost*, *undone*: *tempestate naves*, Caes.: *illius exercitus magna pars perierit*, id. 2. With *Abl.* or *Acc.*: to *be dying with love* for: Pl.: *Ter.* More fully, in good prose, *amore*

*alicujus deperire*, to *be desperately in love with*, Liv.

**dē-plexus**, a, um, Part. [depecto]. **dē-plexus**, a, um, Part. [depingo].

**dē-pingo**, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. (*perf. synop.* depinxit, Pl.) to *depict*, *portray*, *paint*, *draw*: *pugnam Marathoniam*, Nep. 2. to *embroider*: *depicta paenula*, Suet. 3. Fig.: to *depict in words*, to *represent*, *describe*: *in illa* (sc. republica), quam sibi *Socrates depinxerit*, Cic.: *minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta*, too *elaborately defined*, id.

**dē-plango**, nxi, 3. v. a. to *beuail loudly* (strictly, *with beating of the breast*): to *lament* (poet. and rare): *Cadmeida palmis deplangere domum*, Ov.

**dē-plēo**, ōvi, 2. v. a. to *empty out*, to *draw off*: *sanguinem*, Plin.

**dē-plexus**, a, um, adj. [plexor] *embracing*, *grasping*: Lucr.

**dē-plorābundus**, a, um, adj. [deplor] *weeping bitterly*: Pl.

**dē-plōro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and *a.* Neut.: to *weep bitterly*, to *wail*, *lament*: *lamentabili voce*, Cic. II. Act.: to *weep over*, *bewail*, *lament*, *deplore*: *damnationem illam*, id. multa de Gnaeo *deplorabo*, id. 2. Meton.: to *regard as lost*, to *give up*: *agros*, Liv.: *Romanum nomen*, id.

**dē-pluūt**, 3. v. n. to *rain* (v. rare): Tib.

**dē-pōno**, pōsti, pōstum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* deposui, Pl.) to *lay down*, to *put* or *place aside*, to *deposit*: constr. absol.: also, with *Abl.* of place where, with or without *prep.* (very rarely with *in* and *Acc.*); and poet. with *Dat.*: *caput deponit* et *condemnicat*, Pl.: *corpora sunt ramis arboris*, Virg.: *arma in contubernio*, Caes.: *omnia sura in silvis*, id.: *caput terrae*, Ov. The place from which is expr. by *Abl.* with *de*, or *Abl.* alone: *aliquid de manibus*, Cic.: *onera jumentis*, Caes.

2. Poet.: to *lay as a wager*: *Dam. Ego hanc vitulam depono* *Men de grege non ausim quicquam depunere tecum*, to *stake*, Virg. 3. In *perf.* part. *laid out*, *dying*, *despaired of*, *dead*: *ut depositi proferret fata parentis*, Virg. Fig.: *mihi videor aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse*, Cic. II. Fig.: to *lay up*, *put by*, *deposit*: *commit to the care of*, *intrust*: *gladium apud aliquem*, *give in charge*, id.: *obsides apud eos*, Caes.: *pecuniam in templo*, Liv.: *P. Romanijus in vestra fide ac religione depono*, Cic. 2. Also fig. of abstract and mental objects: to *lay down*, *give up*, *rensign*, *get rid of*: in sermone et suavitae alicujus omnes curas doloresque *deponere*, to *lose*, *forget*, id.: *contentionem*, Liv.: *omnem semper contentionis*, Caes.: *bellum*, Ov.

**dē-populatio**, ōnis, f. [depopulor] a *laying waste*, *ravaging*: Cic.: Liv. In plur.: Cic.

**dē-populātor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who *lays waste*, a *marauder*: *forti*, Cic.

**dē-pōpūlo**, v. full. art.

**dē-pōpūlor**, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* with *perf. part.* in both act. and pass. sense: to *lay waste*, *devastate*, *ravage*, *plunder*: *ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur*, Caes.: Cic.: *omnem agrum circa depopulati*, *having laid waste the country all round*, Liv.: in pass. sense, *agri depopulati*, *deserted*, Caes. 2. In gen.: to *waste*, *spoil*, *destroy*: *cerealia dona*, to *eat up the crops*, Ov.: *omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur*, *swept away*, *destroyed*, Tac.

**dē-porto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *carry* or *convey down*; to *carry off* or *away*; to *convey by water* or *in a ship*: *frumentum in castra*, Caes.: Cic. Esp. to *bring* or *fetch home* anything from the provinces: *vicetorem exercitum*, id. 2. to *banish*, *transport* for life; a frequent sentence under the Empire (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): *Vibius Sereus in insulam Amorgum deportatur*, Tac. II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to *carry off*; *acquire*, *gain*: *triumphum*, Cic.: *lauream*, Tac.

**dē-posco**, pōposci, 3. v. a. to *ask* for earnestly; to *demand*, *require*: *unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci*, Cic.: *sibi naves*, Caes.

2. to *demand the surrender of anyone* for punishment: *ducem ipsum in poenam*, Liv.: *aliquem ad mortem*, id.: *aliquem morti*, Tac. 3. to *call out*, *challenge*: Liv.

**dē-pōsitum**, i, n. [depono] what is *intrusted*, a *deposit*: *reddere depositum*, Cic.: *opp* to *initiate*, to *refuse to return it*, Jun.

**dē-pōsitus**, a, um, Part. [depono].

**dē-prāvātō**, ōnis, f. [depravo] a *making crooked*; a *perverting*, *distorting*, *corrupting*: *distortio et depravatio quaedam*, Cic. Fig.: *animi*, id. Absol.: id.

**dē-prāvō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pravus] Lit.: to *make crooked*, to *pervert*, *distort*, *disfigure*: *ita nati*, ut *quendam contra naturam depravata* habeant, *malformations*, Cic. II. Fig.: to *make worse*: *opp* to *correct*: *quae corrigere vult*, mihi quidem *depravate* videtur, to *alter for the worse*, Cic.: (rem) *male narrando*, to *make anything out to be bad by misrepresentation*, Ter. 2. Esp. to *pervert*, *corrupt*: (eos) *nimiae omnium copiae depravabant*, Cic.: *eductus ac depravatus ab aliquo*, Caes.: *magna pars gratia depravata*, Sall.

**dē-prēcābundus**, a, um, adj. [deprecor] *earnestly entreating*: Tac.

**dē-recātio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a *begging off*; an *asking for pardon* or *excuse*, an *averting by prayer*; *deprecation*: *periculi*, Cic.: *ejus facti*, id. 2. A rhetorical fig.: *claim for indulgence*, id. II. Sometimes=imprecatio, or

**detestatio**: a cursing, an imprecation: deorum, an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely, id.

**deprecator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who averts by praying; an intercessor: huius periculi, Cic.: ego apud consules deprecator vobis adeo, Liv. *absol.*: uti deprecatoribus, mediatoribus, Caes.

**dē-prēor**, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* Of persons: to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech: with Acc. foll. by ut, ne: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv.: also foll. by quominus, after a negative: neque illum se deprecari, quominus . . . , he did not ask him not to . . . , id. **II.** Of things: to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer, to deprecate: constr. With the Acc. and Subj., and *absol.*: nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est, would not ask to be spared any torture, Cic. ullam ab sese calamitatem, id.: mortem, Caes.: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic.: unum petere ac deprecari, ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. With Acc. and *Inf.*: to plead in excuse: errasse regem et Jugurthae sceleris lapsus deprecatus sunt, Sall. **III.** to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for: ad deprecandum pacem, Cic. vitam allicujus abaliquo, id.: a vobis deprecor custodiam salutis meae, id.

**dē-prēhendo** (or deprendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes.: in ipso huiusmodi vado deprehensus, overtaken and captured as he was fording the river, id. **2.** Fig., of storms, to overtake: depressa navigia, Lucr.: Virg. **II.** In gen.: to catch, surprise, detect, discover, esp. with ref. to a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.: in mendacio deprehensus, caught in a lie, Quint.: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, Suet. Of things: venenum, Cic. **III.** Fig. to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, id.

**dē-prēhensio**, ōnis, f. [deprehendo] a catching, seizing, surprising: a detection, discovery (rare): manifesta venit deprehensio, Cic.

**dē-prēhensus** (deprehensus), a, um, Part. [deprehendo].

**dē-pressus**, a, um, Part. [deprimo]. **II.** Adj.: lying low, depressed: Plin. Ep. 2. Of the voice: low, quiet: Auct. Her.

**dē-primo**, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or weigh down, sink down, depress: terram et maria deprimo, to outweigh, Cic.: depresso aratro (sc. in terram), deep-driven, Virg. **2.** to plant deep, to dig deep: vites in terram, Cato: navigabiles fossam, Tac. **3.** Naut. t. i. to sink a ship: Caes.: carinam, Ov.: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to press down, keep down, trample on,

*depress*: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, Cic.: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.

**dē-proellor**, atus, v. n. *dep.* only found in Imperf. Part. deproellans, antis, warring violently: ventos, Hor.

**dē-promo**, prompsi, promptum, 3. v. a. to take down or out from; produce, bring forth: pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: tela pharetris, Virg.: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Fig.: argumenta, Cic.

**dē-promptus**, a, um, Part. [de-promo].

**dē - prōpēro**, i. v. n. and a Neutr.: to make great haste, to hasten: Pl. **II.** Act.: to hasten to prepare (rare): coronas, Hor.

**dēpro**, sui, stum, 3. v. a. = *δέψω*, to knead: Cato

**dē-pudet**, uit, 2. v. *impers.* to make greatly ashamed: constr. with Acc. and *Inf.*: (cf. pudet): Vell. **II.** to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless: Ov.

**dē-pūgis**: v. depygis.

**dē-pugno**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a Neutr.: to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently: acie instructa, Caes.: Liv.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Of gladiatorial combats, id. *Pass Impers.*: depugnatum est, Liv. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: inducti stolidique et depugnare parati, to fight it out, Hor. **II.** Act.: to bring a battle to an end: depugnato proelio, Pl.

**dē-pulsio**, ōnis, f. [depello] a driving off, averting: mali, Cic. In rhetor. a defence: id. **2.** a letting down, sinking: luminum, id.

**dē-pulso**, i. v. *freg.* to thrust away, push aside: cubitis depulsa de via, Pl.

**dē-pulsor**, ōris, m. [depello] one who drives away, an avorter (rare): dominatus, Cic.

**dē-pulsus**, a, um, Part. [depello].

**dē-purgo**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to clean out, cleanse (rare): pisces, Pl.

**dē-pūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off, prune: vineam, Cato. Poet.: umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. **II.** to reckon, esteem, consider (rare): operam allicujus parvi preti, Ter. **III.** to allot: Macr. (Hence Fr. *députer*).

**dē-pygia** (dēpūgia), is, adj. [pyga] thin-buttocked, *ἀντρογός*: Hor.

**dēque**, v. susque deque.

**dē-relictio**, ōnis, f. [derelinquo] an abandoning, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic.

**dē-relictus**, a, um, Part. [derelinquo].

**dē-rēlinquo**, liqui, lictum, 3. v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert: Tl. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic.: naves ab aestu derelictae, left stranded, Caes.

**dē-rēpentē**, adv. suddenly: Tac. [cf. desubito, denuo, etc.]

**dē-rēpo**, psi, 3. v. n. to creep down (v. rare): Phaedr.

**dē-reptus**, a, um, Part. [deripio].

**dē-rīdeo**, risi, risum, 2. v. a. to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, to laugh heartily at, Pl.

**dē-rīdiculus**, a, um, adj. [derideo] very laughable, very ridiculous: Pl.: Liv. **2.** Neut. as subst.: deridiculum, *ridiculus*: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl. Also in object. sense, *ridiculousness, absurdity*: Tac. **dē-rigescō** (less correctly dirigesco), gūi, i. v. n. *incept.* (only in the Perf.) to grow stiff, to bristle, etc.: formidine sanguis derigit, curled, Virg. hirsutae comae, stood on end, Ov.

**dē-rīpi**, rēpti, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapiō] to snatch or pull violently down; to tear off, tear away: aliquem de aia, Pl.: ferrum a latere, Tac. lunam caelo, Hor. Fig.: quantum de iura auctoritate deripisset, would have detracted from, Cic.

**dē-riisor**, ōris, m. [derideo] a mocker, scoffer, satirical person (rare): Suet. Hor. Applied to a (jeering) parasite id.

**dē-rius**, a, um, Part. [derideo]

**dē-rius**, ōis, m. [id.] mockery, scorn, derision: Tac.

**dē-rivatio**, ōnis, f. [derivo] a turning off into another channel, diversion: fluminum, Cic.

**dē-rivo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rivus] to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. **2.** Fig.: to draw off or away; to turn off, to divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.: hoc fonte derivata clades, flowing from this source, Hor.: derivare animum, curaque levare, to divert, Lucr.: alio responsum suum derivavit, he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question, Cic.

**dē-rōgito**, i. v. a. *freg.* to ask repeatedly: Pl.

**dē-rōgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. legal t. i. to repeal part of a law, to restrict, or modify it (cf. abrogo): neque derogari ex hac (lege) aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **II.** in gen.: to take away, detract from: diminish: usually with Dat.: fidem alicui, to detract from his credit, id.: and simply fidem, id.: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. With de: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, to make some abatement from, Cic. With ex: id.

**dē-rōsus**, a, um, Part. [rodo; derodo, not in use], gnawed away, nibbled: clipeos derosos a muribus, Cic.

**dē-runcino**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to plane off; hence in comedy, to deceive, cheat: militem, Pl. [On the quantity of the i, v. runcina.]

**dē-rūo**, rui, 3. v. a. (rare) to cast down, demolish: Sen. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus allicujus, Cic.

**dē-ruptus**, a, um, Part. [rumpo]

**II.** Adj.: broken; craggy, steep, precipitous: ripae, Liv. As subst.: 163

derupta, orum, *n. plu. precipices*: per derupta et avia, Tac.

**dē-saevio**, *ii, 4. v. n.* to rage violently: toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg.: an tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, storm and month, Hor.

**dē-salto**, *no perf., atom, 1. v. a.* to dance, to represent in a ballet (rare). Suet.

**dē-scendo**, *di, sum, 3. v. n.* [scando] to climb, go over, come down: to fall, sink down, descend (opp. to ascendo). In gen.: ex equo descendere, dis-mount, Cic.: de rostris, come down from, Cic.: caelo, Hor.: caelo ab alto, Virg.: in inferiore ambulationem, Cic.: ad naviculas, id. Absol.: descendo (sc. de arce), Virg. II. Esp. to go down, sc. from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.

de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Absol.: hodie non descendit Antonius, id. Hence fig.: in causam, id. 2. Milit. t. i. to march down, sc. from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in plantium descendere, Caes. Imper. pass.: inde ad planum descendunt, thence they descended into the plain, Liv. Absol.: id. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, to give battle, to engage, id.: in certamen, Cic. 3. Of things: to sink or crash down, fall upon; also to pierce, penetrate: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. III. Fig. in gen.: si quid tamen oculi scripseris, in Maecii descendat iudicis aures, let it be submitted to his ears, Hor.: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altiusquam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, sank deeper, Sall. Imper. pass.: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descendit, Cic. 2. to lower oneself, descend to; to stoop or condescend to any act, to resort to: constr. with *adv.* very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: ad calamitatum societates, id.: ad rationes civitatis, id.: preces in omnes, to stoop to the most abject entreaties, Virg.: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, I acquiesce, Cic.

**dē-scensu**, *ūs, m.* [descendo] a climbing down, descent (rare): Sall. 2. Meton.: a descending way, a descent: facilis descensus Averno, Virg.

**dē-scisco**, *ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. n.* to cut oneself off; to withdraw, leave, depart from; also to fall off, degenerate: a se ipse, Cic.: a veritate, id.: ad sapientiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Of things: quos ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista veteri gloria? Tac. 2. Esp. to revolt, desert, go over to another party: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.: ad aliquem, Liv. Imper. pass.: quibus invidis decedunt ad Sannites erat, they had gone over, id. Absol.: quum Fidenae aperte desciscunt, id. [v. scio]

**dē-scribo**, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a.* to write down or from, to copy, trans-

cribe: hibrum, Cic.: unde ego infra descripsi praecepta haec, from whom I copied, Hor. 2. to sketch out, to draw, delineate: formas in pulvere, Liv.: sphæram, Cic.: vitam votivâ tabellâ, Hor. II. Fig.: to represent, explain, describe: hominum sermones more-que, Cic.: deamunda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id.: vulnera Parthi, portray, Hor. With Acc. and Infm. (rare): Ov. 2. to mark off; divide, class (in this sense usu. distrib.) : populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat, Cic.: Liv. 3. to ascribe, allot, assign: with Acc. of the thing and Dat. of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.: Caes.

**dē-scrip̄tē**, *adi. precisely, distinctly*: Cic.

**dē-scrip̄tio**, *ōnis, f.* [describo] a marking out, delineation: eadem caeli descrip̄tio, Cic. In plur.: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. II. Fig.: a representation, description: nominis brevis et aperta descrip̄tio, id. In rhetor.: a characterizing: id. 2. a classing distribut. o. i. division (should probably, in this sense, be referred to descrip̄tio): decuriatio tribulorum, descrip̄tio populi, id. 3. plan, order, arrangement: constitutio aut descrip̄tio aut disciplina republicae, id.: civitatis id. In pl.: descriptiones temporum, id.

**dē-scrip̄tus**, *a, um, Part.* [describo] II. Adj.: precisely ordered, properly arranged: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descrip̄tus, Cic. Absol.: descrip̄ta, memoria, records, journal: rectari factorum ditorumque egi descrip̄ta per dies jussit, Tac.

**dē-sēco**, *cūi, ctum, 1. v. a.* to cut down, to cut off: partes ex toto, Cic.: spicas fascibus, to lop the ears off from the bundles, Liv.: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes.: collum, Virg.

**dē-sēro**, *ruī, ritum, 3. v. a.* to leave, forsake, abandon, desert: se exercitum ducesque non deserturos, Caes.: cunctis oppidis castelli-que desertis, id.

II. Fig.: to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to: Petrus non desertit sese, id.: suum jus, Cic.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv.: locum virtutis deseruit, deserted the post of virtue, Hor. Of things: donec te deseret artas, fails you, id. Pass.: deseruium potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic.: and with simple Abl. (poet.): deseror conjuge, Ov.

**dē-ser̄tio**, *ōnis, f.* [desero] a forsaking, deserting (rare): milit. t. i. desertion: Modest. 2. Fig.: a slighting, neglect: juris humani, Liv.

**dē-ser̄tor**, *ōnis, m.* [id.] one who forsakes, an abandoner: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Milit. t. i. a deserter: Caes.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a fugitive: amoris, Ov.

**dē-ser̄tus**, *a, um, Part.* [desero] II. Adj.: deserted; desert, solitary, unfrequented, waste: in locis

desertis, Caes.: urbes dirutae ac paene desertae, Cic.: res, id. Comp.: id. Gabius desertior vicus, Hor. Sup.: orae desertissimae, id. Subst.: deserta, orum, *n. plu. desert places, deserts, wastes*: Virg. With part. Gen.: Libyae deserta, id. (Hence Fr. *désert*)

**dē-servio**, *4. v. n.* to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to, with Dat.: valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servitum non satis, Cic. Of things: si officia (mea), si operae, si vigiliae deserviant amicis, are entirely at the service of my friends, id.

**dēsēs**, *idēs, (Nom. sing. appears not to occur) adv.* [deservio] lit.: sitting down, sitting at ease; slow, sluggish, indolent (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse, so sluggish, apathetic, id.

**dē-siedo**, *sēdi, 2. v. n.* [sedeo] to remain sitting down; to be idle, to lounge, lounge (rare): frustra illi totum desidi diem, Tor: ne in discrimine sociorum desidere videretur, to look idly on, Suet.

**dēsiderābilis**, *e, adj.* [desidero] worthy of desire, desirable (rare): Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Suet. No sup.

**dēsiderātio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a longing for: sense of want, (rare) voluptatum, Cic.

**dēsiderium**, *ii, n.* [id.] a longing for, sense of want, grief for the absence or loss of anything: With gen.: me desiderium tenet urbis, I long for the capital, Cic.: Scipionis desiderio moveri, to be affected by the loss (death) of Scipio, id.: so, tam cari capitū, grief for the loss of one so beloved, Hor. Absol.: expleat expectationem dritum desiderii, Cic.: ex desiderio laborare, id. In plur.: desideria aliquid commovere, longings, id.: Hor. As term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valet; mea desideria, valet, Cic. II. want, appetite (rare): cib. potumque desiderium naturale, Liv. 2. In the time of the empire a request, petition: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac.

**dē-sidero**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [prop. to miss a star which is looked for: v. considero] to miss, feel the want of: ex me audis, quid in oratione tua desiderum, id. 2. Meton.: to lose: and more freq. pass.: to be missing, to be lost: in eo proelio non amplius eo milites desideravit, Caes.: ut nulla navis desideraretur, Cic. II. to long for: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic.: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. With Infm.: ullam rem ad se importari, Caes. With ab: ab Chrysipio nihil magnum desideravi, did not look for anything great from him, Cic.: also, in somewhat different sense, with in: in milite modestiam, to look for discipline in soldiers, Caes. Absol.: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Of

things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. (Hence Fr. *désirer*.)

**dēsīdia**, ae. f. [desidia] *a sitting down; remaining idle* (rare): Prop. Fig. of land, *lying fallow*: Col. 2. Usual sense, *idleness*, *stoltz*: opp. to industria, Cic.: Sall. vitanda est inprobia Siren, desidia, *the pernicious Siren, stoltz*, Virg. In plur.: vobis desidiæ cordi, Virg.

**dēsīdiabulum**, i, n [desidia] *a lounging-place*: Pl.

**dēsīdiōse**, adv. *idly, stoltzfully* agere aciem, Lucr.

**dēsīdiōsus**, a, um, adj. [desidia] *stoltzful, indolent, lazy* (rare). Vari. si comparer illi, sum desidiōsussumus. *stoltzful indeed*, Plin. Ep. Meton. *causing idleness, making lazy*: desidiōsus illecebras cupiditatum, Cic.

**dēsīdō**, dēdi, 3 v. n. (cf. consido) *to sink, settle down* (only of things): ut multis locis terræ desiderunt, *subsided through earthquakes*, Cic. Fig. *to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate*: moris, Liv.

**dēsīgnātiō** (designatiō), ōnis, f. [designo] *a marking out, describing, designating*: personarum et temporum, Cic. 2. *a disposition, arrangement*: totius operis, id. 3. *an appointment to office*: annua, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac.

**dēsīgnātor** (designator), ōris, m. [id.] *one who regulates or arranges, a regulator*. Esp. *an officer who superintended the sitting in the theatre*: Pl. 2. *a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker*. Hor. 3. *an umpire at public spectacles*: Cic.

**dēsīgnātus**, v. designo, ii 4.

**dēsīgnō** (dis-signo), avi, atum, i v. a. *to mark, or trace out; to define*. Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. With Dat.: times templo Jovis, Liv.

2. *to delineate, portray, depict*: Ov. II. Fig. *to point out, indicate, mark out, represent*: oratione fratrem designari, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.

2. *to contrive, perorate* (usu. in bad sense) illa, quæ anti-hæc facta sunt, quæto; modo quod designavit! *What has he been guilty of?* Ter. 3. *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint*: constituit et designare, Cic.

4. Esp. of nomination to an office: *to elect, choose*: ut in decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consil. elch. id.: tribunus plebis, id. Hence, me to n. of a child not yet born: designatus resp. civis, id. (Hence It. *designare*, *designare*; Sp. *designar*, *designar*; Fr. *désigner*, *désigner*; also a subst. It. *designo*; Sp. *designo*, *designo*; Fr. *désigner*, *désigner*.)

**dēsīllo**, sili, sultum, 4 v. n. [salio] *to leap down, alight*: de navibus, Caes.:

ex navi, id. ad pedes, id. curru, Virg. lecto, Hor. Absol. *desilite* communitibus, Caes. Of springing water: levis crepante lymphæ desiluit pede, Hor. Fig. nec desilies imitator in autum, *get thyself into difficulties*, id.

**dēsīno**, sui, itum, 3 v. a. and n. (constr. desine, Cic.) *Let to put down, hence to leave off, give over, cease, desist, abandon*. Act.: with Inf. vinæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic.: desine mecum certare, *give over* contumeliam me, Hor. With Abl.: desine quæso communibus locis, Cic. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): querelatum, Hor. Absol.: ut incipendi (i. e. sermonum) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang. *de-me, leave off, be still*: etc.: Pl. 2. Pass. (usually in perf. tense, and foll. by pass. inf.): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, Cic.: Perse nuncquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. In pres. imperf. tunc bene desinitur, Ov. II. Neutr. *to cease, stop; terminate, end*: Sall. turpiter autum desinat in picea, *terminate in*, Hor.: de Serrat ira, Ov. In th. for, of the close of a period: illa quæ similiter desinunt, Cic.

**dēsīpentiā**, ae. f. [desipio] *want of understanding, foolishness*: Lucr. **dēsīpiō**, 3 v. n. [desipio] *to be without sense or understanding; to act foolishly*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. accipere quam desipiant cunctas, *are all fools*, Hor. dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool in season*, id.

**dēsīsto**, stiti, stitum, 3 v. n. *lit. to stand off or along; hence, to leave off, give over; esp. after resistance*: constr. with Abl. (with or without de, ab), Inf., Subj. with quoniam (only after a negative), and absol.: de sententia desististi, *you gave up the opinion* (as untenable), Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: causa, abandon, Cic.: regem flagitare, id. neque, eam quæ inveniam, desistam, *will not give over without*, adding her, Pl. ter in primo desistit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov.

**dēsīsus**, a, um, Part. [desinio] *deserted, desolate*.

**dēsīso**, avi, atum, i v. a. [solus] *to render solitary; strip (a land) of inhabitants*: ingentes desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in part. perf.: desolatæ terræ, left without inhabitants, Ov.: manipuli, deprived of leaders, Virg. With Abl.: desolatus servilibus ministris, *deprived of*, Tac.

**dēsīpecto**, i v. a. freq. [despicio] *to glance down upon; ex alto terras, Ov.* Of places: *to overlook*: Læmia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise*: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

**dēsīpectus**, a, um, Part. [despicio]. **despectus**, ōis, m. [id.] *a looking down upon*: per: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, *a view of the plain beneath*, Caes. In plur.: quum ex omnibus partibus despectus habebat, *oppidum, heights, precipices*,

id. 2. *despising, contempt*: Auct. Her. (Hence It. *dispetto*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *depit*.)

**dēsīperante**, adv. *hopelessly, despairingly*: loqui secum, Cic.

**dēsīperatīo**, ōnis, f. [despero] *hopelessness, despair*: Cic. With Gen.: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. Absol.: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. In plur.: desperationes eorum, qui senes erant, me adollescente, *their despairing views*, Cic.

**dēsīperāto**, a, um, Part. [despero] *II. Adj. given up, despairing of; despairing*: agrota ac prope desperata resp., *almost hopeless*, Cic.: exercitum colloca ex senibus desperatis, *reckless characters*, id. desperatas pecunias exigere, *given over as lost*, id. Camp.: hanc nunc multo desperatiora, id. Sup.: id.

**dēsīpero**, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. *to be hopeless; to have no hope of; to despair of, to give up*: constr. most freq. with de, acc., or dependent clause; less freq. with Dat. or absol. With de: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. 2. With acc.: desperasse omni veritate in, *gave over truth in*, desipio, Cic. Parvce: nil desperandum Tiberio claud, Hor. 3. With dependent clause: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic.

4. With Dat.: saluti, id. 5. Absol.: Ne temere desipere propter ignaviam, id.

**dēsīpiciō**, ōnis, f. [despicio] *contempt*. In plur. with rel. to a number of persons: meam opinionem enter tained of us by our fellow-creatures: Cic.

**dēsīpiciātus**, a, um, Part. [despicio] *II. Adj. despised, contemptible*: despiciatissimus homo, Cic.

**dēsīpiciātus**, ūs, m. [id.] *contempt* (rare): si quis despiciatū ducitur, *as held in contempt, despised*, Cic.

**dēsīpiciens**, ntis, [despicio] *II. A. Adj. given to despise or think meanly of*: with Gen.: sui, Cic.

**dēsīpiciētia**, ae. f. [id.] *a looking down upon, despising, contempt* (rare): animi, scion, Cic.

**dēsīpicio**, exi, ectum, 3 v. n. and a. (not perf. despice, Pl.) [spicio] *to look down upon*. Neutr. de vertice montis in valles, Ov. Imperis pass.: colles, qua despicere poterat, Caes.

II. Act.: *to look down upon*: Jupiter æthere summo despicens mare veluvolum, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise* (opp. to suspicere, *to look up to*): omnes, Cic.: ipsos, Caes.

**dēsīpior**, atus, v. a. dep. [root spec; v. specio] *to despise, disdain*: Aur. Vict. P. Part. in pass. sense: Pl. (cf. despiciat).

**dēsīpoliātor**, ōris, m. [despolio] *a robber, plunderer*: Pl.

**dēsīpoliō**, avi, atum, i v. a. *to rob, plunder, despoil* (rare): Rianæ templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.



**dē-spondēo**, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (*perf. inf.*: despondidisse, Pl.) to promise, pledge: librum alicui, Cic.: consulum, Liv. 2. Esp. to promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: intus despondebitur, the betrothal will take place, Ter. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave quicquam despondas, Cic. 11. Fig.: to promise, give up, devote to: spes reipublicae desponditur anno consulum tui, id. 2. despondere animum, or animos (of a number of persons), to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl. animos, Liv. Also simply, despondere, Col.

**dē-sponso**, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. to betroth (=despondeo): Suet.

**dē-sponsus**, a, um, Part. [despondeo].

**dē-spūmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to skim off, to skim: undam abeni, Virg. 2. to work off, digest (wine): Falernum, Pers.

**dē-spūo**, 3. v. n. and a. to spit (on the ground): sacellum, ubi despu reliigio est, Liv. 2. Fig.: to reject, abhor: Pl. preces, Cat.

**dē-squāmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [squama] to scale off, to scale: pisces, Pl. 2. to peel off: corticem, Plin.

**dē-stillo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and n. to drip or trickle down, to distil: Virg. Transf.: destillant tempora nardo, drip with unguent, Tib.

**dē-stinatio**, ōnis, f. [destino] a settlement: partium quibus cessurus esset, settlement of the districts to be surrendered, Liv. consulum, 1. v. the election, Tac.

**dē-stinātio**, adv. designedly: Suet. **dē-stinātum**, 1. n. [destino] a mark or aim: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. 2. Meton.: a design, intention: antequam destinata componam, the purposed narration, Tac.: ex destinato, adv. designedly, intentionally, Suet. (cf. preced. art.).

**dē-stino**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fasten down; secure: antennis ad malos, Caes.: rates ancoris, id. 11. Fig.: to fix, determine; design, intend: appoint, elect, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic. aliquid consulem, Liv.: praetor opinionem destinatum alicuius, id.: venerem et proelia destinat, points to, promises, Hor. With *inf.* or *clause*: infectus iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With *Dat.*: me destinat aere, dooms me to be sacrificed, Virg.: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, designed, Hor. With *adv.*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. to aim, take aim at: locum oris, Liv. ~ 3. With *Dat.* and *Acc.*: to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy: quod tibi destinatas trapezophoron, Cic. [From *sta*, root of sto; cf. obstinio.]

**dē-stitūo**, ūi, atum, 3. v. a. [statuo]

to set down: to set, place: aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 11. to forsake, abandon, desert: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepti, destituit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: inceptam destituisse fugam, to have deserted from, Ov. 2. to defraud, disappoint: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, defrauded them of their stipulated reward, Hor.: alicujus promissis destitutus, disappointed of his promise, Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. Of things: ventus aliquem, id.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. Absol.: si is destituit, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

**dē-stitūo**, ōnis, f. [destituo] a forsaking, deserting (rare): Cic.

**dē-stitūus**, a, um, Part. [destituo].

**dē-strictus**, a, um, Part. [destringo].

**dē-stringo**, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to strip off, rub off or down, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of unsheathing a sword gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. 2. to brush gently against, to graze: aequora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, u. Fig.: to criticize, censure: id.

**dē-structio**, ōnis, f. [destruo] a pulling down, destruction: murorum, Suet.

**dē-strūo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pull or tear down, pull to pieces (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destrui facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. 2. Fig.: to destroy, ruin, weaken: jus destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

**dē-sūbito** (and separately, de subito), adv. on a sudden, suddenly: Cic. **dē-sūdascio**, 3. v. n. to begin to sweat greatly: Pl.

**dē-sūdo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to sweat greatly: Cels. 2. Fig.: to exert oneself; to toil: in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

**dē-sūo-facio**, feci, facium, 3. v. a. to disuse (rare): chiefly in p. part.: multitudine desuefacta a contionibus, Cic. **dē-suesco**, suēvi, suētum, 3. strictly v. n. (less properly a.: cf. assuesco): rarely used except in Part. *perf.* desuetus, disused, having lost the use of: in pass. sense diu desueta arma, long disused, Virg.: Liv. 2. intrans.: usu. with Abl.: desueta triumphis agmina, that had long foregone the use of triumphs, Virg.: Liv.

**dē-suētūdo**, inis, f. [desuesco] discontinuance, disuse: armorum, Liv.

**dē-suētus**, a, um, Part. [desuesco].

**dē-sultor**, ōris, m. [desilio] a leaper, vaulter: esp. one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another, a circus-rider: Liv. Fig.: amoris, an inconstant person, Ov.

**dē-sultorinus**, a, um, adj. [desultor] pertaining to a desultor or rider in the circus: equus, Suet. Also as subst. without equus: Cic.

**dē-sultūra**, ae, f. [desilio] a leaping down from a horse (opp. to insultura): Pl.

**dē-sum**, fūi, esse, v. n. (ee in deest, deesse, deert, etc., as one syll.: Pl.: Virg.: Hor.: *perf.* defuerunt, Ov.): to be away, be absent, be wanting or missing: Virg. Absol.: omnia deant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. With *Dat.*: cui nihil desit, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesaris defuit, Caes. With *in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With *Inf.*: Tac. With *Subj.*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro dicere, defuisse, Cic. 11. to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist or serve, to desert: With *Dat.*: ne tibi deis, neglect your own interest, id.: haud mihi deero, Hor.: reipublicae non deesse, Caes.: tempori, to fail to profit by opportunity, Liv. Absol.: qui non deerat in causis, Cic.

**dē-sūmo**, mpsi, 3. v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose (rare): sibi consules asservare, deo desumunt, Liv.

**dē-sūper**, adv. from above: in phalangas insilire et desuper vulnerare, Caes.

**dē-surgo**, 3. v. n. to rise up from (rare): cena, Hor.

**dē-tēgo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, unroof: expose, lay bare: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), opened and dissected, Cic. 11. Fig.: to discover, disclose, reveal, betray: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv.: modo consuetudinem simulare, modo formidule detegi, Tac.

**dē-tendo**, no *perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. to unstretch, relax (rare): tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.: Liv.

**dē-tensus**, a, um, Part. [detendo].

**dē-tentus**, a, um, Part. [detineo].

**dē-tergeo**, si, sum, 2. v. a. (also infected by 3. conj.), detergunt, Liv. 36, 44) to wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. deteremus, have swept off, got, Cic. Poet.: nubila, to chase away, remove, Hor. 11. Meton.: to cleanse by wiping, clean out: cloacas, Liv. Comice. mensam, to clear, empty, Pl.

2. to strip or break off: esp. in phr., detergere remos, Caes.: ab utroque latere, to demolish a ship's oars on both sides, Liv.

**dē-tērior**, ius, adj. comp. (*sup.* deterimus, a, um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] lit. lower, inferior: hence, worse, poorer, meaner: of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor aetas, inferior, degenerate, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. *Sup.*: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterimum conversum, Cic. 2. Of persons (opp. to melior and

**optimus**): quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl. *Sup.*: homo deterime et impudentissimè, Cic.

**deterius**, *adv.* worse: de male Graecia Latine scripta deterius, Cic.: spe deterius nostra, below my expectation, Hor.

**determinatio**, *ōnis, f.* [determino] a boundary, conclusion, end: mundi, Cic.

**dē-termino**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to bound; limit, prescribe, determine*: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv.: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, determines the length of his periods by his breath, Cic.

**dē-tōro**, *trivi, tritum, j. v. a. to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out*: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, tattered garments, T.: cras deteret exiguis aliquid, make little less, Juv.: calces deteris, you tread on my heels, Pl.

**2.** Fig.: to weaken: laudes alicujus culpa ingenti, detract from, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

**dē-terreo**, *ūi, itum, z. v. a. to frighten from, deter, discourage from, prevent*: with ab: homines adolentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: cum ab instituto consilio, Caes. With de: aliquid de sententia, Cic. With simple Abl. (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu fodo, Hor. With Acc. and Abl. of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae to deter by severity of punishment, Caes. With ne, quoniam, quominus, and Subj. (quoniam, quominus only in negative sentences): (poetam) maledictus ne scribat, Ter.: ne homo nemo deteruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, shall make me believe but . . . Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With Inf. (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreo, id. Absol.: Ter. **2.** With Acc. of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, etc.: to avert, ward off: vim a censoribus, Liv.

**deteresus**, *a, um, Part.* [detergeo].

**dētestabilis**, *e, adj.* [deteror] execrable, abominable, detestable: omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. Comp.: Cic. No sup.

**dētestatio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] an execrating, cursing; detestation: Liv.: Hor.

**dē-testor**, *atus, i. v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing; to execrate, abominate, detest*: quum (te) viderunt, tantum auspiciis malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Amborigem, imprecating all kinds of curses on him, Oes. **2.** to pray that something may be averted; to deprecate, avert: ut a me quamdam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecor, Cic.: Invidiae detestandae gratia, for the purpose of warding off unpopularity, id. **3.** Pass.: in Part. perf.: bella matribus detestata, abhorred by, Hor.

**dē-texo**, *xūi, xutum, j. v. a. to weave*

*off to plait; to finish or make by weaving or plaiting*: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. Comice: pallium, to steal, Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta, finished, Cic.

**dē-texus**, *a, um, Part.* [detexo].

**dē-tineo**, *thūi, tentum, z. v. a. [teneo] to hold down or off, keep back, detain*: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detineuerat, had supported himself, Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: deliquit sermone diem, spent the whole day in, Ov. **II.** to occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

**dē-tondeo**, *tōtōndi and tōndi, tonsum, z. v. a. to shear off, cut off, clip, shear*: oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

**dē-tōno**, *ui, i. v. n. to thunder down*: hic (sc. Jupiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. **2.** to cease thundering, only Fig.: to cease raging: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, till it spend its rage, Virg.

**dē-tonsus**, *a, um, Part.* [detondeo].

**dē-torqueo**, *si, tum, z. v. a. to turn or bend aside, to turn off, turn away*: Cic.: Virg. Poet.: vultus, id. And with the place whither: to direct towards: (obis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, turns aside, Virg. **2.** Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorqueat, Cic. **II.** to turn or twist out of shape, to distort: Vatinius corpore detorto, mis-shapen, Tac. **2.** Fig.: omnia detorquendo suspecta efficere, perverting, misrepresenting, Liv.

**dē-tortus**, *a, um, Part.* [detorqueo].

**dētractatio** and **dētractator**, *v. detract.*

**dētractio**, *ōnis, f.* [detraho] a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal: detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: fila ipsa (sc. Praxitela capita) efficiuntur detractio, by removal of the stone, id. **II.** Medic. t. t. a purging: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

**detracto**, *v. detractio*

**detractor**, *ōris, m.* [detraho] a disparager, detractor: sui, Tac.

**detractus**, *a, um, Part.* [detraho].

**dē-trāho**, *xī, ctum, j. v. a. (Inf. perf. sync. detrahe, Pl.) to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away, constr. with de, ex, or Dat.*: aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta e mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. **2.** to deprive of by withdrawing; to take away, deduct: multa de suis commodis, Cic.: aliquid alteri, id.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractus cohortibus duabus, id. Fig.: opinionem alicui, Cic.: errorem animis, to disabuse their minds, Ov. **II.** to diminish; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from: regum maiestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, to reduce, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, to abate, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, to detract from, id. Absol.: de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, to their disadvantage, id.

**dētractatio** (detract.) *ōnis, f.* [detracto] a declining, refusing (rare). militiae, Liv.

**dētractator** (detract.) *ōris, m.* [id.] one who declines, refuses: ministerii, Petr. **2.** a disparager: laudum suarum, Liv.

**dē-trecto** (also written detracto), *avi, atum, i. v. a. to draw back from; to decline, refuse: with Acc.*: militum, Caes.: aratrum, Ov.: juga detractans, shy of the yoke, Virg.: pugnam, certamen, to decline battle (when offered by the other side), Liv. Absol.: instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detractant, id. **II.** to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from: virtutes, id. With Dat.: sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet. Absol. Ov.

**dētrimentosus**, *a, um, adj.* [detrimentum] hurtful, detrimental: Caes.

**dētrimentum**, *i, n.* [detereo] a rubbing off: App. **II.** Meton.: loss, damage, detriment (opp. to emolumentum): Cic.: afferre, to occasion, cause, Caes.: capere, to sustain, Planc. ap. Cic.: esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: vident consules (deut magistratus operam), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, may not sustain any damage, Caes.: detrimenta ridet, laughs at losses, Hor. **2.** In the hist.: the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: tota detrimentis accepta, having sustained so many losses (defeats), Caes.: detrimentum acceptum sarcire, to retrieve the loss sustained, id. Also with capere, Cic.

**dētritus**, *a, um, Part.* [detereo].

**dē-trūdo**, *si, tum, j. v. a. to thrust or push down; to drive, or force away*: Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythium insulam detrusus, Tac.: naves scopulo, to thrust them off (release them) from the rock, Virg. **2.** Milit. t. t. to dislodge, dispossess: Liv.: Tac. **3.** Legal t. t. to dispossess forcibly: quid ais? potestne detradi quicquam qui non attingitur? Cic. **II.** Fig.: to remove forcibly, induce a person against his will: aliquem de sua sententia, force him to depart from his intention, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, drive him to it, Tac. **2.** Of time. to put off, postpone (unduly): comitia in mense Martium, Cic.

**dē-trunco**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to lop or cut off (rare)*: arboribus detrunctis, Liv.: caput, Ov. **2.** Meton.: to mutilate, to behead: gladio detrunctata corpora, Liv.

**dē-trūsus**, *a, um, Part.* [detrudo].

**dē-turbo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive, thrust, or cast down*. Milit. t. t.: nostros de vallo lapidibus, to dislodge, Caes. With simple Acc.: Liv. Poet. with Dat.: caput alicujus terrae, to dash it to the ground, Virg. **2.** In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuum, to pull down, Cic.: aedii-

cum, to demolish, id. Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, *deprive of, disappoint*, id.

**dē-unx**, unci, m. [uncia] *eleven twelfths*: heres ex deunce, Cic.: avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.*, Pers.

**dē-ūro**, uxi, ustum, 3 v. a. to burn down or up, consume: plutens turrium, Caes.: vicium, Liv. 2. Meton of cold: to nip, destroy: hiems arbores deusserat, id.

**dēus**, i, m. (In the regular formation of the Nom., Dat., and Abl. plur the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deus, diis, di; di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll. Gen. plur.: deorum and deum) a god, a deity; the deity: Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium*. The former class included the twelve greater deities, viz Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, etc., called by Ovid the *plebs superum*. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. di immortales, Cic.: pro di immortalibus, Pl.: di magni, Ov.: pro deum acie hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt., pro deum immortalium (fidem), id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene vrant, the gods grant a blessing on it! Pl.: ita di deaque faxint, the gods grant it may be so, Ter.: and in negative sense, di faciant ne, etc. Cic.: di meliora velint, Ov. and ellipt., di meliora, God forbid! Cic.: di te ament (amabant), as a form of greeting, God save you! Pl.: ita me di ament (amabant), so help me God! id.: per deos, by the gods! in the name of heaven! Cic.: di volentibus, with the good will of the gods, Sall.: di hominesque, all the world, Cic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg.

2. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, a real deity in eloquence, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, your deified master, Virg. [Cf. Skr. deva-s, a god; Gr. Δίος, gen. of Zeus, and adj. Διός, Lat. Divus (Jovis) and Divialis, O. H. G. Zio, V. dies, and divum. The root is div, to shine.] (Hence It. dio, Fr. dieu.)

**dēustus**, a, um, Part [deuro]

**dē-ūtor**, 3 v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse: victo, Nep.

**dē-vasto**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to lay waste, devastate (rare): fines, Liv. 9. agmina, Ov.

**dē-vēho**, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. to carry down, convey, take away: Caes.: triticum ad mare, Liv.: saucios in oppidum, id. || Pass. with reflect. sign.: to be carried, hence, to ride, drive or sail to any place: Veliam

devertus Brutum vidi, Cic.: Alare flumine, to sail down it, Tac.

**dē-vello**, velli, vulsum, 3 v. a. to pluck or pull down, tear off (rare): pennas, Pl.: effigies, Tac.

**dē-vēlo**, i. v. a. to unveil, discover: ora sorori, Ov.

**dē-vēnērōr**, atus, i. v. dep. to reverence, worship (rare): deos prece, Ov.

**dē-vēnio**, vēni, 4 v. n. to come down; come to, go to, arrive at, reach: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: in eum locum, Liv. Numa quo devenit, whither Numa is gone (i. e. to the place), Hor.: Cic. ad juris studium, to resort to, Cic. Poet. with simple Acc.: devenere locos, Virg. 2. to happen (to any one): tantum devenisse ad eum mali, had befallen him, Ter.

**dē-verbēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to thrash or cut off soundly (rare): hominem usque ad nevem, Ter.

**dē-versor** (vorsor), atus, i. v. dep. to turn off from the road; hence to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge: quum Athenis apud eum deversaret, Cic.: in domo aliqua, id.

**dēversor**, atus, m. [deverto] one who lodges anywhere, an innkeeper, guest: Cic.

**dēversoriolum**, i. n. dim. [deversorium] a small lodging: Cic.

**dēversorium**, ii, n. [deverto] an inn, a lodging; a retreat: Cic. Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

**dēversorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl.

**dēverticulum** (divert), i. n. [id.] a by-road, by-path, side-way: Cic. Ter. Fig.: a deviation, digression: iugentibus velut deverticula amoena quæquere, interesting episodes, Liv. 9. Jun. 9. || a place for travellers to put up at, an inn, a lodging: Ter. Liv. 2. Fig.: a refuge, retreat, lurking-place: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl.

**dē-vertō** (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. and n. Acc. to turn away, turn aside: Lucan. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: to turn oneself aside; to turn or betake oneself to; to put up at, to lodge: si qui Cobiarnacho (vico) deverterunt, Cic. Fig.: ad magicas artes, to have recourse to, Ov.

|| Neutr. with the same meaning as the refl. form, no. 2: via devertit, Liv.: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitium, to put up at; lodge with, Cic.: Massiliam, id. Absol.: id. 2. Fig.: to turn aside: fig: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, we digressed, id.

**dēvexus**, a, um, adj. [deveho] inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep: Cic.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes.: devexi rapidus comes Orionis, setting Orion, Hor. Fig.: actas jam

a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, declining, Cic.

**dē-vincio**, nxi, nctum, 4 v. a. (perf. sync. devinxit, Pl.) to bind down, tie up: servum, Pl.: aliquem fascis, Cic. || Fig.: to bind together, unite; to oblige; to overcome, enslave: homines benevolentia et caritate, id.: firma devinciuntur societate, id.

**dē-vinco**, vici, victum, 3 v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, victoriously concluded, Virg. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, Sall.

**dēvincetus**, a, um, Part [devincio] || A. Adj.: decolated, greatly attached to (rare): quibus (studius) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

**dēvitatio**, ōnis, f. [devito] an avoiding: Cic.

**dē-vito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to avoid, shun (rare): proclam temporis, Cic.

**dē-vius**, a, um, adj. [vius] that lies off the high-road, out of the way, deviant: ita, a by-way, Cic.: oppidum, id.: saltus, Liv. Absol.: per aspera ac devia, Suet. 2. Meton of persons, etc.: retired, sequestered: Cic.: gens, Liv.: ut multi devio ripas et vacuum nemus nati an libet rambling away from highways, Hor.: avis, the owl (from its lonely haunts), Ov. || Fig.: out of the way; erroneous, unreasonable: homo in omnibus consiliis princeps et devius, Cic.

**dē-vōco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call down, off or away, to call, to fetch by calling (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic.: suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem (ad cenam), to invite, Nep. Fig.: suas fortunas in dubium, imperil, Cic.

**dē-vōlo**, i, v. n. to fly down (rare): Iris per caelum, Virg.: turdus devolet illic, Hor. 2. to hasten down: praecipites in forum, Liv.

**dē-volvō**, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 v. a. to roll down: saxa in musculus, Caes.: also with Acc. only, auratas trabes, Virg. Poet.: fuis molliā pensa, to spin off, id. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: to roll down, to fall headlong; monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. || Fig.: aliquem vita sua, to kill, Pl.: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, rolls his new-coined words along (like a torrent), Hor. 2. Reflect.: to sink down, fall back upon; ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

**dē-vōro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swallow or gulp down, to devour: ovum integrum, Cato: salivam, Cels.: Cic. Phr.: lacrimas devorare, to swallow one's tears (suppress them), Ov.: verba, i. e. not to speak them out clearly, Quint. 2. Transf.: to engulf, swallow up (as the sea, earthquakes, etc.): Ov.: Plin. || Fig.: to seize



posse, not to be able to pronounce a (particular) letter, Cic.: also absol. = to speak (rationally), id.

**dicō**, *to make a statement, say, tell*: foll. by direct obj. or Acc. and Inf.; and when the obj. is an interrog. sentence, Subj.: quos supra diximus, have mentioned above, Caes.: Cic.: dicam vero quod sentio, I will express my real sentiments, Cic. (but, quae sentiam, will tell you what is my opinion): nisi quid dicis, unless you have anything to say to the contrary, id. Phr.: dictum (ac) factum, no sooner said than done, Ter.: cf. citius dicto, in less time than it took to say it, Virg. In pass. dicor, dicaris, etc.: dicitur (Aristaeus) olivae inventor esse, it is said that he was the discoverer of the olive, Cic.: dicar princeps Aetoliarum carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, it shall be told, that I was the first to . . . , Hor. But the *imper.* form is preferred when there is a reference to some previous statement, or some current saying: quam (partem) Gallos obtinere dictum est, it has been (before) said, Caes.: non sine causa dicitur, not without reason is it said (foll. by Acc. and Inf.), Cic. 2. Emphatically, to assert, affirm (opp. to nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dialis, id. 3. Idiomatically, dico = I mean, to wit: ea quae timenda esse negaret, mortem dico et deos, namely, death and the gods, id. III. In rhetor. and law, to pronounce, deliver: with Acc.: oratio dicta descriptio, id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, to plead in defence, id.: ius, to pronounce judgment, id.: hence the praetor's formula: do, dico, addico. Phr.: causam nullam or causam haud dico, I have no objection, Pl. IV. To describe, sing, celebrate in verse (mostly poet.): Dianae dicere laudes, sing the praises of, Hor.: bella, id. Hence, of prophecies: to declare, pronounce: sortes per carmina, id. V. To call, name: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg.: delirus et amens dicitur, would be styled, Hor.

**VI.** To name, appoint to an office: Cic.: dictatore dixerunt L. Aemilium Mamercinum, Liv. 2. To appoint, fix upon, set apart: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes.: pretium dicere muneri, set a price on, Hor. VII. (mostly colloq.): with Dat.: to admonish, warn, threaten: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri conculeres male, Pl.: Ov. VIII. Dicere sacramentum = r sacramento, to take an oath of allegiance (v. sacramentum): non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, taken a false oath, Hor [Dico, orig. *deico*, is by vowel-extension from the root *dic*, to show; cf. Gr. *deik-nai*; Lat. *dicar*, *indicare*; Goth. *deih-an*; Germ. *zeigen*.] (Hence *Id. dicere*; Fr. *dire*.)

**dicrōtūm**, *i. n. (sc. navigium) = dīkporos (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars*: Cic.

**dictaeus**, *a. um*, [Dicte] *Dictaeum* in the poets for *Ciclan*: arva, Virg. N. rura, Ov.: rex, v. e. *Jupiter*, Virg.

**dictamnus**, *i. f.* the plant *dictamn*, which grew in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

**dictata**, *orum, n. plu.* [dictatus, dictio], things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules: Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For actors: Juv.

**dictator**, *ōris, m* [dicto] *a dictator*, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency and armed with absolute authority; formerly called *Magister populi*; and also *Praetor Maximus*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 132 seqq.). 2. The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic.: Liv.

**dictatorius**, *a. um, adj* [dictator] pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: gladii, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, the son of the dictator, id.

**dictatrix**, *ias, f.* [dicto] *a dictatress*: Pl.

**dictatūra**, *ae, f* [id.] the office of a dictator, dictatorship: Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 2. Dictation, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

**dictio**, *ōnis, f.* [dico] *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery*: sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, i. e. the right of giving testimony, Ter.: causae, a defending, pleading, Cic. 2. In Rhet.: a speech, declamation: sepositus a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, kinds of declamation, id. 3. An oracular response, prediction: Liv.

**dictio**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq* [dicto] to say often or emphatically: to declare, assert repeatedly: quita dicitur, his case metumendum, Cic.: Caelius profectus, ut dicitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. II. Legal t. t.: causas, to plead frequently: Cic.

**dicto**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq* [dicto] to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly: Cic.: merces servum qui dicit nomina, to tell people's names a nomenclator, Hor. II. To dictate for writing: with Dat. of person: Tironi, Cic. With direct obj.: epistolam, Suet. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbiliū dictare, Hor. Hence, 2. Meton.: (from the practice of dictating to amanuenses): to make, compose: carmina, id.: and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalls dictabitur heres, appointed, designated, Juv.: dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet.

**dictum**, *i. n.* [dictus, dico] something said; a saying, a word: oft. opp. to factum, word and deed: nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, Cic.: Sall. Used both with *adj.* and with *adv.* (in which latter case it is strictly *p. part*): breviter, commode dicta, brief appropriate remarks, Cic. 2. A saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta,

Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic. Esp. a witty saying, bon-mot: haec (dicta) bona, quae saluta sint, nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, id. II. poetical dictum, Verse: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 4. Hence, 2. a predicting, prophecy, Virg. III. an order, command: dicto parit consul, Liv. Hence dicto audientem esse (v. audiens): id. (Hence Sp. *dicha*.)

**dictus**, *a. um, Part.* [dico]. **diditū**, *a. um, Part.* [didō]. **di-do** (also written *dikdo*), *didi, dī-tum, 3 v. a. to put asunder; distribute, disseminate*: argentum, Cato in venas cibum, Lucr. Fig.: dum munda didit (se servia), while he assigns them their various duties, Hor.: tua veris didita fama, spread abroad, Virg. [v. do]

**di-dūco**, *xi, ctam, 3 v. a. to lead or draw apart; to separate, sever, divide*: digitos, to open them out (opp. to comprimere), Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: diductis terribis hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. 2. Milit. t. t. to divide, distribute troops, etc.; and in a bad sense, to disperse, scatter: diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instrunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis invecti, ut hostem diducere, that they might divide the enemy, Tac. Poet.: choros, Virg. II. Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicquam libentissime vixeris, are parted from, have a rupture with, Cic.: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac. more fully, in studia, id. With *in*: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.

**diductus**, *a. um, Part.* [diduco] **discula**, *ae, f. dim.* [dies] one little day, a little while: Ter.: Cic.

**di-derectus** (neu trisyll. in Pl.), *a. um, Part.* [erigo] stretched on the cross: found only in Pl. and Varro, as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, go and be hanged! I hinc derectus, Pl.: also in Voc. abi derecte, you hanged yourself! Meton.: ducti lembus derectum navis praedatoria, take it off to perdition, id.

**dies**, *ei* (also Gen. *dies*, *dic*, and *dili*, as in accies, facies, perniciēs, etc.), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.*, esp. in sense III.; but in plu. always *m.*) *a natural day, a day* as opp. to night: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quā etiam noctibus, in the daytime, Cic. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, without ceasing, uninterruptedly, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in plur.: dies noctesque, Cic.: noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, at break of day, Ov.: de die, by day, in the daytime, Suet.: longo die, throughout the long day, Hor.: diem totum, id. 2. Light of day, daylight: contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov. II. the civil day of twenty-four hours: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continuos xxx. sub bruma esse

noctem, id. *Fem.*: postera die, Sall.

**2.** Particular phrases: *postridie ejus diei, on the day after that day, on the following day*: a favourite expression of Caesar's: *post diem tertium ejus diei, the next day but one*, Cic. *diem ex die expectabam, from day to day*, Liv.: *in dies, day by day, daily*, Liv.: *usu, of what increases or diminishes day by day*, Cic. *Caes.*: *in sing.* in diem raptio vivit, *like our 'from hand to mouth'*, Liv. So generally, in diem vivere, *to live for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. **III.** *a set day, appointed time, term* (for appearing before court, making a payment, etc.), *dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes.* In this sense more freq. *fem.*: *dicta*, Cic.: *edicta ad conveniendum*, Liv.: *pacta et constituta*, Cic. *caeca die emere, oculata vendere, i.e. to buy on credit and sell for cash*, Pl. Both genders sometimes occur together diem dicunt, *qua die ad ripam Rhodiam omnes conveniant*, id. *is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr.*, Caes. In *partic.* = *dies natalis, a birthday*: *diem meum scis esse III. Non Jan.*, Cic. **2.** = *dies mortis, last day*: *quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet, statuque tumulo*, Tac. Called also, *supremus dies*, Suet. Hence, *diem sum obire, to die*, Sulpic. in Cic.: *and, obire diem supremum*, Nep. **IV.** *Meton.*: *a day*, with especial reference to what is done in it: *is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat, a grand day*, Cic.: *hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persae perculit*, Liv.: *dies Allienus, the fatal day of the Albia*, id. Fig. *qualem diem Tiberius induisset, what temper, disposition (what sort of a day they would have with him)*, Tac. **2.** *a day's journey*: *hanc regionem, diem plus triginta in longitudinem patentem*, Liv. **V.** In *gen.*: *time, space of time, period*: *respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumiturum, would take time to consider*, Caes.: *perexigua, a brief respite*, Cic. So, *dies iustus for festival-time, festival*: *diem festum Dianae per triduum agi*, Liv.: *praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abit, to a future time*, Ter. [For *div-es*, from root *div*, to shine. V. *deus*, and cf. *divum* and *Gr. εὐ-δία*.]

**diff-amō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fama] to spread an evil report, to defame (rare): Ov.

**differentia**, ae, f. [differo] a difference, diversity (disting. from discrepantia, which is want of harmony or agreement; and from distantia, which expresses remoteness of difference): with *Gen.*: *honesti et decori*, Cic. *Absol.*: *quanta differentia est in principis naturalibus*, id. **2.** *specific difference* (in logic): id.

**diff-eritas**, atis, f. [id.] = *differentia, a difference*: Lucr.

**diff-erō**, distālī, distālūt, differre, 3. *irreg.* v. a. and n. Act.: *to carry*

*asunder or different ways; to scatter, disperse*: *igneum distulit ventus, spread the fire*, Caes.: *rudentes fractosque remos* (Eurys), Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to distract, disquiet, disturb*: *miser exanimor differor, distrahor*, Pl. Less freq. in act.: *dictis, to confound*, id.

**2.** *to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: with Acc. of the thing: *commisam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus*, Liv. With a depend. clause: *ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedidisse*, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: *quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset*, Tac.: Liv. With Acc. of the person: *to defame*: *dominos variis rumoribus*, id. **3.** With reference to time: *to defer, put off, protract, delay*: *iter in praesentia*, Caes.: in postum, *to put off till the morrow*, Cic. *nihil ultra differendum ratus, that there should be no further delay*, Liv. Rarely with ad: *ad tempus distulisse*, Cic. With Acc. of the person: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of*: *differri non posse adeo concitato animos*, Liv. With in: *aliquem in tempus aliud*, Cic. Rarely with ad: *legati ad novos magistratus dilati*, Liv.

**3.** *Neutr.*: *to differ, be different, be distinguished from* (no perf. or supine in this sense) *qui re consentientes vocabulis differabant*, Cic. With ab: *multum a Gallica consuetudine*, Caes. As *impers. verb.* with inter: *ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros*, Cic. Rarely with cum: *occasio cum tempore hoc differt*, id. With dat. (rare and mostly poet.): *nsi quod pede certo differt sermoni, differs from prose*, Hor.

**diff-ertus**, a, um, Part. [dis-farcio] 1. *stuffed out*. **II.** A dj.: *filled, crowded, crammed* (rare): *plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus*, Caes.

**diff-facillē**, adv. with difficulty: Vell. Comp.: *difficilius*, Caes. Sup.: *difficillime*, Cic.

**diff-facilis**, e, adj. [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, etc.], *hard to do, causing labour or trouble; difficult, troublesome*: *facilia ex difficillimis*, Caes.: *iter angustum et difficile*, id.: *difficile factu est*, Cic. In *difficili esse, to be in straits*, Liv.: *difficili crescente cibo, hard to chew* (from want of appetite), Juv. **II.** Of character: *hard to manage or to please; obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: *senex*, Ter.: *avunculus difficillima natura*, Nep.: *difficili bile tumet Jecur, irrepressible*, Hor.

**diff-icilliter**, adv. with difficulty: Cic.

**diff-icultas**, atis, f. [difficil, the old form of difficilis] *difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty*: with *Gen.*: *difficultas ineundi consilii*, Cic.: *belli gerendi*, Caes.: *numaria, scarcity of money*, Cic.: *domestica, distressed circumstances*, id. *Absol.*: *magnam res*

*ad receptum difficultatem afferebat*, Caes. *delabi in difficultates*, Cic.: *ea difficultas induxit imperitos ut, etc.*, id. **II.** *obstinacy, churlishness, moroseness*: *arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuat*, id.

**diff-iculus**, adv. with difficulty: Caes.: Tac.

**diffidens**, ntis, part. [diffido].

**II.** A dj.: *diffident, anxious*: Suet.

**diff-identer**, adv. without self-confidence, diffidently (v. rare): *timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid*, Cic.

**diff-identia**, ae, f. [diffido] *want of confidence; mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (opp. to fidentia): Cic.

**diff-ido**, fisis sum, 3. v. n. *to distrust; to be distrustful or hopeless, to despair*, usu. with dat. of personal object, but Abl. of ground of distrust (cf. confido): *eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, had cause for misgivings*, Cic.: *sibi patraeque*, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: *cur M. Valerio non diffideretur*, Liv. With depend. clause: *non diffidebant vastam urbem parte aliqua se invasuros, were hopeful*, Liv.: Cic. With Subj.: *ne terras aeterna teneret nox*, Lucr. With Abl.: *diffisus occasione*, Suet.: *paucitate cohortum*, Tac. *Absol.*: *jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas*, Cic.

**diff-indo**, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. *to cleave asunder, to split* (rare): *terram*, Lucr.: *saxum*, Cic. Poet.: *urbium portas muneribus, to open*, Hor. **II.** Legal t t.: *diem diffidere, to put off to the following day*: *triste omen diem diffidit*, Liv.

**diff-ingo**, 3. v. a. *to form differently, to remodel, make anew* (v. rare): *ferrum, forge anew*, Hor. Fig.: *neque diffingit infectumque reddet, change*, id.

**diff-issus**, a, um, Part. [diffindo].

**diff-issus**, a, um, Part. [diffido].

**diff-iteor**, 2 v. dep. [fateor] *to disavow, to deny* (v. rare): Ov.

**diff-lo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to blow apart, disperse by blowing*: *legiones spiritu*, Pl.

**diff-liens**, ntis, part. [diffluo]. **II.** A dj.: *loose* (as opp. to periodic style) *diffiliens ac solum*, Cic.

**diff-ŭo**, 3. v. n. *to flow in different directions, to flow away*: *ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret*, Cic.: (Rhenus) in plures diffuit partes, Caes. **2.** *to stream, drip*: *multo sudore diffuentes juvenes*, Phaedr.

**3.** *to melt away, disappear*: *privata cibo natura animantium diffuit amittens corpus*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to be lost in, given up to*: with Abl.: *luxuria*, Cic. otio, *to live in effeminate ease*, id. Of discourse: *v. diffuens*.

**diff-ractus**, a, um, Part. [diffingo].

**diff-fringo** (dif-r.) *no perf., fractum*, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break in pieces, to shatter* (rare): *crura*, Pl.: *axe diffraeto, the axle-tree of his chariot being smashed*, Suet.

**diff-fugio**, fugi, 3. v. n. *to flee awry*.

*der, flee in different directions, to disperse:* metu perterriti repente diffugiunt, Cic. *diffugunt stellae*, Ov.: *diffugere nives, are melted away, have disappeared*, Hor.: *in vicos passim suos*, Liv.

**diffugium**, *il. n.* [diffugio] *a fleeing in different directions; a dispersion:* proximorum diffugia, Tac.

**diffundito**, *i. v. a. freq.* [diffundo] *to pour out, scatter* (v. rare): Pl.

**diffundo**, fudi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth:* tum freta diffundi jussit, *spread the flowing seas abroad*, Ov.: *se diffundere* (of ice), *to melt away*, Cic.

**2.** In gen.: *to spread, scatter, diffuse:* luce diffusa toto caelo, id. *Pass.* in refl. sense: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. *Fig.* of abstract things: error longe lateque diffusus, Cic.: in omnes, Ov. **II.** Like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, etc.: *to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: vultum, id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, *expand, feel a joyful elation*, Cic.

**diffuse**, adv. diffusely, copiously: res disperse et diffuse dictae, Cic.

**diffusilis**, e, adj. [diffundo] *spreading abroad, diffusive*: aether, Lucr.

**diffusus**, a, um, Part. [diffundo]

**II.** Adj.: *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide:* platani patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. *Fig.*: *just civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, loose, not systematized*, id.

**diff-gēro**, gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to carry or take asunder; separate, divide; distribute, spread about or over*: inque canes totidem trunco digestos ab uno Cerberus, *divided, parted into so many*, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, id. Of abstract things: quam meruit solva poenam, digessit in omnes, id. **2.** Hence, *to distribute food to the different members of the body; to digest* (=concoquere): Sen.: Cels. **III.** *to arrange, dispose, set in order:* quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov. *Fig.*: digerit omnia, *explains*, Virg.

**digestio**, ōnis, *f.* [digerō] *digestion (of food)*: Cels. **II.** *an orderly distribution, division, arrangement:* aenorum, Vell. **III.** *Rhetor. t. t. distribution:* Cic.

**digestus**, a, um, Part. [digerō].

**digitālis**, i, m. d.n. [digitus] *a little finger*: Pl.: Cic.

**digitus**, i, m. *a finger*: Pl.: *digitus pollex, the thumb; index or salutaris, the forefinger; medius (Infamis), the middle finger; minimus proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger; minimus, the little finger* (v. the several ads.) *P. h. r.*: attingere digito (uno), *to touch lightly, gently*, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis (usu, with a neg.), *with the tips of the fingers, i. e. not to go at all far into anything*, id.: attingere

caelum digito, *to attain the height of felicity*, id.: conncpare digitos o digitis, *to snap the fingers* (as a signal), id.: hueri digito, *to hold up the finger* (in bidding at an auction), id.: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out, to be distinguished*, Hor.: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger, to give oneself ever so little trouble*, Cic. **2.** *a toe* (like the Gr. δακτύλος, and the Fr. doigt): Lucr.: Virg. **3.** *As a measure of length: an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes)*. Caes. *Prover. b.*: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's breadth from*, Cic. [In digitus, g has replaced oug; cf. δακτύλος. The word appears to be akin to δεχμαί (root dek); compare the relation of finger with Germ. Janggen, A.-S. tū (Eng. toe), and O. H. G. zehā are cognat.] (Hence, It. dito, Fr. doigt.)

**digladior**, i, v. dcp. [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely*: inter se scis, Cic. *Fig.* of verbal disputes. de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id.

**dignatio**, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration*: Suet. **2.** *Meton. dignity, honour, reputation* (for dignitas) reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv.

**dignē**, adv. *worthily, fitly, becomingly*: quam digne ornata incedit, Pl.: Cic. (comp. v. Hor.).

**dignitas**, ātis, *f.* [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit*: ut pro dignitate etique tribuatur, in the order of merit, Cic. **II.** *Meton. dignity, grandeur, authority, rank: consularis, meritoriness for, compatibility with the office of consul*, id.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, *a sense of dignity*, Tac.: ex dignitate populi Romani, in accordance with the dignity, id. **2.** *Esp. the dignity of public office: gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tui dignitate*, Cic. **3.** *Transf. of the dignitaries themselves: turba conspectu quum dignitates decessent*, Liv. **III.** *Of things: worth, value, excellence, splendour: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus*, Cic.

**digno**, i, v. a. for dignor (rare): *to deem, worthy: res consimili laude dignantur*, Cic. **2.** *Transf. of the dignitaries themselves: turba conspectu quum dignitates decessent*, Liv. **III.** *Of things: worth, value, excellence, splendour: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus*, Cic.

**dignor**, atus, i, v. a. dep. [dignus] *to deem, worth, worthy, or deserving: with Acc. and Abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore*, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. *With depend. sentence: to regard as worthy of oneself, to deem: and with a neg., to disdain*: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. (Hence Fr. daigner.)

**di-gnosco** (dinosco), *3. v. a. to distinguish, discern, know the difference* (not in Cic.): with Acc. and Abl. with or without ab. civem dignoscere hoste,

Hor. *With Acc. only, or with Abl. of instrument: vocem auribus*, Quint.: vera bona atque illis multum diversa, *to distinguish true blessings from things entirely different*, Juv. *Abol.*: ipse se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov.

**dignus**, a, um, adj. *worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill), *of things: suitable, becoming, proper: constr. with Abl., rel. sentence, absol., or Infj; rarely with ut and Subj., Gen., or Acc. neut.* *With Abl.*: vii patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: *dignus laude viri, praise-worthy*, Hor.: si quid antea admissem piaculo dignum, Liv. *With rel. sentence: videtur qui aliquando imperit dignus esse*, Cic. *Abol.*, id. dignior heres, Hor. *So dignum est, it is fit, proper, becoming*, Cic.: Virg. *With Infj*: decurrere spatium vitae dignus, Ov. cantari dignus, Virg. amoi dignus notari, *worthy of censure*, Hor. *With ut and Subj.*: non sum dignus praet. ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. *With Gen.*: salutis, id. *With genit. Acc.*: non me censes acire quid dignus sis? id. [Cogn. with dec-et, dec-us, and Gr. δοκ-ew, δοξα.]

**digredior**, gressus, *3. v. n. dep.* [gradior, to step or go apart or asunder, to separate, to go away, depart: opp. to congradior, Cic.: a colloquio animi, Caes. *Abol.*: Virg. dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*, Sall. **II.** *Fig.*: *to go aside, deviate, swerve from*, and esp. of speech, *to digress*: nos nostro officio mihi digressus esse, Ter. digredi ab eo quod proposuimus, Cic.

**digressio**, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *a parting, separating, a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus) congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *a going aside, deviation: esp. of speech, digression: a proposita oratione digressio*, id.

**digressus**, a, um, Part. [id.] **digressus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a parting, separating: a going away, departure* opp. to congressus, meeting and parting, Cic.

**di-grunio**, i, v. n. *to grunt hard; Phaedr.* (ad degrunnt)

**di-judicatio**, ōnis, *f.* [di-judico] *a judgment, deciding*: Cic.

**di-judico**, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to judge between, to decide, determine: callide verbis controversias, non acquisite*, Cic.: causam, Liv.: item, Hor. *With noun sentence: neque judicari posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur*, Caes. **2.** *to decide by arms: di-judicata belli fortuna*, id. **II.** *to discriminate between, to distinguish: vera et falsa judicare*, Cic.: inter has sententias, id.

**dijunctor, dijunctor, and dijun-go**, v. dij.

**dilābor**, lapsus, *3. v. n. dep.* *to fall asunder, go to pieces; melt away, disappear: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa*,

Cic.: nix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor.: Poet. (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abiit, will melt and vanish, Virg.: 2. Of groups of persons, esp. soldiers: to flee in different directions, disperse exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall.: ab signis, Liv.: 3. to fall to pieces, go to decay. monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.: navis putris vetustate, Liv.: Virg.: 4. Fig.: to decay, go to ruin ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquid effugerit, Cic.: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall.: vectigalia publica negligentia, to fall into confusion, Liv.

**dil-acēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces (canes) dilacerant domum, Liv.: 2. Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall.

**dil-lāmo**, i. v. a. [lami] to split in two pieces, Ov.

**dil-lāno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces, to lacerate (rare): clavari, Cic.

**dil-lāpido**, i. v. a. lit. to demolish (any structure of stone): hence fig. to squander, to consume (rare): Tor.

**dilapsus**, a, um, Part. [dilabor]

**dil-largior**, itus, 4. v. a. [dip] to bestow liberally, to lavish (rare): aliquid alui Cic.

**dilatāto**, ōnis, f. [dilatari, differo] a putting off, delaying, deferring with Gen. temporis, Cic.: belli Liv.: exitu, Tac.: Absol.: alter consilium nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

**dilatāto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dip] to make wider to enlarge amplify, extend dilato in pass with reflect sense, to widen, expand opp. to contrahi, Cic.: castra, Liv.: 2. Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, he expanded or condensed, Cic.: imperium Laedæmonis dilatatum, extended, id. (Hence Fr. *délayer*)

**dilatōr**, ōris, m. [id.] a dilatory person - Hor.

**dilatūs**, a, um, Part. [differo]

**dil-laudo**, i. v. a. to praise exceedingly: libros, Cic.

**diligens**, entis, Part. [diligere] II. Adj.: careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate (opp. to negligens) with prep.: qui in re adventicia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic.: With Gen. = carefully ob-servant of: omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: veritatis, Nep.: With Dat. (v. rare), Cic.: Absol.: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, id.: Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, id.: 2. Frugal, thrifty, economical: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, id.

**diligenter**, adv. attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly: Caes.: Cic.: Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

**diligentia**, ae, f. [diligens] carefulness, attentiveness, diligence; scrupulous regard for anything (thus disting. from labor, which implies

art and toil, from cura, which is anxious attention to a thing; from industria, steady application, and from studium, ardour, enthusiasm) foll. by in and Abl., also, after adhibere, conferre, by in and Acc., to bestow careful attention upon anything, Cic.: by cura, Quint.: Traj. in Plin. Less freq. by Gen.: sacrum, scrupulous care of sacred rites, Cic.: Absol.: 2. carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality: Cic.

**dil-ligo**, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [lēgo] to choose apart, to make a choice: hence, to value or esteem highly, to love (thus disting. from amo, which signifies warm, passionate attachment) eos quos nunquam vidimus diligere, Cic.: dilecti poetae, fauorite poets, Hor.: clientes et servi, Caes.: Of things fidem est complexus, officia observantiaque dilexit, was very attentive to, Cic.

**dil-lorico**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tear apart, tear open (rare): tunica, Cic.

**dil-lūcēo**, 2. v. n. to shine out; to be clear, evident (rare): dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv.

**dilūcesco**, luxi, 3. v. n. [diluco] to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn: usi without a subject quum jam dilucesceret, as day began to break, Cic.: Liv.: 2. Fig.: discussa est illa caelo diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, light has broken in, Cic.: With a subject omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, that every day that dawns is the last, Hor.

**dilūcidē**, ade clarity, brightly: magnus flagrant, Plin.: 2. plainly, distinctly: explicare, Cic.

**dilūcidus**, a, um, adv. [diluceo] clear, bright: Plin.: 2. Fig.: of speech plati, distinct, evident: oratio, Cic.: Comp.: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, id.: No sup.

**dilūcūlum**, i, n. [diluceo] hence daybreak, dawn: Pl.: Cic.

**dil-lūdium**, i, n. [ludus] an interval between plays, games, etc.: Hor.

**dil-lūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash off; to dissolve, cause to melt away, and simply, to wash: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes.: sata laeta bonique labores, Virg.: II. To temper, dilute: absinthia, Lucr.: venenum, Liv.: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor.

III. Fig.: to do away with, remove: adversariorum confirmatio diluit aut infirmatur aut elevatur (where diluere denotes complete refutation: infirmare, the weakening or shaking of the grounds of an assertion, elevate, the disparagement of its importance), Cic.: quae cogitatio molestas omnes extenuat et diluit, id.: curam multo meno, Ov.: IV. Like dissolve, to explain, resolve: mihi, quod rogavi, dūe, Pl.

**dilūtus**, a, um, Part. [diluco] II. A. d. j.: diluted, thin, weak: potio (opp. to meraca), Cels.

**dilūvies**, ōis, f. [id.] a washing away an inundation, flood; Hor.

**dilūvio**, i, v. a. [diluvies] to inundate, to deluge: Lucr.

**dilūvium**, ii, n. [diluvo] a flood, deluge: Ov.: Fig.: desolation, destruction: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg.: (Hence Fr. *déluge*)

**dimāchae**, arum, m. plur. = δῖμαχοι, Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback; dragooms - Curt.

**di-māno**, i. v. n. to flow different ways, to spread broad (rare): vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

**dimensio**, ōnis, f. [dimetior] a measuring - quadrati, Cic.

**di-mētor**, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out (rare; v. demetor): studium dimetiendi caeli atque terrae, Cic.: campum ad certamen, Virg.: In pass.: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.

**di-mēto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to measure or mark out, to fix bounds (rare): locum castris, Liv.: Depon.: eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, by marking out their courses, we find, Cic.

**dimicatio**, ōnis, f. [dimico] a fight, combat, encounter (on a large scale): Caes.: Liv.: In plur.: Caes.: With Gen. proelii, Cic.: universae rei, a general engagement, Liv.: Fig.: any desperate effort, hard fighting (e.g. in an election): non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic.: With Gen. vitae, a life and death struggle, id.

**di-mico**, avi and cui (dimicavere, Vell.: dimicaverant, Caes.: dimicuisse, only in Ov.), atum, i. v. n. Lit.: to brandish one's weapons against the enemy, hence, to fight a pitched battle (cf. decerto) manum conserere atque arma dimicare, Caes.: cum proelio dimicaret, Cic.: ferro pro patria, Liv.: Impers. pass. ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes.: and absol.: Cic.: pro urbe ac penatibus dimicandum esse, Liv.: Of gladiatorial combats: Suet.

2. In gen.: to struggle, strive, contend: dimicantes competitoris, contending candidates, Liv.: cum causa, to bring an action at law, Cic.: de liberis, Liv.: de repulsa, i. e. at the risk of a defeat, id.

**dimidio**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [dimidius] to divide in halves, to halve. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, halved, half: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, with half the: ly, Pl.: luna, Cato in Plin.: mensis, Cic.: Fig.: dimidiare Menander, how half-Menander (Terence), Caes. ap. Suet.

**dimidium**, i, n. [strictly neut. of foil] the half: Pl.: Abl. dim. dio, with comparatives: dimidio minus, less by one-half, half the size of, id.: Cic.: Hor.

**di-midiūs**, a, um, adv. [med. us] lit. through the middle; hence half: (in



earlier and more class. authors, only with *pari*: in later writers, with other words = *dimidiatus*. Luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic. dimidiis patrum, dimidiis plebis, half patrician, half plebeian, Liv. pars dimidia brevior, too short by half. Juv. crux, broken, id. Memnon, mutilated, id. (Hence Fr. *demi*.)

**di-minūo**, 3 v. a. to dash to pieces, to break (v. *deminuo*): caput illi, hemini, Pl.

**di-minūtio**, v. *deminutio*  
**dimissio**, ōnis, f. [dimitto] a sending out in different directions (rare). dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. 2. a dismissing, discharging: propugnatorum atque remigum, id.

**dimissus**, a, um, Part. [dimitto]

**di-mitto**, misi, missum, 3 v. a. to send different ways, to send out or forth. With Acc.: Naevium pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic.: certos per litora, Virg.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes.: nuntios in omnes partes, id.: haec equites dimissi passim imperabant, despatched in all directions, Liv. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. Without Acc. expressed, dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, sent round, Caes. 2. to break up (any meeting or body), to dismiss: senatu dimisso, Cic.: concilium, id. conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. 1. t. to disband: to send out in detachments, to detach: dimittendae plures manus diducendae erant milites, Caes. II. In gen. to send away: let go, discharge, dismiss, release: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic.: aliquem incolorem, Caes.: nec me dimittes incastigatum, let go, Hor.: uxorem, to repudiate, Suet. Fig.: Demosthenem e manibus, to put aside, lay down, Cic. 2. Of things: to abandon, leave, desert: eum locum quem ceperant, Caes.: provinciam, Liv. captam Trojam, Ov. fortunam morte, Cic. III. Fig.: to give up, renounce, forsake, forego: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, id.: rem saepius frustra tentatum, to abandon the attempt, Caes.: studium et iracundiam suam republicae dimittere, to sacrifice to the good of the state, id.: tributa alicui, to remit, Tac.

**dimotus**, a, um, Part. [dimoveo]  
**di-mōvō**, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. to move or put asunder, to part, separate: torram arctam, Virg.: aquas, Ov. Poet.: ubi sol radis terram dimovit orbis, has laid open, Lucr. II. to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismove: umbram polo, Virg.: obstantes propinquos, to put aside, Hor.: turbam, Tac. 2. In separate, to remove: gaudet patris findere sarculo agros nunquam dimoveas, thou couldst never entice away, Hor.: to neque fervidus aectus dimoveat luero, neque, etc., can drive from the pursuit of, id.

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**di-nosco**, v. *dignosco*.

**dinūmeratio**, ōnis, f. [dinumero] a counting, reckoning up; an enumeration (rare) noctium aciderum, Cic. In rhetoric: an enumeration of particulars: id.

**di-nūmēro**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. to count over; reckon up, enumerate: stellas, Cic.: noctes, Ov. Absol.: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. 2. to count out (money), i. e. to pay: viginti minas illi, Ter.

**diobolāris**, e, adj. [διωβολον, and Lat. suffix aris] worth two oboli: Pl. **diocēsis**, is, f = διοικησις, a district, government: Cic.

**diocētes**, ac, m = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, treasurer: Cic. **diōta**, ae, f = διωτη, a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar: Hor.

**diploma**, ātis, n = δίπλωμα, a letter folded double, i. e. a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling: Cic. 2. Later, a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege; a diploma, Suet.

**directā**, adr. directly, straight: dicere, Cic. comp.: id.

**directio**, ōnis, f. [dirigo] (rare), a making straight, a levelling: Vitr. 2. the art of directing, aiming. g. directio quadam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

**directō**, adr. directly, straight: Cic.: Caes. 2. Fig.: immediately, directly: Cic.

**directus**, a, um, Part. [dirigo]

II. A. d. j. made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep: non tuba directi non acris cornua flexi, Ov.: iter, Caes.: directa materia, timber laid in a straight direction, id.: ordo (clearum), Cic.: fossam directis lateribus duxit, with perpendicular sides, id. 2. Fig.: straightforward, direct; open, simple: iter ad laudem, id.: pefunctio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. (Hence Ital. *diritto*; Fr. *droit*.)

**diremptus**, a, um, Part. [dirinno]  
**diremptus**, ūs, m. [id.] a separation: Cic.

**direptio**, ōnis, f. [diripio] a plundering, pillaging: urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. In plur.: id.: Liv. **direptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer (rare): Cic.

**direptus**, a, um, Part. [diripio]

**diribeo**, no perf. Itum, 2 v. a. to separate or sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae or ballot-boxes, in order to ascertain the majority: tabellas, Cic. (From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dirimo* from *dis* and *emo*.)

**diribitio**, ōnis, f. [diribeo] a sorting of the tablets used in voting: Cic.

**diribitor**, ōris, m. [id.] a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes: Cic.

**diribitōrium**, ii, n. [id.] the place where the voting tablets were sorted: Suet.

**dirigesco**, v. *derigesco*.

**di-rigo**, or **dē-rigo**, rexi, lectum, 3 v. a. (perf. *direxi*, Virg.) [rego] to lay straight; set in a straight line, arrange, draw up: tigna non directa ad perpendicularum, Caes.: naves ante portum, Liv.: direxerat etiam in pugnam naves, id.: vicos, to build regularly, id.: regiones, ituo, to mark out, Cic. Esp. freq. dirigere aciem, to make the line straight, draw up troops in battle array, Caes.: Liv. 2. to send in a straight line, to direct, aim: vela ad castra Cornelianā, to sail for, Caes.

With in. equum in consulem, Liv.: currum in hostem, Ov.: and poet. with *dat.*: illo hastam, Virg. Without designating the limit or point aimed at ab hisdem (Etesis) maritimi cursu, i. e. navium) celes et certi diriguntur, are directed, Cic. Of shooting: spicula, Virg.: tela, Hor. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. II. Fig.: to set in order, direct, guide, arrange: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. With *ad*: vitam ad certam rationis normam, conform, Cic. With *ab*: utilitatem honestate, to regulate by the standard of honour, id. Absol.: (divinatio)\* ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id.

**dir-imo**, ōni, emptum, 3 v. a. [dis-emo, like *diribeo*, from *dis* + *habeo*] lit. to take asunder, to part, separate, divide, corpus, Cic. Absol. dirimente annie, Liv. II. Fig.: to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay: pugnam, id.: controversiam, to adjust, compose, Cic.: conjunctionem civium, to break off, dissolve, id. colloquium, Caes. Absol.: actum est ut die nihil; nox diremit, Cic. 2. to destroy, frustrate, bring to naught: auspiciam Liv. rem susceptam, Cic.

**di-rīpio**, ōi, reatum, 3 v. a. [rapio] to snatch or tear asunder, tear in pieces: equi Hippolytū diripiunt, Ov. II. M. i. t. to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder: bona alicujus, Caes.: naves mori praedonum, id.: tannonum vii captam urbem diripere, pillage, Liv. (hostem) diripiendis castris occupatum, busy plundering the camp, id. 2. In gen.: to destroy, to rob: (Harysae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. III. to scramble or contend for: talos (in medium jactos), Quint. Fig.: editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet.

**diritas**, ātis, f. [dirus] (rare) fatal mischief, misfortune: totius diei, Suet. II. fierceness, cruelty: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic.

**di-rūmpo** (dir.), rūpi, ruptum, 3 v. a. to break or burst in pieces; to break or burst asunder: caput, Pl.: imagines, Tac. II. Fig.: to break off, sever: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. III. In pass., colloq.: to burst with envy, etc.: id.

**di-rūo**, rūi, rūtum, 3 v. a. to pull asunder; demolish, overthrow, destroy: urbem, Cic.: arbusta, Virg.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. Absol.: diruit, aedificat, Hor. II. to scatter,

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*dissipatē, abolish*: agmina vasto impetu, id.: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv.

**diruptio**, ōnis, f. [dirumpo] a tearing to pieces: Sen.

**diruptus**, a, um, Part. [dirumpo].  
**dirus**, a, um, adj. *fearful, awful*: esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: *ill-omened, boding, portentous*: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.: exsecrationes, Liv.: detestatio, Hor.: ritus sacrorum, Tac.: religio, Virg. 2. Subst.: *dirae, acum, f. plu. (sc. res), ill-boding portents, unlucky signs*: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. Also as appellation of the Furies: Virg. 11. In gen.: *dreadful, horrible, terrible, cruel, fell, abominable, detestable* (referring to character): Dea, i. e. Circe, Ov.: Hannibal, Hor.: noverca, Ov. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *venena, Hor. bellum, Virg. amores, Ov. quies, Tac.* [Cf Gr. δειρός, δει-δρα, δει-δός. For the formation from root di, cf. mirus.]

**dirūtus**, a, um, Part. [diruo].  
**dis**, ditis, adj. *rich*: v. dirues.  
**Dis**, ditis, m. a name of Pluto: Virg.  
**dis-**, an inseparable particle, remains unchanged before a vowel only in *dishascio*: it is changed into *di-* before *e* and *habeo*; *dirimo diribeo* before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c, p, g, t*, and before *s* with a follg vowel; *discedo, dispar, disquirō, distendo, dissentio*, sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg consonant, as before *f*: *differo*: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; *diduco, digero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, diruo, divello*. Before *j* it varies between the forms *di-* and *dis-*: *disjicio, disjungo, diducio*: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. 11. Dis before verbs means *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two*: designating the separation of a whole into parts: e.g. *diffundo, diffugio, dirumpo*: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, e.g. *disgreddior, discedo*. As separation is opposed to connection, *dis* sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con-: e.g. *diffido, diffiteor*; opp. to *confido, confiteor*. As an element of adjectives, *dis* denotes *difference or negation*: e.g. *discors, dissonus, dissimilis, difficilis*. [*Dis*, "in-two," is connected with the second numeral: cf. Skt. dvīs; Gr. δῆς; Lat. bis for *duis*.]

**dis-cōvō**, 2. v. n. to beware of: malo, Pl.

**dis-cōdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. sync. disceſti, Pl.) to go asunder; gape, yawn, split. quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. 11. to go away from, to leave, depart from: constr. with *ab, ex, or Abl.*, rarely with *de*: a senis latere, id.: ex contione, Sall.: de foro, Cic.: templo, Ov. Absol.: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Pass. im-

pero: ut *ab infinita illa (societate) discatur, to take our leave of, Cic.* designating the terminus: in castra, id.: ad urbem, Virg.: Capreas, Tac.

2. to leave, forsake, desert: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic.: a nobis, Caes. 3. discedere ab aliquo, to leave out of consideration, to except: quum a vobis discesserim, if I except you, Cic. 111. Esp. milit. t. i. to march off, decamp: discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. Absol.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, id. 2. discedere ab signis, to quit the standards, leave the order of battle: Liv. 3. ab armis, to lay down one's arms: Caes.: Cic.

4. Denoting the result of a battle: to get away, come off (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.): superiores, Caes.: victor ab hoste, Hor.: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc iudicio ornati atque discedant, Cic. 111. Fig.: to depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up: a fide iustitiae, id.: discedere a gloria sperata, to renounce, id.: a se, to alter, be inconsistent, id.: a sua sententia, Caes.

2. discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate-house: to vote or divide with any one, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederet, vincebant, Liv.: discedere in alia omnia, to vote or divide against any one, Cic. V. to pass away, to vanish, cease (rare): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, had left you, id. hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes.

**disceptatio**, ōnis, f. [discepto] a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.: often in legal sense, juris, iudicii, id.: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.

**disceptator**, ōris, m. [id.] an umpire, arbitrator, judge: disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic.

**disceptatrix**, icis, f. [id.] a female umpire, arbitrator, judge (v rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et iudex, Cic.

**discepto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dis capto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal t. i. applied to judicial investigations and determinations, to decide, judge: res iuste sapienterque disceptare, Cic.: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv.: fetiales bella disceptant, i. e. decide about peace or war, Cic. Fig.: quum Academicorum controversias disceptarent, settled, id. 2. In gen.: to debate, dispute, discuss, treat: with de: de controversiis iure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. Impers. pass.: quanto periculo de iure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Absol.: aequo iure, id. Impers. pass.: Liv.

**dis-cerno**, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to separate, part, divide: ordines, Liv.

(saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, determine, Virg. In Part. perf.: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, separated, Liv.: sedes piorum, set apart, retired, Hor.

2. Fig.: to distinguish between, discern: alba et atra, Cic.: discernere insidiatorem et petium insidila, Liv.: ius et injuriam, Tac.

**dis-cerpo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck or tear in pieces, to rend, to mangle: animus nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.: semiestum cadaver, Suet. 2. Fig.: divulsae et quasi disceptae contractare, i. e. to deal with detached portions of a subject, Cic.

**discessio**, ōnis, f. [discedo] a separation: oī married persons: Ter. 2. a going away, departure, removal: Tac. Esp. a phrase of the senate-house: a voting or dividing with a party (by going over to its side of the house); a division: senatus consilium de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic.

**discessus**, ūs, m. [id.] a going asunder, separation, opening (rare): caeli, the apparent parting of the sky in lightning, Cic.: partium, separation into parts, id. 2. a going away, departure, removal: ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixi, id. In plur.: solis accessus discessusque, id. 3. Milit. t. i. a marching off, decamping: Caes.

**discedam**, ii, n. [discedo] a tearing asunder, dividing, parting (rare): Lucr. 2. a separation, disagreement, divorce: corporis atque animae, id.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic.

**dis-cido**, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut in pieces (rare): Lucr.

**dis-cinotus**, a, um, Part. [discingo]. 11. A d.j.: slovenly, careless, dissolute, reckless: discincti ludere, at their ease, Hor.

**dis-cindo**, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear or cleave asunder, to split, rend, divide: vestem, Ter.: tunica, Cic.: discissa nix, cleared away, Caes. Fig.: amicitias, to break off roughly or abruptly, Cic.

**dis-cingo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to ungrind, take off the girdle: tunica, Hor. As a milit. punishment: destructis gladiis discinctos destituit, degraded them by taking away their swords, Liv.: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, disarmed, i. e. conquered, Juv.

**disciplina**, ae, f. [discipulus] instruction, teaching, training: Caes.: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic.: Anaxagoras qui acceptis ab Anaximene disciplinam, the pupil of, id. 11. Meton: learning, knowledge, science, discipline: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id.: iuris civilis, id.: dicendi, id.: militiae, art of war, tactics, id.: bellica, id.: esp. of military discipline: Liv.: reipublicae, political science, statesmanship,

Cic. disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines or systems*, id.: *Lycurgi leges et disciplinae*, id. **2.** Of manners or way of living, *custom, habit*: *imitari avi mores disciplinamque*, id.

**discipulus**, ae, f. [discipulus] a female disciple: Hor.

**discipulus**, i, m [discip] a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple. Cic. **2.** an apprentice: Pl.

**discissus**, a, um, Part. [discindo] **dis-clūdo**, si, sum, 3 v a. (rare) to shut up separately, to keep apart. Varr.

**II.** In gen.: to separate, divide, part: *disccludere Nerva ponto, to separate, cut off*, Virg.: *mous Cevenna*, qui Arvenos ab Melvis disccludit, Caes. Of abstr. objects: *Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disccludit, assigned them distinct seats in the body*, Cic.: *disccludere moris roboris, to loosen the grip*, Virg.

**discissus**, a, um, Part. [disccludo]

**disco**, didici, 3 v. a. to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with, etc. With Acc.: *litteras Graecas senex didici*, Cic.: *crimine ab uno disce omnes*, Virg. *Pass* = dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. With *Inf.* or *deprend.* sentence: *pueri qui nare discunt*, Pl.: *Latine loqui*, Sall. *deus didici securum agere aevum*, Hor. With *deprend.* *interior sentences* descend quemadmodum haec fiant, will find out how such things may be done, Cic.: *quantum in Etruria belli esset*, Liv. Absol.: *si discendi labor est potius, quam voluptas, if learning be a toil rather than a pleasure*, Cic. *Elc.* *discant* fidibus antiqui, se canere, *learned to play on the lyre*, id. Fig. of inanimate subjects: *nec varios discet monti lana colores, learn to assume borrowed hues*, Virg. [Orig. *dis-co*, from the root which appears in *do-co* and in *didascō* (for *di-das-ko*)]

**discōphylus**, i, m = *δισκόφολος*, a poet-color: Quint.

**dis-color**, ōris, adj. [color] of various colours (opp. to concolor). With *Inf.* (vestis) *sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, of a hue ill-suited to my sad case*, Ov. *usu*, absol. *signa*, Cic. miles, black and white (in the game of draughts), Ov. *agmen, distinguished by various colours* (in a race), id.

**2.** *parti-colored, variegated*: *aura auri, i.e. of a different hue from that of the trees*, Virg. *II.* Transl. *different, various*: *matrona meretrici dispar ent atque discolor, must have a different complexion of character from*, Hor.

**dis-condūco**, 3. v. n. to be unprofitable of injurious: Pl.

**dis-convenio**, 4 v. n. to disagree: to be inconsistent (v. rare): *aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto*, Hor. *impers*: eo disconvenit inter meque et tu, such is the difference between us, id.

**discordabilis**, e, adj. [discordio] *disagreeing, discordant*. Pl.

**discordia**, ae, f. [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Cic.: *Liv* In plur. Cic. Fig. of things pin-cipiorum, Lucr.

**discordiosus**, a, um, adj. [discordia] full of discord, prone to discord (rare). Volgens, Sall.

**disordo**, i v n [discors] to be at variance, to quarrel, to disagree, to be unlike, discordant. Inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic. cum Cherusis, Tac. Poet. with *Dat.* *avaro parcus*, Hor. Absol. *si discordat eques, falls out*, id.

**dis-cors**, cordis, adj. [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance* (opp. to concors). Of persons homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic.: *ad alia discordes, unable to agree about anything else*, Liv. In civitate discordi, distracted, Tac. *Of things* inter se discordia membra, *jar-ring*, Lucr.: *semina rerum*, Ov.

**II.** Meton.: *unlike, distinct, different*—Curt.: Ov.

**discrepans**, autis, Part. [discrepo] **discrepantia**, ae, f. [id] *discrepancy, disagreement* (v. differentia): rerum et verborum, Cic.

**discrepātio**, ōnis, f. [id] a difference, dispute: inter consules, Liv.

**discrepito**, i v n freq [id] to disagree wholly, to be altogether different: *res longe*, Lucr.

**dis-crēpo**, ūi, i v. n. to differ in sound, to be out of tune or unison in pidiibus aut in tibis, quamvis paulum discipant, however little they be out of tune, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to disagree, be different, to vary, differ: *peccata, quia discipant, atque discrepant*, id.: Liv.

Virg. With *abs*: *haud multum discrepans a Galli oratione, by a speech not very different from that of Gallus*, Tac. With *cum*: *facta cum cum dictis discrepare*, id. With *Dat*: *discrepat illis, differ s. from those*, Hor. **2.** *Re-discrepat*, and more freq *impers*, *discrepat*, there is a difference of op. *it is a matter of dispute* (opp. to convenit): *causa latendi discrepat*, Ov. *quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet*, Liv.

**dis-crētus**, a, um, Part. [discerno].

**dis-crībo**, v. descripto

**discrimen**, Inis, n. [dis cerno: v. crimen] lit. that which separates; hence an interval, distance, division, separation: *quum (duo maria) per tenui discrimine separantur*, Cic.: Ov.

**II.** Fig.: a distinction, difference: *officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remota*, Cic.: of the different tones or notes of the lyre: Virg. Poet.: *tenuis parvi discriminis umbræ, of easy gratulation*, Ov.

**III.** *the turning point, critical moment* quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum. an. Cic.: Liv. Hence,

**2.** a crisis, risk, hazard: in summum esse discrimine, Caes.: dis-

crimium et periculorum comites, companions of their hair-breadth escapes and perils, Cic.

**discrimino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [discrimen] to divide, part, to distinguish (rare): *Etruriam discriminat Cassia*, Cic.: *luet via flammaram, et late discriminat agros, divides*, Virg.

**descriptio**, v. descriptio.

**discruciatūs**, a, um, Part. [discrucio].

**dis-crūcio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to torture violently, torment aliquem discruciatum necare, to torture to death, Cic. **2.** Meton. with *pron* reflect, or in *pass.* to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined, quid te discrucias? Pl. discrucio animi, Ter.

**dis-cumbo**, cūbi, cubitum, 3 v n to lie down separately, esp. of guests, to recline at table in their several places, discumbunt omnes praeter illam, Cic. *Pass* impers discumbitur, the guests take their several places, Virg. **2.** to go to bed (rare); and only of persons retiring to different rooms) cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

**dis-cūpio**, 3 v n colloq. to desire eagerly, to long for: *dis-cupio dicere*, Pl.

**dis-curro**, cūrru and curri, cursum, 3 v n to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about in muris armata civitas, Caes.: *circa domo delubra*, Liv. per omnes silvas, Ov. ad rapiendas vitimas, Liv. *Pass* impers, *in muros tota discursit urbe, there is a general rush to the walls*, Virg. **2.** Of times (Nilus) diversa ruens septem mensibus in ora, parts into seven mouths, id. (Hence Ital. discorreere, Fr. discorrer.)

**discursus**, ōs, m [id] a running to and fro, a running about: Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. discorso; Fr. discours.)

**disceus**, i m = *δισκος*, a quoit Hor. Ov. Proverb. qui discum audire quam philosophum maluit, who prefers trifles to serious things, Cic. **II.** a kind of dish: Appul. (Hence, from meaning *II.* *ut desco*; Fr. dais.)

**discussus**, a, um, Part. [discutio].

**dis-cūtio**, cūssi, cūssum, 3 v a [quatio] to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter: *columna rostrata tota ad inum fulmine discussa est*, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapultis latericium discuterent, Caes. **II.** In gen. to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate: *illos coetus*, Liv.: *Boeothicum consilium*, id. **2.** Fig.: *terrorem animi tenebrasque, to dispel*, Lucr.: *rem totam discusseram, had frustrated, brought to nought*, Cic.

**disertē**, adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly: Pl.: Cic.: Liv. Sup.: id.

**disertim**, adv. clearly, expressly, etc.: Pl.

**disertus**, a, um, adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent (not so high as eloquens): homo, Cic.: Hor.

**2.** *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd*: commodus ac disertus, Cic. (*Comp.*: coupled with eloquentior), Cic. *Sup.*: id. **II.** Meton. of style: historia, id.: verba, Ov. *Sup.*: literae, Cic. [*Usu.* regarded as a *part.* from *dissero*: the short vowel in disertus, however, presents a difficulty.]

**dis-hiasco**, 3. v. n. [*hio*] *to gape open*: Cato.

**dis-icio**, v. disicio.

**disiecto**, 1. v. a. freq. [*disicio*] *to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse*: disiectare solent mare transtra, Lucr.

**disiectus**, a, um, *Part* [*dis-icio*].

**disiectus**, ūs, m. [*id*] *a casting asunder, scattering*: Lucr.

**dis-icio** (*disicio*), jecti, jectum, 3. v. a. [*icio*] *to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse*: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, *lying in ruins in all directions*, Liv.: disijce corpora ponto, Virg. **2.** Milit. *t. t.* *to break, rout*: ea phalange disiecta, Caes. **3.** *to break in pieces, destroy; to frustrate, thwart*: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: Suet. Fig. compositam pacem, Virg. rem, Liv.

**disiuncte**, adv. [*disiungo*] *separately*: comp. disjunctus, *somewhat after the manner of a dilemma*, Cic.

**disiunctio**, ōnis, f. [*id*] *a disjoining a separation* in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animorum, *difference*, id. **2.** In dialectics: *a statement of an argument by contradictory propositions, one or the other of which must be accepted; a dilemma*: id. **3.** In rhetoric a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as, populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Cornuthum disiecit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Her. v. Cic.

**disiunctus**, a, um, *Part*. [*id*]. **II.** Adj.: *separate, distinct; distant, remote*: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Fig.: *vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate, utterly removed from, a stranger to*, id. Of speech: *concurrent disjunctus* atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted*, id. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorum) otiosum atque disjunctum, *a careless and disjointed speaker*, Tac. **2.** In dialectics: *logically opposed; partaking of the nature of a dilemma* (v. disjunctio, 2): Cic.

**dis-iungo** (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to unyoke, unbind* (opp. to jungo): bovem, Cic. **2.** In g. n. *to divide, separate, part, remove. Absol.*: intervallo locorum et temporum diijuncti sumus, id. With ab: *mole lapidum diijunctus a mari*, Liv. With simple Abl.: *Italis longe diijungimur oris*, Virg. With inter se: Lucr. Fig.: *absol.*: sin eos (oratores) et philosophum diijungunt, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With ab: *eos a colonis*, id.

**displaleo**, 3. v. n. incep. [*dispalor*] *to be divulged, noised abroad*: Pl.

—pālor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. *to under about in different directions: to straggle, stray* (rare; and only of a number of persons): dispalati in agris, Nep.

**dis-pando**, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. (also colloq. **dispenno**, dispeus in Pl.) *to stretch out, to extend, expand* (rare): distennite hominem divorum et dispennite, Pl.: dispensam manus palman, Suet. V. dispenno

**dis-pār**, āris, adj. *unequal, unlike, different* (different in some respects, imperfectly matched; and thus disting from impar, absolutely unequal, and from dissimilis, which means *unlike*): proclum, *unequal, unequally matched*, Caes.: calami, *of different lengths*, Ov. male dispar, *a poor little match for him*, Hor. With Abl.: fratres me aetate nec viribus dispare, Liv. With Abl.: sunt his alii multum dispare, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. With Gen.: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

**disparātus**, a, um, *Part*. [*disparo*] **II.** Subst. disparatum, 1. n.: in rhetor. *that which is negatively opposed*: e.g. sapere, and non sapere): Cic.

**dis-pārilis**, e, adj. *dissimilar, different* (rare): aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

**dis-pāro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to part, separate, divide* (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, coque disparavit, Cic.

**dispartio** and **dispartior**, v. dispartio

**dis-pello**, pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse* (rare): pecudes dispulsa, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animi tantum ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.

**dispendium**, ii, n. [*dispendio*] (opp. to compendium) *expense, cost, loss*: sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tantū, *expenditure of time*, Virg.

**dis-pendo**, 3. v. a. *to weigh out, distribute*, Varr.

**dispenno**, colloq. form of dispendo =dispendo (q. v.) but perh. with punning allusion to penna, *to stretch out by the arms* (like wings), Pl.

**dispensatio**, ōnis, f. [*dispenso*] *economical management; charge, superintendence*: aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv. **2.** *the office of a dispenser, management, stewardship*: Cic.

**dispensator**, ōnis, m. [*id*] *a superintendant, steward, treasurer*, etc.: Cic.

**dis-penso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. *to weigh out, pay*: ducentos numos (sc. inter milites), Pl. **2.** *to manage household affairs, etc.; to act as steward or paymaster*: domesticas res, Cic.

**II.** In g. n.: *to dispense, distribute; arrange*: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov.: annum, Liv. Fig.: *laetitia inter impotentes populi animos, to impart to them by degrees*, id. Absol.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *dispenser*)

**dispensus**, a, um, *Part* [*dispendo*]. **dis-percūtio**, 3. v. a. *to dash completely out*: cerebrum, Pl.

**disperditio**, ōnis, f. [*disperdo*] *a demolishing, destruction*: urbis, Cic.

**dis-perdo**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Poet.: stridentem miserum stipula disperdere caemea, Virg. Of personal objects: lenonem, Pl. No pass. forms: supplied from dispergo

**dis-pereo**, ii, 4. v. n. *to go to ruin; to be lost or undone, to perish*: fundus, Cic.: disperit cibus, Lucr. Pro verb.: male partum male disperit, *light come, light go*, Pl. In exclamations: dispermi! *I am undone!* it's all over with me! id.: disperam, si or nisi, may I perish, if . . . or if . . . not (= a strong asseveration): Hor.

**di-spergo** (*dispargo*), si, sum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] *to strew or scatter about, disperse*: membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic.: nubes dispergit venti, Lucr. Perf. Part. in refl. sense: id. Esp. freq. of soldiers, Caes.: and in the verb fin. act.: quae (duo nulla evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *he had distributed*, id. With in and Acc.: id. **2.** Fig.: *rumorem, spread*, Tac.: membratim oportet partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, *to introduce bit by bit*, Cic.

**dispersē**, adv. *dispersedly, here and there*: disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic. **dispersim**, adv. *dispersedly*: Suet. **dispersus**, a, um, *Part* [*dispergo*]. **dis-perſio** (*dispart*), iſi or iſi, itum, 4. v. a. [*partio*] *to distribute, divide*: pecuniam iudicibus, Cic. portas et proxima loca tribunas, *to assign as posts*, Sall. Reflect.: etiam dispartimini? Pl. **II.** Fig.: *tempora voluptatis laborisque*, Cic. In deponent form: id.

**dispartior**, v. dispartio, ad fin.

**dispeſsus**, a, um, v. dispendo.

**di-spicio**, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. n. and a. [*specio*] *to look thus and that; to descry, discern, perceive*: ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispicendum reliquerunt, *not a spark (or glimmer) of light to see by*, Cic. In pass.: dispecta est et Thule, *was (with difficulty) descried*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to perceive mentally, discern, discover*: si imbecilli animi verum percipere non possunt, Cic.: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, find out, Ter. Hence, **2.** Meton. (mostly in Imperat.): *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic.: discerne et dispicie insidiatorem et petitem insidias, *see the difference between*, Liv.

**dis-pliſeo**, ſi, itum, 2. v. a. [*placeo*] *to displease* (opp. to placeo and compliaceo) quodne vobis placeat, displicet etiam? Pl.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. Without Dat.: displicet iste locus, clamo, Hor.

**2.** With prom. reflect. in Dat.:

to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself, id. in gen.: to be out of humour: Cic.

**displōdo**, *no perf.*, 3. v. a. [plaud] to burst (mostly in Part. perf.): Hor.

**displōsus**, *a*, um, Part. [displodo].  
**dis-pōno**, *pōsti*, *pōstum* (contr. *dispostum*, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places; to distribute, dispose, set in order: libros, Cic.: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes.: male capillos, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. to station at intervals, to arrange, set guards, etc.: Caes.: custodias, id.: captivos obidesque et praedam, Liv.: ut praesidia disponent, station garrisons in different places, id.: equos, to station in relays, id. Met. n. d. iem, to lay out, make plans for, Tac. || Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.: consilia, Liv.

**disposito**, *adv.* orderly, methodically: accusare istum, i. e. distinctly separating his crimes, Cic.  
**dispositio**, *ōnis*, f. [dispono] a regular disposition, arrangement: in oratory: Cic.  
**dispositura**, *ae*, f. [id.] a disposition, arrangement: Lucr.  
**dispositus**, *a*, um, Part. [dispono]. || A. *adj.*: properly arranged: studia ad honorem disposita, conducting to, Cic. 2. orderly, methodical: vii, Plin. Ep.

**dispositus**, *ūs*, m. [id.] a disposition, arrangement: Tac.

**dis-pūdo**, 2. v. impers. to be greatly ashamed (rare): Pl.: Ter. (cf. *disculpō*).

**dispulsus**, *a*, um, Part. [dispello].  
**dispunctus**, *a*, um, Part. [dis-pungo].

**dis-pungo**, xi, etum, 3. v. a. mercantile t. t. to examine, check or balance an account: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Fig.: intervalla negotiorum otio, to alternate, Vell.

**disputabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [disputo] that may be disputed, disputable: Sen.

**disputatio**, *ōnis*, f. [disputo] a computing, calculating: Col. 2. an arguing, disputing; and meton. an argument, debate: Cic.: Caes.

**disputator**, *ōris*, m. [id.] a disputant, an expounder (rare). disputator subtilis, Cic.: Val. Max.

**dis-pūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast or reckon up: to estimate, compute: ubi disputata est ratio cum argenti, Pl.

|| In gen.: to weigh, examine; to investigate, discuss: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic.: quae sunt a nobis alio loco disputata, discussed, id.: Caes.: isti in ea disputant, continari non decere fabulas, matiniarum, Ter.

**dis-quirō**, 3. v. a. [quero] to investigate: Hor.

**disquisitionis**, *ōnis*, f. [disquirō] a (judicial) inquiry, investigation: Cic.

**dirumpo**, v. dirumpo.

**dis-saepio**, v. dis-sepio.

**dis-seco**, āi, etum, i. v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect: unionem, Plin.: multos medios serra, to saw asunder, Suet.

**dissectus**, *a*, um, Part. [disseco].  
**dis-sēmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to scatter seed; hence fig. to spread abroad, disseminate (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic.

**dis-sensio**, *ōnis*, f. [dis-sentio] difference of opinion, disagreement: dissension, discord: inter homines de Jure, Cic.: civilis, Caes.: ordinum, Tac. In plur.: Cic. Of things: utillum cum honestis, conflict between, id.

**dis-sensu**, *ūs*, m. [id.] dissension, disagreement, discord: Virg.

**dis-sentāneus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] disagreeing, contrary (opp. to consensitaneus): Cic.

**dis-sentio**, si, sum, 4. v. n. (opp. to consentio) to think otherwise; disagree, dissent: con str. usually with ab; less freq. with inter, cum, dat., or absol.: ab his Marsi dissentire incipunt, Caes.: illi inter se dissentiunt, fall out, Cic.: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, . . . as we sometimes say, let us differ 'with' him, Sen.

dissentire conditionibus foedis, to refuse assent to, Hor.: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, differ widely from each other, Cic. 2. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: to be unlike, dissimilar; to differ: aliquid ipsum a se, id.

**dis-sepio** (more correctly, *dis-sep*), *pōi*, *pūm*, 4. v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov.: tenui sane muro dissepunt id quod excludunt, Cic.

**disseptum**, i, n. [disseptes, dissepio] a barrier, partition: saxea domorum, Lucr.

**disseptus**, *a*, um, Part. [dissepio].  
**disserenaseo**, avi, 3. v. n. *inperf.* [serenus] to clear up, grow clear: quum undique disserenasset, Liv.

(1) **dis-sero**, *no perf.*, etum, 3. v. a. to scatter seed, to sow: fig.: dispersa animae per totum corpus, Liv.

(2) **dis-sero**, rūi, etum, 3. v. a. to sow fasten at certain distances; to set asunder: taleae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatii omnibus locis disserabantur, Caes. || Fig.: to examine, argue, discuss: to treat of with Acc.: nervosius quista disserunt, treat of these things, Cic.: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserabantur, id. nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit, made no mention of, id. With relat. sentence: Sall. With Acc. and Infin.: maluit disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, Cic. With de: Scipio triduum disseruit de republica, id. With contra: ratio contra omnia disserendit, the (Socratic) method of questioning everything, id. Pass. impers.: id de quo disseratur, id. Absol.: in disserendo rades, id.

**dis-serpo**, 3. v. n. to creep about to spread imperceptibly: Lucr.

**disserio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [dissero] to discuss, argue, debate; dispute, treat of: dic mihi istuc, quod vna dissertatis, Pl.: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac.

**dis-sidēo**, sedi, sessum, 2. v. n. [sed] to sit apart, to keep aloof; to be distant from: scriptis nostris, Virg.

|| Fig.: to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently: con str. with ab, cum, inter and pron. reflect, or absol.: with ab: a Pompeio in tantis rebibus, Cic. With inter: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. With cum (cf. dissentiō): cum Cleanth, doctore suo, quam multis rebibus Chrysippus dissidet, id. With dat.: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Absol.: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissidet, he fell out with her, Suet.

2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: to be unlike, differ: to differ, disagree: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.: si toga dissidet impar, atis unevecti, Hor.

**dissidium**, ii, n. [dissideo] dissension, disagreement, discord: ut non dissensionem ac dissidio vestro factum esse videtur, Cic. In plur.: id.

**dissignatio**, *dis-signo*. v. designatio, &c.

**dis-silio**, ūi, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart: multo actu dissilio, Virg.: omne solum, Ov. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, was dissolved, Hor.

**dis-similis**, *e*, *adj.* unlike, dissimilar (opp. to similis, cf. dispar): con str. with the Gen., Dat., with atque or et, inter, or absol. With Gen.: artificum hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. With dat.: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id. With atque or et: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, etc., Liv.: dissimilis est multum causa et tua, Cic. With inter: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr., Absol.: dissimilium motus, Cic.

**dissimiliter**, *adv.* differently, in a different manner: Cic.: Liv.

**dissimilitudo**, *inis*, f. [dissimilis] unlikeness, difference: syny.: Cic. plur.: id.

**dissimulanter**, *adv.* dissimblingly, secretly, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

**dissimulantia**, *ae*, f. [dissimulo] a dissimbling: Cic.

**dissimulatio**, *ōnis*, f. [id.] a dissimbling, disguising; dissimulation: Cic. 2. Esp. the Socratic epiphrase. id.

**dissimulātor**, *ōris*, m. [id.] a dissimbler, concealer: as *adj.* with animus, able to disguise (cf. dissimulo), Sall.: Tac.

**dis-simūlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is [disting. from simulo, which is to

dis-serpo, 3. v. n. to creep about to spread imperceptibly: Lucr.

**disserio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [dissero] to discuss, argue, debate; dispute, treat of: dic mihi istuc, quod vna dissertatis, Pl.: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac.

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**dis-simūlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is [disting. from simulo, which is to

feign a thing to be what it actually is not; to dissimulate, disguise; to hide, keep secret. With Acc: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulabo, cloak nothing, Cic. gaudia, Ov.: deum, veiling his divinity, id. With Acc. and Infin.: dissimulabam me harum sermonum operam dare, pretended not to, Pl. With a relat. clause: Virg. With quasi: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, will pretend not to see them, Pl. Absol.: Cic.: Hor. With de: dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall.

**dissipabilis**, e, adj. [dissipo] that may be dispersed: ignis et aer, Cic.

**dissipatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a scattering, dispersing: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. II. destruction, annihilation: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id.

**dissipo** (dissūpo), avi, atum, i. v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse: ignis totus se passum dissipavit castris, Liv.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. 2. Fig.: famam, to spread abroad, publish, Cic.: curas, to disperse, give them to the winds, Hor.

3. Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight: phalangem, Liv. hostes, Cic. II. to destroy, to squander, dissipare: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. (Festus (s. v. supat) says, supat significat jact, unde dissipat, disijcit, et obijcit, obijcit, et insipat, inicit.)

**dissitus**, a, um, Part. [dissero]

**dissociabilis**, e, adj. [dissocio] Act.: separating, estranging: oceanus, Hor. 2. Pass. that cannot be united, incompatible: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

**dissociatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a separation: Tac.

**dissocio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to separate from fellowship; to disjoin, disunite: dissociata locis concordia pace legavit, Ov.: montes opaca valle, Hor.

2. Fig.: to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

**dissolubilis**, e, adj. [dissolvō] that may be dissolved or separated: Cic.

**dissolūte**, adv. loosely, unconnectedly: dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, without connecting particles, Cic. 2. negligently, carelessly: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicuius, id.

**dissolutio**, ōnis, f. [dissolvō] a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution: navigii, Tac.: naturae, Cic. II. Fig.: an abolishing, a destruction: legum omnium, id.

2. a reply, refutation: criminum, id. 3. Of discourse: want of connection, disconnection: id. 4. Of character: weakness: animi, id.: Sen.

**dissolutum**, i, n. [id.] in rhet. absence of connecting particles: Cic.

**dissolutus**, a, um, Part. [dissolvō]. II. A dj.: of style: loose, unconnected: nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. 2.

Of character: lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless: cupio in tantis republicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, remiss, id.: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimisque, at once most careless and most cruel, id. 3. licentious, dissolute: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

**dissolvō**, solvi, solūtum, i. v. a. to unloose, dissolve, break up: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Fig.: dissolve frigus, melt away, Hor. 2. Of persons: to release, disengage: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. II. Mercant. t. t. to pay, discharge: dimidiam partem sibi dissolveret, should pay him the half, Cic.: aes alienum or nomen, to pay off a debt, id. Reflect. of persons: quorum (possessionum) amore adducti, dissolvi nullo modo possunt, free themselves from debt, id. III. Fig.: to dissolve, abolish; to abrogate, annul; to destroy, remove: societatem, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. 2. In rhetor. to refute, answer: criminatio tota dissoluta est, id.

**dissonus**, a, um, adj. (opp. to consonus): dissonant, discordant, confused: clamores, Liv.: questus, Tac.

2. In gen. disagreeing, different: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

**dissors**, ritus, adj. of a different fate; not shared with others (opp. to consors): ab omni milite dissors gloria, unshared, Ov.

**dissuadeo**, si, sum, 2. v. a. to advise against, dissuade: constr. with acc, acc. and inf, inf. alone, or neg. also with de, and absol.: legem agrariam, to oppose, speak against, Cic.: pacem, Liv.: societatem cum rege Pyrrho iniuri dissuasi, advised that an alliance should not be formed, Suet.: vlti ne (in same sense), C. Gracch. ap. Gell.: quum de captivis (redimendis) dissuasus esset, Cic. Absol. to speak on the negative side: dissuasimus nos, id.: dissuadente Vercingetorige, Caes.

**dissuasio**, ōnis, f. [dissuadeo] an advising to the contrary; a dissuasion (rare): rogationis, Cic.

**dissuasor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who advises to the contrary (rare): Cic.: Liv.

**dissuātor**, i. v. a. dep. to kiss ardently (v. rare): Q. Cic. ap. Cic. (cf. distaetet).

**dissūto**, i. v. n. freq. [dissilio] to leap apart, to fly or burst asunder: dissilant ripae, Virg.

**dissūto**, no perf., ūtum, 3. v. a. lit. to unsitich; hence in gen., to open; (rare): sinum, Ov. Fig.: amicitias magna sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, to unfasten the stitches one by one: to break off gradually, Cic.

**dissūpo**, v. dissipo.

**dissūsus**, a, um, Part. [dissuo].

**dis-taetet**, 2. v. impers. to tire of, be disgusted with (rare): me cum hoc ipso distaetet loqui, Ter. (Colloq. like dis-pudet, dis-cupio.)

**distantia**, ae, f. [disto] lit. a standing apart; distance, remoteness: Plin. 2. Fig.: difference, diversity: inter eos morum distationumque, Cic.

**distendo** (and distendo), di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch asunder; stretch out extend: Titos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov.: aciem, Caes. II. Meton.: to swell out, distend, i. e. to fill: ventres, Pl.: ubera cytho, Virg.

2. to torture by distension: tormento alique, Suet. III. Fig.: in duo pariter bella curas hominum, to divide, Liv.

**distenno**, v. distendo, ad init.

(1) **distentus**, a, um, Part. [distendo]. II. A dj.: filled, full: distentus a madeus, Suet.: distentus uber, Hor.

(2) **distentus**, a, um, Part. [distendo].

**dis-termino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disternat unum, Cic. poet.

**distichon**, i, n. διστίχον, a poem of two verses, a distich: Suet.

**dis-timūlo**, i. v. a. to goad through: Fig.: bona, to waste, consume: Pl.

**distincte**, adv. distinctly, clearly: articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic.

II. elegantly, handsomely: apte et distincte et ornate dicere, id.

**distinctio**, ōnis, f. [distinguo] a distinguishing, distinction: harum rerum facilius est et expedita distinctio, Cic.

2. Meton.: a difference: nulla in visis distinctio, id. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: a separation, division in discourse; also a mark of separation, a stop or point: id. 2. A figure of speech: a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense, or between two allied words: ejusdem verbis crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, id.

**distinctus**, a, um, Part. [distinguo]. II. A dj.: separate, distinct: dignitatis gradus, Cic. 2. marked at different points, ornamented (esp. with gems or anything analogous); adorned: urbs delubris distincta spatilique communibus, id.: pocula gemmis distincta, id.: caelum astris distinctum et ornatum, studded, spangled, id. Fig.: oratio artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, set off, id. Of the speaker himself; elegant, id.

**distinctus**, ūs, m. [id.] a distinguishing, distinction; a difference (rare): Tac.

**dis-tinō**, tīnī, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold or keep asunder; to separate, divide: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes.: duo freta Isthmos, Ov.

2. In gen.: to hinder, prevent: victoriam, Caes.: rem, Liv.

3. Milit. t. t. to prevent (troops) from uniting or acting together: legiones a praesidio interclusas flamen distinebat, Caes. II. Fig.: to prevent the concentration of thought; to distract,

perplex: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. in multitudine iudiciorum et novis legibus distineri, id. Esp. in p. part. distentus, distracted, engaged: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.: circa summa scelera, Tac.

**distinguo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. Lit.: to mark off; hence, to separate, divide, part: onus inclusum numero distinctum eodem, Ov. 2. Fig.: to distinguish, discriminate: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic.: fortes ignavosque, Tac.: vero falsum, false from true, Hor. *Rass. impers*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: to mark the pauses, to punctuate: incidit haec (voce) et distinct in partes, id. III. to set off, decorate, adorn: iacemus purpureo colore, tinge here and there, Hor. Fig.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *στίχω, στίχα*: Lat. *in-stinctus, in-stig-n*: Goth *stik-s* is, apparently, a different *stinguo*, whence *extinguo*, q. v.]

**dis-to**, no perf. nor sup., 1. v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes.: multum sidera inter se distant, Cic. 2. Of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, *how far removed he is from*, Hor. II. Fig.: of quality: to differ, be different: ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differere videatur, Cic. Foll. by *Dat*: infido scitae distabit amicus, Hor. *Impers*: distat, summas pudent an rapias, there is a difference, id.

**dis-torqueo**, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn different ways, to twist, distort (rare): os, Ter.: oculos, Hor. 2. Meton.: to torment, torture: Suet. **distortio**, ōnis, f. [distorqueo] a distorting, contortion: Cic. **distortus**, a, um, Part. [distorqueo] II. Adj.: distorted, misshapen, deformed: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic.: distortis cruribus, crooked-legged, Hor. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortus, more perverse, unseemly, Cic.

**dis-tractio**, ōnis, f. [distraho] a pulling asunder: dividing, separating: humanorum animorum, Cic. 2. Fig.: dissension, discord: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannia, et potius summa distractio est, id.

**dis-tractus**, a, um, Part. [distraho]. As a dj.: divided (v. rare): et divisor inter se ac distractior, Lucr. No adv. **dis-trāho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to drag or pull asunder, tear in pieces: to separate forcibly, divide: corpus quod firmi distractive non possit, Cic.: Liv.: urbatibus distractus equis, Virg.: ut sciem ejus distrahi paterentur, to be broken up, Caes. 2. Mercant. t. i. to sell in parcels, to retail: coemendo quosdam tantum ut pluris poetica distraheret, Suet. II. Fig.: to part asunder, separate: esp. with ref. to things closely united: qui haec natura

cohaerentia opinione distraxerint, Cic.: ista (utile et honestum) distrahere, Transf., controversias (like dirimere), to settle, id. 2. to estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo, id. 3. to distract, perplex, harass: in contrarias sententias distrahitur animus, id.: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac.: respública distracta lacerataque, harassed and torn, Liv. 4. to thwart, frustrate (as it were, pull to pieces): subjicitur L. Metellus, qui hanc rem distrahat, i. e. prevent anything from being done, Caes.

**dis-tribūo**, ūi, utum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute: argentum, Ter.: partendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes.: copias in tres partes, id. (cibus) a corde in totum corpus distribuitur per venas, Cic.: Numidae in hiberna in proximis Thesalis urbibus, Liv. Of the distributing of a service or liability among several: quod civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. 2. Of abstract objects: rationem in quinque partes distribui debere, distributed under five heads, id.

**distribūtus**, adv. orderly, methodically (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic.

**distributio**, ōnis, f. [distribuo] a division, distribution: invidiae et criminum, Cic. In plur.: id. As a fig. of speech: id.

**distribūtus**, a, um, Part. [distribuo] districtus, a, um, Part. [distingo]

II. Adj.: distracted: occupied, engaged, busy: iudicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic.: incipit contentione, id.: Hor. Comp.: nunquam me a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. 2. strict, severe: districtior accusator, Tac. (Hence Fr. *déroul*)

**dis-stringo**, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to stretch or draw in different directions: to stretch out (rare): radius rotarum districti pendet, Virg. II. to distract, harass, engage: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.

**dis-truncto**, 1. v. a. to cut asunder: aliquem medium, Pl. **disturbatio**, ōnis, f. [disturbo] destruction: Corinthi, Cic.

**dis-turbo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence: to throw into disorder, disturb: vidistis contentem gladiis disturbari, broken up, Cic. II. to demolish, destroy: aedes, Lucr.: domum meam, Cic.: opera, Caes. 2. Fig.: to upset, thwart, ruin: at nunc disturba quas statulisti machinas, Pl.: vitae societatem, Cic.: rem, to hinder, prevent, id.: nuptias, Ter.

**disyllābus** (dis-), a, um, adj. = δισύλλαβος, dissyllabic: Quint.

**ditesco**, 3. v. n. inceper. [dit-stem of dis, v. dives] to grow rich (poet.): Lucr.: Hor.

**dithyrambicus**, a, um, adj. = διθυράμβικος, dithyrambic: poema, Cic.

**dithyrambus**, 1, m. = διθυράμβος a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem (in honour of Bacchus): Cic.: Hor. **divitiae**, arum, f. [dis = dives], wealth: Pl.

**divio**, v. dicio.

**divo**, avi, 1. v. a. [dis = dives] to enrich: socios praemissis belli, Liv.: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, to enrich himself, Liv. Fig.: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrum ditaverit, has enriched their native language, Hor.

**diu**, adv. [same root as dies] by day (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et die, Pl. II. a long time, a long while, long: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic.: saepe diuque, Hor.: Stoiici diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper, negant, Cic. haud diu, Ter. Comp.: quanto diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior, Cic.: oft. = longer than one ought, too long: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. Sup.: diutissime, Cic. III. long since, a great while ago: scelus, inquam, factum est jam diu antiquum et vetus, Pl.: 15 ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, not long ago, Ter.

**diurnus**, a, um, adj. [dies] pertaining to a day, daily: mercede diurna conductum, Hor.: aetatis fata diurna, of only one day, Ov.: diurnus urbis actis mandare, to insert in the city journals, Tac. and subst.: diurna, urum, n. pl.: diurnes, records, populi Romani, id. also in sing.: diu diurnus cibus, daily allowance, rations, Liv. Subst.: diurnum, 1. n. (cf. diarium) Suet.

II. by day, the day's (opp. to nocturnus): spatium, Cic. lumen, Lucr.: stella, the morning-star, Pl. currus, the chariot of the sun, Ov. (Hence It. *giorno*, Fr. *jour*)

**dins**, a, um, v. divus.

**diutine**, adv. long, a long time. diutine uti, Pl.

**diutinus**, a, um, adj. [diu] lasting, long: (supplicium) longum diutinum, Pl.: servitus, Cic.: laetatio, Caes.

**diutius**: **diutissime**, v. diu.

**diuturnitas**, āvis, f. [diuturnus] length of time, long duration. With Gen.: temporis, lapse of time, Cic.: belli, Caes. Absol.: Cic.

**diuturnus**, a, um, adj. [diu] of long duration, lasting, long: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum? Cic.: bellum, id.: labor, Caes. Comp.: molestiae, of longer duration, Cic.

**diva**, ae, v. divus.

**di-vāroo**, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to spread asunder, to stretch apart (rare): Cic.

**di-vello**, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently: res a natura copulatas divellere, Cic.: corpus, Ov.: suos artus morsu, Ov. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic.: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, be destroyed, id.

**II.** *To tear away, separate, remove:* ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id. nec male divulus querimonia amor, *undisturbed*, Hor.: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Of persons: *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id.

**di-vendo**, no *perf.*, dttum, 3 v. n. *to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare). bona, Cic.: praedam, Liv.

**di-verbēro**, no *perf.*, atum, 1 v. a lit., *to whip asunder*: hence, *to strike asunder*: *to cut, cleave, divide*: volucres auras sagitta, Virg.

**di-verbium**, il, n [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy*. Liv.

**diversē** (divorse), adv *in different ways, hither and thither, differently*. curae meae animum diversae trahunt, Ter. Comp. pauci paulo diversus considerant, *more widely scattered*, Sall. Sup. fig. diversissime affici, *to feel very differently*, Suet.

**diversitas**, atis, f [diversus] *contradiction, contradiction, disagreement* (between two or more different things), whereas varietas is between stages or aspects of the same thing: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. 2. *discrepancy, difference*. consiliorum, id.

**diversorium**: v. diversorum

**diversus** (divorsus) a, um, Part [diverto]. II. Adj.: *turned different ways, opposite, contrary*. diversi-que ad suum quisque bellum profiscuntur, Liv. iter a proposito diversum, Caes.: diversam aciem constituit, id. duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *most widely separated* (the two polar circles), Cic. Fig. diversa sibi ambio consilia capiunt, Caes.: diversa sequentes, *having different pursuits*, Hor. 2. *apart, separate*. diversae state, Pl.: diversi pugnant, Caes.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. age diversos, *drive them in different directions*, Virg.: sunt ea innumeralia, quae a diversis emebantur, by various individuals, Cic. 3. *inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions*: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, id.: regio ab se diversa, Liv.: acies, Tac. Of things *diametrically opposed to each other*: res diversissimae, Sall. 4. Fig.: *different, unlike* (having nothing in common): diversa ac dissimilis pars, Cic. ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. (Hence *Fr. divers*.)

**di-verto** (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. n. *to turn or go different ways*: *to part, separate* (in verb. fin. v. rare): Ulp.

II. Fig.: *to differ*: divertunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl.

**dives**, itis (also *dīs*, dte: v. infr. II.), adj. (*Nom.* and *Acc.* of *neutr.* plur. do not occur. Abl. sing. usu. *divite*: less free *diviti*), rich (esp. with ref. to treasures: whereas locupies includes landed and other property) pauperemque dives me petit, Hor. .

sus sapientes esse divites, Cic. With *abl.*: dives agris, numis, Hor. bubus, Ov. With *gen.*: dives pecoris miver, Virg.: artium, Hor. 2. *Meton.* of things *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious*: Cui ager, Virg.: mensae, Hor. insulae, islands of the blest, id. templum donis dives, Liv. II. Form, *dīs*, *neutr.* dte (chiefly poet. not in prose till Aug. per). *dis* quidem essos, Ter.: ditis domus, Hor.: ditem hostem, Liv.: dites familiae nobilitum, Tac. Comp.: divitior, Cic. ditior (less common, *exc* in Hor.) Liv. Hor. Sup.: divitissimus, Cic. ditissimus, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Prob. from *div*, to shine, the root of *dīvus*, *dens*. *this is a contraction of dives*]

**di-vexo**, 1 v. a *to pull or rend asunder*, *to destroy* (rare): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. II. Fig. *to vex, trouble*: Suet.

**dividā**, ac, f [divido] *division, dissension, discord* (prae-class.) horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. II. *care, trouble, vexation*: nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Pl.

**di-vido**, vī, vīsum, (*perf.* *sync.* *divise*, Hor.) 3 v. a *to part asunder, separate, divide* (*viz.* a whole into parts, so that the parts may be separate and distinguishable, different from partim, which is to divide a whole so that the parts may bear a definite proportion to each other) omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic. hunc liberta secum divit medium, *cleft him in two*, Hor. *mauros, to break through*, Virg.

2. *Meton.* (= *distribuo*) 2. *divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: agros, Cic. Liv. So of distributing troops equitatum in omnes partes, *to send in all directions*, Caes.: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. With *dat.*: agros virum civibus, Cic.: loca praefectis, Liv. With *cum* praemia *numm.* share, Ov. Absol.: non divides, Pl.

3. *Like distrahere and dividere to sell piecemeal, in parcels*: Suet.

4. Fig. of abstract objects *divide* et explanate ambigua, Cic. animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illic, *casts his thoughts now this way, now that*, Virg. *sententiam, to divide a vote, embracing two objects* (so that each might be voted for separately), Cic. Particularly, of the parts of a discourse, or in the logical treatment of a subject: *to distribute*: Cic. 5. *Poet.* *to break up, dissolve, destroy* nostrum concentum, Hor. II. *to keep apart, separate from*: flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetibus dividit, Caes. seniores a junioribus divist, Cic. (Italiam) longa procul longae via dividit in via terris, *severs from there, keeps distant*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, Cic. III. *Poet.* *of playing and singing together*: cithara carmina divides, *fill in the song with the notes of the lyre*, Hor. [On etym. v. video.]

**dividūus**, a, um, adj. [divido] *divisible*: omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum est, Cic. 2. *divided, separated*: munus, Hor.: luna, a half-moon, Ov. Fig. dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, id.

**divinatio**, ōnis, f. [divino] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination*: Cic. II. *Legal* i. t. *the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 139). Quint.

**divinē**, adv *through divine power*: Pl. II. *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: divine praesens et praedicta, Cic. III. *in a superhuman, admirable manner*: divinely, admirably *divine* Plato 'scam malorum' appellat voluptatem, id.

**divinitas**, atis, f [divinus] *godhead, divinity*: Cic. Of the deified Romulus: Liv.: v. Augustus. Suet.

II. *power of divining, divination*: Cic. III. *divine quality, godlike excellence*. id.

**divinitus**, adv [id.] *from heaven, by divine providence*. non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic.: divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, *providentially*, Liv.: Virg. II. *by inspiration, prophetically*: Pl. III. *divinely, admirably, excellently*: opae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

**divino**, avi, atum, 1 v. a [divinus] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy*: non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic.: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. Absol.: *divinare mihi donat Apollo, gives me the faculty of divining*, Hor.

**divinus**, a, um, adj [divus] *pertaining to a deity, divine* numen, Cic.: ratione ac mente divina, *divine intelligence*, id. sturps, Virg.: origo, Liv.: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes.: divinissima dona, *most worthy of a deity*, Cic. res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice* Pl. Cic.: less freq. in plur.: divinae res, id. In plur. also in gen. for *religious affairs*: Caes.: Cic. Also, *divina verba, a form of prayer*. Cato religiones (opp. to fides humana), Liv.

2. *Along with humanus*, as a comprehensive expression *all things, human and divine, earthly and heavenly, things of every kind* (cf. di hominesque under deus): addunt se, divina humanae omnia, Pl. Liv.: res, Cic. (But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divina res may be taken to denote nature, physics, as distinguished from humanae res, morals: id. So in law, divinae res signifies national laws, in opp. to humanae res, positive laws: id.) II. *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagians atque divinum, id. vates, Hor. With *gen.*: imbrum imminet, *prophetic of, foretelling* (as trans. adj.), id. Subst. divinus, i. m. a soothsayer, diviner, prophet: Cic.:



Liv. **III.** *superhuman, admirable, unrivalled*: ingenio esse divino, Cic. **Id.** *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id.

**divisio**, ōis, f. [*divido*] a *division*, *separation*: Just. **II.** *partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. **III.** *Fig.*: *logical or rhetorical division*: id. *Exp.* the laying out of a subject in the order of treatment: hac divisione duo praetermissa sunt, id.

**divisor**, ōis, m. [*id.*] a *divider*: App. **2.** a *distributor*: Italiae, Cic. *Es p.*: a *person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors*: id.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v. ambitus, 18).

**divisus**, a, um, Part. [*divido*]. **II.** A d.j.: *divided, separated*: \*Comp. *divisor*, Lucr.

**divisus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] a *divvying*. *division* (only in *Dat*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisus facilis, Liv.

**divitiarum**, arum, f. plu. [*dives*] *riches, wealth* (opp. to *paupertas*): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. *Proverb.*: superare Crassum divitiis, i. e. to be immensely rich, Cic. *Meton.*: templum inclusum divitiis, *by costly offerings*, Liv.: demitte divitias, *rich ornaments*, Ov.: divitiae peregrinae, *foreign displays of wealth*, Hor. *Fig.*: in oratione Crassi divitiae atque ornamenta ejus ingenti perpexi, Cic.

**divortium**, ii, n. [*divorto*] a *separation*, esp. a *divorce*: Cic.: Suet.

**II.** *Meton.*: a *point of separation, a place where a road divides*: itinerum, Liv.: aquarum, a *watershed, whence streams run different ways*: Cic. *Fig.*: ex communi sapientium iugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties*, id.

**divulgatus**, a, um, Part. [*divulgo*]. **II.** A d.j.: *widespread, common*: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, *unimportant and common*, Cic.

**di-vulgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *spread among the people, make common*: publish, *divulge*: librum, Cic.: consilium, Caes.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac.

**divulsus**, a, um, Part. [*divello*]. **divum**, i, n. [*v. dies*] the *sky*: sub divo, like *sub Jove, under the open sky*, in the open air, Cic.: sub divum rapere, to *hurry into broad daylight*, Hor.

**divus** and **dīus**, a, um, adj. [*same root as deus, q. v.*] pertaining to a *deity, divine* (rare as adj.): dia de clade, i. q. *deorum*, Lucr. **2.** *Subst.*: divus (rarely, dīus), i, m. (*Gen. plu.* usu. divum), and diva (dīa), ae, f. a *god, a goddess, a deity*: si divus si diva esset, Liv.: divi boni, *benignant or propitious*, Hor.: mortaliū deū viatori vulnerē divum? Virg. **II.** *Meton.*: *godlike, divine*, by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: dia Camilla, Virg.: sententia Catonia, *admirable*, Hor. After the

Aug. period, the ordinary epithet for a deceased Roman emperor: Suet.

**do**, dēdi, dātum, dāre (also dānit, Pl.: dānunt, id.: Suly.: dūm etc., Ter.: dane=dasne, Pl.), i. v. a. to *put, place*: aliquem ad terram, Liv.: hanc mihi in manum dat, Ter.: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes.: se in viam dare, to *betake oneself*, Cic. *P. o. e.*: levis retro dabat aura capillos, *tossed back*, Ov.: corpora dantur in altos rogos, id. **2.** With two datives (i. e. *dat.* of ind. obj., and laudi, crimini, vitio, etc.): to *impute, attribute* anything as a merit, crime, fault, etc.: summam laudem alicui vitio et culpae dare, Cic.: also without *dat.* of person expr., hoc vitio datur, *this is blamed*, Ter. **II.** to *give, to give away, grant, permit, give up, resign*; below, furnish, afford, assign, offer, etc. (opp. to *accipere*, etc.) ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, Cic.: arbitrum Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datum, appointed, id.: literas (ad aliquem), to write to one, id.: literas ad aliquem alicui dare, to give one a letter to deliver ('to post it'), id.: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) to deliver a letter, id.: dare poenas, to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment (the word in the *Dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made), Ov.: datque animum in luctus (for luctum), succumbis to grief, id.: dare auctoritatem alicui, to countenance or encourage, Cic.: dare operam, lit. to give labour; hence, to take pains, do all one can, etc.: virtuti opera data est, id.: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes.: dabimusque divis turba benignis, offer, Hor.: studiis annos septem dedit, devoted, id.: in altum vela dabant, were sailing out into the open sea, Virg.: and fig. ad id vela q. I direct my efforts to that point, Cic.: prout res se daret, according to the course of events, Liv.: frena dare, to allow a horse to run at full speed, Ov.: ingentem fugam stragemque didissent, would have occasioned, Liv.: dare nomina, to enlist, Cic.: fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, worthy of giving name to, Hor.: dare manus, to acknowledge oneself beaten; to yield, surrender, Nep.: Cic.: terga dare (usu. vertere), to flee, Liv.: Ov.: dare fabulam=docere fabulam, to exhibit, produce a play: Cic.: Ter.: verba, to impose upon, cheat: Pl.: Cic. **2.** *P. o. e.* with *Inf.*: da mihi fallere, enable me to cheat, Hor. **III.** In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor: viz. do, in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc.: dico, in pronouncing sentence: addico, in adjudging property in dispute: Varr.: called the tria verba, Ov. **2.** In logic: to grant a proposition: Cic. **IV.** to give up to; to do in consideration of; to humour: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv.: ut con-

cesselet illum senatui, sic de hunc populo, Cic. **2.** With *pron. reflect.*: to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself: dedit se regibus, id.: se populo ac coronae, to present oneself before, id. **V.** to announce, tell, communicate: da mihi nunc, satiene probas? id. *P. o. e.*: in pass.=narrator, dicitur, fertur, etc.: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. [*Cf.* Skr. dā: Gr. δάω, δέ-δω-ναι, δέ-δω-ναι; Lat. da-da, da-nō, do-nu-m. The u in dūm, etc., either belongs to a sister-form of the root, or arose out of o. The -do which appears in abdo, condo, credo, etc., seems to come not from da, to give, like the -do in reddo, but from dā, to put (Skr. dhā), whence Gr. τίθημι. The Romans apply. confounded these two roots.]

**doceo**, cēi, ctum, 2 v. a. to teach, instruct: const with double Acc.: aliquem artem, to teach anyone an art, Cic.: literas, id.: elementa, Hor. In pass. with one Acc.: With Acc. followed by *Inf.*: ut doceam Rullum posthac in his saltim tacere rebus, Cic.: and ellipt. aliquem equo, armis, to teach anyone to ride, to use arms, etc., Liv. With simple Acc. of pers.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. With simple Acc. of thing. coepit studioso omnia docere, educare, ita ut si esset filia, Ter.: aliquid, Caes. **2.** to show, inform, point out: with Acc. and *Inf.*: unam esse spem salutis docent, they point out, id.: dum docet insanire omnes, while I prove to you that all are mad, Hor. With de: de ejus injuriis iudices docere, give the judges information concerning, Cic. With a *relat.* or *interrog.* sentence: doceant eum, qui vir Sex Roscius fuerit, id. docuit cur, etc., id. *Isol.*: quum doceo et explano, id. **3.** Specially, docere fabulam, lit. to teach a play (to the actors); hence, to bring out, exhibit: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam is, qui multas ducerant (Plautus et Naevius), id. [*The root is seen also in διδάσκω (for δι-δασ-σκω).*]

**doctissimus**, ii, m. = δόκιμος (sc. πούς), the *doctness* foot in poetry, — — — — —: Cic. **doctilis**, e, adj. [*doceo*] easily taught, docile: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. *Poet.* with *Gen.*: docilis modorum vatis Horati, versed in the measures of, Hor. *Fig.*: capilli tractabiles, Ov. *Comp.*: Iudex docilior et intention, ready to listen and learn, Quint. No sup. **doctilitas**, ātis, f. [*docilis*] aptness for being taught, docility: Cic. **doctē**, adv. learnedly, skilfully (rare). *Comp.*: Hor. **2.** *Shrewdly, cunningly*: Pl. **doctor**, oris, m. [*doceo*] a teacher, instructor: Cic.: Hor. **doctrina**, ae, f. [*id.*] teaching, instruction: Cic.: doctrina vim promo-

vet inſitam, education, Hor. **II.** *erudition, learning: doctrinae sese dederunt, devoted themselves to learning.* Cic.: in *pl.*, Gracis doctrina eruditus, different branches of learning, id.: with defining Gen.: dicendi, rhetoric, id.

**doctus, a, um, Part.** [doceo]. **II.** *A. dj. learned, skilled, versed, experienced:* constr. usu. with Gen.: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg.: Gracorum linguae doctissimus, Hor. Poet. with Acc.: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, id. With Inf.: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, skilled to aim, id. With prep.: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Meton.: frontes, *learned*, i.e. poetic brows, Hor.: vox, Ov. **2.** (In Pl. and Ter.) *knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle:* malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

**documen, inus, v. documentum, inus.**

**docūmentum, i, n.** (also dōctimen, Lucr.) [doceo] *a lesson, example; a pattern, warning: a proof, specimen.* With Gen.: P. Rutillus documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, Cic.: Liv. With dependent clause: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, *to learn (by the fate of others)*, Cic.: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipse essent documento, *they were themselves a proof*, Caes.: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, *we show*, Ov.: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, *it was a warning to all not to trust the faith of Rome*, Liv.: singulis effusis oculis domum remittit, *it sent reliquus documento*, Caes.: sicut lugubre ita insigne, *a warning no less melancholy than memorable*, Liv.

**dōdrans, antis, m.** [dequadrans, lit. less one-fourth] *three-fourths:* aliquid addidit reliquum dōdrantem emere, Cic. As a measure of length, nine inches: Suet.

**dogma, ātis, n.** = δόγμα, *a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma:* Cic. **dōlābra, ae, f.** [dolo] *an aze, pick-axe:* as a millit. implement Liv.

**dōlens, entis, Part.** [doleo]. **II.** *Adj. causing pain, painful:* nil dolentius, Ov.

**dōlenter, adv.** *painfully, with sorrow:* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Comp.: id.

**dōlēo, āi, itum, (doliturus, Liv.: Hor.) 2. v. n. and a. to feel pain, suffer pain, smart with pain: ita nunc doleo, I am in such pain, Pl.: of things: *to pain, ache:* pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Impers.: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Pl. **II.** Fig.: of personal subjects: *to grieve for, be sorry for; deplore, lament.* With Acc.: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. With dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), *as a suis superari, not to feel hurt at being outdone*, id. With simple Inf. (poet.): vincit dolentem Herculem, Hor. With**

laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. With de or ex: de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, id.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum dolent, Caes. With quod, quia, or si: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, I shall be chagrined if . . . , Hor. Absol.: ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter.

**2.** Of subjects not personal: *to give pain.* With Dat.: animus mihi dolet, Pl. Impers.: it pains me, I am grieved: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, id. Absol.: dolet dictum, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. doglia; Fr. deuil.)

**dōlāris, e, adj.** [dolum] *of a cask:* anus, pot-bellied, Pl.

**dōlōdolum, i, n. dim.** [dolum] *a small cask:* Liv.

**dōlūm, il, n. a.** *a very large jar:* Hor.: de dolio haurire, *to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine*, Cic. Proverb: In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolum, *talk in vain*, Pl. [Perh. cogn. with dolare.]

**dōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** *to chip with an aze, to hew:* robur, Cic. Fig.: fuste, *to cudgel soundly*, Hor.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, *contrive, devise*, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**dōlo or dōlon, ōnis, m.** = δόλον, *a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick:* Suet. Meton.: a fly's sting: Phaedr. **2.** the fore-top-sail: Liv.

**dōlor, ōris, m.** [doleo] *pain, smart, ache (pain as opp. to pleasure, voluptas): voluptas exptenda, fugiendus dolor*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *distress, sorrow, anguish, grief:* vexatum, chagrined, etc. (opp. to laetitia, etc.): dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, id.: magno esse Germani dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. an potius mediter finire dolores, the pangs of love, Hor. **2.** indignation, resentment: justus, just resentment, Tac.: Cic. **III.** Meton.: a grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Ov. **2.** In rhetoric: *passionate expression, pathos:* Cic.

**dōlōsē, adv.** *craftily, deceitfully:* Pl.: Cic.

**dōlōsūs, a, um, adj.** [dolos] *crafty, cunning, deceitful (rare):* conservus, Pl.: mulier, Hor. With Inf.: amici, ferre Jugum pariter dolosi, *too cunning to share the yoke (of adversity)*, id. Poet.: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *deceitful, treacherous*, id.

**dōlus, i, m. orig. a device, artifice: hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid lang., in connection with malus, the proper legal phrase for *deliberate fraud or dishonesty:* quum quaereretur, quid esset Dolus malus? respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. **2.** Without malus: *deceit, deception, stratagem:* dolos versare, Virg.: consilio etiam additus dolus, Liv.: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. [Cf. Gr. δόλος and δέκαπ.]**

**dōmābilis, e, adj.** [dom] *tamable;*

*able to be subjugated (poet.):* Cantaber, Hor.

**dōmesticitūm, adv.** [domesticus] *in the house, at home:* Suet.

**dōmesticus, a, um, adj.** [domus] *pertaining to the house:* parietes, Cic.: vestis, *a garment to wear in the house*, id.: In adv. sense, domesticus otior, *at home*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *pertaining to one's family; domestic, household:* in luctu domestico, Cic.: praedones, id.: clades, Liv. **2.** Subst.: domestici, orum, *m. plu. the members of a family, inmates of a household:* Cic.: Liv. Also, family domestics, household slaves: Suet. **III.** Esp. opp. to foreign or public: domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, produced at home, Caes.: bellum, civil war, id.: castra domestica = praetoria cohors, Juv.: genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.: Fursae, indwelling, haunting, id.: domestica facta celebrare, of their own country, Hor.

**dōmi, adv. v. domus.**  
**dōmiciliūm, ii, n.** [domus] *a man's usual place of residence; a dwelling, abode, home:* Cic.: Caes. **II.** Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, ullo domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Lacedaemone ego honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. [From domus and cel in cel-are, to cover, hide, Cf. καλ-ία and cella.]

**dōmina, ae** (Abl. plur. only dominis), *f.* [dominus] *the mistress of a family = hera, materfamilias:* Pl.: Ter. **2.** In gen. a mistress, lady: si sane fors domina campi, Cic.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. **II.** Esp. as the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family: Suet. **2.** Poet. = wife: Virg.: Ov. (Hence it. donna: Sp. doña, duēia; Fr. dame: also Sp. dñm doncella; Fr. demoiselle: and, from it, Eng. damsel.)

**dōminans, antis, Part.** [dominor]. **II.** As *adj.*: prevailing: dominantia nomina, current, literal; not figurative, Hor. Comp.: Lucr.

**dōminātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] rule, dominion: esp. absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism (thus disting. from regnum and imperium: opp. to libertas): Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: rationis, id.**

**dōminātor, ōris, m. [id.] ruler, lord: rerum Deus, Cic.**

**dōminātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female ruler, mistress (rare): caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.**

**dōminātus, ūs, m. [id.] rule, command: esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny (cf. dominatio): Cic.: Caes. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum, id.: omnium rerum, id.**

**dōmīnīcus, a, um, adj.** [dominus] *pertaining to a lord or master (rare):* habitationes, Col. **II.** Under the empire, imperial: res, Cod. Just. Subst. dominicus, *i, n. a collection* 183

of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. (Hence It. *domenica*; Fr. *dimanche*)  
**dominium**, *n.*, [id.] a feast, banquet (v. rare): Cic.

**dominor**, *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* [id.] to have dominion, bear rule, domineer: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consuevit, Caes.: Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solum dominari putat, to be lord of all, Cic.: mare, prevails, Tac. 2. Pass.: to be ruled: o domus aethiaca, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. in Cic.

**dominus**, *i. m.* [domo] a master, possessor, proprietor, owner: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic.: brevis, short-lived possessor, Hor. 2. In gen.: a master, lord, ruler, chief (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hic est dominus populi quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, errore et metu, id. Poet. sometimes as adj.: dominae manus, masterful; having right of ownership, Ov. 11. Esp.: with or without convitil or epull (like rex), the master of a feast, the entertainer, host: Cic.: Liv. 2. a title of the emperors: Suet. 3. a term of endearment: lord and master, Ov. 4. As an address like our Sir: Suet. (Hence Sp. *don*; Fr. *dame* in *vidame* = vice-dominus)

**domitoria**, *ae, f.* [domus porto] she that carries her house on her back: of the snail, Poet ap. Cic.  
**domitor**, *i. v. a. freq.* [domo] to tame, break in (rare): boves, Virg. Poet. currus, i. e. a team, id. (Hence Fr. *dompteur*.)  
**domitor**, *oris, m.* [id.] a tamer, breaker: equorum, Cic.: Virg. Meton.: a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: Persarum, Cic.: belli externi, Tac.

**domitrix**, *icis, f.* [id.] she who tames, subdues (rare): equorum, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava, i. e. the conquering club of Hercules, Ov.  
**domitura**, *ae, f.* [id.] a taming; boun, Col.  
**domitus**, *a, um, Part.* [domo].  
**domitor**, *us, m.* [id.] a taming: quadrupedum, Cic.

**domo**, *ti, itum, i. v. a. to tame, to break in*: feras beluas, Cic. 2. Trans.: to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer: nationes, id.: domita nomen ab Africa lucratum reddit, from the subjugation of Africa, Hor.: illos longa domant inopi jejuna victu, wear out, Ov.: domitas habere libidines, under control, Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, had surmounted all obstacles, Sall. (Cf. Gr. *δαμνάω*; Goth. *ga-tam-jan*, Eng. *tame*, Germ. *zähm*.)  
**domus**, *us and i, f.* a house, home: (respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 seqq.). Gen.

in the comic poets only, domi: b. t. since Varro, domūs. Dat.: domo (fol. the more usual domui), Hor.: contr. domu, Lucr. Abl. usually domo: domu (v. rare): Pl. Plur. Nom. only domus. Gen. domorum and domuum. Dat. and Abl. only domibus. Acc. usually domos: but MSS often vary between domos and domus. (The form domus is, however, certain.) 2. Adverbial forms: domi (Locative case), at home, in the house (often opp. to foris): Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: with meae, tuae, suae; at my house, at thy house, etc.: Ter.: Cic.: domi habere aliquid, to have a thing at home, i. e. to be provided with it: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. 3. domum, homewards, to the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In plur.: domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With in and Acc.: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. 4. domo, from home, out of the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: also for domi, at home, in the house (rare). domo se tenere, Nep.: and sometimes with in and Abl.: in domo sua facere mysteria, id. 11. Meton.: any sort of building or abode: of the labyrinth, Virg.: of the abode of the gods, Juv.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. 2. In gen.: one's native place, country, home: ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Caes.: Cic. Hence the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, in war and peace (v. bellum and militia): noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. 3. a household, family, race: id.: Liv.: Cecropia domus, Hor. 4. a philosophical school, sect: Cic. (Cogn. with Gr. *δομος* (cf. *δῆμος*, *βίαιος*); O. H. G. *zimbar* (lignum, aedificium), Eng. *timber*, Goth. *timr-jan*, to build) (Hence It. *duomo*; Fr. *domo*.)

**donabilis**, *e, adj.* [dono] worthy to receive a present: Pl.  
**donarium**, *ti, n.* [donum] the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept: Lucan. 2. Meton.: a temple, sanctuary, altar: Virg.: Ov. 3. a votive offering: Liv.  
**donatio**, *onis, f.* [dono] a giving, a donation: Cic.  
**donativum**, *i, n.* [id.] a largess, donative given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet.: Tac.  
**donec**, *conj.* [contr. from donicum, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato: Pl.] as long as, while. With Indic.: donec virenti cantities abest, Hor.: donec eris felix, Ov. With Subj.: (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 11. until, till at length. With Indic.: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter.: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccam, Virg. With Subj.: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 2.

With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum: with Indic.: usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. With Subj.: usque sessori, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" deat, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**donicum**, *conj.* v. donec, ad init.  
**dono**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [donum] to give as a present: to present, bestow: to grant, vouchsafe, confer. Constr. with Acc. of gift, and Dat. of person; or with Acc. of person, and Abl. of gift: non paucis suis adiutoribus large effusque donabat, Cic.: praedam militibus, Caes.: octies extra ordinem donatus, having gained eight rewards for extraordinary service, Liv.: donare aliquem anulo, to present with, Cic.: mutis piscibus donatura cygni sonum, who canst endow with, Hor. With Inf. (poet.): divina etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo id. Fig.: to give up, sacrifice: amicitias republicae, Cic. 11. to remit, forgive a debt, obligation, etc.: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. 2. Fig.: for the more usual condonare: to forgive, pardon (for another's sake): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. (Hence Fr. *donner*, It. *donare*.)

**donum**, *i, n.* [do] a gift, present (a voluntary gift, designed to give satisfaction and to procure favour; distinct from munus, which is a dutiful token of respect or of affection, or else a boon or bounty): dona mittunt et munera, Pl.: Cic.: Ov.: ultima et suprema dona, the last honours, funeral rites, id.: dona praesentis caepe laetus horae, Hor. 2. Esp.: a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice: Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *don*.)

**dormio**, *ivi or itum, i. fut. dormibo, Pl.*, 4 v. n. to sleep: neque dormire, Hor. Pass. impers.: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, not asleep to everybody, Cic. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractum tangeam ut dormiat? Pl. 11. Fig.: to rest, be at ease, be inactive: hoc vide, ut dormiunt persuli pessumi, id.: Cic. 2. to be careless, unconcerned: uxorem duxit, et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. (Cf. Skr. *drā*; Gr. *δωρ-δωμ*.)  
**dormitor**, *oris, m.* [dormito] a dreamer, sluggard: Pl.

**dormito**, *avi, i. v. n. freq.* [dormio] to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy; to doze, fall asleep: Pl.: Cic. Poet.: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, going out, O. 11. Fig.: to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.: quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, sometimes nods, Hor.

**dormitorium**, *ti, n.* [id.] a sleeping room, dormitory: Plin.  
**dormitorius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or for sleeping: cubiculum, Plin.

**dorsum**, *i, n.* (m. dorsus, Pl.) the

**back of a man or beast (opp. to venter):** cum dorso subitonus, Hor. 2. Fig.: *jugi, the slope of a hill*, Caes. de montis, Liv.: *dentalium, the back of the share-beam*, Virg. And *absol.*: dorsum immane mari summo, a huge reef, id. [Cf. Gr. δῆσις, δῆσις] (Hence Ital. *dorso*; Fr. *dos*.)

**dōs, ōtis, f.** a marriage portion, dowry: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) II. Fig.: a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality: (juris civilis) artum vrborum dote locupletasti, Cic.: formae, Ov.: dos erat ille loci, the ornament, id. [Dos is for dōti-s; cf. Gr. δῶτι-τις; v. do.] (Hence Fr. *dot*, and, through low Lat. *dotarium*, Fr. *dotaire*.)

**dōtalis, e, adj** [dōtis] pertaining to a dowry or portion: aedes, Pl.: praedia, Cic.: agri, Hor.

**dōtātus, a, um, Part.** [doto]. II. A dj: *enveloped, gifted, provided*: uxor, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

**dōto, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [dōs] to *envelop, to portion* (as verb. *inil.* rare), Suet.: sanguine dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *douer*.)

**drachma** (drachma, Pl.), ae, f. = δραχμή, a drachma or drachm, a Greek silver coin of about the same value as the Roman denarius: Ter.: Cic.

**drāco, ōnis, m.** = δράκων, a sort of serpent, a dragon: Cic.: Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. 2. the constellation, *Draco*; the Dragon: Cic. poet.

**drāconīgēna, ae, comm.** [draco and gen. in gēno] dragon-born (poet.): urbs, i. e. Thebes, Ov.

**drāpēta, ae, m** = δραπέτης, a fugitive slave: Pl.

**drōmas, ādis, m** = δρομάς, a dromedary: Liv.

**drōmos, i, m** = δρόμος, the Spartan race-course: Liv.

**drūides, um (druidae. ārum. Cic.)**, m. pl. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.

**dūālis, e, adj** [duo] that contains two. In gram.: numerus, the dual, Quint.

**dūbīe, adv** doubtfully: potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, undoubtedly, indisputably: positively, certainly: nec dubie, Liv.

**dūbitābilis, e, adj** [dubito] doubtful (rare): nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov.

**dūbitānter, adv.** doubtfully: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitantes unumquodque dicemus, Cic. 2. hesitatingly (rare): illum vercunde et dubitantes recepisse, id.

**dūbītatio, ōnis, f.** [dubito] a wavering in opinion or judgment: a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. *Absol.*: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic.: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, most cer-

tainly, id. With *Gen.*: dubitatio ad-virtus legionum, Caes. With *de*: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With *depend. interrog.* sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id. id. With *quin*, after negatives: id. 2. In rhetor. a figure of speech, (assumed) embarrassment: id. II. Meton.: a wavering, hesitation, irresolution: aequitas lucet ipsa per se dubitatio cogitationem significat injuria, hesitation, id.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, without a moment's hesitation, Caes.

**dūbīto, avi, atum, i. v. n** and *a. freq.* [for dūhībito; v. dubius] to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. *Absol.*: violenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. With *de*: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id.: de ejus fide, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With *Acc.* (in class. prose only with *ne i. prom.*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? id. In *pass.*: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With *depend. sentence*: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putis, Cic.: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilis, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Poet. in *pass.*: an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: non dubito fore plerosque, Nep. Very often with *interrog.* particles.

**dūbito num.** . . . I doubt whether . . . Plin. Ep.: dubito utrum . . . an, -ne . . . an, Cic. (v. num, an, -ne) 2. Of manner, and abstr. subjects: to be uncertain, waver: si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. II. Meton.: to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay, usu. with *neg.* in this sense, usu. foll. by *Inf.*: non dubitant summum malum dicere (id quod turpe sit), do not hesitate, Cic. In an *interrog.* Pl. Very seldom affirmatively: ea illi nubere dubitabat, she hesitated about marrying him, Sall. With *negat.* and *quin*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. *Absol.* (rarely) se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. 2. to reflect upon, to ponder, consider (rare): restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. (Hence Fr. *douter*.)

**dūbīus, a, um, adj.** [for dūhībius, fr. habeo; v. manubiae] A ct.: wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: quae res est, quae ejusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic.: spernere metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. With *Gen.*: sententiae, Liv.: salutis, Ov. 2. irresolute, vacillating, undecided (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. Fig. nuntantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. 3. fluctuating to and fro (rare): circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. II. *Pass.*: that is doubted of, doubtful: videne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea summi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: victoria, Caes.: Lutatili nomen haud dubium

est, there is no dispute about, Liv.: haud dubii hostes, undisgrasped, open, id.: proelia, Tac.: dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov.: caelum, overcast, Virg.: cena dubia (= varia), such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first, Ter.: Hor. 2. dubium est, it is doubtful, uncertain: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id quidem est, id. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an *interrog.* sentence: id quoque dubium est, legati violati sint an, et, Liv. *Absol.* and *adverb.*: dubium pius an sceleratus Orestes, i. e. whom it is a question whether to call dutiful or criminal, Ov. With *negat.* and *quin*: Ter. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: perissem me una haud dubium este. id. Aliquid dubium habere, to regard anything as uncertain, to doubt: Cic. In dubium: in dubium vocare, to call in question, id.: venire to be called in question, id. In dubio: in dubio est animus, Ter. Sine dubio, without doubt, doubtless, certainly: sine dubio, opinor, id. Procul dubio (rare), beyond doubt: Lucr.: Liv.

II. Meton.: dangerous, critical, difficult: res dubias, egenas, inopines consilii, Pl.: tempora (opp. to secunda), Hor. *Absol.*: sese suas exercitumque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

**dūcātus, ūs, m.** [dux] military leadership, command: Suet. (Hence It. *ducatu*; Fr. *duché*.)

**dūcēnārius, a, um, adj.** [ducenti] containing or relating to two hundred: procuratores, i. e. who received a salary of 200 sesteria, Suet.: iudices, petty judges (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sesteria), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146.)

**dūcēni, ae, a, plu. num.** distr. [for ducenti], two hundred each, two hundred: Pl.: Liv.

**dūcētēsima, ae, f.** (sc. pars) [ducenti] a two-hundredth part, one-half per cent: Tac.: Suet.

**dūcētī, ae, a, plu. num.** (duo centum) two hundred: Pl. 2. Meton. an indefinitely large number: Hor.

**dūcētīes, adv.** num. [ducenti] two hundred times. Cic. 2. Meton. many times, Cat.

**dūco, xi, ctum** (imper. duce, Pl.; usu. duc) 3. v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, draw in, Hor. mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and pass. of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae aequatis sortibus ducuntur, id.: pondus astrati, to draw, Ov.: remos, to row, id.: lanas, to spin, id. os, to make very faces, Cic.: ubera matris, to suck, draw, Juv.: qui bracteolam de Castore ducit, draws off, steals, id. *Absol.*: sibi quicquid ducens, trahere, rapere, to appropriate, Sall.

With *pron. reflect.*: to *detake oneself*, go: Pl.: Ter. 2. Esp. legal *t. t.* to lead away to prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. 3. Phr.: uxorem ducere, to lead a wife home, i.e. to marry: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. Absol.: Ter. 4. Milit. *t. t.* to lead or direct the march of (soldiers): Caes.: jussi adversus Sidiacinos ducere exercitum, Liv. In *pass.*, of the soldiers: ad rupem muniantur milites ducti, id. Also *a.c.t. absol.* of the general, to march, move: (Metius) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, id. In *gen.*: to command an army or division: quo in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, to lead the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, fig.: to be leader, chief in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. II. to construct, build, make, esp. what is distinguished by length rather than by any other dimension: parietem, to 'carry' a wall (along), Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum, Caes. Of other things: vivos ruitus de marmore, to draw out; shape, Virg. Fig.: epos, Hor.: carmen, Ov. 2. to receive, admit, take: clatrocium, Ov.: rimas, open in cracks, id.: nomina, Hor. III. Fig.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, will bring destruction on us both, id.: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, conducted in a middle course, Tac. 2. to deduce, derive: quemadmodum officia ducuntur ab honestate, derived from, Cic.: bellum initium a fame, id. 3. to move, incite, induce, allure: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. Pass.: eloquentiae laude duci, id. Hence in bad sense, to deceive: Pl.: Ter. 4. to protract, prolong: bellum, Caes.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Caes.: and of persons: to put off: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. Hence, to pass, spend: aetatem in literis, Cic.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est, Hor. 5. Mercant. *t. t.* to calculate, compute, reckon: quoniam xc. med. duximus, Cic. Hence fig. ducere rationem aliqujus, to consider, compute one's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id.: rationem officii, non commodi, id. 6. In *gen.*: to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem: parvi id ducibat, id.: fortis animi magnique ducendum est, to be considered the mark of, id.: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: biennium sibi saxe esse duxerunt, Caes. [By vowel-extension from duc in dux, ducis; cf. O. L. ob-ducit; Germ. ziehen is cognate.] (Hence, through low Latin, duciari, to conduct (water).) It. dociare, subst. dociata; Fr. douche.)

ductim, adv. [duco] by drawing (rare): invergere in me liquores tui, sino ductim, in good draughts, Pl. ductito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [ducto] to lead about: Pl. 2. to lead home a wife, to marry: id. II. Fig. to cheat: ego follitum ductitabo, id. ducto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [duco] to lead or draw about: aliqueum, Pl.: exercitum per saluos loca, Sall. 2. to take home a concubine: Pl. II. Fig.: to deceive, cheat, id. 2. to esteem or account: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id. ductor, oris, m. [id.] a leader, commander, general: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, id. ductus, a, um, Part. [duco]. ductus, ūs, m. [id.] a leading, conducting: aequarum, Cic. 2. generalship, command, Caes. dudum, adv. temp. [du dum] lit a long time since, usu. in colloq. sense, ago; with ref. to time almost immediately preceding, a little while, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. 2. Opp. to the present: formerly, before: nunc assentatrix scelestae est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. 3. In Pl. with ut or quum, to denote immediately past or present time: just as, just now: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, just now, id. 4. haud dudum, not long ago, i.e. just now: id. 5. quam dudum, how long? id. duellator, duellens, v. bell. duellum, v. bellum. duidens, v. bidens. duim, v. do, ad init. dulce, adv. sweetly, pleasantly, dulce ridentem, dulce loquentem, Hor. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic. duccedo, inis, f. [dulcis] sweetness, a sweet taste: Plin. 2. Fig.: pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: nimis aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic. dulcesco, dulcui, 3. v. inceps. [id.] to become sweet: Cic. dulcisculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] sweetish (rare): potio, Cic. duloifer, era, erum, adj. [dulcis fero] containing sweetness, sweet (rare): cantharus, Pl. dulcis, e, adj. sweet (with ref. to taste: opp. to amarus): (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic.: sapor, Hor. Comp.: uva, Ov. Sup.: panis, Plin. II. Fig.: agreeable, pleasant, charming; soft, flattering: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl.: orator, Cic.: nomen liberatatis, id.: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. 2. Esp. of friends, lovers, etc.: friendly, agreeable, charming; kind, dear: liberi, id.: alumni, id. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. [Dulcis is prob. cogn. with γλυκ-*is*, arising out of gul-

c-is by dissimilation.] (Hence Fr. *dolce*; Fr. *doux*.)

duloiter, adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully: Cic.

duloitudo, inis, f. [dulcis] sweetness (rare): gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter, ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic.

dullicō, adv. = δουλικός, like a slave, servilely: Pl.

dum, conj. whilst; until; so long as, provided that. Prop. of time: denoting duration of time; whilst (usu. with Pres. Indic., even in historical narrative): dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum millia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes.: Liv.: also less freq. with imperf.: dum haec in Apulia gerebantur, id.; and with perf.: dum Cyri et Alexandri similes esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimilimus, Cic. In oratio obliqua, both Indic. and Subj. occur: Indic.: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, poet ap. Cic. Subj.: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem sacrae claucae, Cic. The Subj. in orat. recta is chiefly poet.: dum te fugeret per flumina praecipies, Virg.: Liv. 2. as long as (usu. with Indic., except in oratio obliqua): Cic.: dum votes, while you may, Hor.: pars, dum vires supplerent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 3. Denoting succession of time: until, until that (with Indic. in speaking of an hist. fact; but Subj. when the idea of purpose or determination enters): ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt, Cic.: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, till the proper height is reached, Caes.: differant in tempus abud, dum deforvescat ira, Cic.: quippe qui moram temporis quaerere, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. The Pres. Indic. is often used in anticipation of the future, for the sake of greater vividness: Tityrus, dum redco, pascere capellas, Virg.: Ter. II. As a restrictive particle (always with Subj.): so long as, provided that, if only: dum res maneat, verba interim arbitratur suo, Cic. With ellipsis of verb: Ter.: Cic. With an emphatic mode, and in one word, dummodo: sin autem jejunitatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, id. III. As an enclitic, with the Imperat. mood, interjections, negations, etc.: nov, come, yet, etc.: Sosia ades dum, paucis te volo: Ter.: circumspicem, Pl.: and esp. aegedum, come now, Cic.: Liv. dumetum, i, n. [dumus] a place covered with brushwood, a thicket: Cic.: Virg. Fig.: cur orationem tan-

tas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? v. dum.

**dummodo**, *v. dum*, no. II.

**dumosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [dumus] full of bracken, bushy (rare): rupes, Virg.: saxa, Ov.

**dumtaxat** (less correctly dumtaxat), *adv.* [dum and taxo, provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately]: hence, exactly, of the right measure; neither more (hence only), nor less (hence at least): only, simply, merely: fac imagines esse, species dumtaxat oblectur quaedam, merely, Cic.: peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. II, at least: dumtaxat ad prid Non. Mai., at latest, Cic.: Hor. 2. to a certain extent, so far, here at any rate: nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic.

**dumus**, *i*, *m*, *a* bush, bramble: Cic. [Cf. O. L. *dumus* (= *dumosus*) and Gr. *δαρύς*: *v. densus*]

**dumtaxat**, *adv.* v. dumtaxat.

**duo**, *ac*, *o* (Acc. masc. duas freq. as duas: Gen. duum, Sall. Liv.) numer. card. two. [Cf. Skr. *dvā*: Gr. *δυο*, *δύο*, Goth. *twai*, Eng. two.] (Hence It. *due*, *duoi*; Fr. *deux*)

**duodecim** (-ens), *adv.* num. twelve times: Cic.: Liv.

**duodecim**, *num. card.* [duo decem] twelve: duodecim (and more freq. xii) Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic.: also absol. duodecim (or xii.), id. (Hence Fr. *douze*)

**duodecim**, *a*, *um*, *num. ordin.* [duodecim] the twelfth: legio, Caes.

**duo-deni**, *ae*, *a*, *num. distr.* twelve each, by twelves: deni duodenique, in parties of ten and twelve, Caes.: duodena describit in singulos homines iugera, twelve acres a-piece, Cic. Also simply, twelve: duodena mundi astra, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, Virg.

**duo-de-quadragesimus**, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* the thirty-eight: Liv.

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cellae, consisting of two leaves, Suet.: forum, consisting of two boards, Virg.

**Meton.**: cloven, divided, double: ficus, Hor. 2. Poet. for ambo or uterque: both: oculi, Lucr.: palmae, Virg.: II. Fig. (like Eng. double), thick, strong, stout: amiculum, Nep.: pannus, Hor. 2. Poet.: false, deceitful: Ulixes, id.

**duplicarius**, *il*, *m*. [duplex] a soldier who receives double pay: Liv.

**duplīter**, *adv.* doubly, on two accounts: Lucr.: Cic.

**duplīco**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [duplex] to double: quum saepius duplicaret numerum dierum, kept doubling, Cic.: verba, to repeat, id.: also, to compound (e.g. androgynus), Liv. II. Meton.: to enlarge, increase: cursum, Caes.: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. 2. to bow, bend: virum dolore, id.

**duplūs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [du in duo and root of pleo, q. v.] double, twice as large, twice as much: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. pecunia, Liv. Subst.: duplum, *i*, *n*. the double: decrevit ut, si iudicatum negaret, in duplum iret, he would have to pay double, Cic. Also, dupla, *ae*, *f*. (sc. pecunia) a double price: Pl. (Hence It. *duppio*; Fr. *double*.)

**dupondius**, *il*, *m*. or **dupondium**, *il*, *n*. [duo pondo] the sum of two asses: as a coin, Cic.

**durābilis**, *e*, *adj.* [duro] lasting, durable (rare): Ov.

**durācinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [durus acinus] hard-berried, hard: Plin.

**durāmen**, *luis*, *n*. [duru] hardness: aquarum, var, Lucr.

**durātēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *δωρᾶτεος*, wooden (only of the Trojan horse): Lucr.

**dūrē**, **dūrīter**, *adv.* hard, hardly: iuga premunt duriter colla (bœum), Vitr. II, stiffly, awkwardly: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.: dure, Hor. Comp.: id. III, rigorously, strictly: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. IV, harshly, roughly, unkindly: duriter factum, id. Comp.: Cic.: Caes. V, hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately: durius cadentibus rebus, Suet.

**duresco**, *rūl*, *3*, *v*. *incept.* [durus] to grow hard, to harden: durescit humor, Cic.: limus, Virg.

**duretā**, *ae*, *f*. [a Span. word] a wooden bathing-tub: Suet.

**duritas**, *ātis*, *f*. [durus] hardness, harshness (rare: duritia being the usual word): Cic.

**durīter**, *adv.* v. dure.

**duritia**, *ae*, *f*. (and **durities**, Cels.: Acc. duritiem, Lucr.: Abl. duritie, Suet.) [durus] hardness: saxi, Lucr.: pelles, Ov. 2. In medic.: induration, ossification: praecordiorum, Cels. II. Fig.: hardness, austerity in living: patientia et duritia, Cic. 2. harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism: tua

duritia antiqua, Ter. 3. hardness, oppressiveness, severity: opp. to lenitas: legum, Suet. 4. insensibility: animi, Auct. pro dom.: Ov.

**durities**, *v*. duritia.

**durissimus**, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [durus] somewhat hard or harsh (rare): versus, Plin. Ep.

**dūro**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. and *n*. to make hard; to harden. Act.: ungulas equorum, Col.: Plin.: most freq. in p. part.: caementa calce durata, formed into a solid mass with mortar, Liv.: nives, beaten, Hor.: uvam fumo durare, to dry, id.: of fulling cloth, Pl. Neut.: tum durare solum coepit, t. q. durescere, Virg. II. Fig.: to be hardened, infused to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out, and hence as an active verb, to endure, bear: durare nequeo in aedibus, cannot endure to stay, Pl.: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, keep a stout heart, Virg. With Acc.: quemvis durare laborem, id.: and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus vix durare carinae possunt imperiosus aequor, can with difficulty withstand, Hor. 2. to be hard, stern, callous, insensible (rare): in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, never steeled himself to that, Tac. 3. to hold or last out; to last, remain: omnem durare per aevum, Lucr.: durant colles, extend uninterruptedly, Tac. 4. Of persons, for vivere, to survive: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, id.

**dūrus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* hard; ferrum, Lucr.: Hor. 2. By analogy, with ref. to other senses that touch: aqua, hard (mineralized) water, Cels.: gallina, tough, Hor. Of the bowels, confined, costive, id.: of taste: sapor Bacchi (= vini), harsh, rough, Virg.: of sounds: vocis genera permulta, grave, acutus, flexibile, durum, harsh, Cic. In rhetoric: harsh, rugged: oratio, Quint. III. Fig.: rude, unpolished, uncouth: durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. 2. In good sense: hardy, vigorous: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv.: Dardanidae, Virg. 3. harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling: ne tam durum agrestemque praebere, Cic.: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter.: quid nos dura refugimus actas, hardened, brutal, Hor.: os durum, unblinking, Ter. 4. Of things: hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse: servitus, Pl.: condicio, Cic.: labor, Lucr.: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. Neutr. sing. ab sol.: durum! sed levius fit patientia, 'tis hard, Hor. In plur.: sicci omnia dura deus proposuit, every kind of hardship, id. Comp.: hi, si quid erat durum, concurrebant, more trying than usual, Caes. [Ety. unknown.]

**dumvir**, *v*. dumvir.

**dumviratus**, *ūs*, *m*. [dumviri] the office of a dumvir dumvirate: Plin.

**dumviri**, *orum*, *m*. plu. [duo viri] 189

the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces. Perduellionis, an extraordinary criminal court (during the republic), the duumviri: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.).

2. Sacrorum, the keepers of the Sibylline books (superseised by the decemviri sacris faciundis): Liv. 3. Navales, extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets: id. 4. Duumviri were also appointed to build temples or dedicate them, ad aedem faciendam s. dedicandam, id.: in sing. 5. duumvir, id. 5. Juri dicundo, the highest magistrates in the municipia; justices: Cic.: Caes.

**dux**, dūcis, com. [v. ducō] a conductor, guide: itinerum, Caes.: locoductor, Liv. 2. in any undertaking: foll. by ad and Acc.: Cic.: also Gen., regenda civitatis, id.: and absol.: Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Fem.: Cic.: Virg. II. Esp. a military commander, general: Caes. Also a lieutenant-general, general of division; as opp. to the imperator: Cic. Fig., of animals, etc.: dux regit examen, Hor.: gregis, i. e. aries, Ov. (Hence It. *duca*, dog; Fr. *duc*, and, from It. *Eng.* duke.)

**dynamis**, is, f. = δύναμις, store, plenty (as vis in Lat.): Pl.

**dynastēs**, ae, m. = δυναστής, a ruler, prince: Cic.: Caes.

**E**, indecl. n. (or suband. litera) f. the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, corresponding to both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks. It ordinarily represents an Indo-European *ā* or *ā*, see on letter A. I, *e* is substituted for *a*: 1. in compounds of roots which contain *a* long by position: e.g.: scando, descendo. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *ā*: e.g.: grādiōr, progrēdiōr. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: e.g. from spargo, we have both conspergo and conspargo.

2. In the reduplication of roots with *a*: e.g.: cādo, cē-cidi; tango (root *tāg-*), tē-tigi.

3. In the perfect of some verbs which have *a* in the present: e.g.: jācio, jēci; facio, feci. This is thought by some to have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, *fa-faci*, *fe-feci*. II. *e* is changed into *i*: 1. in a few compound verbs: e.g.: spēciō, conspiciō; p̄simo, imprimō but generally the *e* of the simple verb remains unchanged. 2. In the inflections of substantives: e.g.: nomēn, nomīnis. III. *e* takes the place of *i*.

1. In the neuter forms of adjectives in *-is*: e.g.: faciliis, facille; similis, stille. 2. In the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: e.g.: ovile (stem ovill-).

3. In the nom. forms aedes,

canes, etc., for aedis, canis, etc.

*e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: e.g.: tēgo, tōga; pendo, pondus. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. The formative suffix *-as* (orig. *-as*) of neuter nouns (which in the nom. has become *-us*), sinks in the oblique cases to *-es*; as *opus* (opus), *operis* (for *opes-is*). *E* takes the place of *o* also in *velle* from *volō*.

V. *e* is rarely found instead of *u*: thus from *jūro* are formed *dejēro*, and *pejēro*. VI. *e* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns, which in the nom. sing. end in *-er*: e.g. *matrē*, *matris*; *magistrē*, *magistri*; *pulchrē*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*.

VII. changes of *E* in the Romance languages.

1. *e* long, whether by nature or position, generally remains unchanged, as *spēro*, Fr. *espérer*; *crudelis*, Fr. *cruel*, *ferrum*, It. *ferro*, Fr. *fer*; *terra*, It. *terra*, Fr. *terre*, but sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. *arena*, *credo*, with Fr. *arène*, *crois*; (ii) into *i* in French: cf. *cera*, *eclesia*, *temo*, with Fr. *cire*, *église*, *timon*; (iii) into *ei* in French before *n*: cf. *frenum*, Fr. *frein*; *plenus*, Fr. *plein*; *serenus*, Fr. *serein*. 2. Short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ē*: cf. *fel*, *gelu*, with It. *felice*, *gelo*; *fel*, *ferus*, *hedera*, with Fr. *fiel*, *fiel*, *hierre* (ii) sometimes into *i*: cf. *deus*, *ego*, *meus*, with It. *dio*, *io*, *mio*; *decem*, *nego*, with It. *die*, *nier*.

*e*, prep v ex

*e*cape, v. ipse, init.

**ēa-tēnus**, adv. [is]: so far (rare): foll. by quoad, so far . . . as (that) . . ., Cic.

**ēbēnus** (also *hebenus*) i, f. (m. Virg.)=εἰβερος, the ebony-tree, ebony: Plin.

**ē-bībo**, bi, bītum, 3 v. n. to drink up, drain: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter.: cum viro inprimis, to swallow with the wine, forget through drinking, Pl. Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, would drink as many cups as to equal Nestor's years, Ov. 2. Fig.: of things: to suck in, absorb: (fretum) peregrinos ebibit annos, id. II. In gen. to consume, squander: Hor.

**ē-bīto**, 3 v. n. to go out: Pl.

**ē-blāndiōr**, itus, 4 v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery or coaxing, to wheedle out of (rare): entere, elabora vel potius elabundare, Cic.: unum consulatus diem, Tac. 2. p. pass.: of things obtained by flattery: elabundata suffragia, Cic.

**ēbrēus**, a, um, adj. [ebur] made of ivory: Juppiter, Plin. (Hence It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.)

**ēbrīetas**, ātis, f. [ebrius] drunkenness, ebriety: Cic.: Hor.

**ēbrīolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] a little drunk, tipsy: Pl.

**ēbrīositas**, ātis, f. [ebrius] ad drunkenness to drink, sottishness: Cic.

**ēbrīosus**, a, um, adj. [ebrius] given

to drinking. Subst.: a drunkard: Cic.

**ēbrīus**, a, um, adj. lit. who has drunk his fill; corresp. with *satur* (who has eaten his fill): rare in this sense: cum tu *satura* atque *ebria* es, puer ut *satur* et *facito*, Ter. II. drunk, intoxicated (usual sense): *ebrius* denotes a state: *ebriosus*, a habit: Pl.: Cic.: Poet. of things: *vestigia*, Prop.

2. Fig.: *regina fortuna dulci ebria*, intoxicated with the sweet draught of good fortune, Hor. 3.

In gen. abundantly filled, full (poet.): Pl. [Etym. uncertain; v. *sobrius*] (Hence Fr. *ivre*.)

**ē-bullio**, 4 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to boil up, bubble up. Fig.: dum *risus* ebullit, App. II. Act.: animam, to bubble out (comici), Sen. 2.

Fig.: virtutes, to boast of, Cic.

**ēbūlum**, i, n. and **ēbūlus**, i, m. done-wort, dwarf-elder: Virg. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo*, *y. zgo*; Fr. *hébile*.)

**ēb-r**, ōris, n. ivory: Cic.: Virg.

II. Meton.: anything made of ivory: *maestum ebur*, an ivory statue, id.: *ense vidit ebur vacuum*, the ivory scabbard, Ov.: *crurule, the sella carulus*, Hor.: an elephant: Juv. [From Skr. *ibha*, "an elephant"]

**ēbūratus**, a, um, adj. [ebur] adorned or inlaid with ivory: Pl.

**ēbūrēolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [eburneus] of ivory; only of small objects. *fistula*, Cic.

**ēbūrēus** (poet *ēburnus*), a, um, adj. [ebur] of ivory: signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form *eburnus*: *ensis eburnus* (= *eburatus*), with an ivory handle, Virg.: *Ror* II. Meton.: white as ivory: *bracchia*, Ov. 2. pertaining to the elephant: *dentēs*, *laryx*.

**ēcastor** (and *mēcastor*, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) by *Castor*! faith! Pl.: Ter. [The *e* is interjectional, as in *equine* (Fest.) and *perh* in *ecce*, q. v. *me* is acc. pers. pron. as in *mechecules*; adjunct, or some such verb, being understood.]

**ecce**, *ecceam*, v. *ecce*, no. II.

**ecce**, participle demonstr. [perh. imperative of an obsolete verb cogn. with *oculus*, q. v.] lo! see! behold! here! constr. with *Nom.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: *quem quaero*, optime *ecce obliam* nihil est, behold! there he comes! Pl.: Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce *me*, here I am, Pl. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: *consecuti sunt hos Critias, Thagmenes, Lysias*: ecce tibi exortus est *Isocrates*, then lo! Cic. 3. In gen. to introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce *Apollo* mihi ex oraculo Imperat, Pl.

II. In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns *is*, *ille*, and *iste*, into one word; as: *Nom.*: ecce, Ter.: *ecce illa*, Pl.: *ecce illud*, id.: *Acc. sing.*: *illum*, Ter.: *ecceum*, Pl.: *ecceam*, Ter.: *plur.*: *ecceos*, Pl.

**ecce**, or **ecce**, an Interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl: Ter. [It may mean by *ecce*, the prefixed e being interjectional as in *ecce*; or, may be as Corssen thinks, compounded of *ecce* re, "see here in fact!"] The final e seems long; v. Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.] **eccehuma**, *ātis*, n. = ἐκχυμα, a pouring out: Pl.

**ecclēsia**, *ae*, f. = ἐκκλησία, a (Grecian) assembly of the people; coupled with *bule*, Plin. II. a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation: Eccl. III. Meton.: a church, etc.: Amm. (Hence It. *chiesa*; Fr. *eglise*.)

**ecclūs**, *i*, m. = ἐκδύς, i. q. cognitor s. defensor civitatis, a syndic, legal agent of a community: Cic.

**ecēre**, v. *ecere*.

**ecafatus**, *ecaforo*, etc., v. *eff*.

**echinus**, *i*, m. = ἑχίνος, a hedgehog, urchin: usually the edible sea-urchin: Hor. II. Meton.: a copper vessel or rinsing bowl (from its shape): id.

**echo**, *us*, f. = ἠχώ, repercussion of sound, echo (from Lat. *imago*): Plin.

**eclypsis**, *is*, f. = ἐκλειψις, an eclipse: solis, Auct. Her. (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

**ecloga**, *ae*, f. = ἐκλογία, a selection of passages from a book: Varr. 2. Esp., a short poem, like the Bucolica of Virgil, or the Silvae of Statius: Stat. **eclogarii**, *orum*, m. plur. [ecloga] = eclogae, select passages from a work: Cic.

**ecquando**, *interr.* adv. [ec = ecce, and quando] ever, at any time (in passionate interrogations): ecquando unam urbem habere licebit? shall we ever be allowed? Liv.: Cic.

**equi**, *equae* or *equa*, **equod**, *pron.* *interr.* and *adv.* [ec = ecce and qui] any, is there any? equi pudor est, Verres? have you any shame? Cic. also in depend. interrog. rus Sumi equod habere, whether I had any farm, Ter. With suffix -nam: equae-nam origo, Lucr.: Cic. Without subst.: qui cena possit? equi possit prandio? does any one bid a breakfast? Pl.

**equis**, *equide* (Abl. *equi*) *pron.* *interr.* and *subst.*: whether any? any one, any body? any thing? in animated interrogations: heus equis hic est? equis aperit hoc ostendit? Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: *equem*, Pl. Sometimes *appy* = quid: equid erit praemi? what shall be my reward? Enn. in Cic.: with suffix *nam*: quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? equidnam afferunt? what are they about? Pl. With subst. = equi: equis alius Sosia intus? id.: Liv. II. Hence the adverbs: *equid*, i. q. numquid, num, whether, is it so? in direct and indirect interrogations: equid audis? do you hear? Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with tandem: Cic. 2. *equi*, i. q. num qui, whether? Pl. 3. *equo*, i. q. num quo, any whither. *equo* te tua virtus

provexisset? would your own merit have advanced you at all? Cic.

**equileus**, i. v. *equuleus*.

**edacitas**, *ātis*, f. [edax] voracity, gluttony: Pl.: Cic.

**edax**, *ācis*, *adj.* [ēdo] voracious, gluttonous: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Fig.: devouring, destroying: ignis, Virg.: imber, Hor. With Gen.: tempus edax rerum, all-consuming, Ov.

**ē-dento**, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [dens] to knock out the teeth (rare): malas alicui, Pl.

**ēdentulus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] toothless: vetulus, Pl. Fig. of wine: softened by age: id.

**ēdēpōl**, used by way of oath or exclamation, by Pollux! faith! truly! Pl: Ter. [Commonly explained as = (per) aedem Pollucis]

**edera**, *ae*, and its derivatives, v. *hed*.

**ē-dico**, *xi*, *ctum* (old form *subj.* *ex-deicatis*; *ger.* *exdeicendum*: Imperat. *edice*, Virg.), 3. v. a. lit. to show forth c.: say out; esp. to publish a decree or edict (on the part of a magistrate): constr. with *ut* and *Subj.*; also *Acc.* alone or *Acc.* and *Infinit.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. (the *ut* is sometimes omitted, id.): diem comitis edicere, Liv.: edixit, sese iudicium in iuriam non daturum, gave notice by edict, Cic. *Absol.*: quod Vitellius de caerimonis publicis edixisset, Tac. 2. Esp. of the praetor's edict on entering office: Cic.: v. *edictum*. II. In gen. to give notice, declare: ut tu scire possis, edico tibi, Pl.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, Cic.

**ēdictio**, *ōnis*, f. [edico] an order, edict, for *edictum*: Pl.

**ēdicto**, *avi*, i. v. a. *freg.* [id.] to proclaim repeatedly: tute edictas facta tua, Pl.

**ēdictum**, i, n. [id.] a proclamation, ordinance, edict of a Roman magistrate: Cic.: Liv. 2. Esp. the edict of a praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions: Cic. (On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.)

II. In gen.: an order, command: Ter. (Hence Fr. *édit*.)

**ē-disco**, *didici*, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly or by heart, commit to memory: poetas, Cic.: magnum numerum versuum, Caes. II. In gen.: to learn thoroughly: qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, Cic.: leges, Ov.: numeros modosque vitae, Hor.

**ē-dissero**, *rūi*, *rtum*, 3. v. n. to set forth, explain (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic.: Laelius eadem edisseruit, spoke to the same effect, Liv. *Absol.*: quis (Catone) in edisserendo subtilior? in exposition, Cic.

**ē-disserto**, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. *freg.* to set forth or explain in detail (rare): quae edisserendo minora vero fecero,

shall weaken by trying to describe in detail, Liv.

**ēditionis**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ēdo] legal t. put forth, announced, proposed: iudices, chosen by the plaintiff in the causa sodaliciorum, Cic.

**ēditio**, *ōnis*, f. [id.] lit. a putting forth: a publishing (of literary works): Sen.: Plin. *Ep.* Hence, as in Eng., an edition: Quint. 2. a statement, representation: Liv. 3. Legal t. a declaration of the form of action: Dig.: so, *tribuum*, designation, Cic.

**ēditus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ēdo]. II.

A *adj.*: elevated, high, lofty: collis paululum ex plantis editus, Caes.: loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. *Neut.* as *subst.*: in edito, Suet.: and *plur.*: edita montium, Tac. *Comp.*: Caes. Fig.: viribus editor, stronger, Hor.

**ēdo**, *ēdi*, *ēsum* (*contr. forms*: *es*, *est*, *estis*, etc., *freg.*: *Inf.* *esse*; *Subj.* *imperf.* *essem*; *pass.* *estur*, Pl. Old forms of *subj. pres.*: *edim*, *edis*, *edit*, etc., *Id. passim*: Hor.), 3. v. a. to eat: miserimus est, qui quum eses cupit, quod edit non habet, Pl.: mergi eos (sc. pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam eses nollent, would not eat, Cic. *Prov.*: multos modios salis simul edisse, to have eaten many a peck of salt together, i.e. to have been very much together, id.: de patella, *lōdine* off a consecrated salver; hence, to show contempt for religion, id.: pugnos, to taste one's fists, i.e. to get a good drubbing, Pl. II. Fig.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, have devoured, id.: bona, to squander, dissipate, id. 2. Of inanimate subjects: to consume, de stroy (poet.): ut mala culmos esset robor, Virg.: corpora virum, Ov. 3. Of abstract subjects: to corrode, consume: si quid est animum, preys upon, Hor.: nec te tantus edat tacitum dolor, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *ad*: Gr. *ēdō*, *ēdō* (for *ēdō*); Goth. *it-a*, Eng. *eat*, O. H. G. *iz-u*]

**ē-do**, *didī*, *ditum*, 3. v. a. to put forth, emit: animum, to breathe out, expire, Cic.: dulces modos, Ov.: Maecander in sinu maris editur, discharges itself, Liv.: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, have slipped out, Pl. II.

Esp.: to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form, etc.: progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr.: partum, Cic. edidit geminos Latona, *Ov.* In *pass.* Venus aequa edita, sprung from, id. Maecenas atavis editis regibus, Hor.

III. Fig.: to set forth, publish, relate, declare: edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic.: nomen patrum, to tell, Ov.: auctorem doctrinae ejus quae Pythagorae edunt, it is stated, Liv.: opinio in vulgus edita, spread abroad, Caes.: consilia hostium, to divulge, betray, Liv. 2. Esp. of literary productions: to put forth, to publish: de republica libros, Cic.: orationem scriptam, Sall. 3. Legal t. to promulgate, proclaim, ordain: verba,



Cic. : tribus (said of the plaintiff in a causa sodalicorum), to name the tribes, id. : mandata edita, Liv. IV. In gen. : to produce, perform, bring about, cause : proelia pugnasque, Lucr. : caedem, to do havoc, Liv. : ruinas, spread destruction, Cic. : annum operam, to perform, Liv. : munus gladiatorum, to exhibit, id. [V. do.]

**ēdōcō**, cūl, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform : Constr. with two acc., one of person, the other of thing : in pass. with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause; neque eam rationem eumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl. : Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, accurately informed of everything, Sall. With Inf. : Etruscum edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. With Acc. and Infinit. : edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. With depend. sentence : quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. Phanium edocēbo, ne quid veretur Phormionem, Ter. Fig. : of abstract subjects : fama Punic bellis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, had shown plainly, Liv.

**ēdōlo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut or hew out : Col 2. Fig. : to work out, finish (rare) : quod jusseras edolavi, Enn. in Cic.

**ēdōmo**, ūl, itum, 1. v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue (rare). edomito orbe, Ov. Fig. : vitiosam naturam, to conquer a naturally bad disposition, Cic. : nefas, to extirpate, Hor.

**ēdormio**, ūl, itum, 1. v. n. and a. to sleep out or away; to sleep off (rare) absol. or with acc. : quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. : crapulam, id. **ēdormisso**, 3. v. a. incept. [edormio] to sleep out, to sleep off a debauch (rare) : crapulam, Pl.

**ēducātio**, ōnis, f. [educō] a rearing, bringing up, education : usu of human beings, Cic. : Tac. Of animals. Cic. Of plants : Plin.

**ēducātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a rearer, bringer up (rare) : of a foster-father : Cic. : of tutors, instructors : Tac.

**ēducātrix**, icis, f. [id.] she who brings up, a nurse : Col. Fig. : educatrix sapientia, Cic.

**ēduco**, xi, ctum (imper. educo, Pl.) 3. v. a. to lead or draw out, bring away : uxorem ab domo secum eduxerat, Caes. : medicum secum, into one's province, Cic. : gladium, to draw one's sword, Caes. : in non-milit. sense, gladium e vagina, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. to lead or march out troops : praesidium ex oppido, Caes. : exercitum ab urbe, Liv. Without Abl. : exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. And absol. of the general himself : to move out, march out : ex hibernis educere, Caes. in action, to take the field, march out to battle, Liv. 3. Naut. t. t. naves ex portu, to put to sea, Caes. 4. to draw off water, lacum (Albanum), Cic. : Plin. 5. to drain or drink off, toss off : Pl. 6. Legal t. t. to summon :

quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. : ad consules, to bring before them, id. : also absol., to bring before a magistrate, id. (see Long, ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.) Once, to bring up for punishment (usu. duco) : ad utininnaculos educi viros, Pl. 3. to hatch, rear, bring up, educate (either bodily or mentally, but the latter sense is more specially denoted by educō, 1. q. v.), etc. : pullos suos, id. : bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. In gen. : to bear, to produce : Virg. 4. to draw up, raise, erect : superas sub apras, Ov. : turrim summis sub astra educatam tectis, reared up on high, Virg. 5. Of time : to prolong (=producere) : pios annos, Prop.

**ēduco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root dūc, v. duco; cf dūco and dico] to bring up a child physically or mentally; esp the latter, but including both : to rear, educate : hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl. liberaliter educatus, having received the nurture and training of a free citizen, Cic. 2. Fig. : neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, id. Of animals or plants : to nourish, support, produce : lepores, apros, Hor. : uvas, Ov.

**ēdūlis**, e, adj. [ēdo] eatable (rare as adj.) capreae, Hor. Subst. edulia, num. n. plu. eatables, victuals : Suet. : Gell.

**ēdūro**, 1. v. n. to last out, continue, endure (rare) : solis fulgur in ortus edurat, is visible all night, Tac.

**ēdūrus**, a, um, adj. very hard (rare) : prius, Virg. Fig. : eduro ore negare, with too severe a look, Ov.

**ēfarcio** and **ēfercio**, no perf. found, fertum, 4. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out (rare) : intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes. : bibite, este, efferte vos, Pl. P part as adj., effortissima hereditas, very rich, id.

**effascinatio**, ōnis, f. [effascino] a bewitching, charm. m. j. m. Plin.

**ef-fascino**, 1. v. a. to bewitch, charm : Plin.

**effatū**, 1. n. [effor] a declaration, esp on the part of the augurs : usu pl. : vatum incognita effata, mysterious predictions, Vet. Lex. in Cic. 2. Logical term = ἀξίωμα, a proposition : Cic. : Sen.

**effatus**, a, um, Part. [effor] with pass. sign. : pronounced, declared : rare except in neut. as subst. v. preceded art. **effectio**, ōnis, f. [efficio] a doing, performing, accomplishment : artis, Cic. 2. Fig. : causa efficiens, the producing or efficient cause, id.

**effectivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] producing : ars, an art (like painting) which produces something tangible, Quint.

**effector**, ōris, m. [id.] a producer, author : Cic.

**effectrix**, icis, f. [id.] she who effects, or causes : Cic.

**effectus**, a, um, Part. [efficio] 1. A dj., finished, complete : opp. inchoa-

tus, Plin. Ep. Comp., effectior, more highly finished, Quint.

**effectum**, 1. n. an effect : Cic. **effectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a doing, effecting, execution, performance, completion : ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv. : sine effectu, Cic. 2. result, effect : quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id. : ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, without anything being done, Liv.

**effeminatus**, a, um, Part. [effemino]. 2. A dj. : womanish, effeminate : ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic.

**ef-femino**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [femina] to make a woman of : effeminarunt eum (sc. aërem), represented as feminine, Cic. 2. Fig. : to effeminate, enervate : corpus animique virilem, Sall. : animos, Caes.

**efferratus**, a, um, Part. [effero, 2]. 2. A dj. : wild, savage, brutal : vultus, Petron. Comp. : mores, ritusque, Liv.

**effercio**, v. effaricio. **effertitas**, itis, f. [effertus] wildness, savageness, brutality : Cic.

(1) **ef-fēro** (also **ef-cero**), extāli, ēlatum, efferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to bring or carry out, to bring forth : ex navi, Pl. : tela ex aedibus, Cic. : cibaria sibi quumque domo effere jubent, to take with them from home, Caes. : pedem, to go out, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry out for burial, to bury (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities) : Pl. : Cic. Fig. : meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset republica, buried along with me, Liv.

3. Of the soil : to bring forth, bear, produce : id quod agri efferrunt, Cic. and poet. (Italia) genus acre virum exultit, bred, Virg. 4. to lift up, raise, exalt : aliquem in murum, Caes. : e conspectu clatus, carried up out of sight, Liv. Poet. : caput Autumnus agris exultit, reared, Hor. 5. Fig. : Of speech : to utter, pronounce, declare : si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferruntur, Cic. 6. to divulge, spread abroad, publish : in vulgum disciplinam efferrī, Caes. : vocem in vulgus, Tac. : flos feras, Cic. 7. In pass. : to be carried away (by passion, etc.), to be transported, hurried away : cupiditate, id. : vi naturae atque ingeni, id. : laetitia, id. : voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. So in act. : comita ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. 8. to raise, elevate, exalt, exalt : ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. : supra leges, Tac. : pecunia aut honore, Sall. : maximis laudibus, to exalt, Cic. (ii) With pron. reflect. : to elevate oneself; to rise, advance : quum virtus se exult et ostendit suum lumen, id. : volo se efferrat in adolescente fecunditas, should display itself conspicuously, id. (iii) In a bad sense : with pron. reflect. or pass. : to carry oneself high, to be puffed up, haughty, proud : se efferre

insolenter, Cic.: superbia se eferens, setting up himself with arrogance, Sall. Esp. frq. in Part. perf.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: recentia victoria, id. elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. in Act. (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospere (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. 5. For perfero (very rare): to support, endure: Lucr.

(2) **eff-fero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ferus] to make wild, savage; to brutalize: vultum, to give a savage appearance to it, Liv.: hunc hostem dux ipse efferavit, has brutalized them, id. II. to exasperate: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos ad execrabile odium Romanorum, id. efferatae gentes, id. (Hence Fr. *effarrer*)

**effertus**, a, um, Part. [effertio]. **eff-ferus**, a, um, adj. excessively wild, savage, brutal (poet.). proles, Lucr.: juvenis, Virg.

**eff-fervesco**, fervi, 3. v. n. incept. to boil or foam up, ferment, rage: aquae, quae effervescent subditis ignibus, Cic. Fig.: Pontum armatum, effervescens in Asian atque erumpentem, boiling over and bursting into, id. in ira, Lucr.

**eff-fervo**, 3. v. n. to boil up or over: of Etna, Virg.

**eff-fertus** (not effertus), a, um, adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs: Col. II. exhausted, worn out by bearing: Plin. 2. In gen. exhausted, worn out: tellus, Lucr. corpus, Cic.: vires (corpora), Virg. Poet. with Gen.: veri efficit senectus, post the power of conceiving truth, id.

**efficacia**, ae, f. [efficax] efficacy, virtue: Plin.

**efficacitas**, atis, f. [id.] efficacy, power (rare): Cic.

**efficaciter**, adv. efficaciously, effectually: Quint.

**efficax**, acis, adj. [efficio] efficacious, effectual, powerful: tardus et parum efficax, wanting in energy, Cael. in Cic.: Hercules, toiling, laborious, Hor.: breve et efficax iter, a short and effectual way, Sen.: Live With Infin.: (cadus) amara curam eluere efficax, Hor.

**efficiens**, entis, Part. [efficio]. II. A d.j.: effecting, effective, efficient: res efficientes=causes; opp. to res effectae, effects, Cic. Full by Gen.: virtus efficiens utilitatis, productive of, id.

**efficienter**, adv. efficiently: Cic. **efficientia**, ae, f. [efficio] efficacy, efficiency, influence (rare): Cic.

**eff-icio**, feci, factum (perf. Subj. effexis, Pl. Inf. pass. effieri, id.), 3. v. a. [facio] to do or work out, bring to pass, effect, execute: with Acc.: facinora, to perpetrate, Cic.: pontem, to build, Caes.: civitatem, to form, constitute, Cic.: magnas rerum commutationes, to bring about, Caes.: aurum alicui, to procure for, Pl. With Subj.: eam ut efficeret ut animum excitet, Cic.

**absol.**: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? if I succeed, Pl. II. Of the soil, etc.: to produce, bear, yield: (ager) Leontinus plurimum efficit, Cic.: cum octavo, cum decimo efficere, to yield eight-fold, ten-fold, etc., id. III. Of numbers.: to make up, yield, amount to: ea (tributa) vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, id. So, to make up a sum of money, recoup oneself: quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur (said of persons bidding for the taxes), id. IV. to make out, show, prove: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. In pass.: efficitur, it is proved, it follows: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

**effictus**, a, um, Part. [effingo]. **effigia**, ae, v. foll. art.

**effigies**, ei, (effigia, Pl.: Acc. plur. effigias, Lucr.), f. [effingo] a copy or imitation, likeness, portrait, image: formam, Lucr.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic.: effigiem Xanthi Trojanique videtis, representation, copy, Virg. Of shades, ghosts: Ov.: in contemptu sensu, effigies, immo umbræ hominum, mere shows, nay phantoms of men, Liv. 2. Fig.: perfectæ eloquentiæ effigiem quaerimus, its ideal form and perfection, Cic. ad effigiem justî imperii scriptus, after the model of, id.

**eff-ingo**, finxi, factum, 3. v. a. to form, fashion (artistically): Veneris Coae pulchritudinem effingere, Cic. Poet.: in auro, to model or represent in gold, Virg. Fig.: to express, represent, portray: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditis mores effingeret, Cic. II. to wipe out, efface (rare): spongias sanguinem, Cic.

III. P. h. r.: effingere manus (ægræ), apply to moisten and open out the patient's hand with sponge, Ov.

**effio**, eri, v. efficio, imit.

**efflagitatio**, ōnis, f. (efflagio) an urgent demand, entreaty (rare): Cic.

**efflagitatus**, ūs, m. [id.] only in Abl. earnest or urgent request: Cic.

**eff-flagito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to demand or ask urgently: epistolam, Cic.: notum ensem, Virg.: misericordiam alicujus, Cic. With ut and Subj.: quum iste Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id.: and with Subj. alone, Suet.

**efflitim**, adv. to death, desperately: with amare, deperire, etc.: Pl.

**efflioto**, i. v. a. freq. [effligo] to strike dead: Pl.

**eff-fligo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to strike dead, crush, destroy (rare): esp. of exterminating (dashing out the brains of) noxious animals: rabidos canes; viperas, Sen.: Pl.

**eff-lo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe out. A. c. t.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr.: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg.: ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov.: mare naribus, to spout out, id.: animam, to breathe

one's last, expire, Cic. II. Neutr. (v. rare): Lucr.

**eff-floresco**, rui, 3. v. n. incept. to begin to blossom forth; fig. to bloom, flourish: ingenii laudibus, to be full of the bud and promise of genius, Cic.: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, blossoms from it (is the result of friendship), id.

**eff-fluo**, xi, 3. v. n. to flow or run out, to flow forth: imbres, Lucr.: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.: ne qua levis effluat aura, blow away, escape, Ov.

II. Transf. of non-fluid bodies: to go out, issue forth: manibus opus effluit, slips from, Lucr.: de pectore caedis notae, disappear, Ov.

III. Fig.: to get abroad (=emanare): effluet, it will become known, Ter.

2. to pass away: praeterita aetas quum effluisset, Cic.

IV. Hence, to be forgotten: antequam ex tuo animo effluam, id.: also with subject mens: dicenti mens effluit, he forgets, id.

**efflūvium**, il, n. [effluo] a flowing out, an outlet: Plin.: lacus, Tac.

**eff-floo**, i. v. a. [faux] to suffocate, smother: Sen.

**eff-fodio**, fodi, fossum (Inf. pass. also effodiri, Pl.), 3. v. a. to dig out, dig up: ferrum, Cic.: aulam auri plenam, Pl.: signa, to dig the standards up (opp. to convellere, to pull up), Liv.: domos, to break through, Caes.: effodere oculos or oculum (alicui), to tear out, put out, Pl.: lumen, Virg. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritumae effoderunt, Cic. II. to excavate; form by digging: lacum, Suet.

**eff-for** (O. L. ecfor), atus, i. v. a. dep. to speak or say out, to utter: Lucr.: celandam, Liv. 2. In logic: to state a proposition: Cic.: v. effatum.

**effossus**, a, um, Part. [effodio] dug out: ex sterquilino, term of reproach, Pl.

**effrenatē**, adv. unrestrainedly: Cic. Comp.: id.

**effrenatio**, ōnis, f. [effreno] unbridled impetuosity: animi, Cic.

**effrenatus**, a, um, Part. [effreno]. II. A d.j.: unbridled, unrestrained:

libido, cupiditas, Cic.: libertas, Liv. Comp.: id.

**eff-freno**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to unbridle, let loose: rare except in p. part.: effrenati equi, Liv. Fig.: secundis rebus effrenatus, loosened from all restraint by prosperity, Cic.

**eff-frenus**, a, um, adj. [frenum] unbridled=effrenatus: equus, Liv. Fig.: unrestrained: gens, Virg.: amor, Ov.

**eff-fringo**, fragi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break out, to break open: cardines foribus, Pl.: fores, Cic.

**eff-fūg-o**, fugi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to flee out or away, to escape: e proelio, Cic.: e manibus, id. II. A. c. t.: to flee from, escape, avoid, shun:

infortunum, Pl.: impias propinquum manus, Cic.: mortem, Caes. Fig.: haec morte effugiuntur, ut

escaped by death, Cic.: cupiditates adolescentiae, to become free from, Tac.

2. to escape the observation of: nihil te effugit, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor.

**effugium**, *ī*, n. [effugio] escape, flight (rare): effugium praeccludere eunti, Lucr.: mortis, Cic. In plur.: ob nostra effugia, Virg. 2. Meton.: a means or way of escape: Cic.

**effulgēre**, *ei* (inf) effulgēre, Virg.), 2. v. n. to shine forth: nova lux oculis effulset, Virg. Fig.: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, making himself conspicuous, Tac.

**effultus**, a, um, Part. [fulcio] propped up, supported: effultus stratis vellibus, Virg.

**effundo**, *fūdi*, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed: vinum in barathrum (i. e. ventrem), Pl.: lacrimas, Lucr.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, does not spread over (the land), Cic. II. Transf. of non-liquid bodies: to pour forth, send out, etc.: sacces numorum, Hor.: tela, to let fly in great numbers, Virg.: habenas, to let loose, id.: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, threw, Liv. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to rush out, spread abroad: quum equitatus noster liberis se in agros effundit, Caes.: omnibus portis effunduntur, pour out, Liv. effusum tam late incendium, id. 3. to bring forth, produce abundantly: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic.: Hor. 4. to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium, Cic.: aerarium, id. III. Fig.: to give forth, utter: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, have freely imparted, id.: tales voces, Virg.: carmina, Ov. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to give oneself up to, yield to, give vent to one's feelings: qui se in aliqua libidine effudit, Cic.: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, was most confidential, id.: in amorem, Tac.: in lacrimas, to give way to, id.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv.

3. to cast away, give up, let go, resign: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic.: vires, Liv.: animam, Virg.

**effusē**, adv. spreading far and wide: ire, Sall.: fugere, Liv. 2. profusely, lavishly: donare, Cic. (comp. Tac.

3. extravagantly, immoderately: exultare, Cic.

**effusio**, *ōnis*, f. [effundo] a pouring out, pouring forth: aquae, Cic. II. a pouring or rushing out of people: hominum ex oppidis, id. 2. profusion, prodigality: id.: Liv. In plur.: pecuniarum, Cic. III. Fig.: excess: animi in laetitia, id.

**effusus**, a, um, Part. [effundo]. II. A d j.: spread out, extensive: effusus corpus, Lucr. 2. loose, disorderly: agmen, id.: quam posset effusissimis habebis, with the slackest reins, i. e. at the greatest possible speed,

id.: comae, dishevelled, Ov. 3. profuse, prodigal, lavish: quis in argutione effusior? Cic. 4. Fig.: 2. travagant, immoderate: licentia, Liv.: laetitia, id. Sup.: studium, Suet.

**effusio**, no perf., itum, 4. v. a. [root fu, v. fundo] to blab out, prate, chatter: Lucr.: Cic.

**egēdus**, a, um, adj. with the chill of, lukewarm: potio, Cels.: aqua, Suet.: Notus, Ov. II. Also perh.= gelidus: Virg. (dub.)

**egens**, entis, Part. [egeo]. II. A d j.: needy, necessitous: Cic.: 2. delectus egentium ac perditorum, destitute and ruined men, Caes. (comp. and Sup. Cic. 2. destitute of: with Gen.: lucis, Ov.

**egēnus**, a, um, adj. [id] in want of, destitute of (rare) With Gen.: omnium, Virg. With Abl.: Tac. Absol.: indigent, necessitous, Pl.

**ēgēo**, *ti*, 2. v. n. to be needy, to suffer want (with ref to the necessities of life: cf careo) opp. to locuples esse, Cic.: Hor. Impers.: amator atque egrotus acriter, Pl. 2. to need, lack, be destitute of: with Abl or Gen.: with Abl.: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects opus eget exercitatione non parva, id. With Gen.: auxilii, Caes.: medicis, curatores, Hor. Rarely with Acc (of neut. pron.): nec quicquam egēs, Pl.

II. Like the Engl. want: to require: plausoris, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἀχρη, needy, ἀχρη, want.]

**ēgēro**, *gessi*, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry or bear out, to discharge, carry praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.: egerit hic fluctus, hales aut, Ov.: invem, to clear away, Liv.: bona fortunaeque in tributum egerunt, they carry off as tribute, Tac. II. Fig.: expletur lacrimis egeritque dolor, is got rid of, Ov.

**egestas**, *ātis*, f. [egeo] indigence, destitution (whereas paupertas = humble circumstances): paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.: Caes. In plur., cases of destitution, Cic. Of things: patrii sermonis, poverty of our language, Lucr.: animi, Cic.

**egestio**, *ōnis*, f. [egeo] a carrying or clearing out (rare): rudernum, Suet. **egestus**, a, um, Part. [egeo].

**ēgo** (for plur. v. nos), pron. pers. I. With emphat. suffixes: in Nom and Acc. -met; in Dat. and Abl. -pte= myself. Am. Quis te verberavit? So. Egomēt memet, id.: egomet vidi, I myself, Cic. 2. Mihi as dativus ethicus (i. e. not necessary to the meaning, but expressive of a feeling of interest): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, why, I should like to know: why, pray? id.: quid mihi Celsus agit, how does (my friend) Celsus? Hor. 3. ad me= domum meam, to my house: neque domum unquam ad me iteras mittam, Cic. [Cf. Skr. aham, Gr. ἐγώ; Goth. ik, Eng. I, N. H. G. ich, etc. Cogn. with mi-hi, me, ar. Skr. mā; Gr. μοι, me; Goth. mi-s (=mihī), mik (=me).

Mihi is for mi-bi, cf. ti-bi, si-bi; so Skr. ma-hyam for ma-bhyam.] (Hence Ital. io; Span. yo; Fr. je.)

**egomet**, v. ego.

**ēgrādior**, *gressus*, 3. v. n. and a. dep [gradior]. Neutr.: to step, march, go or come out: e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: foras, Tor. 2. to go up, ascend: scalis, Sall.: in tumulum, Liv.: Ov. 3. Milit. t. t.: to march out: e castris, Caes. Absol.: id.: Sall. 4. Naut. t. t.: to disembark, land: ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. Absol.: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. Also, e portu, or absol.: to set sail: Cic.: Ov. 5. Fig.: of discourse: to digress, wander (rare): a proposito, Cic. II. Act.: to go beyond: fines, Caes.: flumen Mulichum, pass, Sall.: urbem, quāt, Liv. 2. Fig.: to overstep, surpass, exceed: praetura, to rise higher than, Tac. clementiam majorum suasque leges, to get beyond, id.

**ēgrēgiū**, adv. excellently, exceedingly, uncommonly well. With verbs: studere, to pursue anything specially (make a hobby) of it: opp. to mediocriter, Ter. pingere, to paint really well, Cic. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, id.: munitionum oppidum, Caes. Absol. as an expression of assent, applause, etc., very good! Suet. Irrig. compar. egregius, more splendidly, Juv.

**ēgrēgius**, a, um, adj. [grex] lit.: (chosen) out of the flock: hence uncommon, distinguished, pre-eminent: in bellica laude, Cic.: in alnis artibus, Sall.: vir, eminent, Cic.: corpus, exceedingly beautiful, Hor. virtus, Caes.: victoria, brilliant, Liv. With gen.: animi, noble of soul, Virg.: Tac.

2. During the empire: of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable: id. and neu. as subst.: egregium publicum, the public honour, id.

**ēgressio**, *ōnis*, f. [egredior] a digression, Quint.

**ēgressus**, a, um, Part. [egredior]. **ēgressus**, *ūs*, m. [id] a going out, egress, departure: Cic.: rarus ēgressus, going out seldom, Tac.: in plur. times and places of going out, Sall. Of birds: a flying out, flight: Ov. 2. a disembarking, landing: Caes. II. In concrete sense: a passage out, exit: Tac.: poet. of the mouths of the Ister: Ov. III. In rhetor. a digression: Tac.

**ēgurgito**, 1. v. a. [gurgis] to pour out, spend extravagantly: argentum domo, Pl.

**ēhem**, interj. An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: ha! what! Pl.: Ter.

**ēheu**, interj. An exclamation of pain: ah! alas! Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov. In the epic and lyric poets the e is always long.

**ēho**, interj. ha! ho! holla! soho! Pl.: Ter. With affixed dum: id.

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(1) *ei* dat of is, q. v.

(2) *ei*, Interj. *oh* / v. *hei*.

**elicio**, v. *ejicio*.

**ejā** (also **heja**) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah! ah ha! indeed!* Pl.: Ter.: *eja vero, oh yes, no doubt!* Pl.: 2. Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!* id.: Hor.: *eja age, come then! up then!* Virg.

**ē-āclōr**, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* to shoot out, to hurl or throw out (rare). *aquas*, Ov.: *sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, spouting up*, id.

**ēiectāmentum**, i. n. [*ejecto*] what is cast out, *refuse* (rare): Tac.

**ēiectio**, ōnis, f. [*ejicio*] a casting out (rare): *mortem et ejektionem timemus, banishment, exile*, Cic.

**ēiecto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [*id*] to cast out, *throw up frequently* (poet.) *cruorem ore, to continue spitting out blood*, Virg.: Ov.

**ēiectus**, ūm, *Part.* [*ejicio*].

**ēiectus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] a casting out, *emission*: *animal foras, a breathing out*, Lucr.

**ējēro** (also **ējuro**, chiefly post-Aug. cf. *pējēro*, *dejēro*), avi, atum, i. v. a. to refuse by oath, to abjure. In law. forum or iudicem iniquum sibi ejurare, to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court or judge: Cic. 2. ejurare (sic) bonam copiam (opp. to jurare bonam copiam), to swear that one is insolvent, id. (Fam. 9, 16 fin.) II. In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, to lay down, resign an office: Tac. III. Fig. in gen. to abandon, forswear, disown: patriam, id.

**ē-jōiō** (also **ejicio**), jēci, jectum (ejici, dissyl., Lucr.) 3 v. a. [*jacio*] to cast or drive out; to eject, expel: aliquem e senatu, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes. de senatu, Liv.: inibus, Sall.: equitum, to throw him, Virg.: linguam, to thrust out, Cic. Esp. with *pron. refl.*, to rush out, sally forth: Germani se ex castris eiecērunt, rushed out, Caes. se in agros, to make their escape into the country, Liv. 2. Naut. t. v. a. to bring a ship to shore: e naves ejicere possent, Caes.: naves ad Chium, Liv. (ii) to cast ashore; to strand, wreck: scapham, Pl.: naves in litore, Caes.: naves in litora, Liv. And transf. to shipwrecked persons: Pl.: Cic.: Virg. II. to dispel: curam ex animo, Pl.: Cic. 2. with *pron. refl.* of passion, etc., to break out, id. 3. to reject: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id. Esp. of players, public speakers, etc.: *his or hoot off*: id.: *ejectus homo, an unsuccessful man* (or perh. a ruined man, acc. to I. fin.), id.

**ējūlatio**, ōnis, f. [*ejulo*] a wailing, lamenting: Pl.: Cic.

**ējūlatus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] a wailing, lamenting: Cic.

**ējūlo**, i. v. n. to wail, utter lamentations: Pl.: Cic. [*Ety.* uncertain.]

**ējūrātio**, ōnis, f. [*ejuro*] an abjur-

ing of an office: hence a renouncing, renouncing: Sen.

• **ējūro**, v. *ejero*.

**ē-lābor**, lapsus, 3. v. n. and (rarely) a. *drp.* Neutr. to slip away, get off, escape: *anguilla est, elabitur*, Pl.: *quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret*, Cic.: *elapsae manibus tabellae*, Ov.: *Manili cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, slipped along*, Liv.: (ignis) *frondes elapsus in altas, creeping upwards*, Virg. 2. Fig.: to slip away, escape: *e manibus, to slip between one's fingers*, Cic.: *ex proelio*, Caes.: *de caede*, Virg.: also with Abl. alone, id.: *animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, slid away from her*, Ter.: in servitutum elapsi, who had insensibly fallen into, Liv. 3. to get off, escape from condemnation, punishment ex criminibus, Cic. 4. to pass away, disappear: *vita*, Lucr.: *assensio omnis illa, fades away*, Cic.

II. A ct. like effugere, with Acc.: to escape from (v. rare): *pugnam aut vincula*, Tac.

**ē-lāborātus**, a, um, *Part.* [*elaboro*]. II. A dj.: In rhetor: *studied, elaborate*: usu. of what is overdone: *concinatas*, Cic.: Quint.

**ē-lāboro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to labour, exert oneself, take pains: usu. constr. with ut and *Sulj.* or in with Abl. With *Sulj.*: non tam ut proim causis elaborare solo, quam ut ne quid obsum, Cic. With *in* and Abl.: in re, to take pains over a thing, id.: less freq. with n and Acc., with a *vero* to something: Quint. II. Act.: to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate (in Cic. mostly pass.). In act.: non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborant saporem, cannot with all their nicety create a relish, Hor.

**ē-lāmentābilis**, e, *adj.* very lamentable: gemitus, Cic.

**ē-languesco**, gūi, 3. v. n. incept. to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax: proelium, Vell.: differendo clangunt res, flagged, lost interest, Liv.: *elanguimus, we have lost energy*, Tac.

**ē-lapsus**, a, um, *Part.* [*elabor*].

**ē-lātē**, adv. loftily, proudly: opp. to humiliter demisseque, Cic.

**ē-latio**, ōnis, f. [*effero*] a carrying out: ferri, Inscr. Esp. of funerals (v. effero): Dig. II. Fig. transport, excitement: voluptaria, Cic. 2. exaltation, elevation: animi, id.

**ē-lāro**, i. v. a. to bark out, cry aloud: aliquid acriter, Hor.

**ē-lātus**, a, um, *Part.* [*effero*]. II. A dj.: elevated, lofty, high (rare): opp. to depressus, of place: Col. Fig.: *animus magnus elatusque*, Cic.

**ē-lantus**, a, um, *Part.* [*elavo*].

**ē-lāvo**, lāvī, lautum and lōtum, i. v. a. to wash out or away, wash clean (rare): Pl. Fig., in reflect. sense: to lose one's property, wash one's hands of it: *elavi bonis*, id.

**ē-lēōēbra** (also *exlec.*), ae, f. [*elicio*] a female allurer, wheedler: Pl.

**ē-lēctārium** (also *electuarium*), i. n. a medicine that melts in the mouth an electuary: Cael. Aur. [A Latini zation of Gr. *ἑλεκτρίον*] (Hence *It latiooaro*: Fr. *electuaire*).

**ē-lēctē**, adv. choicely: Cic.

**ē-lēctilia**, e, *adj.* [*eligo*] choice, daintily: Pl.

**ē-lēctio**, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a choice, selection: Cic. In plur.: Tac.

(1) **ē-lēcto**, i. v. a. *freq.* [*elicio*] to choose, select: Pl.

(2) **ē-lēcto**, i. v. a. *freq.* [*eligo*] to choose, select: Pl.

**ē-lēctor**, ōnis, m. [*id.*] a chooser, selector: Ambr. Mor.

**ē-lēctreus**, a, um, *adj.* made of amber, amber: Lamp.

**ē-lēctrum**, i. n. = *ἡλεκτρον*, amber (pure Lat. succinum): Plin.: Ov. In pl. amber beads, Virg.: Ov. 2. Meton.: of articles made of amber: in collective sense, as we say silver (= plate), Juv. II. a mixed metal or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour: Virg.

**electuarium**, v. *electarium*.

**ē-lēctus**, a, um, *Part.* [*eligo*]. II.

A dj.: *picked, select, choice, excellent*: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic.

**ē-lēctus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] a choice: Ov.

**ē-lēgans** (not *eligans*), antis, *adj.* [an other form of *eligen* from *eligo*, Cic. in the earlier period usu. in bad sense *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious*: *avarus, despoliator, elegans*, Pl.: *heja, ut elegans est! how nice!* Ter. II. In good sense: *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: scriptor, Cic.: in omni judicio elegantissimus, of most refined taste, id. (vmp.) *quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior?* id. Sup.: poeta, Nep. 2. Of things: a necessarius artificis ad elegantiora defiximus, the more refined arts, Cic.

**ē-lēganter**, adv. [*elegans*] luxuriously, voluptuously, invitate, Cic.: *psallere et saltare*, Sall. 2. with good taste and propriety: *dicere*, Cic.: quid facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? with greater propriety, id.: pure acta elegant acta vita, purely and irreproachably, id.: Liv. 3. judiciously: *neminem elegantius loca cepisse*, id.

**ē-lēgantia**, ae, f. [*elegans*] niceness, fastidiousness (rare): Pl. II. taste, refinement, grace, elegance. With Gen.: *doctrinae*, Cic.: *vitae*, Tac.: *verborum* Latnorum, Cic.: *scriptorum*, id. Absol.: id. 2. propriety (of life): cum summa elegantia atque integritate vivere, Cic.

**ē-lēgi**, orum, m. plu. = *ἑλεγοι*, elegiac verses: Hor.: Juv.

**ē-lēgia** (also *ē-lēgēa*), ae, f. = *ἑλεγεια*, an elegy: Ov.: Quint.

**ē-lēmentum**, i. n.: usu. pl.: *first principles, elements*: Lucr.: Cic. In sing. of the "element" of fire, Juv. II.

*first principles, rudiments of an art or science: puerorum, Cic. 2.*

*Poet.: the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. [From the root of alo and oleo, "means or material of growth."]*

**elementarius**, a, um, *belonging to the elements (rare): senex, an old man only in the alphabet, Sen.*

**elenchus**, l, m. = ἐλεγχος, *a rare kind of pearl: Plin.: Juv. c. II. elench, orum, m. = ἐλεγχος, perh. criticisms (title of a work), Suet. (or catalogues).*

**elephantiasis**, is, f. = ἐλεφαντίασις, *a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis: Plin.*

**elephantinus**, a, um, ad. = ἐλεφαντινός, *of ivory, ivory: Plin.*

**elephantus**, l, m. (rarely f.) (less freq. ἐλέphas, ntis: Mart.: Lucan:) = ἐλέphas, an elephant: Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: elephantio corio circumtentus, thick-headed, stupid, Pl. II. Meton.: ivory: Virg.

**éléphas**, v. elephantus.

**eleutheria**, ae, f. = ἐλευθερία, *liberty: Pl.*

**ē-lēvo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lift up, raise: contabulationem, Caes. II. Fig.: to lighten, alleviate: a-gritudinem, Cic. 2. to lessen, diminish, impair, detract from: perspicuitatem, id.: auctoritatem, Liv. 3. to make light of: causas offensum, Cic.: res gestas, Liv. With personal object: elevat Etruscos, disparages them, id.*

**ēlices**, um, m. plu. [liquo] *a trench, a drain. Col.*

**ē-līcio**, līcī, or lēxi (elīcūt, Caes.) *līcium, 3. v. a. [lacio] to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus ēlīvisque, Caes.: ad pugnam, id.: in proelium, Tac. Of inanimate objects: ferrum et terrae cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, to draw tears, Pl.: cadum, to be the means of drawing forth, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, etc., to call down by religious rites; to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, to draw down, Liv. II. Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, gently entices it out, Cic.: etiam ex infantium ingentis voces et querelas, to draw forth, elicit, id.: veritatem, Tac.*

**ēlīcius**, l, m. [elīcū] surname of Jupiter, prob. = he who is called forth, Liv.

**ē-līcītus**, a, um, Part. [elīcītō]

**ē-līdo**, sī, sum, 3. v. a. [lādo] *to mock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out: aurigam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. Fig.: (Imago) recta retrorsum eliditur, is thrown back, reflected, Lucr.: morbum, to expel, Cels.: Hor. II. to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush: talos alīcui, Pl. nervos, Caes.: angues, to crush, strangle, Virg. Fig.: to break down, destroy: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidit, Cic.*

**ē-līquō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to let or hire out, to farm out: fundum, Cic.*

**ē-līquōr**, ōnispf. [eloquor]. In rhet. oratorical delivery, elocution: Cic.

**ēlōgium**, īl, n. *a short saying, sentence, maxim: Solonis, Cic. 2. most freq.: an inscription on a tombstone: id.: on the images of ancestors: Suet.: on votive tablets: id. 3. a clause in a will. Cic.: Suet. 4. a record, report in criminal cases: id. [A Latinization of Gr. ἐλεγεινόν.]*

**ēlōquens**, entis, Part. [eloquor]. *II. Adj.: eloquent (cf. facundus, naturally gifted with power of speech: disertus, a clever speaker): Cic. (vmp.: Quint. Sup.: Tac.*

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**II. Esp to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (absol.): et Graece ab eloquendo pignus, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.: Quint.**

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**ē-lūsus**, a, um, Part. [eludo].

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Adj.: watery, insipid: Hor.

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**ē-līgo**, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. [lēgo] *to pick out, gather: pedes e capite pullos, pick them out (with illi fingers), Varr.: herbas, pluck up, id.*

**II. to choose (implying a number from which a selection is to be made: cf. deligo): ex malis minima, Cic.: de tribus, id.: a multis commodissimum quodque, to take what is best from a number (of masters), id.**

**ē-līmīno**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [līmēn] *to turn out of doors: aliquem, Pac. Fig.: dicta foras, to blab, Hor.*

**ē-līmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to file up, polish: Ov. Fig.: to elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect: σχολίων aliquod, Att in Cic.*

**ē-līnguis**, e, adj. [līngua] *speechless (rare): Cic.: Liv. II. without eloquence: Cic*

**ē-līnguō**, i. v. a. [īd.] *to tear out any one's tongue: with Acc. of person, Pl.*

**ē-līquo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to clarify, strain: Sen.*

**ē-līus**, a, um, Part. [ēlīdo].

**ē-līxus**, a, um, adj. *boiled: Hor. II. sodden, well soaked: Mart.: Pers. [By some derived from latus, cf. prolixus: acc. to Corssen, "taken out of water"; for (says Non) "lixam aquam veteres vocaverunt," v. liquo.]*

**ē-lībōrus**, v. helleborus.

**ēllipsis**, is, f. = ἐλλειψις, in rhetor. an ellipsis: pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

**ēllum**, ēllam, v. ecce.

**ē-lōcō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to let or hire out, to farm out: fundum, Cic.*

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make over one's potestas to another; to alienate, sell: agrum, Suet.: Quint.

II. Fig. in gen.: to give up, surrender, sell, enslave: nunc ego, muller, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.: nemini emancipata (necnetus), in bondage to no one, Cic.: Hor.

ē-māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. 1. to cease or flow out: Lucr.: Cic. poet. Fig.: to spring out of, proceed, emanate from: ex fonte (aliquo), Cic. 2. to spread, be diffused: latius, Flor. 3. Very freq.: to spread abroad, become known: in vulgus, Cic.: also absol.: fama, sermo emanat, id. Impers.: emanabat, it became generally known, Liv.

ē-mātūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incept. to come to maturity (rare): Plin. 2. Fig.: to soften, be mitigated: ira, Ov.

ē-max, acis [emo; cf. edax, loquax, etc.] very fond of buying: Cic. Poet.: prece, mercenary worship, i. e. seeking to buy some favour of the god, Pers.

ē-mblēma, ātis, n. (Abl. plur. emblematibus, Cic.): ἐμβλημα, inlaid work; also, ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off: Cic. 2. tessellated work, mosaic: vermiculatum, marked as if with worm-tracks, id.

ē-mbōlum, ūi, n. = ἐμβόλιον (lit. something inserted), an interlude, ballet: Cic.

ē-mendābilis, e, adj. [emendo] that may be amended, capable of correction: error, Liv.

ē-mendāte, adv. faultlessly, perfectly, purely: Cic. Comp.: Plin.

ē-mendātio, ōnis, f. [emendi] a correction, emendation: Cic.

ē-mendātor, ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, amender: Cic.

ē-mendātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who corrects: Cic.

ē-mendātus, a, um, Part. [emendo].

II. A dj.: faultless, perfect, pure: mores, Cic.: vir, Hor.: locutio, Cic.

ē-mendō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to obtain by begging: Suet.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mendum] to free from faults, correct, amend: civitatem, to improve, Cic.: vitia adolescentiae, to reform them, Nep.: Ov. Esp. with ref. to faults of language: Cic.

ē-mensus, a, um, Part. [emetor].

ē-mentior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl.: aliquid, Cic. With Acc. and Infin.: id. Absol. = to deceive, id. Perf. part. in pass. signif.: forged, fabricated, pretended, id.

ē-meror, ōris, i. v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase: aditum principis, to purchase access, Tac.: adulterium, to purchase immunity for, id.

ē-mērō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. and ē-mērōr, itus, 2. v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn: quid ego emere mali? Pl. Poet. with Infin.: Ov. 2. Poet.: with Acc. of person: to earn (the favour) of, to lay under

obligation: virum, id.: Tib. II. Milit. t. t. to serve out, complete one's term of service: stipendia, Liv. Esp.

Part. perf. in pass. sense: emerita stipendia, campaigns in which one has served, Sall.: militia, Suet. Fig., emeritis stipendiis libidinis, having served out one's time to (i. e. got a discharge from) passion, Cic. 2. In gen.: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, id.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. A ct.: to bring forth, raise up: usually reflect. or with pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic.: emeris paludibus, extricating oneself from, Tac. Fig.: sese ex malis, Ter.: Liv. II. Neutr.: to come forth, come up, emerge: equus emersit e flumine, Cic.: de paludibus, Liv.: ex Antiati in Appiani, to escape, Cic. Absol.: sol, id. poet.: Tac. Pass. Impers.: unde emergi non potest, Ter. 2. Fig.: to raise or extricate oneself from: to emerge, get clear: ex miserrimis sordibus, Cic.: ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: Cic. 3. to rise to greatness: in fastigium, Vell.: absol., haud facile emergunt, (the poor) find it hard to rise, Juv.

4. to come out, appear: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, becomes evident, Cic.

ē-meritus, a, um, Part. [emereor]

II. As subst. emergit: a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt: only in plur.: Tac. III. A dj.: that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi Ov.

ē-mersus, a, um, Part. [emerge].

ē-metico, ae, f = ἐμετικόν, a vomit, an emetic: Cacl. in Cic.

ē-metior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out: spatium oculis, Virg.

II. Meton.: to pass through, pass over, traverse: esp. in p. part. and perf. tenses: quum totam ferme longitudinem Italiae emensi essent, Liv.: tot inhospita saxa, Virg. Fig.: quique principes emensus, having survived, Tac. 2. to impart, bestow: aliquid patriae, Hor.: Cic. Perf. part. with pass. sig.: passed through, traversed: majorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv.

ē-mēto, 3. v. a. to reap from: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mico, cūl, cātum, i. v. n. to spring out, spring forth: e corpore sanguis, spouts, Lucr.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat, darts forth, Virg. Of the motion of the heart: cor emicat in pectus, leaps against my breast, Pl. 2. Fig.: to shine forth, be conspicuous: Agrippinae consernatio mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.: e Hor.

ē-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove, depart: ex illa domo, Cic.: e vita, id. domo, to emigrate, Caes.

ē-minens, entis, Part. [emineo].

II. A dj.: standing out, projecting, lofty: saxa, Sall.: oculi, Cic. Comp.: Caes. 2. Fig.: lofty, distinguished, eminent: ingenium, Quint. Plur. absol., great men, Tac. Comp.: id. Sup.: Quint.

ē-minētia, ae, f. [eminens] projection, standing out: hence, appy. reality, Cic. (N. D. i. 38, int.) In painting, the lights (opp. to umbræ, the shades): id. II. excellence: pre-eminence: Vell.

ē-minēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to stand out, project: stipites ex terra, Caes.: ferrum per costas, Liv. Absol.: Caes. 2. Esp. of the lights in painting: to stand out, be prominent: Cic. II. Fig.: to be conspicuous or remarkable: vox eminet una, is audible above the rest, Ov.: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, towers above all, Cic.

ē-minisor, mentus, 3. v. a. dep. to invent: Auct. Her. (dub.)

ē-minor, i. v. n. dep. to threaten: Pl.

ē-minus, adv. [manus] (opp. to communis, i. e. out of the reach of hands), at a distance, from a distance: pugnare, Caes.: oppugnationem incipere, Tac.

ē-miror, i. v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at (rare): aequora, Hor.

ē-missarium, ūi, n. [emitto] an outlet: lacus, Cic.

ē-missarius, ūi, m. [id.] an emissary, scout, spy: Cic.

ē-missiculus, a, um, adj. [id.] sent out: Comice: oculi, prying about, spying, Pl.

ē-missio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): radiorum, Gell.: anguis, letting go, allowing to escape, Cic. 2. projecting or hurling: telorum, id.

ē-missus, a, um, Part. [emitto].

ē-missus, ūi, m. [id.] a sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mitto, mīsi, mīsum, 3. v. a. to let go or send out, send forth: e carcere, Cic.: essedarius ex silvis, Caes.: de carcere, Cic.: scutum manu, to throw away, Caes. 2. Esp. manu emitte aliquem, i. q. manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to emancipate: Pl.: Liv. 3. to let slip, allow to escape: Hannibalem e manibus, Liv.: and without prep., id.

4. In sundry phr. subjugum, to pass under, the yoke, id.: vocem, verbum, to utter, id.: aquam, to let off, id.: sanguinem, to let blood, Col.: animam, to expire, Nep. 5. With pron. refl., to break or burst forth: Cic.

ē-mo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [orig. to take, receive: vide demo, eximo, etc.] to buy, acquire: de aliquo, Cic.: minoris aut pluris, id.: bene, cheaply, id.: male, dearly, id.: also, care, Hor.: in diem, on credit, Nep. II. Fig.: to purchase, gain over, obtain: sententias (iudicium) Cic.: militem, Tac.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov.

**ē-mōdēror**, i. v. a. dep. to *moderate*: dolorem verbis, to vent, Ov.

**ē-mōdīlor**, i. v. a. dep. to *sing, attune*: Musam, Ov.

**ēmōlimentum**, i. n. [emollor] lit. a *laborious moving out*: hence, *effort, exertion, labour*: neque exercitum sine magno comessatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes.

**ē-mōlior**, itus, 4 v. a. dep. to *move out with effort, bring out* (rare): venti fretum emoliuntur, *agitate*, Sen.: negotium, to *work out, accomplish*, Pl.

**ē-mollīo**, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. to *make soft, to soften*: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emolliat, Liv. || Fig. to *make mild, gentle*: mores, Ov. 2. In a bad sense: to *enervate, render effeminate*, exercitum, Liv.

**ē-mōlo**, no perf., itum, 3 v. a. to *grind out*: hordeum, Veg. 2. to *consume by grinding*: granaria, Pers.

**ēmōlimentum**, (sometimes written emolim.) cf. monumentum and monumentum, i. n. [emolo] what is got by any course; gain, profit, advantage. nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, Cic.: opp. to damnum, Suet. With Gen. rerum, id.: *victoriae, fruit of victory*, Vell.

**ē-mōnēo**, 2 v. a. to *admonish*: Cic. (dub.)

**ē-mōriōr**, mortuus (old form of Inf. emorri, Pl.: Ter.) 3 v. n. dep. to *die right out, die off, die*: nonne emori per virtutem praestat, at once to die, Sall.: aut vincere aut emori, Cic. So of trees, Plin. || Fig. to *perish, pass away, cease*: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.: amor, Ov.: auxilium, Pl. **ēmōrtiālis**, e, adj. [emorior] pertaining to death: Pl.

**ēmōrtiūs**, a, um, Part. [emorior].

**ēmōtus**, a, um, Part. [emoveo].

**ē-mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum (perf. synop. emostis, Liv.), 2 v. a. to *move out, move away, remove*: multitudinem e foro, Liv.: muros fundamentaque, to *shake, upheave*, Virg. || Fig. to *si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano emota esset, should be got rid of*, old formula in Liv.: curas dictis, to *drive away, expel*, Virg.

**ēmpḗsis**, is, f. = ἐμψασις. In rhet. = *emphasis, stress*: Quint.

**ēmpīriōus**, i, m. = ἐμπειρικός, a physician whose art is founded solely on practice: Cic.

**ēmplastrum**, i, n. = ἐμπλαστρον, a plaster, Cato: Cels.

**ēmpōriūm**, ii, n. = ἐμπόριον, a place of trade, a market-town, *emporium*: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

**ēmpīo** (not emtio), ōnis, f. [emo] a *buying, purchase*: Cic.: Tac.

**ēmpvīto** (emt.), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to be in the habit of *buying* (rare): Col.: Tac.

**ēmpyōr** (emt.), ōris, m. [id.] a *buyer, purchaser*: Cic.: pretiosus *emphyor* dedecorum, who *pays dearly for*, Hor.

**ēmpus** (emt.), a, um, Part. [emo].

**ē-mūgio**, 4 v. a. to *bellow out*: Quint.

**ē-mūlgēo**, no perf., sum, 2 v. a. to *milk out*: Col. 2. to *drain out, exhaust*: Cat.

**ēmūnotus**, a, um, Part. [emungo]. || Adj., clean-nosed, hence, *nice, keen*: naris emunctae senex, of *keen discernment*, Phaedr.: Hor.: limati et emuncti, accurate and nice (of orators), Quint.

**ē-mungo**, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. to *wipe the nose, with Acc. of pron. ὀφθαλμοῖς*: brachio se emungentem, *wiping his nose on his sleeve*, Suet.: Auct. Her. Also reflect.: Juv. 2. to *cheat*: usu with Abl., to *cheat off*: auro, Pl.: argento, Ter. Without Abl.: Hor.

**ē-mūnio**, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. to *fortify, secure*: locum arcis in modum, Liv.: postes, Virg. 2. to *build up* (to a height): supra modum ceterae altitudinis, *higher than the rest*, Liv.

3. to *clear, make roads through*: silvas ac paludes, Tac.

**ēn**, interj. in lively and emphatic exclamations, etc.: lo! behold! see! see there! (usually with Nom, rarely with Acc): en foederum interpretes, Cic.: en Varus et legiones, Tac.: en Priamus, Virg. With pronouns, en ego, to, here am I, Virg.: Ov. With whole sentences. en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, there! oh yes! Pl. In interrogations: en quid ago? ah! Virg.: Cic. With imperatives: come! hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἔν, ἔνι.]

**ēnarrābilis**, e, adj. [enarrō] that may be related, described or explained (rare). only with a negative, Virg.

**ēnarrātiō**, ōnis, f. [enarrō] a detailed exposition, description: Quint.

**ēnarrātor**, ōris, m. [id.] an explainer: Gell.

**ē-narro**, avi, atum, i v. a. to *explain or relate in detail*: omnem rem, Ter.: Pl.: Cic. 2. to *expound, interpret* (later): Quint.: Gell.

**ē-nascor**, atus, 3 v. n. dep. to *sprout or spring up, arise*: rami, Caes. (dub.): cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.: capillus, Liv. Fig.: insula medio alveo enata, that had emerged from the sea, Curt.

**ē-nāto**, avi, i. v. n. to *swim out, to escape by swimming* (rare): Hor.:

|| Fig.: to get off: Cic.

**ēnātus**, a, um, Part. [enascor].

**ē-navigo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to *sail out, sail away*: Suet. Fig.: to *escape, get clear of*, Cic.

**ēnoastus**, a, um, adj. = ἐγκαυστος, burnt in, encaustic: Mart.: Plin.

**ēndo**, prep. = in: for words compounded with endo (indu), v. in- (im-).

**ēndrōmis**, idis, f. = ἐνδρόμης, a coarse woollen cloak in which athletes wrapped themselves after exercise: Mart. Also, a finer sort used by women: Juv.

**ē-nēo** (enico), cūi (enicavit, Pl.), ctum, i. v. a. to *kill completely, to kill, slay*. puer ambo angues enicavit, Pl.

||, to *exhaust, wear out*: enectus fame, id.: arando, Hor. 2. In colloq. lang.: to *torment, torture, plague to death*. amando, Pl.: rogitando, Ter.

**ēnecus**, a, um, Part. [eneco].

**ēnervātus**, a, um, p. adj. [enervo] *unmanly, weak, effeminate*: Cic.: Sen.

**ē-nervis**, e, adj. [nervus] *nervelless, enervated, weak* (rare): Sen.: Tac.

**ē-nervo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to *take out the sinews*: usu. fig. to *enervate, weaken, render effeminate*: Cic.: corpora animosque, Liv. See also enervatus. Perf.: enervati atque exsangues, Cic.

**enico**, v. eneco.

**enim**, conj. a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, except in the comic poets. 1. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like *equidem, certe, vero*, and freq. connected with these particles. *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure*. in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed*, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, in fact, Caes. tum M. Metellius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv. In ironical or indignant discourse. tu enim repertus Philocretem qui superes verberabis? *you indeed!* Pl.

2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word *enimvero* in very dead, in very truth (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence) to be sure, certainly. enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. ille enimvero negat, and of a truth, he denies it, id. In corroborating replies. Me Aio vero? Sio Aio enimvero, Pl. And in ironical or indignant discourse: I/a Ubi volas, arcesse. Si Bene sane. id enimvero hic nunc abest, that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet, Ter. || Most freq. use: to introduce a reason; less emphatic than nam, which stands at the beginning of its clause for: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. Often with reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied = *why, why then, then*: Am. Qui istus potis est fieri, quaeuo, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? Al. Quid enim censes? to ut deludam? *why, what do you think?* do you suppose I would deceive you? Pl. So in the common expression: quid enim? for what can be objected to the assertion just made? quid enim? fortissime possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. At enim, in stating an opponent's objection, but it will be said, id. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: for instance, namely, why? Sy. Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. Mi. Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, why in this way, Pl.

**Enim** (for *enem*) is related to *nam* as *equidem* to *quidem*.

**Enimvero**, *a. um, Part.* [enitor].

**ē-nīto**, *tūl*, 2. v. n. to shine forth, shine; campus, of rich soil shining from the plough, Virg.: decus enitet ore, beams forth, id. Fig.: to shine, be conspicuous or distinguished; Cic.

**ē-nītesco**, *tūl*, 3. v. n. *incept.* to begin to shine forth, to brighten (cf. *enitescere*): ut oculi hilaritate enitescant, Quint. Poet.: enitescas pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, gain lustre, Sall.

**ē-nītor**, *sus or xus*, 3. v. n. and *a. dep.* Neutr.: to force or work one's way out or up, to mount up, climb, ascend; in ascensu, Caes.: in editoria, Tac. Absol. of vines, to climb, Virg. 2. In gen.: to exert oneself, make a great effort, struggle; with Acc. of neut. pron.: illud pugna et enitere, make every possible effort, foll. by ne, to prevent, Cic. With Inf. (rare): Ter. Absol.: id. Perf. Part. in *impers* pass. sense: ad usdem summa opem enisum, they had striven hard, Sall. II. Act.: to bring forth, give birth to: plures partus, Liv. Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac. 2. to climb up, ascend, Alpes et immissa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id.

**ē-nīxē**, *adv.* strenuously, earnestly; Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

**ē-nīxus**, *a. um, Part.* [enitor]. II. *A. d. j.* strenuous, earnest, zealous: studium, Liv.: virtus, id.

**ē-nīxus**, *ūs, m. [id.] a bringing forth*: Plin.

**ē-no**, *avi*, 1. v. n. to swim out, escape by swimming (rare): e concha, Cic. in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet.: of flying, Virg.

**ē-nōdātē**, *adv.* without knots or difficulties; clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

**ē-nōdātio**, *ōnis, f.* [enodo] an unravelling, development, explanation: Cic. **ē-nōdis**, *e, adj.* [nodus] without knots: trunci, Virg. II. Fig. of speech: clear, plain: Plin. Ep.

**ē-nōdo**, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. to free from knots: vitem, Cat. II. Fig., of speech: to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: Cic.

**ē-normis**, *e, adj.* [norma] out of rule, irregular, unshapely: toga, Quint.: spatium terrarum, of irregular shape, Tac.: corpus, unwieldy, awkward, Suet. II. of unusual size, enormous: hastae, gladii, unusually long or broad, Tac.: Plin.

**ē-normitas**, *ātis, f.* [enormis] irregular shape: Quint. II. unusual size: Sen.

**ē-normiter**, *adv.* irregularly: Sen. **ē-nōtesco**, *tūl*, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become generally known: Tac.

**ē-nōto**, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. to take notes of, note down: Plin. Ep.: Quint.

**ē-nōtulus**, 1. m. *dim.* [ensis] a little sword, rapier: Pl.

**ē-nsifer**, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [ensis fero] sword-bearing, epith. of Orion: Luc.

**ē-nsiger**, *ēra, ērum* [ensis gero], sword-begging: epith. of Orion: Ov.

**ē-nsis**, 1. m. a sword: chiefly poet.: Virg.: Liv. (of a Gaulish broadsword).

**ē-nthēmēma**, *ātis, n.* [enthymema, in gen.] a thought, reflection, Cic.: Quint.

2. a kind of argument or syllogism (s, 10, init.).

**ē-nūbo**, *psi*, 3. v. n. to marry out of her rank: e patribus, Liv. 2. In gen., to marry and leave the paternal house: id.

**ē-nūclātē**, *adv.* clearly: Cic.

**ē-nūclātus**, *a. um, Part.* [enucleo].

II. *A. d. j.* clear, honest; suffragia (opp. to *claudantia*), free from interested motives, Cic. 2. Of style: plain and clear: genus dicendi, id.

**ē-nūclō**, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk: usu. fig.: to make clear, explain: Cic.

**ē-nūmērātio**, *ōnis, f.* [enúmero] a counting up, enumeration: malorum, Cic. 2. In rhetor.: recapitulation: id.

**ē-nūmēro**, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. to reckon up, count over: dies, Ter.: Caes. 2. Hence, to pay (count out the money) pretium, Cic. 3. to recount, relate: stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.

**ē-nūntiātio**, *ōnis, f.* [enuntio]. In rhetor. and logic: a declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic.

**ē-nūntiātivus**, *a. um, adj.* [id.] declarative, enunciative: Sen.

**ē-nūntiātum**, 1. n. [id.] a proposition: Cic.

**ē-nūntio** (not *enuncio*), *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. 1. to report or divulge something that should be kept secret: sociorum consilia adversarius, to disclose, Cic.: res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est, information was given to them, Caes. II. In gen.: to express, declare: Cic.: in logic, to state a proposition (aliquid), id. III. to articulate, pronounce: literas, Quint.

**ē-nūntio**, *ōnis, f.* [enubo] a marrying out of one house into another: gentis, Liv.

**ē-nūtrio**, *ivi or yi, itum*, 4. v. a. to nourish, bring up (rare): puerum, Ov. Fig.: ingenia, to foster, Quint.

**ē-no**, *ivi or yi, ire* (issem, isse, for *ivissem*, ivisse, Cic.), 4. v. n. *irreg.* to go (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, to walk, ride, sail, pass, etc.: ire pedibus, to walk, Liv.: equis, to ride, id.: curru, id.: puppibus, Ov. With cognate Acc., ire exsequias, to go in a funeral procession, Ter. Of things: sanguis naribus, Luc.: Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg.: id. clamor caelo, rises to heaven, id. 2. to go or march against hostilely: more fully, infestis signis ad aliquem ire, Caes.: ad

hostem, Liv.: contre hostem, Caes. 3. to pass away, disappear (very rare): Lucr. 4. = abeo, to turn into: foll. by in: Ov. II. Fig.: in dubium imperi servitilium aleam, to run the risk of, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infutias, to deny (v. infutias).

2. Pol. t. t. : pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, to go over or accede to any opinion: Liv. Impers. : ibatur in eam sententiam, they voted in favour of it, Cic. And opp. to the above, ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill: v. alius, VII. 3. = veneo, to go for, be sold at a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: to pass away: it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor. 5. Of the turn of affairs: go on, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, so may it fare, Liv.

6. With supine, to go or set about to do something: ire perditum gentem universam, id.: dormitum, lulum, Hor.: Virg. Hence the constr. of Inf. pass. iri with supine, as Inf. fut. pass. : 1. t, (that) there is a going to do something: Pl.: Caes. 7. Imperat. 1. eas, eat, etc., as a mocking or indignant exclamation: go then, go now: i nunc et cupidum nomen amantis habe, Ov.: i, sequere Italiam ventus, Virg.: Juv. (The root of eo is i; cf. Skr. i; Lith. ei-mi.)

**ēo**, *adv.* [is]. Of place, denoting motion towards: thither, to that spot: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. is: eo plumbum infundito, pour into it, Cat.: eo milites imponere, i. e. equis, on the horses, Caes. Hence, 2. Of analogous abstract relations: so far, to that extent, to such a point: eo aliquem redigere, Ter.: eo res crevit, Liv. Often with gen.: eo arrogantiae progredi, to such a pitch of arrogance, Suet. Strengthened with usque; usque eo despicere, to such a degree, Nep.

3. To denote a purpose: in order that, to the end that: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.: eo natus sum, to that end, Sall. 4. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: so long, until: usque eo . . . dum . . . Cic. II. In locative sense: there, at that place (rare): cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, id. Esp. with loci: ut templum extrueretur eo loci, Tac.

**Transf.**: res erat eo jam loci, in such a position, Cic. 2. With comparatives: really (abl. neut. of is, ea, id.): by so much, so much more, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: eoque major (gloria partur), so much the greater glory, Cic. Esp. with corresponding quo: by so much—by how much (often to be rendered by the): id. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. To denote a motive or reason: on that account, with that view, therefore: eo ero brevior, Cic.



**eodem**, adv. [idem], to the same place: Caes. Fig., to the same point: eodem pertinere, that it (all) had the same meaning or drift, id. Phr.: eodem accedit, to this is added, Pl.

**2**, in the same place: esp. with loci (cf. eo, II.): in the same position (of affairs), Cic.: Tac.

**ēdūs**, a, um, adj. = ἑῶος, ἑῶος, belonging to the dawn; eastern, orient (poet.): eose Atlantides abscondantur, let them have their morning setting, Virg.: partes, eastern, Hor.: Ov.

**ē-pastus**, a, um, [part. [pasco] eaten up: escape, Ov. (Verb not in use.)

**ēphēbus**, i, m. = ἐφηβος, a male youth (from 18 to 20 years of age): iuxta ex ephēbis, to attain to manhood, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

**ēphēmeris**, idis, f. = ἐφήμερις, a day-book, diary, journal: Cic.: Ov.

**ēphippīatus**, a, um, adj. furnished with a saddle; mounted on a saddled horse: Caes.

**ēphippium**, il, n. = ἐφίππιον, lit. anything placed on a horse's back; a saddle (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes. Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 154). Proverb of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, the ox would fain wear a saddle, Hor.

**ēphorus**, i, m. = ἐφόρος, a Spartan magistrate, an ephor: Cic.

**ēphōrā**, ae, m. = ἐπιβάτης, a marine: Auct. B. Alex.

**ēphōrēsis**, is, f. = ἐπιχρῆσις, a vessel for pouring: Pl.

**ēphorēus**, a, um = ἐπικροκος, adj. transparent, fine, thin: Pl.

**ēpicus**, a, um, adj. = ἐπικός, epic: poeta (Ennius), Cic.

**ēpigramma**, ātis, n. (dat. plur. epigrammata, Cic.) = ἐπίγραμμα, an inscription: id: Nep. **2**, a short poem, an epigram: Cic.

**ēpilōgus**, i, m. = ἐπίλογος, the peroration of a speech, epilogue (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic.

**ēpimēnia**, orum, n. plur. = ἐπιμηνία, provisions for a month, a month's rations: Juv.

**ēpinicia**, orum, n. plur. = ἐπινίκια, songs of victory: Suet.

**ēpīrhēdium**, il, n. [rheda] a thing to fasten a horse to a carriage: Juv.

**ēpistola** and **ēpistula**, ae, f. = ἐπιστολή, a written communication, a letter, epistle: dare, to dispatch a letter (lit. to give it to the tabellarius or letter-carrier), Cic.: ab epistolis (sc. servus), secretary, Suet. **2**, a dispatching of letters: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, in several parcels, Cic.

**ēpistolium**, il, n. = ἐπιστόλιον, a short letter, note: Cat.

**ēpitaphium**, il, n. = ἐπιτάφιον, a funeral oration, eulogy: Cic.

**ēpithalamium**, il, n. = ἐπιθαλάμιον, a nuptial song, epithalamium: Quint.

**ēpithēsa**, ae, f. = ἐπιθήκη, an addition, increase: Pl.

**ēpitōma**, ac, or **ēpitōmā**, ae, f. = ἐπιτομή, an abridgment, epitome: Cic.

**ēpitritos**, a, um, adj. = ἐπιτρίτος, containing one and a third, 1 1/3: Gell.

**2**, pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): — — — — —

**ēpityrum**, i, n. = ἐπιτύρον, an olive-salad, eaten with cheese (ἐνι τυρῷ), Pl.

**ēpodes**, um, n. plur. a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

**ēpōdos**, i, m. = ἐπώδος, a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

**ērops**, opis, m. = ἔροψ, a hoopoe: Ov.: v. upupa

**ēros**, (occurring only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; pl. epē, Prop.), n. = ἔρος, an heroic poem, an epic: Hor.

**ē-pōto**, avi, pōtum, i. v. a. to drink off or up: poculum, Cic.: Liv.

**2**, Fig.: to absorb, swallow up: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

**ēpūla**, arum, v. epulum.

**ēpūlaris**, e, adj. [epulum] pertaining to a banquet, at banquets; accusatio amicorum, Cic.

**ēpūlatio**, ōnis, f. [epulor] feasting (rare): Suet.

**ēpūlo**, ōnis, m. [epulum] a guest at a feast or banquet (rare in this sense): Cic.: App. **2**, Esp.: Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones: a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Triumviri Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156.)

**ēpūlor**, ātus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] to be present at a banquet. Neutr.: Saliarem in modum, to feast in right Salian fashion (sumptuously), Cic.: Liv. With Abl. dapibus opimis, Virg.: Cic.: Liv. || Act.: epulari, to eat, Plin. Esp. ger. part. in pass. sense: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to be feasted upon, Virg.

**ēpūlum**, i, n., and in plur. **ēpūlae**, arum, f. sumptuous fare or dishes: mensae conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, a feast for, Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl.

**2**, In gen.: a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast (of religious or solemn banquets, usually in form epulum, sing.): Jovis, Liv.: funebre, Cic. Later, epulum is used of a feast in general: Suet.: Juv. In plur.: epulae extractaeque mensae, sumptuous and extravagant feastings, Cic.: quae (carmine) in epulis esse cantata, id.: divum, Virg.: less freq. of banquets at relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor. [Etyim. unknown.]

**ēqua**, ae (Dat. pl. equabus, Pall.), f. [equus] a mare: Cic.: Virg.

**ēques**, itis, m. [id.] a horseman, rider: Liv.: Hor. || Esp. a horse-

soldier, trooper: opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also opp. to viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. or collect.: horse-soldier: cavalry: plurimum in Aetolis equibus praesidi fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, id. **2**, Equites, the order of knights, the equites, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 seq.). In collect. sing.: the equestrian order: Suet.

**ēquester**, tris, tre (m. equestria, Liv., like acris, celebris, celeris, etc.), adj. [equus] pertaining to a horseman, equestrian: statua, Cic.

**2**, pertaining to cavalry: proellum, Caes.: pugna, Cic. **2**, belonging to the order of knights: equestri loco natus, of equestrian rank, id.: anulus (i. e. aureus, a badge of the equestrian order): Hor.: equester = eques: Tac. Neut. plur.: equestria, ium, n. (sc. loca), the seats of the knights in the theatre: Sen.

**ēquidem**, adv. [related to quidem as cum to nam] a strengthening particle: verily, truly, indeed, at all events, etc. (usually connected with 1 pers. sing. or plur.) for my part, as far as I am concerned: equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With 1 pers. plur.: Ter.: Cic. With other pers.: scitis equidem milites, Sall.: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, id. With certe, cetero, etc.: certo equidem noster sum, Pl. || With sed, tamen, verum, etc., in concessive sense: certainly, of course, to be sure, etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

**ēquile**, is, n. [equus: cf. bubile, ovile, etc.] a stable for horses: Suet.

**ēquinus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to horses: cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

**ēquiria**, orum, n. plur. [id.] the annual horse-race in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars: Ov.

**ēquitabilis**, e, adj. [equito] that may be ridden over: planities, Curt.

**ēquitatus**, ūs, m. [id.] the act of riding (v. rare): Plin. || Meton.: cavalry (the usual sense): Caes. In plur.: id.: Cic. **2**, the equestrian order (rare): Plin.

**ēquito**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [equus] to ride. Neutr.: Cic.: Sall.: in arundine longa, to ride a hobby-horse (like a child), Hor. **2**, Of cavalry; to make inroads: id. || Act.: to ride through or over: flumen, Flor.

**ēquulēus** (also written eculēus), i, m. dim. [equus] a young horse, a colt, foal: Cic.: Liv. || Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei, probably silver vessels with figures of horses on them, Cic. **2**, an instrument of torture; a wooden rack in the shape of a horse: id.

**equulus**, *i. m. dim.* [id.] a small young horse, a foal: Cic.

**equus**, *i. m.* a horse: esp. a horse for battle or for the race-course: a steed, courser (cf. caballus): Cic.: equus virilique, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main, Liv.: alae equis, viris, Cic.: equo merere, to serve as a horse-soldier, id.: Jocosely, equus ligneus=navis, Pl. 2. In pl. equi=currus: Virg. II. Meton.: equus bipes, a sea-horse, Virg. 2. the constellation Pegasus: Cic. poet.

3. a battering-ram, from its shape; usu. called aries: Plin. [Cf. Skr. *āpva-s* (for *alva-s*): O. S. *ēhu*; O. I. *ech*. In Gr. *ἵππος* (for *in-fos*) corresponds to Lat. *qu* as in *etropia* beside *sequor*. The root is prob. *ak*, to be sharp, swift, whence *acer* and *akus*.] **ēr**, *eris*, *m.* a hedgehog: Nemes.

**ēr-radiotus** (extrad), *adv.* by the roots, Pl.

**ēr-rādico** (extr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to pluck up by the roots, to root out: Varr. Fig.: to destroy utterly: Pl.: Ter. (Hence Fr. *arracher*.)

**ēr-rādo**, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to scratch, cut, scrape off: terram, Varr.: aliquem senatorio albo, to erase from the list of senators, Tac. II. Fig.: elementa cupidinis prae, to eradicate, Hor.

**ēr-rās**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [erado].

**ēr-rasco** and **erectum**, *v. herisco*. **ēr-rectus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [erigo]. A *dj.* upright, erect, lofty: (b) unnes) humo excitatos celso et erecto constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In Comp.: prae, Caes.

II. Fig.: elevated, lofty, noble: esp. with some similar adj. celso et erecto, Cic.: sublime et erectum Ingenium, Tac. In Comp.: homo, Cic. In bad sense: haughty: id.

2. intent, attentive, on the stretch: judicis, id.: erecti suspensique (Horat.), Liv. 3. courageous, resolute: alaci animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *all' erta*, lit. "on the watch," whence were formed Sp. *al-erto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

**ēr-rēpo**, *pēl*, *3. v. n.* and a (erepsemus=erepissimus, Hor.). Neutr.: to creep out, crawl forth: Pl. 2. to creep or climb up: Suet. II. Act.: to creep up or over: montes, Hor.: Juv.

**ēr-ruptio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [eripio] a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery: Cic. **ēr-ruptor**, *eris*, *m.* [eripio] a robber, plunderer: bonorum, Cic.

**ēr-ruptus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [eripio]. **er-ga**, *prep.* with *acc.* over against, opposite to: lit. of place (rare): qua med erga aedes habet, opposite me, Pl.

II. Fig. (usual sense): of feelings and conduct towards a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, etc.: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: Caes. 2. Of unfriendly feelings=contra or adversus: against (not class.): ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl.: Tac. 3. In later authors (esp.

Tag.) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. [From *e rega*, *rega* being an obs. subst., meaning "direction," *v. rego*; cf. the phrase *e regione*, which has exactly the same sense, "over against."] **er-gastulū**, *i. n.* [ἐργαστήριον, "to work"] a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains: Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: in pl. only (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.): the inmates of an ergastulū: Juv.

**er-gō** (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes *er-gō*), *adv.* In connection with and foll. gen. (=causa): in consequence of, on account of, because of (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, for his sake, Virg. II. Absol. (usual sense): consequently, therefore: Esp. in a logical conclusion: negat haec filiam n. suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Pl. 2. In interrogative argumentation: so, so then: ergo haec veteranus milles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic.

3. In consecutive interrogations, then: Ps. Istuc ego jam satis scio. Si Cur ergo, quod sci, me rogas? Pl.: ergo in his adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? why then? quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. 4. With imperatives, then, now: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturus sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. 5. Resumptive, like *igitur*, with dicere expressae or understood: as I was saying, I say, well then: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. So (like *igitur* and *inquam*) after parentheses: id. 6. so then! by way of exclamation: ergo Quintiliū perpetuus sopor urget! Hor. [For ergo, the root being (cf. *er-ga*) *reg* in *rego*, *q. v.* The prim. meaning "from the direction (or quarter) of."] **ēr-iōus**, *il. m.* [er] a hedgehog, urchin: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. *t. t.* chevau-de-frise: Caes.

**ēr-igo**, *rexi*, *rectum*, *3. v. a.* [rego] to put up straight, to raise or set up, to erect: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, to raise, Cic. 2. Reflect: or with *pron.* reflect: to raise oneself, to rise: conmittuntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes.: in digitos erigi, to stand tip-toe, Quint. 3. to build, erect (rare): turres, Caes. II. Fig.: to arouse, excite: mentes, aureasque, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. 2. to raise up, cheer up, encourage: animum demissum et oppressum, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erigir*, *ercer*.)

**ēr-ripō**, *ripui*, *reptum*, *3. v. a.* [rapio] to snatch, tear or pull out: to

snatch away, take away violently or by force. Constr.: the direct object in Acc. (or *Nom.* with *Pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex*, *ab*, *de*, or *Abl.* alone; but a person deprived usu. in *Dat.*: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vagina, Virg.: oculum alieui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. Poet.: eripe fugam, flee instantly, Virg. 2. to deliver, rescue: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *pron.* reflect: to rescue oneself, to escape: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg.: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for an impossible feat, Pl. 4. In *Part. pass.*: snatched away by death, having died suddenly: fatus erepta, Ov. II. Fig.: to deprive of: in this sense usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: vitam alieui, to deprive any one of life, Sall.: vatibus fidem, Ov. Also absol. or with *prep.*: potestatem hominis omnino aspicendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: caelumque diemque Teucurorum ex oculis, Virg.

**ēr-rōdo**, *no perf.*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to gnaw off or away, to consume: Cic.

2. Fig.: to eat away, corrode: Plin.

**ēr-rōgatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [erogo] a giving or paying out: pecuniae, Cic.

**ēr-rōgito**, *i. v. a.* freq. [id.] to ask often, try to find out by asking (rare): Pl.

**ēr-rōgo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to entreat, prevail on by entreaties: precibus erogatus, App. II. Polit. *t. t.* strictly, to ask for a grant of public money: hence, to expend such money: pecunias ex aerario, Cic.: in aliquam rem, id. 2. In gen. sense: to lay out, expend: more fully, in sumptum erogare, to advance money to meet a certain expense, id.: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac.

**ēr-rābundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [erro] wandering (rare): nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

**ēr-raticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] wandering, roving, erratic: cursus (of the "gadding vine"), Cic.: Delos, Ov. Esp. in botany, *i. q.* silvestris, wild: brassica, Plin.

**ēr-ratio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a wandering, going about: Ter

**ēr-ratum**, *i. n.* [id.] an error, mistake: Cic. 2. In moral sense *errata* aetatis meae, errors of my youth, id.

**ēr-rātus**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a wandering about: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

**er-ro**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a* to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Esp. of cattle, to stray about (undisturbed), id. Of things (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, *planetis*, Cic.: Coecytus errans flumine languida,

winding along, Hor.: pulmonibus erat ignis edax, spread, Ov. Impers. male tum erratur, *tis ill then straying*, Virg.

2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, to wander from the subject, Cic.: dubils affectibus errat, wavers, Ov.: ne tuus erret honos, be dubious, uncertain, id.

II. to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray: homo erranti monstrat viam, Eun. in Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq.,

2. Fig.: to wander from the truth, to err, mistake: tota re errare, to be mistaken in every point, Cic.: errans (opp. to sceleratissimus, deliberately wicked), erring involuntarily, Sall. With Acc. of a pronoun: mone, quæso, si quid erro, if I am caught I err, Pl. Poet. also with Acc. of a noun: errabant tempora, in chronology, Ov. Pass. impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic. III. Poet. in part perf.: wandered over or through: erratas dicere terras, Ov.: litora, Virg. [For *eruo*. Cf. Goth. *airzan* (= *airzân*), N. H. G. *irren*. Gr. *ῥαίω-ῥωπος*, *ῥαίω-ῥωπος* appear to be cogn. We must not compare *ῥωπος*, which had initial F.]

ERRO, ōnis, m. [erro] a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant: Ov.

error, ōris, m. [id.] a wandering or straying about: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the meanderings of rivers: Ov.: of the mazes of the labyrinth: id. 2. Fig.: a wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr.: with gen.: viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv.

II. a wandering from the right way, a going astray: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: a departing from the truth, an error, delusion: rapit in errorem, to be led astray, Cic.: deponere, to abandon an error, id.: demere, to unweave, disabuse the mind, Hor.: mentis, distraction, insanity, Cic.: aliquis latet error, some deception, Virg. Rarely, a moral error, fault: Ov.

ē-rūbesco, būl, 3. v. n. and a. incept. Neutr. to grow red, to reddens: saxa rotatis erubescere rosia, Ov. Esp., 2. to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, blushed all over, id. Constr. with Abl. of cause alone or with prep.: also with Infm. (not in Cic.): erubui messor propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: in aliqua re, to blush over or about anything, Cic.: aliqua re, Liv.: collegam habere, id. II. Act. to be ashamed of: show respect for: with Acc.: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, respected, Virg.: ignea (amoris) erubescendi, of which one need be ashamed, Hor.

ērūca, æ, f. a caterpillar, cankerworm: Col. 2. a sort of colewort: Hor.

ē-ructo, i. v. a. to belch or vomit forth, to throw up (rare): sanie, Virg. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, to talk of murder in his drunken fits,

Cic. II. In gen.: to cast forth, emit: arenam, Virg.

ērūdio, īvi or īl, itum, 4. v. a. [rudis: īl, to bring out of the rough or natural state: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] to polish, educate, instruct, teach: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic.: a pueris eruditil artibus militæ, Liv.: Juventutem laboribus, to train, inure, Cic.: tirones, to cause to be instructed, Suet. With depend. sentence (rare): qua posuit erudit arte capi, shows by what means they may be ensnared, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut fierent oculos erudiere suos, id.

ērūditē, adv. learnedly, eruditely: Gell. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

ērūditio, ōnis, f. [erudio] instruction, education: de ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est, you need not be anxious about his improvement, Cic.

II. Meton.: learning, knowledge, erudition: praeclara eruditione ornat, id.

ērūditrix, icis, f. [id.] an instructress: Flor.

ērūditus, a, um, Part. [erudio] II. Adj.: learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced: politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditil appellantur, educated men, Cic.: doctus atque eruditus, id. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: animus, a well-stored mind, id.: oratio (opp. to popularis), learned style, id.: gustus, Tac. Comp.: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Sup.: Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to break through, cause to burst forth: to vent: nubem, to burst through it, Virg. With pron. reflect. in neut. sign.: portis se foras erumpunt, they burst forth, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, vent their spleen upon me, Cic. II. Neutr. (more freq.) to break out, to burst or sally forth: ex castris, Caes.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Absol.: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, make a sortie, Caes.: per hostes, to break through, Liv. 2. Fig.: to break out openly: to end (in something violent or fatal): quum illa conjurato ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Liv.: in omnium perniciem, to issue in, Liv.: quorsum eruptura sit (dominatio) horremus, what will be the end of it, Cic.

ē-rūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear, or pluck out: si quid obrutum est, erue, Cic.: aurum terra, Ov.: negetem ab radicibus imis, Virg.: aquam remis, to plough up, Ov. Poet.: to root out, demolish: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. II. Fig.: to draw out, bring out (with effort): scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic.: sacra recog-

noscere annalibus eruta prisca, dug out, brought to light, Ov. 2. to overthrow, destroy: lamentabile regnum, Virg.

ērūptio, ōnis, f. [erumpo], a breaking out, bursting forth: Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. 2. Milit. t. i. a sally, sortie: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes.

ērūptus, a, um, Part. [erumpo].

ērūs, i. v. herus.

ērūtus, a, um, Part. [eruo].

eruvum, i, n. a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch: Virg. [Cf. Gr. *ἐρίβ-υθος*, *ῥοβος*. Lat. v = Gr. β, as in *vicia*, *βίκιον*.] (Hence It. *eruo* and *lero*, the latter from *l'eruo*; Sp. *yervo*; Fr. *ers*.)

Ērycinus, a, um, adj. [Eryx] relating to Eryx: hence, Erycina, a name of Venus: Hor.

ērūthinus, i, m. = *ἐρύθινος*, a red kind of mullet: Ov.

escā, æ, f. [for *ed-ca*, from *ēdo*] fond: simplex, simple fare, Hor.: Cic. Off. pl. and esp. of dainties, delicacies: Cic. Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? dainties for the ear, Pers. 2. a bait: Pl. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatum, Cic.

escārius, a, um, adj. [escā] pertaining to food, eating: monsa, Varr. Absol.: escaria, Juv. 2. pertaining to a bait: vincla, Pl.

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [scando]. Neutr.: to climb up, mount up, ascend: ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl.: in equum, to mount, Liv.: in navem, to embark, Nep.: in rotam, to mount the wheel (for torture), Cic. 2. to go up from the sea-coast to any place: Pergamum, Liv. II. Act.: to mount, ascend: suggestum, Tac.

esculentus, a, um [escā] good to eat, eatable, esculent: frusta, Cic.

esculetum, esculum, and esculus, v. voce

ēsīto, avi, atum, i. v. a freq [ēdo] to be wont to eat, to eat habitually: Pl.

ēsēdārius, i, m. [essēdum] a fighter in a (Gallic or British) war-chariot: Caes.: Cic. 2. a kind of gladiator: Suet.

ēsēdum, i. n. (in the poets only in plur.) [a Celtic word] a two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

essentia, æ, f. the being or essence of a thing, corresponding in sense to Gr. *οὐσία* (not class.): Quint. [Anomalously formed from *esse*, inf. of *sum*.]

estrix, icis, f. [ēdo] a female glutton or gormandizer: Pl.

ēsūriālis, e, adj. [esurio] pertaining to hunger: humorously, resident ferias, keep hungry holidays, fast-days, i. e. having nothing to eat, Pl.

ēsūrio, no perf., itum, 4. v. n. and a. desid. [ēdo]. Neutr.: to desire to

*eat, be hungry, to hunger*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In *part. fut.*: (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter. II. Act.: to desire eagerly, *cuius*: Curt.: in *pass.*: nil ibi, quod nobis esuritur, erit, which I should long for, Ov.

**esurītio**, ōnis, f. [esurio] a *hungering, hunger*: Cat.

**esūs**, a, um, Part. [ēdo].  
**et**, conj. simply connecting two words or sentences: and: passim.

II. Connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly: te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, *yea, and with such a voice* . . . Cic. III. With *aeque*, par, idem, similis, alius, etc.: as, than: nisi aequo amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, id.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id.

IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, and then; when lo! dixit, et extemplo sensit medius delapsus in hostes, Virg. V. To subjoin the minor premiss in a syllogism: *nunc, but*: eorum, quae videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: and yet, and after all: et sunt qui querantur, id. VII. etiam: and so too, and also; moreover, likewise: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. VIII. When repeated, et . . . et, it serves to connect two ideas more closely both . . . and as well . . . as, not only . . . but also: et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. With a subordinate *que* or *ut*: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. 2.

Less freq., tum . . . et, et . . . tum, in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consummabatur, id. 3. Et . . . neque or neque . . . et, when one clause is a negative (et . . . et non, et non . . . et, when only a single word is negative), on the one hand . . . on the other hand . . . not, or vice versa: ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit pericundum et tibi non sane devium, id. [Orig. etc.; cf. uti, ut, and v. etiam. Cogn. with Skr. *ati*, "further, besides" (preserved in *at-avus*, q.v.) and Gr. *eti-*.]

**et-ānim**, conj. serves to introduce a reason or explanation: and in fact, for: proclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam quo pergat oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hæjus (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

**etēsīae**, arum, m. plu.=*etēsīas* (sc. *ἀνέμοι*), winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually at midsummer for 40 days; *Etesian winds*: Cic.

**etēsīus**, a, um, adj. [etēsīae] *Ete-*

*sianæ* flabra aquilonum, Luer. (=etēsīas, q.v.).

**ēthicos**, ōs, f.=*ἠθικῇ*, moral philosophy, ethics: Quint.

**ēthicus**, a, um, adj.=*ἠθικός*, phil. t. t. *ethical*: Gell.

**ēthōlōgia**, ae, f.=*ἠθολογία*, the art of depicting or imitating character: Quint.

**ēthōlōgus**, i, m.=*ἠθολόγος*, one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic: Cic.

**etiam**, conj. also, furthermore, too, likewise, besides: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, one thing more, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum) . . . sed (verum) etiam: not only . . . but also, tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. II. Intensive: even, nay even: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. After negative sentences, for *immo*, *potius*; nay indeed, nay rather: Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with comparatives: yet, still: sunt autem etiam clariora, still clearer, id.: multo etiam gravius queritur, much more vehemently still, Caes. So, quam diu etiam? how much longer? Cic. III. As an affirmative: certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, yes, happy, but not perfectly happy, Cic. IV. Of time: yet, as yet, still: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, was still in bed, id.: invalidus etiamque tremens, still tottering, weak in the legs, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, not yet, Pl. V. In indignant interrogations: what? pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre alius exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter.: etiam clamas, carnufex? what? you bawl, do you? Pl. And in questions that imply a command: accelerate, etiam respicias? you are looking round, are you? id. VI. With emphatic imperatives: but, indeed, etc.: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, just you take care, id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. VII. Etiam atque etiam, constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again; hence also, pressing, urgently: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa, Liv.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, again and again, i. e. most positively, Luer. [Acc. to some, etiam=et jam; but more probably *eti* is orig. form of *et* (cf.

*ēti*), and -am a termination; v. nunciam.]

**etiam-nunc** and (more freq.) **etiam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam nunc and etiam nunc), conj. even at the present time, yet till now, still (usu. with present tenses): Eo Etiamnunc mulier intus? Sy. Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negations: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. In respect to past time=etiam tunc, till that time, till then, still: quum tristis hiems etiamnunc frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. II.=etiam: also, besides, moreover: his addemus etiam-nunc unam Graecae Inventionis sententiam, Plin. [The num in etiam-nunc=Gr. *νυν* and Lat. *nunc* in nunc, q.v.]

**etiam-si** (also written separately), even if, although: with Indic., to introduce a statement of a fact: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With Subj., to denote a supposition: etiamsi vetet, edim, though he should forbid, Pl.

**etiam-tunc** (less freq. **etiam-tunc**) conj. even then, till that time, till then, still (always with past tenses): omnes etiamtunc retinebant illum Pericli succum, Cic.

**etruscus**, a, um, adj.: [Etruria] Etruscan: aurum, a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth: Juv.

**et-si**, conj. though, although, even if. With Indic., to indicate a fact: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. With Subj., to denote a supposition: etsi cupidissime expetitur a me sit, Cic. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. II. To restrict or correct, like *quoniam* (with Indic.): although, yet, but: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl.

**etymologia**, ae, f.=*ἐτυμολογία*, etymology: Cic.

**etymologicus**, a, um, adj.=*ἐτυμολογικός*, etymological: Gell.

**etymon**, i, n.=*ἐτυμον*, the derivation of a word: Varr.

**et**, interj.=*εὖ*, well done! bravo! Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

**eugē**, interj.=*εὖγε*, well done! good! bravo! euge, euge, perbene! Pl. Ironically: excellent! very fine! euge, optime, id.

**eunuchus**, i, m.=*εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch: Cic.

**euriplus** (os), i, m.=*εὐρίπλος*, a narrow channel, strait: Cic. II. Meton.: a canal, conduit, sluice: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. 3. Esp. the trench surrounding the Roman circus Suet.

**eurōus**, a, um, adj. [eurus; cf. arcetous, Lesbous] eastern: fluctus, Virg.

**eurus**, i, m.=*εὐρος*, the south-east

wind; by some called Vulturinus: Virg.: Col. In plur.: Virg.: Ov.

2. Poet.: the east wind (opp. to Zephyrus): id. 3. Meton.: wind in gen.: Virg.

**euschēme**, adv. (εὐσχήμες) becomingly, gracefully: Pl.

**ē-vāciō**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to empty out, purge: alvum, Plin.

**ē-vādiō**, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go out or forth: ex balnea, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: abijt, excessit, evasit, erupit, has disappeared (or perished, cf. 3), Cic.: in terram, to disembark, Liv. 2. Of direction upwards: to go up, ascend: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: in muros, Liv. 3. To get away, escape: ex fuga, Caes.: e manibus hostium, Liv. 11. Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque pererrumpat, Cic.: ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at, Pl. 2. To turn out, fall out, end, result, become: quos iudicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, had proved ineffectual, id.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, what you are driving at, Pl.: aliquando id, quod somnavimus, evadere, comes to pass, is fulfilled, Cic. B. Act.: to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arva, Ov.: ardua, to climb heights, Liv. 2. To get away, escape from: aliquid manus, Virg.: angustias, Liv.: gravem casum, Tac. 3. **ē-vāgiō**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [vagina] to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath: gladium, Just.

**ē-vāgor**, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to wander forth, to roam about; to spread about, extend: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagatur, which range too widely, go too far, Cic. 11. Act.: to stray beyond, overstep: ordinem, Hor.

**ē-vālesco**, ūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, had grown 2 ft., Plin. 11. Fig.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, strengthened into, Tac. 2. In perf.: to have power or ability, to be able; with Inf.: sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidis ictu evaluit, Virg. 3. Of a word or expression: to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen evaluisse paulatim, Tac.

**ē-vānesco**, nūi, 3. v. n. incep. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et balsamentum evanescent vetustate, lose their strength, become rapid, Cic.: cornuque extremae velut evanescere lunae, to fade from sight, Ov. 11. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceat, sink into oblivion, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria

evanuit, Cic. (Hence It. *svanire* & Fr. *évanouir*.)

**ē-vānidus**, a, um, adj. [evanesco] vanishing, passing away, fading (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, id. **ē-vāns**, antis, shouting, raging like a Bacchantes: Virg. [From *evai*, *evoi*, cries of the Bacchantes.]

**ē-vāpōrātiō**, ōnis, f. [evapor] an evaporating, evaporation: terrae, Sen.

**ē-vāpōrō**, i. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate: Gell.

**ē-vāstō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate (rare): Liv.

**ē-vax**, interj. [a cry of exultation, like *evae*, *evai*, hurra! bravo! Pl.

**ē-vectus**, a, um, Part. [eveho].

**ē-vehō**, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out: omnia (signa) ex famis plaustris evecta esse, Cic. In an upward direction: ad auras, Ov. With *pron.* refl. or in pass. with refl. sense: to rush forth, ride or sail forth: incaute se evehentes, rushing out, Liv.: evectus effreno equo, galloping forwards, id.: in altum, to sail out, id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, i. e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore (v. ors), they rode out on their anchors, id. 11. Fig.: ad decos, to elevate to heaven, Hor.: ut semel e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, issued forth, Cic.: spe vana evectus, carried forward, Liv.: privatum supra modum evectas opes, exceeded what was becoming a private citizen, Tac.

**ē-vello**, velli (vulsi, Flor.), vulsum, 3. v. a. to pull, pluck, or tear out: linguam aliquid, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr.

11. Fig.: to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis, Cic. (Hence It. *svellere*, *svogliere*.)

**ē-venīo**, vni, ventum, 4 (pres. Subj. *eveniat*, Pl.) v. n. to come out, come forth: merces profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor. 11. Fig.: to come to pass, happen; and with *Dat.*: to befall, happen to, betide: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.: ubi pax venerat, had come about, Sall.: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas litteras, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic. Impers.: evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, it so happened that, Ter. With *Dat.*: quum mihi nihil improvise evenisset, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, fell to the lot of, Liv.: si quid sibi eveniret, if anything should happen to himself, i. e. if he should die, Suet. 2. To follow, result (as a consequence), to turn out, issue, end (only of things, whilst evado is used of persons also): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, may prove, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic.

**ē-ventilo**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to winnow, to fan: Col

**ēventum**, i. n. [evenio] an occurrence, event (rare): cuiusque facti et eventi causa, Cic. 2. In pl., with Gen. of person or *pron.* obj.: the sum of what happens to anyone; experience, fate: ut ex nostris eventis admonendum putares, to be taught by my experience, id.: aliorum eventis doceri, Tac. 3. Issue, consequence, result, effect: consilia eventis ponderare, id.

**ē-ventus**, ūs, m. [id.] an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot: allicujus eventus maerere, to mourn over what has happened to him (viz. his death), Cic.: in gen. sense, eos eventus rerum, id.: militum, the fate, Liv.: navium suarum, Caes. 11. An issue, consequence, result: eventus est allicujus exitus negotii, Cic.: ex eventu (judicare), to judge by the result, id.: eventus stultitum magister est, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat (poeta), to the finale, Hor.

**ē-verbēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to flog or beat violently: os oculosque hostis, Quint.: clipeum alis, Virg.

**ē-vergō**, 3. v. a. to send out, send forth (v. rare): montes evergunt rivos, Liv.

**ē-verricūlū**, i. n. [everro] a drag-net, seine: Varr. Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net of all villainies (i. e. taking cognizance of every kind of villany), Cic.: sarcastically of Verres, id. (cf. foll. art.).

**ē-verro**, verri, versum, i. v. a. to sweep out: stercus ac aedo Vestae, Varr. Fig.: to clean out, plunder completely: sarcastically applied to Verres: o Verma praecleara! quod sanum non everum atque extersum reliquias? swept clean, Cic.

**ēversio**, ōnis, f. [everto] an overthrowing: columnae, Cic. 2. a subversion, destruction: templorum, Quint. Fig.: rerum publicarum eversiones, overthrowing, Cic.

**ēversor**, ōris, m. [id.] a subverter, destroyer: civitatis, Cic.: regnum Priami, Virg.

(1) **ēversus**, a, um, Part. [everto] swept out.

(2) **ēversus**, Part. [everto] overthrowing.

**ē-vorto** (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic.: services, to twist, Ter.: evertit aequora ventis, upheaves, Virg. 2. To overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. 3. To subvert, destroy: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Hor. 11. Fig.: to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy. aliquem non iudicio sed vi evertere, to ruin, Cic.: leges, testamenta, to set aside, id.: spem, Ov.

**ē-vestigātus**, a, um, Part. [vestig] tracked or traced out, found out, discovered (rare): Ov.

**ēvīas**, ādis, f. [from Evius, a surname of Bacchus] a Bacchantes: Hor.

**ēvictus**, a, um, Part. [evinco].

**ē-vidēhs**, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear*: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic.: signum, Suet.: prodigia, id. *Comp.*: Cic.: Liv. *Sup.*: id.

**ēvidēter**, *adv.* evidently, manifestly, etc.: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

**ēvidentiā**, ae, f. [evidens] clearness, distinctness in speech: Cic.

**ē-vigilo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *Neutr.*: to wake up, awake: Suet.

**ē**, to be wakeful, vigilant. Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, have been ever watchful (have never slumbered), Cic.

**ē**, Act.: to watch through, pass without sleeping: nox evigilanda, Tib. **2**, Meton.: to compose, prepare by study at night: libros, Ov. **3**, Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

**ē-vilesco**, lūi, 3 v. n. incept to become vile, worthless, despicable (rare): usque eo eviliuit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet.

**ē-vincio**, nxi, nctum, 4 v. a. to bind up or round: to entwine: dia, demate caput Tridatis evinxit, Tac. More freq. in the *Part. perf.*: vincidi Menestheus evinctus oliva, Virg.: euras evincta cothurni, having the calf of the leg laced up with the buskin, id.

**ē-vinco**, vici, victum, 3 v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly (not before Aug. period): evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, triumphed over all difficulties, Liv.: Aedius, Tac.: lacrimis evicta, prevailed upon, Virg. Fig.: kolis imago evinctus nubes, Ov.: platanus caelebs evinctus ulmos, will supplant, Hor. So of places, etc.: to get past or through (poet.). remis Charybdi evicere rates, Ov.

**ē**, to carry one's point, to prevail: evincunt instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. **III**, for convincere: to demonstrate, prove: Hor.

**ēvincetus**, a, um, *Part.* [evincio].

**ē-viro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vir] to castrate: Cat.

**ē-vicāro**, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. to deprive of the entrails, to disembowel: Enn. in Cic. **2**, In gen.: to tear to pieces, mangle: accipiter columbam eviscerat, Virg.

**ēvitābilis**, e, *adj.* [evito] avoidable: esp. with negative: non evitabile telum, Ov.

**ēvitatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] an avoiding: malorum, Quint.

(1) **ē-vīto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to shun, avoid: metan, to round it skilfully, just clearing it, Hor.: causas suspicionum, Cic.

(2) **ēvīto**, avi, i. v. a. [vita] to deprive of life, kill (ante-class): vidi Plamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic.

**ēvocāti**, orum, m. plu. [evoco] veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers: Caes. in Cic.

**ēvōcatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling out, calling forth (rare): inferorum,

an evoking, Plin. **II**, a calling out of soldiers on an emergency (cf. evocati): Auc. Her.

**ēvocātor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who calls to arms: servorum, Cic.

**ē-vōco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call out or forth: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv.: mercatores undique ad se, to summon, Caes.: aliquem literis, Cic.: nostros ad pugnam, to challenge, Caes. **II**, Relig. l. t.: deos, to call upon the gods of a city about to be taken to quit it: Liv. **III**, In public and military affairs: to call out, summon to appear: senatum omnem ad se, Caes.: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. **IV**, Fig.: to draw forth, elicit: evocata oratione misericordia, Cic.: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv.

**ēvoce** (dissyll.), *interj.* = εὐοί, a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

**ē-vōlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly out or forth: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. **2**, to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae subitaverunt, Caes.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. **II**, Fig. of the mind: il, quofum animi, spreis corporibus, evolat atque excurrunt foras, soar aloft, scorning the body, Cic.

**ēvolūtio**, ōnis, f. [evolveo] an unrolling or opening of a book; hence, a reading: poetarum, Cic.

**ēvolūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [evolveo].

**ē-volvo**, volvi (volui), vōlūtum, 3 v. a. to roll out or forth: to unroll, unfold: vestes, Ov.: volumen epistolarum, to open, Cic.: prorutam in mare evolvere terram, roll it along to the sea, Liv. With pron. reflect. or in pass.: to roll along: evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, discharge itself, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, roll out along the ground, Tac. **2**, Fig. of the thread of fate: to spin to an end: fusos evoluisse meos, i. e. to have cut short my life, Ov.

**ē**, Meton.: to read a book by unrolling it: librum, Cic.: fastos, Hor.: versus, Ov. **II**, Fig.: to unfold, explain: animi complicatam notionem evolvere, to clear up, Cic.: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, laid bare, id.: sede patria rebusque summis, stripped off, Tac.: istos incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, eject, Liv. **2**, to unfold, disclose, narrate: naturam rerum omnium, Cic.: seriem fati, Ov.

**ē-vōmo**, ūi, itum, 3 v. a. to vomit forth: Cic. Fig.: tantam pestem (with ref. to Catiline), id. **II**, in me orationem ore impurissimo evomuit, id.

**ē-vulgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make public, publish, divulge (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum divulgavit, Liv.: arcanum, Tac.

**ēvulsio**, ōnis, f. [evello] a pulling out: dentis, Cic.

**ēvulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

**ex** or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants and even there far less frequent than *ex*). But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as *ex parte*, *ex sententia*, *ex tempore*; and on the other hand, *e regione* and *e republica*, used adverbially, prep. with *Abi. out of*, from (opp. to *in*).

**A**, Of space: *passim*. **2**, In a downward direction: from, down from, off: *ex equis* desilire, to dismount, Caes. **3**, In an upward direction: globum terrae eminentem e mari, rising above, Cic. **4**, To denote direction (without actual motion): on, at: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, on all the other sides, Caes. **II**, Hence, with a subst. to denote origin: from, of: *ex Aethiopia* est usque haec, she is from Ethiopia: *is an Ethiopianus* man, Ter. Freq. without a verb: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, a man of Spain, Caes. **III**, To indicate the place where any thing is done, from, down from: *ex equis* colloqui, to have an interview on horseback, id.: *ex equo* (ex equis, of a number of persons) pugnare, to fight on horseback, id. Hence the adverbial expressions, *ex adverso*, *ex diverso*, *ex contrario*, *e regione*, *ex parte*, etc. (*y. adversus*, etc.). Also *ex itinere*, during or in the course of a journey or march: Cic.: Sall.

**B**, Of time: from and after a given point of time: from, since: bonus volo jam *ex hoc die* esse, from this day forward, Pl.: *ex quo* (ex tempore), ever since the time when . . ., Virg.: Liv. **2**, Immediately after, directly after, after: Cotta ex consulari est profectus in Galliam, on the expiry of his year of office, Cic. So the phrase, *aliud ex alio*, one thing after another: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. So, *diem ex die* expectabam, one day after another, from day to day, id. **II**, Less freq. In specifying a future date, from, after: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.

**C**, Of other relations: With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, etc.): from, out of, of: solem e mundo tollere: amicitiam e vita tollere, id.: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turanno audisse, id.: ex captivis comperit, Caes. **II**, With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with numerals: out of, of: *ex omnibus* seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic.: *ex dedicatis* Belgis complures, Caes.: *ex tribus* istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices, Cic. **2**, Appy.—genitive (v. rare): has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, towers rising from the ships, Caes.: album ex ovo, the white of (taken from) an egg, Cels.

**III**, To denote the material of which

anything is made: of: *statua ex aere facta*, Cic. **IV.** To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: *quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas*, Cic.: in *spem victorise adductus ex opportunitate loci*, Sall.: *ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, to gain a triumph from, for victories over*, Cic. **2.** Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of*: *cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit*, Sall. **V.** To indicate transition: *from, out of, from being*: *dil ex hominibus facti*, Cic.: *nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, id. **VI.** Ek (e) re, ex usu, or ex injuria, etc., to any one's advantage or injury: *aliquid facere bene e re publica, for the good of the state*, id.: *ex usu terrae Galliae, for the good of Gaul*, Cic.: *ex nullius injuria, without injustice to any one else*, Liv. **VII.** To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with*: *ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, in accordance with Caesar's dispatch*, Cic.: *ex collegi sententia*, Liv.: *ex senatus consulto*, Cic.: *ex foedere*, Liv.: *ex sententia, as one could wish*, Ter. **VIII.** In adverbial expressions: *e. g. ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continentis, ex confesso, ex improvviso, ex inopinato, etc. v. these words*. N.B.—Ex placed after its noun (rare): *terris ex omnia surgunt*, Lucr.

**D.** In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t*; before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef*; and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e. g. epoto* and *epotus* as well as *expotus*; *escendo* as well as *excendo*; the forms *ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio*, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from *exfero, etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e. g. excidium* for *excidium* (from *exscindo*), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e. g. exul, exsul, etc.* But the *s* is more usually retained: as *exasanguis, etc.* **II.** Signification: **1.** Primarily and most freq. *out or forth*: *exeo*; and in an upward direction, *emineo*. **2.** Hence, fig. to imply *change*, the result being indicated by the latter element, *e. g. effeminare, to change a man's disposition into that of a woman*. **3.** In privative sense and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: *e. g. effrenare, elinguis*. **4.** To denote termination, conclusion: *e. g. elugeo*. **5.** Intensive: *e. g. emiror, exalbesco, elaboro, entor*. With an adj. = superlative suffix, as *edurus*. [The original form of this prep. was *ec*, which is found in *ecfero, ecfari, etc.*, and is

identical with the Gr. *ek*, the form *ex* corresponding to Gr. *ek*: cf. *akts, su(b)-e*.]

**ex-acerbo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to exasperate, make angry, provoke: Liv.

**exactio**, ōnis, f. [exigo] a driving out, expelling: *regum*, Cic. **II.** a demanding, exacting: esp. a calling in, collecting of debts: Liv. Hence, **2.** a tax, tribute: *acerrissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, poll and hearth tax*, Cic.

**exactor**, ōris, m. [id.] a driver-out, expeller: *regum*, Liv. **II.** a demander, exactor: *operis, an overseer, superintendent*, Col.: *supplicii, an executioner*, Liv. **2.** Esp.: a collector of taxes: *Caes.*

**exactus**, a, um, Part. [exigo]. **II.** A dj.: *precise, accurate, exact*: *exacto affirmare numero*, Liv. *Comp.*: *cura*, Suet. *Sup.*: *vir, very precise, methodical*, Plin. Ep. With Gen. (poet.). *Manurius, morum fabricae exactior animi, difficile est dicere, whether he were more perfect in character or in his art*, Ov.

**ex-actio**, ōis, ūtum, i. v. a. to make very sharp or pointed: *vallos furcasque*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *oculorum, ingenious aciem, to give greater keenness of vision*, Cic. **2.** to excite, stimulate, inflame: *animos in bella*, Hor.

**ex-adversum** (advorsum) and **ex-adversus**, adv. and prep. over against, opposite. Adv.: *apud ipsum lacum est pistrina, et advorsum fabrica*, Ter. **II.** Prep.: with Acc.: *ara exadversus eum locum consecrata est*, Cic.

**exaedificatio**, ōnis, f. [exaedifico] a building up. Fig. of an oration: *exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis*, Cic.

**ex-aedifico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to build up, to finish building (rare): *oppidum sua pecunia exaedificaverat, he had built it (entirely) at his own expense*, Caes.: *Capitolium*, Cic. (Sometimes the prep. seems to add nothing to the meaning: *e. g. templa deorum, hibernacula militum exaedificare*, Liv.) Fig.: *to finish*: *ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod institulisti*, id. **II.** to turn out of doors (comice): *me ex his aedibus*, Pl.

**exaequatio**, ōnis, f. [exaequo] an equaling, levelling. Meton.: *a level, a plane*: Vitruv. **II.** Fig.: *a levelling (of ranks), an equality*: *exaequationem non fero*, Liv.

**ex-aequo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. Act.: *to equalize, to make equal or level*: *tumulus tumulis exaequabant*, Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: *argentum argento exaequabitur, shall be balanced, compensated*, Pl. **2.** Fig.: *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal*: *neminem secum dignitate exaequari volebat*, Caes.: *vetus miles titoni sese exaequare sineret*, Liv.: *facta dictis, to relate adequately*, Sall. **II.** to make

oneself equal to; to equal, rival: with Acc.: Ov.

**ex-aestio**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to boil up, foam up, ferment. Neutr.: *exaestuat mare*, Liv.: Virg. **2.** to be scorched up, to glow: *Aegyptus torrefacti calore solis exaestuat*, Just.

**3.** Fig.: *to be excited with passion, mense exaestuat ira*, Virg. **II.** A ct.: *to give forth, exhale* (rare): *hinc igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus*, Lucr.

**exaggeratio**, ōnis, f. [exaggero] a heaping or damming up: in plur.: Just. **II.** Fig.: *elevation, exaltation* (rare): *quasi quaedam exaggeratio animi*, Cic.

**ex-aggero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up: *aggesta humo plantium*, Curt.

**2.** Transf.: *to enlarge, increase by heaping up*: *rem familiarem*, Cic.

**II.** Fig.: *to exalt, heighten the effect of*: in good sense, *orationem*, Cic.: *oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, carried too far, exaggerated, turgid*, id.: *Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, magnifying and exalting it*, id.

**ex-agistari**, ōris, m. [exagisto] a censurer, reproacher: *rethorum*, Cic.

**ex-agito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to drive out frequently, to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass: Lat. faciem, to stir it up, Col. **II.** Fig.: *to disquiet, harass, persecute*: *exagitati bello premebantur et agriculae prohibebantur*, Caes.: *at omnes di exagitant me, plague*, Hor.: *exagitari verberibus Furiarum, to be tormented*, Suet. **2.** to censure, criticize: *aliquem convicio, to abuse*, Caes.: *quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, is found fault with*, Cic. **3.** to stir up, irritate, excite: *plebem*, Sall.: *tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, it seemed fitter to soothe rather than to provoke so influential a man*, id.

In a good sense: *hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, excited, stimulated*, Cic. **ex-agoga**, ae, f. = ἐξαγωγή, an exportation of goods, export: Pl.

**ex-albesco**, ōis, i. v. n. incept. to become white: *esp. to turn very pale*: Cic.

**ex-alto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare): *to raise, exalt*: Sen. (Hence, through low Lat. form *exaltiare*, Fr. *exhausser, exaucer*.)

**ex-amen**, ōnis, n. [confr. from examen: of contaminant from contagino: in No. II. the sense of weighing, which is often expressed by the root *ag*, shows itself: cf. *exigo* and Gr. *ἀγρεύω*] a swarm (of bees): *apulum*, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm*: *locustarum*, Liv.: *juvenum, lery*, Hor. **II.** the tongue of a balance (rare): *Jupiter ipse duas aequo examine lances sustinet*, Virg.

**2.** Fig.: *a weighing, consideration, examination*: *legum*, Ov. (Hence It. *sciame, sciamo*; Sp. *ensamble*; Fr. *essaim*.)

**ex-amino**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

[examen] to form swarms, to swarm: examinant alvi, Col. II. to weigh: (aër) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic.: ad certum pondus, to adjust to a certain weight, Caes.

III. Fig.: to weigh, ponder, consider, examine: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, Cic.

**ex-amussim**, adv. exactly, precisely, perfectly: v. amussis.

**ex-anclo** (less accurately antlo: v. ancilla), avi, atum, i. v. a. to draw or bring out as a servant: esp. to draw out a liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. II. Fig.: to go through, suffer, endure: quemdam laborem, Cic.

**ex-animalis**, e, adj. lifeless, dead (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. 2. deadly, mortal: curae, id.

**ex-animatio**, ònis, f. [exanimio] a depriving of breath, a suffocating: vulvarum, hysterics, Plin. II. Fig.: breathlessness: breathless terror, fright: exanimatio, metus subuegens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

**ex-animis**, e, and **ex-animus**, a, um (the latter form most common in plur.), adj. [anima] breathless, lifeless, dead. (1) form exanimis: cum-bus decedit exanimis, Virg.: exanimem ex equo labentem Scipionem ruit, Liv. exanime corpus, Ov. (2) form exanimus: exanimus corpus, Lucr. Virg. exanima corpora, Liv. partim exanimos in amnem Rhenum proieciunt, Tac. II. lifeless or dead with fear (rare, and only in form exanimus) audit exanimis, Virg.

**ex-animio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deprive of breath: fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur, would be out of breath; exhausted, Caes. 2. to deprive of life, to kill: taxo se exanimavit, killed himself by taking poison of the yew tree, id. 3. in pass., gravi vulnere exanimari, to be dying, Cic. II. Fig.: to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, has half-killed me with fear, Ter.: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, with so overcome (with nervousness), Cic.: te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum, id.: cur me querelis exanimas tuis? distract, Hor.

**ex-animus**, a, um, v. exanimis. **exantio**, v. exancio.

**ex-ardesco**, arsi, arsum, 3. v. n. in-cep. to burst out into a blaze, to kindle, take fire: materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. II. Fig.: to be kindled to passion, to break out: Indutionarius multo gravior hoc dolore exarsit, was much more fiercely exasperated, Caes.: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, have been aroused, Cic.

**ex-aresco**, rui, 3. v. n. in-cep. to become completely dry (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl.: amnes, Cic. II. Fig.: to become exhausted, extinct, etc.: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id.

• **ex-armo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm: cohortes, Tac. Hence, 2. to deprive of strength, to weaken: Vell. Fig.: to pacify angry feeling: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

**ex-aro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to plough or dig up: radices, Cato: sepulcra, Cic. 2. to raise, produce by tillage: frumentum, id. 3. In gen.: to plough, till, cultivate: Varr. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, furrows it with wrinkles, Hor.

II. By analogy: to write, note down (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literarum exaravi, Cic.: exaravi nescio quid ad te, I wrote something or other to you, id.: librum, Phaedr.

**ex-asciatus**, a, um, Part. [ascia] heven out; hence, in gen. properly prepared: opus, Pl.

**ex-aspero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make rough, to roughen: fauces, Cels.: undas, Ov.: mare fluctibus, Liv. II. Fig.: to irritate, exasperate: animos, id.

**ex-auctorio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. milit. t. to discharge from service, to dismiss: milites, Liv.: se, to dismiss themselves (without orders), id.: ex-auctorari qui senadena fecissent, that those who had served 16 years should receive their discharge, Tac. 2. to dismiss (in disgrace), cashier: Suet.: Tac.

**ex-audio**, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to hear at a distance or outside: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnum, Cic.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, id.: id clariore voce (dixit) ut maxima pars militum exaudiret, might hear (outside the council-tent), Caes. 2. =the simple verb: to hear: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. II. to hearken, listen to, regard, grant: vota precesque, Virg. Absol.: to give heed to, obey: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor.

**ex-augéo**, 2. v. a. to increase exceedingly (rare): opinionem, Ter.

**ex-auguratio**, ònis, f. [exauguro] a desecrating, profaning: Liv.

**ex-auguro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane (rare): fana, Liv. (From exauguratus comes it, sciagurato.)

**ex-auspicio**, i. v. n. to take an augury from anything: ex vinculis, Pl.

**ex-ballisto**, i. v. a. [ballista] to finish with the ballista (snout): Pl.

**ex-bibo**, i. q. ex-bibo. Pl.

**ex-caeco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blind, make blind (rare): Cic. Transf.: to deprive a plant of the eyes or buds: Col. 2. to stop up a river, channel, etc.: Ov. 3. to darken or render dim: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin.

**excalceatus**, a, um, Part. [excalceo]. II. Adj. unshod: Suet. 2.

Esp. of an actor, not wearing the buskin (cothurnus); acting in comedy: and as subst. in pl., comic actors, Sen.

**ex-calceo** (-calcio), avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off the shoes from: with Acc.: pedes praebere excalcando, Suet. Pass. in refl. sense: to take off one's shoes: Vell. 2. Esp. of tragedians: to take off the cothurni: Sen.: cf. preceding art.

**ex-calfacio**, no perf., factum, 3. v. a. to heat: Plin.

**ex-calfactio**, ònis, f. [excalcacio] a heating: Plin.

**ex-calfactorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] heating: Plin.

**ex-candescentia**, ae, f. [excandesco] growing anger: Cic.

**ex-candesco**, dii, 3. v. n. in-cep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow: Plin. II. Fig.: to glow, to burn, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi fra excauduit fortuito, Cic.: haud ultra verba excauduit, his wrath did not go further than words, Suet.

**ex-canto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment: Hor.

**ex-carnifico**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tear anyone to pieces (rare): aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: to torment, torture: Ter.

**ex-cautio**, ònis, f. [excavo] a hollowing out: lapidis, Sen.

**ex-cavo**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to hollow-out: trullam, Cic.

**ex-cedo**, cessi, cessum (perf. Subj. synop. excessis, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw: constr. with ex and Abl., Abl. alone, or absol.: ex civitate, Caes.: ex Italia, Cic.: ex finibus or simply finibus, Caes.: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Absol.: abijt, evasit, excessit, erupit, id. 2. Esp. to go beyond, rise above: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, project, Cic. 3. to depart (from life), to die: vita, id.: e medio, Ter.: and absol.: Tac. II. Fig.: quum animus Eudemii e corpore excessisset, Cic. 2. to pass out of, to leave; to proceed: ex magisterio allicujus, Pl.: palma, to resign, Virg.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, passed out of childhood, Cic.: ad patres etiam ad publicum querimoniam excessit res, went so far as, Liv.: eo laudis excedere, to reach such a height of fame, Tac.: cura ex corde excessit, departed, Ter.: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. 3. to digress: ad enarrandum, Liv. B. Act.: to depart from, to quit: with Acc. (rare and not before Liv.): urbem, id. Pass. impers.: Crotoneum excessum est, id. II. Fig.: to go beyond, surpass, exceed: gloriam, Suet.: fastigium equestre, to reach a higher rank than, Tac.

**excellens**, entis, Part. [excello] II. Adj.: high, lofty: corpore ex 303



cellens, of lofty stature, Vell. 2. Fig: distinguished, surpassing, excellent: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic.: studium, admirabile, exemplary, Caes. Comp.: ova excellentiora, Plin. Sup.: excellentissima virtus, unparalleled, Caes.

**excellenter**, adv. admirably: Cic. Comp.: id.

**excellētia**, ae, f. [excello] superiority, excellence: with objective gen.: animantium reliquarum, superiority over, Cic.: with subjective gen.: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id.

**ex-cello**, celsum, 3. v. n. to rise, elevate oneself, Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, is elated by success, Cato.

2. 'Esp. to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: gen. in good sense: constr. with Dat., prep. Inter or super, or absol.: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.: inter aliquos, id.: super ceteros, Liv. Absol.: excellit atque eminet nomen regium, Cic. With Abl. of manner or respect in which anyone excels: ingenio, virtute, etc.: id.: Caes. In bad sense: vitit, Cic. [The simple verb cello is not found: cf. antecello.]

**excelsū**, adv. high; loftily: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. Fig.: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell.

**excelsitas**, ātis, f. [excelsus] height, loftiness: montium, Plin. Fig.: animi, Cic.

**excelsus**, a, um, Part. [excello] 1. Adj.: lofty, high, elevated: mons, Caes.: locus, Cic. Comp.: cornu (bovis), Caes. Sup.: mons, id. Neut. as subst. after prep.: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, on a height, Cic. 2. Fig.: lofty, sublime, noble, etc.: magnus homo et excelsus, id.: animus, id. Comp.: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, id. Sup.: excelsissimae victoriae, unparalleled, Vell. Phr.: in excelsa aetatem habere, in a high station, Sall.

**exceptio**, ōnis, f. [excipio] an exception, restriction, limitation: consiliorum sine ulla exceptione committas, Cic.: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. In plur.: unus imperit nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. 11. In law: the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict; a plea: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

**excepto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to continue to take out or up, to catch up (rare): barbarulos mullos exceptans de piscina, amusing himself with catching, Cic.: hos singulos exceptans, receiving these one at a time, Caes.: equae exceptant leves auras, snuff up, Virg.

**exceptus**, a, um, Part. [excipio].

**ex-cerno**, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift out, separate: fures a farina, Col.: ex captorum numero, Liv. (Hence it. discernere.)

**ex-cerpo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pick or take out: semina poma, Hor. 11. Fig.: to pick out, choose, select: etiam excerpere ex ipsis (malis) si quid inesset boni, Cic. 2. Esp. to make extracts from a book in course of reading: quod quisque commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerptimus, I have culled the best rules from each, id.: nihil unquam legit quod non excerpteret, he never read without taking notes, Plin. Ep.

3. to take out, leave out, except: de numero, Cic.: numero, Hor. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpus*, lt. scarso; Fr. *chairs*; Eng. *scarce*.)

**excerptio**, ōnis, f. [excerpo] an extract from a work: Gell.

**excerptus**, a, um, Part. [excerpo]. Neut. as subst. excerptum, an extract: Quint.

**excessus**, ūs, m. [excedo] a departure (from life), and absol. death: e vita, Cic.: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id.

**excētra**, ae, f. a snake, serpent (rare): Pl. Fig.: as term of reproach: Liv. [Ety. unknown.]

**excidium**, ōnis, f. [excindo: v. exciditum] a destroying, destruction: Pl.

**excidium**, i, n. [for exciditum, from excindere] overthrow, demolition, destruction: urbis, Liv. In plur.: petit urbem excidiis, assails it with (means of) destruction, i.e. seeks to destroy it, Virg.

**ex-cido**, cidi, 3. v. n. [caedo] to fall out or from: gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.: e digitis excidit ansa meus, Ov.: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Esp. of the lots cast into a vessel: to fall or leap out (rare): ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv. 11. Fig.: to drop out unawares, to slip out, escape: verbum ex ore alcuius, Cic.: libellus, me imprudens et invito, excidit, was published without my knowledge and against my wish, id. 2. Esp. of the memory or mind: to be forgotten, overlooked, etc.: de memoria, Liv.: animo, Virg. With Dat. of person: at mihi ista exciderant, had escaped me, Cic. Absol.: excidit ut peterem, I forgot to beg, Ov. 3. to pass away, be lost, perish: vera virtus quum semel excidit, Hor.: excidit omnis luctus, Ov.

4. to be deprived of, to lose, miss: uxore, to miss or be disappointed of, Ter. Hence fig., to fail in: magnis tamen excidit ausis, Ov. 5. to pass into: in vitium libertas excidit, degenerated into, Hor.

**ex-oido**, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut out or off, to cut or hew down: lapides e terra, to quarry, Cic.: omnes arbores longe lateque, fell, Caes.: excisum latus rupis in antrum, hewn out into a cave, Virg. 2. to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy: domos inimicorum suorum, Cic.: Trojam, Virg. 11. Fig.: to extirpate, banish: aliquid ex animo, Cic.

**ex-ocio**, v. excio, mit.

**ex-ocio**, i, vi or ii, itum (loft and short form of pass. part. equally freq.: form excio: exciet, Pl.: *impr.* exciere, Liv. *Past. imperf.* excibat, id.) 4. v. a. 1. Lit. to move or set in motion out of: to cause to move out of, to bring or get out, to rouse: suum latebris, Ov.: consulem ab urbe, Liv.: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? called me out, Pl. 2. Of things: to call forth, produce: molens in undis, to rouse a storm, Virg. 11. Fig.: to rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv.: qualis commotis excitata sacris Thylas, in a state of excitement, frenzied, Virg.: mens, restless, troubled, Sall. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, perh. frightened, quaking, Virg. 2. to produce (a disturbance), excite (a passion): tumultum, terrorem, Liv.

**ex-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or draw out: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, withdrew, exempt, Virg. Fig.: servitute exceptus, rescued from slavery, Liv. 11. to except, make an exception of: hocce ego homines excipio et secerno liberem, Cic.: excepti de antiquis praeter Xenophanem nemini, id. In Abl. absol., with noun-sentence: excepto, quod non simul esset, cetera laetus, thus excepted, that you are not with me, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, etc., to except by name, to make a formal exception (rare): quum Graecus Italia perirent, exceptis medicis, they made an exception in the case of physicians, Plin.: in Hadriani de fere nec exceptum tale quicquam fuerit, no such exception had been made, Liv. 111. to catch, capture, take, receive: sanguinem patera, Cic. se in pedes excepti, sprang to the ground, Liv.: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. operations: (1) to cut off fugitives, etc.: multos ex fuga dispersos excipunt, Caes. Liv. So of the chase: fugientes feras, Virg.: aprum latitantem, Hor. (15) to take the place of, relieve: ut alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. 3. In the gen. sense: to receive: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Praticus campus eos excipit, received them, Liv. Poet.: portuos excipiebat Arcton, caught the (coolness of the) north, lay to the north, Hor. Fig.: to continue, prolong: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, will take in charge, perpetuate, Cic. 4. to meet, intercept; to withstand: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes.: pericula, Cic.: vim frigorum hiememque, id.: motus excipit prima futuros, was the first to catch the coming change, Virg. With non-personal subject: quid reliquis accideret, qui ques-

que eventus exciperent, *would overtake them*, Caes. 5. *to catch up, overtake, listen to*: maledictio nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv.

IV. *to come next to, to follow after, succeed*: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem hlemem pestilens aestas excipit, Liv.: hunc [locutum] Labienus excipit, Caes. Absol.: turbulentior inde animus excipit, *succeeded*, Liv.

**excisio**, ōnis, f. [excido] *a destroying* (rare): Auct. pro dom.

**excisus**, a, um, Part. [excido]

**excitatus**, a, um, Part. [excito]

II. Adj.: *lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud*: acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Comp.: clamor, Liv. Sup.: odor, Plin.

**excito**, avi, atum, I. v. a. freq. [excito] *to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up*: feras, *to rouse up*, Cic.: aliquem a portu, Pl.: e somno, Cic.: testes, *to summon*, id.: a mortuis (ab inferis), *to raise from the dead*, id. Of things: ignem, *to kindle*, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. Esp. *to build to a height*: *to erect*: sepulcrum (with special ref. *to lift*, sepulchrum), id. turres, Caes. II. Fig. *to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven*: animos omnium ad laetitiam, id.: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Of the emotions, etc.: *to excite, rouse, kindle*: risus, id.: plausum, id.: tras, Virg.

**excitus**, a, um, Part. [excito]

**exclamatio**, ōnis, f. [exclamo] *a loud calling or crying out* (rare): Auct. Her. II. In rhetoric, an exclamation: Cic.

**exclamo**, avi, atum, I. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out*: quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, *to applaud loudly*, id. II. Act.: *to shout out, to exclaim*: maxima voce exclamat: Alcumena, adest auxilium, Pl.: mihi libet exclamare, pro deum, Cic. With ut and Subj.: when a command or exhortation is implied: exclamavisse, ut homo esset animi, *bade them be of good courage*, id. 2. With personal object: *to call upon*: voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl.: Cicronem exclamavit, *called out aloud to Cicero*, M. Anton. in Cic.

**exclūdō**, ōnis, ōis, sum (perf. syncop. exclusi, Ter.), [cludo, claudo] 3. v. a. *to shut out, exclude, to cut off, remove, separate*: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: aliquem foras, Pl.: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. With inanimate objects: *fervidus excludere lectus* (solis), *to exclude*: *afford a shelter from*, Hor. 2. Of birds, *to hatch*: ex ovis pullos, Cic. 3. *to knock out*: oculum, Pl.: Ter. II. Fig.: *to exclude, cut off, hinder, prevent*: excludi ab omni doctrina, Cic.: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *exclusa*; Fr. *excluse*.)

**exclūsio**, ōnis, f. [excludo] *a shutting out, exclusion* (v. rare): Ter.

● **exclūsus**, a, um, Part. [excludo]

II. Adj.: *nunc ego sum exclusus*, *completely shut out*, Pl.

**excoctus**, a, um, Part. [excoquo]

**excogitatio**, ōnis, f. [excogito] *a contriving, devising, inventing*: Cic.

**excogitatus**, a, um, Part. [excogito]

II. Adj.: *sought out, choice* (= exquisitus): excogitissimae hostiae, Suet.

**ex-cogito**, avi, atum, I. v. a. *to consider thoroughly or profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent*: aliquid mali aut sceleris, Cic.: multa ad avaritiam excogitabantur, *many new devices were resorted to for the purposes of cupidity*, Caes.

**ex-cōlo**, cōlū, cōlūm, 3. v. a. *to work carefully; tend, cultivate*: vineas, Plin.: lanae, *to spin fine*, Ov.

2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect*: marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, *may be decorated*, Plin.: urbem, *beautify, embellish*, Suet.

II. Fig.: *to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect*: ex agresti immanique vita exculiti ad humanitatem sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excolere per artes, Virg. 2. Of persons: *to honour* (poet = colere). deos, Phaedr.

**ex-coquo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil out, dry up*: usque coquito, dum didimū excoquo, *boil away*, Cato: ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens*, Ov.: omne vitium, *to bake or burn out every noxious property*, Virg. Fig.: tam excoctam (illam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, *I will bake her as black as a coal* (spoil her beauty), Ter.

II. Fig.: *malum alicui, to devise*, Pl.

**ex-cors**, cordis, adj. [cor] *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, idiotic, stupid*: Pl.: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae fila extimescat? Cic.: Hor.

**excrēmētum**, I. n. [excerno] *what is sifted out, refuse*: Col. II. With ref. to the human body: *excrement, ordure*: Plin.: oris, *spittle*, Tac.: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id.

**excreo**, v. excreo.

**excrescens**, ntis, Part. [exoresco]

II. Subst. neut.: *a morbid excrescence*: Plin.

**ex-cresco**, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up*: quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col.: in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, *develope these muscular frames at which we marvel*, Tac. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: *excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro*, Suet. II. Fig.: *to grow exceedingly, increase*: litium series, id.

(1) **excrētus**, a, um, Part. [excerno]

(2) **excrētus**, a, um, Part. [ex-

cresco]. II. Adj.: *grown up, full grown*: hoedi, Virg. [In the passage referred to, however (G. 3, 398), some explain excre as from excerno; translating, *new-born*: v. Conington.]

**excruciabilis**, e, adj. [excrucio] *deserving of torture*: anus, Pl.

**ex-crucio**, avi, atum, I. v. a. *to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly*: servos fame vinculisque, Caes.: hominem ingentium fumo excruciatum semivivum relinquit, Cic.

II. *to inflict mental pain or distress*: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id.: esp. with locative animi, Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter.

**excubiae**, arum, f. plu. [excubo] *a lying out of doors*: Pl. 2. Esp. milit. i. t. *a watching, keeping watch*: haec arma, excubiae, vigillae, Cic.: vigilum canum tristes excubiae, Hor.

Poet.: excubiae divum aeternas, watch-fires, Virg. 3. Meton.: *the persons keeping watch; a watch, guard*: Tac.

**excubitor**, ōris, m. [id.] *one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel*: castella noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.: tribunus excubitor, *captain of the watch*, Suet.

**ex-cūbo**, bti, bitum, I. v. n. *to lie or sleep out of doors*: ut armati in agro excubarent, Cic. II. Esp.: *to lie out on guard, to keep watch*: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.: (Cupido) pulchris excubat in genis, *keeps vigil*, Hor. Of non-personal subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to be watchful or attentive*: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.: animo, id.

**ex-cūdo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to strike or beat out*: sillici scintillam excudit, Virg. 2. *to hatch out*: of birds: ova; *quae, pullos ex ovis*, Col. II.

Meton.: *to forge, shape, mould*: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg.

2. In gen.: *to prepare, make*: ceras, id. 3. Fig.: *to compose*: Cic.

**exculcatus**, a, um, Part. [exculco]. **ex-culco**, avi, atum, I. v. a. [calco] *to tread or beat out* (rare): furfures, Pl. 2. *to tread down, to stamp firm or close*: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down and made secure with earth*, Caes.

**exculcus**, a, um, Part. [excolo]

**excūratus**, a, um, Part. [curo] *carefully attended to*: Pl.: victus, dainty, id.

**ex-curro**, cūcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to run out or forth, to hasten forward*: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic.: excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, id.

2. Esp. milit. i. t. *to sally forth, to make a sortie*: omnibus portis, Liv.: also, *to make an invasion*: in fines Romanos, id. 3. Of things: *sons ex*

summo montis cacumine excurrrens, *springing forth*, Curt. 4. Geographi t t to run out, project, extend: ab initio sinu pacinusula excurrit, Liv. Curt. II. Fig. 1. to run or spread out, to extend, display itself: canipus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. ne oratio excurrat longius, run to too great a length, id. B. Act. 1. to run through. Fig. excurso-patio, Ter. 2. to pass over, omit: multa, ne modum excedami, excurro, Sen.

**excursio**, ōnis, f. [excurio] a running out or forth: excursio moderata eaque rara, forward movement (in speaking), Cic. 2. Esp. milit t t (1) a sally, sortie; an incursion, incursion: "cerberus ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes. oram maris incursionibus cerberis faciebant, discentis, Liv. (2) the advance of skirmishes at the commencement of a battle: levis armatura excursio, Cic. (fig. of the commencement of a speech) Also of a launching out or digress in a speech: Quint.

**excursor**, ōris, m. [id.] a skirmisher; a scout, spy: Cic.

**excursus**, ūs, m. [id.] a running out or forth: excursusque brevissimus tant (apud), excursus, Virg. 2. Esp. milit t t a sally, charge, attack: an incursion, incursion: militum, Caes.

3. M. gen. geographi t t a projecting, projection: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. II. Fig. a digression: Quint.

**excusabilis**, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): Ov.

**excusātē**, ade without blame, excusably: Quint. Comp. 1. aa

**excusatio**, ōnis, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: constr. with Gen. absol. with *car, quominus*, etc. With Gen. obj. peccati, etc. With only and *Gen* combined excusatio Sen. Sulpicius oblationes ob audiam, an excusing of himself from undertaking the legation, on the part of S, id. With *excusat* Gen. excusatio necessitates vel actus, on the ground of, id. Absol. and with *car, quominus* (the latter only after a negative, etc. illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. acipio excusationem tuam, quia usus est, *car, et*, id. innumi civi ullum, quominus adesset, satis junctam excusationem in visum esse, no citizen had thought any excuse could justify his not attending, id.

**excusatus**, a, um, Part. [excuso] II. Adj. excusable: *car* excusator, Plin. 1. excusatissimus essum, Sen.

**ex-cūso**, avi, atum, i v a (1) to excuse from guilt and censure to release (a person) from a charge, to free from blame: *to excuse*: se de alia, *car*, Caes. Atticæ meae velim me ita excusari, ut . . . Cic. ne apud antiquum, id. In prius dixi, *car* excusatus abire, alleged: *car*ons *to excuse myself for*

getting off, Hor. 2. With ref to the fault committed: tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic. missos ignes excusat, 4. apologizes for having hurried his bolts, Ov.

II. To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse. With *acc*: propinquitatem excusavit, pleaded relationship as his excuse, Cic. morbum, to excuse oneself on the ground of illness, id. Liv. With *acc* and *Infini*: si (pithonem sumus) excusemus, ebrios noluisse, lit us plead drunkenness, Pl. 1. to exempt, absolve, release (from a charge) with *but*. Cum in universum ex usum mallet, from which he would prefer to be wholly exempted, Tac.

**excussē**, ade. with an effort, violently: Sen.

**excussus**, a, um, Part. [excutio]

**excūsus**, a, um, Part. [excutio] **excūsio**, cūsī, cūsūm (perf. only) excussit, for excussit, Pl. 1. v a (1) to shake out or off, to cast out, drive out: to send forth, lit ras in terram, to scatter them on the ground, Cic. equos excussit equitem, therio, Liv. lapide clavum, to knock off, Pl. poma vinti excussit, shake down, Ov. ut me excussam atque crebris domo, take myself off, Ter. comantes toros, to toss his tawny mane, Virg. tela, to discharge, Tac.

Excussos laxare ruidatos, to unroll and loose the sheets, Virg. Salsio, lacrum excutere, of the action of throwing out the arm in hurling swimming, Cic.

Ov. Sen. 2. to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments, etc.) to excutio, v. si quid forte fere nabunt, Cic. II. Fig. 1. to get rid of, excutimus omnes inepias, shake off, discard, id. omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutuntur, are wrested from our hands, id. alia negotia curo excussus propius, turned out my own . . . Pl. 1. a via excutitur, Cic. 2.

to quit it, examine, investigate: excipiendo excutendo v. l. Cic. Hinc it scaturit, and from part excussa, it scaturit; Fr excussio

**ex-dorsūo**, i v a [dorsum] ut to deprive of the back, of fishes to take out the backbone: Pl.

**execo**, execror, exequor, etc., v. exco, execror, etc.

**ex-ēdo**, ēh, ēum (pres. Subj. exāto, Pl.) v a to eat up, devour, consume: frumentum, Varr. Proverb. tute hoc intristi, tui omne est exedendum, you have cooked (lit. pounded) the dish, and you must eat it, Ter. 2. In gen. to consume, destroy: exsa scabra rubiginis pila, rusted, Virg. epigramma exosis posteribus partibus versiculorum, efflowered by time, Cic. exosae arboris antrum, hollow, Virg. Fig. rem publicam, to prey upon, destroy, Tac. quid futurum censes, quem assidue exedat, consume thy property, Ter. aegritudo exest animum, Cic. ex-

spectando exedor miser, am *poorn out*, Pl.

**exēdra**, ae, f. = *ἑξέδρα*, a hall furnished with seats for conversing or disputing in; a lecture-room: Cic.

**exēdrium**, i, n = *ἑξέδριον*, a sitting-room, parlour: Cic.

**exēmplar**, āris, n (also *exemplare*, is, n. Lucr.) [exemplum] a pattern, model, original, example: utile propositum notus exemplar Ulixem, Hor. exemplar formaeque rei publicae, Cic. In prius: exemplaria Graeca, models, Hor. II. a transcript, copy (more freq. exemplum q. v.) literarum, Asin. Pollio in Cic. librum in exemplaria transcriptum mille, of which 1000 copies have been taken, Plin. Lij.

III. Fig. an image, likeness: tanquam exemplar aliquod sui, a portrait of oneself (a friend), Cic.

**exēplāre**, is, v. exemplar, *imit*

**exemplum**, i, n that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample: putpura, tritice, Auct. Hor.

II. anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animalium (exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model*, Cic. quasi eximph causa, as a pattern, example, id. divinare morte et etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, by that example, that case, id. 2. In particular a precedent by which anyone is guided, esp. in public action: exemplo Pompeii in occasione with the precedent set by P, id. omnia in alia exempla eximpta sunt, all had precedents have grown out of good ones, Sall. 3. Esp. a written example, punishment (late habet aliquid ex magis omne magnum exemplum, ex a extremis parat, Tac. meritum quod in necessitate exempla Mithridatum, the punishment of death, id.

4. Transf. a transcript, copy of a picture, Pl. literarum, epistola, Cic. Sall. III. a plan, model, nature: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl. more et exemplo populi Romani, by usage and precedent, Caes. Sp. of the time, part of a letter, etc. litrae uno exemplo, of the same form, Cic. Fr in exemplo, p. having arisen between m and l, as in temp-lum j. (Hinc It. *exemplum, scriptum*, Sp. *exemplo*).

**exēmplo**, ōnis, f. [eximo] removal: Varr. Col.

**exēmpus**, a, um, Part. [eximo]

**exentēro**, avi, atum, i v a [ἐξεντίζω] to evacuate, disembowel.

II. Transf. to empty: in supinum aliequus, Pl. 2. to torture, torment: expectando exedor miser atque exentor, id.

**ex-ēo**, h (rarely *ivi*), itum, 4 v n and a. A. Neutr. to go out or forth, to go away: dum intro ex atque exeo, Pl. ex urbe, oppido, Cic. ex huius suis, Caes. ab aliquo, from one's house, Ter. in alias domos tanquam

in colonias exeunt, Cic. : ad aliquem, *to visit*, Ter. Of non-personal subjects, quini de consularibus mea prima soror exivit, *my name came out first*, Cic. (Nilius) in mariis exit aquas, *flows, empties itself*, Ov. *Pass. impers.* : 1. *Ex- pult* ostium : exiit foras, Pl. 2. *Milit. t. t. to march out* : milites, qui de- tertia vigilia essent, Caes. ad pue- nam, Liv. *Pass. impers.* : non possi- clam exiri, Caes. 3. *to ascend*, rursus ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr. exit ad caelum rami foliibus arbor, Virg. II. Fig. : *to pass out of a certain condition* : exisse ex potestate *to have lost self-control*, Cic. : *ex- alioquo*, id. (dub.) 2. *Esp. of time* : *to run out, end*, *exipere* : indutium ducit exierat, Liv. 3. *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress* : vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. 4. *to pass away, perish*, Liv. *Esp.* with de or e vita, *to die* : quoniam non fuerat aequus, ut prius interiret, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. 5. *to issue, come out in such and such a form* : *ex-ante rota cui virens exit why does it issue from the potter wheel of a quere- patcher?* Hor. Libera exaerum hanc soluta dicit, Cic. 6. *to get out of a liberal become public* : exire aquae in vulgus manare id. exit opus, with *Ar. and Inf.*, *the bell of a game ge- neral*, Sall. B. Act. (mostly poet.) *to go over per se beyond, to cross* : imen, Ter. Avernus vallis, Ov. 2. *to avoid, shun, ward off* : corpora tela me lo atque oculis vigila tibus exi, Virg. II. Fig. *to exceed*, in diuini, Ov. (Hicet) R. asere, O. F. tisse, who ex-esse.

exequiatio, exequor, etc., v. ex-

ex-creō, in trum, i. v. a milit t. t. *to be trained, exercised*, copias, Caes. a. t. a. gen. t. a. m. *ex-creo* : in gra- minis exercitio membra palaestras, Virg. corpus, Cic. Sordet et ex-creamur in venando, id. 2. *to employ, occupy* : excrete, Virg. tauros, Virg. ego te excrebo hodie, *keep you em- ployed*, Ter. rura, *to till*, Hor. Post excrete diem, *employ the day in labour*, Virg. II. Fig. of the mind ad hanc te amentiam natura porripit, voluntas excrevit, Cic. ingenium Quint. 2. *to practise, follow, ex- ercise an employment*, *to employ oneself about to make use of* : medicinam, Cic. arma, Virg. iudicium, *to administer*, Cic. : *odium in aliquo*, Ov. scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. pacem et hyemaceros, *to solemnize*, Virg. 3. *to disturb, vex, harass* : meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vi- hementer exercuit, Cic. : *to exert* : nimis irae, Virg. : *ambitio animos hominum excreat, troubles*, Sall. [From *arceo*.] Perh. primarily to "keep out" of the city, in the *hila* or camp.]

exercitatio, ōnis, f. [exercito] an *exercising, exercise, practice* corpora motu atque exercitatione recreantur,

Cic. Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse, Caes.

exercitatus, a, um, Part. [exercito] II. Adj. *practised, trained, ex- perient*, Cic. : in aliqua re versatus ex- ercitatusque, Cic. Caes. Comp. : (an- sum) rudes in re publica? quis ex- ercitatus? Cic. Sep. : in marium rebus exercitissimum paratissimique, id. 2. in a *disturbed state* (cf. exerceo, II. 3). Comp. : non sane alias ex- ercitatio magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, loc.

exercitum, ii, n. [exerceo] *ex- ercise* : equitum, Tac. exercito, avi, atum, i. v. a *freq.* *to exercise frequently or dili- gently*, Quint.

exercitor, ōris, m. [id.] an *ex- erciser, trainer*, Pl.

exercitus, a, um, Part. [exercito] II. Adj. *busy, harassing, dis- turbed*, Pl. *item* tam exercitae militiae orabat, Tac.

exercitulus, ūs, m. [id.] *exercise* : pro exercitio gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. II. In concrete sense *milit t. t.* : a *described body of men, an army*.

exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic. scribere, Liv. contrahere, Caes. In op. to a fleet. *idem* tempore ex- ercitus ostendebatur et classis intabata portum, Liv. A. *infantry*, in opp. to cavalry, (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque caestris continuit, Caes. Fig. *conice* : *molli nullo exercitum im- perare, keep an army of m. in a bur- den me becomt indurcible*, Pl. 2. *Poet.* : a *host, swarm, flock*, etc. : por- vorum, Virg.

exero, v. exeso

exertus, a, um, v. exertus

exesor, ōris, m. [exedo] *that eats away* : murorum, *that undermines*, Lucr.

exesus, a, um, Part. [exedo]

exhalatio, ōnis, f. [exhalo] an *ex- halation, vapour* : Cic.

ex-halo, avi, atum, i. v. a and n. Act. *to breathe out, exhale, ex- pulate* : nebulae, Lucr. nebulae, fumus, Virg. : *exorini* crapulam et exhalat, *get out of the fumes*, Cic. : *animam, to die*, Ov. : *vitam*, Virg. II. Neutr. *to steam, rise* (poet. and rare) : Lucr.

ex-haurio, hausi, haustum, i. v. a *to draw out, to empty, to exhaust* : sen- tentiam, Cic. : *vinum, to drink up*, id. 2. *Transf. of solids* : *to take out empty out* : manibus sagubusque ter- ram exhaurire, Caes. : *pecuniam ex- ariario, Cic. ariarium, to exhaust*, id. exhaustis tectis noem inquit, *com- pletely pillaged*, Liv. sibi manu vi- tam, *to commit suicide*, Cic.

Fig. : *to take away, remove* : *aliqui dolorum*, id. : *exhausta vis ingens aeris* : *aliqui est, cleared off*, Liv. 2. *to exhaust, bring to an end* : *tantus- fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, be exhausted, Cic. sormone* : *exhaurire, to discuss thoroughly*, id. labores, *to endure to the end*, en-

dergo, Liv. bella, *to bring to an end*, Virg.

exhaustus, a, um, Part. [exhaurio] *exhèred*, avi, atum, i. v. a [ex- heres] *to disinherit* : *aliquem*, Cic.

ex-hèrēs, edis, ady. *disinherited* : *with gen.* : *patrum bonorum ex- heres filius*, Cic. Fig. *in exheredem fecit vitae suae, deprive him of life*, Pl.

ex-hibeo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a [habeo] *to hold out, to tender, present, to deliver, give up, produce* : *aliqui omnia integra*, Cic. : *exhibe quae*, Sexte Codi. *exhibe librum illud, pro- ducere it, id.* : *vias, vias, to make safe*, Ov. *toros, to furnish, allow*, id. *calabat querulos ore gementes*, *uttered*, id. 2. *to display, to exhibit* : *exhibuit gemino praesigna tempora coram*, id. *Esp.* of the dis- play of features of character : *liberali- tatem, clivum, Suet.* : *Plin. Ep.*

3. *With prom. refl.* : *to show one- self in a certain light or in a certain character* (=praebeo) : *Pompius se supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, acted the part of a suppliant*, Cic. *se immitatorem alicui*, Suet. II. Fig. *to procure, cause* : *rem salvam exhibebo, I will have it all right*, Pl. *aliqui molestiam, to cause anyone trouble*, Cic.

exhibitus, a, um, Part. [exhibeo] *ex-hilāro*, avi, atum, i. v. a *to gladden, to make merry or joyful* : *hilaris tam exhilaratum esse servitu- tem nostram?* Cic.

ex-horresco, rti, 3. v. n. and a. *insep.* Neutr. *to shudder* : *exce- dentingly, to be terrified*, in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. : *motu, to shudder with fear*, id. II. Act. *to shudder at, to dread* (poet.) with *acc.* : *vultus nesci exhorresco amicos*, Virg.

exhortatio, ōnis, f. [exhortor] an *exhorting, exhortation, encouraging* : *stipore cuncta clamoribus et exhorta- tione munit*, Tac.

exhortativus, a, um, ady. [id.] *per- taining to exhortation or encourage- ment, exhortative*, Quint.

ex-hortor, atus, i. v. a *dep.* *to exhort, encourage*, trepidos, Ov. tolli in hostium, id. : *esse in arma*, Virg.

ex-igo, ēgi, atum, 3. v. a *to urge to drive out or forth, to thrust out* : *cap- cellas a grege in campos exie re*, Varr. *riges ex civitate, to expel*, Cic. *uenerunt, to put away, divorce*, Ter. sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours into the sea*, Ov. *exigit ensem per medium juvenem, thrusts*, Virg. 2. *Of a play or an actor* : *to drive from the stage* : *boissing, to hiss off* (rare) : *abulanti*, Ter. 3. *to sell, expel* : *pecuniam fructus*, Liv. 4. *to search out, ascertain* : *exacta referre, to report what they have ascertained*, Virg.

II. Fig. *to expel* : *assiduo st ex- gauda ex corpore*, Pl. 2. *to exact, demand, claim* : *pecunias*, Cic. *viam*,

*release, free, etc.*: sapientis est, quum stultitia suis impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. ex servitute filium, Pl. se aerumnis, Ter.

**2.** to put in order, arrange, set right: velim rem, at poteris, expeditas, Cic. nomina mea, expedit, exsolve, settle, pay, id. fallaciam, puto in operatione, Pl. **3.** to disclose, unfold, *narrate*: omnem expeditam famam, Virg. priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall. **4.**

In *3.* pers. sing., and impers. sign: (lit. it frees from difficulties, promotes the end: hence) it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. With Infinitive clause as subject: expedit bonas esse voces, it is for your interest, Ter. With Subj. clause as subject expeditur omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates sualesque habebant, Just. With Adv. instead of subject, si ita expedit, if such a course is for the best, Cic.

*expeditis*, adv. without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditiously: celeriter expeditique, Cic. *imp.*: expeditus navigare, to have a more favourable passage, id. *Sup.* facilitate it expeditissime, id.

*expeditio*, omis. *Expeditio*: Milit. *t. a* an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign. militis in expeditionem misit, Caes. **II.** Rhetor.: a disposing of certain suppositions: Auct. Her.

*expeditus*, a. um, Part. [expedito]

**II.** Adj. *unimpeded, disengaged, ready, at hand*: ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, without anything to hamper him, Cic. expedita Sagana, tucked up, Hor. expedito homine et parato opus est, without encumbrances, Cic. Of things expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquunt, commendat, Caes.: via expeditior ad honores, a readier way, Cic. pecunia expeditissima, the readiest, id. In neut. absol.: in expedito habentem integras copias, ready for action, Liv. **2.** Milit. *t. t.* without baggage (impediments), lightly equipped (freq. in Caes.) Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducibat: post ea impedimenta collocarat, id. Liv.

*ex-pello*, pūb, pulsū, *3.* v. a. to drive or thrust out or away, to eject, *epel.*: porta Esquilina expellunt pecus, drive out, Liv. aliquem pingo, Caes.: sagittam arcu, to let fly (v. a.) ad componendum Orientis statum expulsum, forced to hurry away, Suet. Fig. naturam expellas furca, thrust nature out, Hor. quae res omnium dubitationem expulit, removed, Caes.

*ex-endo*, di, sum, *3.* v. a. to weigh out, weigh, aliquem, Pl. Fig.: expende Hannibalem, weigh him in the scales, Liv. **2.** Exp. to weigh out money in payment, to pay down: aut p-dea praetoris expensum est aut pondo centum, Cic. **3.** to lay out,

*expend*: xx milia talentum in hoc sumptus, Just. Hor. (See also expensus) **4.** to estimate, rate, value at: hunc hominem docet auro expendi, Pl.

**II.** Fig.: to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider: expendendos cives, non numerandos puto, Cic. omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac.

**2.** to pay a penalty (to the full), suffer a punishment: scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. (Hence it *spondere*.)

*expensus*, a. um, Part. [expendo] expended, spent, esp. as merchant *t. t.* expensum, i. n. what is entered on the credit side of an account book (cf. acceptus, no **II.**) bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, our debit and credit account balances, Pl. And in par. *3.* ferre alicui expensum (or pecuniam expensam), to charge as paid, carry to the debit of: cuius minus Dolabella Verri acceptum tulit quam Verres illi expensum tulit, *Id.* had credited Verres with less than Verres had debited him, Cic. quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, had put down to their debit, advanced, Liv.

*experge-facio*, feci, factum, *3.* v. a. *expergo*, to awaken, rouse: experge-factus es somno, Suet. **II.** to arouse, stir up, excite: si forte expergelacere posses, Cic. probrum, to stir up (cause) a scandal (cf. civo, fin.) Pl. melle, to awaken the music of the lyre, Lucr.

*expergeño*, factus, *v.* experge-facio

*expergisco*, porrectus (also *expergisco*), *3.* v. n. dep. [expergo], to awaken, *s. i.* dormis, expergisce, Cic.

**II.** Fig. to rouse or bestir oneself: quoniam igitur expergiscimus, Sall.: Cic.

*expergitus*, a. um, Part. [expergo] *ex-ergo*, gē, altum, *3.* v. a. *t. t.* to stretch out (v. *pergo*), hence, to awaken, rouse up (v. rare) n. quicquam expergitus exstat, awakened (from death), Lucr.

*experiens*, enter, Part. [experio]

**II.** Adj. *enterprising, active, industrious*: et experientissimus ad ingeniis-simus arator, most painstaking, Cic.: experientis ingenii, of an active nature, Ov. With Gen.: genus experientis laborum, ready to undergo toil, id.

*experientia*, ae, f. [id.] a trial, proof, experiment: experientia patrum amplificandi, the endeavour to enlarge, Cic. veri, trial, experiment, Ov. **II.** Meton. *experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (late), non attale neque rerum experientia tanta molis par, Tac. Virg.

*experimentum*, i, n. [id.] actual proof from experience (whereas periculum is simply a trial) hoc maximum est experimentum (foll. by Acc and Inf.), this is the most convincing proof that . . . Cic. omnium virtutum ex-

perimenta edere, to furnish examples of every virtue, Vell. **2.** Collectively *experience*, as consisting of many examples, in this sense usu pl.: Metello experientis cognitum erat, Metellus had learned from actual instances, Sall.: nullus castrorum experientis, with no military experience, Tac. experimento meo, as the result of my own experience, Quint.

**3.** result, issue: Tac. *ex-prior*, pertus, *4.* v. a. *dep.* to try, prove, put to the test: constr. with Acc., depend clause, or absol. With Acc.: uti eandem belli fortunam experientur, Caes. With personal object, vni me experiri? make trial of me, Pl. With depend clause: in me ipso experior, ut exaliscam, my experience is that . . . Cic. Absol.: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, by experience, id. experti scire debemus, id.: experto crede, believe one who has had experience, Virg. **II.** to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of: sese omnia de pace experiri, Caes. libertatem, to enjoy, Sall. **2.** In law, to try or test by law, to go to law: aut intra praetoris aut summo iure experitur, Cic. **3.** Hence, to try issues with, to contend: maritumle moribus mecum experitur Pl. ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. [cf. ἔπειρα, *peipa* (pep-a), *peipō*, Lat. *peritus*, *periculum*, Goth. *far-an*, to go, *Ing.* *fare*, O. H. G. *ar-jar-u* (N. H. G. *er-fahr-u*), I experience.]

*experrectus*, a. um, Part. [experior]

*ex-bers*, tis, adi. [pars] having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to: With Gen.: ne exbers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. communis juris et consilii Cic. **II.** Meton. *destitute of demand, free from, without*: With Gen. laboris, *all* omnis eruditionis experts atque ignarus, Cic. Chum (chum) maris experts, that has never crossed the water (chom-grown), or perh. unmix'd with sea-water, Hor. With Abl.: fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall.

*expertus*, a. um, Part. [experior]

**II.** Adj. *tried, proved, known by experience*: virtus praevens, experia atque perspecta, Cic. **2.** In act. sense, with Gen.: experitus belli juvenes, experienced in, Virg.

*expetisso* or *expetisso*, *3.* v. a. (expeto, to desire), long for. Pl.

*expetisso*, v. expetisso

*expetitus*, a. um, Part. [expeto]

*ex-peto*, vi or ii, sum, *3.* v. a. and n. Act.: to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish. With Acc.: nihil nisi quod honestum est expetere, Cic. expetuntur divinae ad usum vitae necessarias, id. Of an inanimate subject mare medium terrae locum expetens, striving to reach, id. With depend clause (poet.) hoc prius scire expeto, quod perdidit, Ter. *tu*



**explōsor**, oris, m. [id.] a *hissor*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic.

**explōsus**, a, um, Part. [explodo].

**ex-pōllo**, ly, or li, itum, 4. v. a. to smooth off, polish: aedes, Pl. II. Fig.: to polish, embellish, improve: parentes (liberos) expoluit, docent literas, Pl. expoluit Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus, Cic.: orationem, Quint.: consilium, to polish off, complete, Pl.

**expōlitiō**, ōnis, f. [expolio] a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing: urbana, of a house in the city, Cic. II. Fig. of style: an adorning, embellishing: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, id.

**expōlitus**, a, um, Part. [expolio]. II. Adj.: polished, smooth, neat, clean: domus expolitior, Cat.

**ex-pōnō**, pō-ni, pō-tam (perf. expōsivi, Pl.: Part. expōitus, Virg.), 3. v. a. to put or set out, to expose: stravit lectulos et expōuit vasa, set out, Cic.: in omnibus collibus expōitus hostium copias conspexit, drawn out, displayed, Caes. Esp. of children, to expose: puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv.

2. Naut. t. t. to set on shore, to disembark: milites ex navibus, Caes. the place where, expr. by in and ter or (less freq.) Abl. in terram, id.: Liv. in litora, id.: in Africa, id.: also absol.: adveci frumentum, expōsui, unloaded, unpacked, Cic.

3. Mercant. t. t. p. cumiam, to offer, or be ready to pay: de oppio bene curasti, quod ex pccc. expōsui, id. 4. to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus expōrinar, Tac. II. Fig. to set forth, give out: totam causam ante oculos expōitam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, to publish, id. prae-mium, to offer, id. 2. Esp. of discourse: to set forth, exhibit, explain, state: obscura diuclde, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudinem, Caes. (Hence Ital. *espone*.)

**expōrrectus**, a, um, Part. [exporigo].

**ex-pōrrigo**, rexi, rectum (contr. impet. expōrgi, Ter.), 3. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: crura expōrrigentia s. Plin. expōrrecto labe-llo, probi ad, Pers. Fig. expōrgi frontem, smooth your brow, banish care, Ter. (Hence It. *spongere*; Sp. *espumar*.)

**expōrtatiō**, ōnis, f. [expōrto] ex- portation: Cic. II. banishment, deportation: Sen.

**ex-pōrto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry out, to convey away, export: aurum ex Italia, Cic.: corpora loca caruit in tectis, Virg.

**ex-pōscō**, pōscē, 3. v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore: quam (miscricordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, p. pugnante hoc, et impulso et expresso, Cic. signum prociui, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With Im-

per. II. Iterum audite labores expōset, Virg. II. Esp. = deprecare, to demand any one to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad expōscentos eos legati missi sunt, Liv.

**expōsitiōnis**, a, um, adj. [expōno] exposed (of a foundling) Pl.

**expōsitiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] an exposing of an infant Justin. II. Of speech: a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration: Cic.

**expōsitus**, a, um, Part. [expōno] II. Adj. open, free, accessible: limen, Stat. Fig. accessible, affable: homo obivus et expōsitus, Plin. 2. In a bad sense: common, vulgar: Juv.

**expōstulatiō**, ōnis, f. [expōstulo] an expostulation, complaint (rare) Cic.

**ex-pōstūlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures meae auxilium expōstulant, Pl.: Armeniam praesens vicium fieri expōstulabat, Tac.

2. Esp. to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: auctores caedis ad pōnam, Suet. II. to find fault, dispute, expostulate: to complain of: constr. the person blamed, expressed by cum with Abl.: the subject of the complaint, by de with Abl., by acc., by dec and inde, or by stat. clause: nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expōstui, Cic.: cum aliquo iungimus, Ter. tum obstricta expōstulavit mecum, parum mihi sibi, Pl.: mitebat oratores, qui suo nomine expōstulari ut, cum possessione deperderetur, to make a complaint, asking why, . . . Tac.

3. **ex-ōtus**, v. expōtus.

**expōressē**, adv. with pressure. Fig. expressly, distinctly, clearly: Auct. Her. Col.

**expōressus**, a, um, Part. [expōrimo] II. Adj. prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain: express. multi soliti nihil expōressi, nihil enuntiant, nothing substantial, clear, defined, or standing out before the eye, Cic. corpora laetis expressa, well developed in the muscles, muscular, Quint. Fig. non expressa signa, sed adhibita virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expōressio sermo, more articulate, Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic.

**ex-pōrmo**, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [pōmo] to press or squeeze out, to force out: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (tribuni), Ov. Fig. blanditus ab aliquo nummulum aliquod, squeeze out, extort, Cic. And of the object, pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit nubre comas, Ov.

2. to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express. (faber) et unguis exprimet et molles mutabitur aere capillos, Hor. expressa in cera ex anulo imago, i. e. a print taken in wax, Plin. vestis stricta et singularis artus expriment, showing the outline of, Tac. II. Fig. to extort, wrest, cheat: quum nullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est

Romani necessitas obsides dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciati, Suet. 2. to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express, esp. in words: hanc speciem Pastelicos caelavit argento et poster expressit Aethias versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, easily depicted, id. Of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, translated literally, Ter. fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, to be over-much or affectedly articulated, id.

**expōrbratiō**, ōnis, f. [expōbro] a reproaching, upbraiding: alium aliquis rei, Liv. quasi expōrbratio est inmemoriae benefici, Ter.

**expōrbrator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider: Sen.

**expōrbrātrix**, tris, f. adj. [id.] reproaching, upbraiding: Sen.

**ex-pōrōbro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pōbro]: to make a matter of reproach or censure; to accuse of any disgraceful action, and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach: odiosum sane genus hominum officia expōrbrantium, i. e. reproaching their friends by reminding them of favours conferred, Cic. virtutem stam. in Philippo bello, i. e. boasting of the obligation they had laid the Romans under, Liv. With reference to all good facts: faciam amico, to reproach him with it, glori, Ov. amici de muliere, Nep.

**ex-pōrmo**, mpti, mptum, 3. v. a. to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth: humanas oco in uretum, Plin. maestas Voces, Virg. II. Fig. to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: expōrno benignum ex tōte ingenium, Plin. in meo primo crudelitatem expōrpsisti tuam, wreaked on, Cic.

2. to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud amicum, Ter. sententiam, Tac. expōrno tū, quid sentiris, Liv.

**ex-rōmptus**, a, um, Part. [expōrmo]

**ex-pugnābilis**, e, adj. [expugno] that may be taken or reduced, expugnable (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

**expugnans**, antis, Part. [expugno] II. Adj.: that overcomes, efficacious: expugnantior herba, Ov.

**expugnatiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking by storm: urbis, Caes.: hostilis, Cic. In plur.: nocturnae aedium, house-breakings, id.

**expugnator**, oris, m. [id.] one who takes by storm (rare): urbis, Cic. Fig. pudicitiae, a molator, id.

**ex-pugno**, avi, atum (old Inf. fut. expugnassere, Pl.), i. v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce (whereas, oppugnare is simply to assault): oppidum Noviodunum extimere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirtam armis, Sall.:

naves, *Gaes.* Philippum et Nabin exognatos, *conquered, Liv.* II. Fig. *to conquer, subdue, overcome*: sapientis animum, *Cic.* pertinetiam legatorum, *Liv.* expugnatis precibus uxoris, *Just.*

2. *to gain by fighting or pelt*: nacti: sibi legationem, *to extort, Cic.* quae tua virtus, expugnabis, *you will gain admiration, Hor.* With cogn. Acc.: coepta, *to carry successfully through, accomplish, Ov.*

**expulsio**, ōnis, f. [expello] a driving out, *expulsion*: *Cic.*

**expulso**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to drive out, to expel*: *Mart.*

**expulsor**, ōris, m. [id.] *one who drives out, an expeller* (rare): *Cic.*

**expulsus**, a, um, Part. [expellō] *expulsus*, *latus*, f. [id.] *she that drives out or expels*: *Cic.*

**expumo**, v. expumo

**expunctus**, a, um, Part. [expungo].

**expungo**, punxi, punctum 3 v. a. Lit. *to prick out, to cross or block out, erase, expunge*. ut expungatur nomen, *may be cancelled, Pl.* decurias iudicum, *Suet.* 2. *to cut aside, remove*. Pers.

**expuo**, v. expuo

**expurgatio**, ōnis, f. [expurgo] a justification, vindication, *exuse*: *Pl.*

**expurgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to purge out, cleanse, purify* quicquid emortuum est (truncat ut viti), *clear out the dead parts of (a tree), Col.* Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (m.) cicuta? *cure of poetic frenzy, Hor.* Fig. expurgandus est sermo, *purified from barbarisms, Cic.* 2. Exp. *to expiate, vindicate, justify, excuse*: m. expurgare tibi volo, *Pl.* Ter.: Nil.

**expūso**, 3 v. n. incept. *to rot, putrefy*: *Pl.*

**expūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lop off, prune*. veteranam vitem, *Col.* II. Fig.: *to consider well, to examine*: utramque rem simul, *Pl.* 2. *to fathom, comprehend*: *Planc.* In Cic.

**exquaero**, v. exquo, ad inā.

**exquo**, ōnis, f. [exquaeris, Pl.] *exquaesivero*, [id.] 3 v. a. [quaero] *to search out, thoroughly or carefully; to seek for, inquire, ask*: causas divinationis, *Cic.* quasi per saturam sententias, *to take votes in the lump (v. satur), Sall.* verum, *to investigate, Cic.* tunc exposito per Divitiacum, *carefully ascertained, Caes.*

**exquisitē**, adv. *carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely*: quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisitē disputavisset, *Cic.* *id.*

**exquisitus**, a, um, Part. [exquirō].

II. Adj. *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite* reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, *Cic.* munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite, id.* Comp.: accuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus, *more choice and out of the way, studied eulogy, id.* Sup.: lau-

datur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, *id.*

**extradicitus**, adv. v. eradicatus.

**extradio**, v. eradio

**ex-sacrificio** (exacr), i. v. n. *to sacrifice*: *Poet.* ap. *Cic.*

**ex-saevio** (exae), 4 v. n. *to rage itself out, cease raging*: *Liv.*

**ex-sanguis** (exang), e, adj. *deprived of blood, bloodless*: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, *Cic.* umbrae, *Virg.*

2. *pale, wan*: ex-sanguis metu, *Ov.* cuminum, *making pale, Hor.*

II. Fig. *powerless, feeble, weak*: exsanguis et attritus, *Tac.*

**ex-sarcio** (also exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sarii, 4 v. a. *to patch up; and in gen. to amend, repair, restore* (rare) sumptum, *Ter.*

**ex-satio** (exat), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to satisfy, satiate, glut*: exsatiati cibo vinoque, *Liv.* Fig.: clade exsatiata domus, *Ov.*

**exsaturābilis**, e, adj. [exsaturō] *that may be satiated* with neg. nec exsaturabile pectus, *unsatiable, Virg.*

**ex-sātūro** (exat), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to satisfy completely, satiate* (rare) ejus cruciati atque supplicio pacere oculos animumque exsaturare, *Cic.*

**exscendo**, v. escendo

**exscensio** (excens), ōnis, f. [escendo] a debarkation, *landing*: *Liv.*

**ex-scindo** (excindo), idi, issum, 3 v. a. *to cut out or down, to extirpate, destroy*: Pergama, *Virg.* hostium, *Tac.*

**ex-scro** (excr), i. v. a. and n. *to hawk or cough up to spit out*: per tussim exscratat pituita, *Col.*

N. ut. nunquam exscrare ausus, *Suet.*

**ex-scribo** (excr), psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *to write out, write off, copy* (rare): tabulas, *Cic.* 2. *Of paintings, to copy*: imagines exscribere et pingere, *Plin.*

3. *In gen. to write or note down*: nomina, *Pl.* II. Fig.: *to copy or take after, to resemble* (= referre): filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscriperat, *Plin.*

**exscripsit**, a, um, Part. [exscribo]

**ex-sculpo** (exculp), psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *to cut or chisel out, to dig out, to carve*: nescio quid e quercu exsculpsiram, *quod videtur simile simulacri, Cic.* 2. *to scratch out, erase*: hos verus Laedaeomoni exsculpsit, *Nep.* II. Fig.: *to get out, elicit, extort* (rare): ex aliquo verum, *Ter.*

**ex-sēo** (also exco; and exsico, exico, Pl.), cūti, ctum, i. v. a. *to cut out or away*: vitiosas partes, *Cic.* Poet.: quas hic capiti mercedes exsecrat, *cuts out, deducts from the principal, Hor.* 2. *to cut, castrate*: *Cic.*

**exsēcrābilis** (excer), e, adj. [exsecror] *Pass. execrable, accursed, detestable*: exsēcrabile ac dirum solum, *Val. Max.* II. Act. *execrating*: carmen, *imprecatory, Liv.*

**exsēcratio** (excer), ōnis, f. [id.] *execration, malediction, curse*: Thy-

tea ista exsecratio est, *Cic.* II. a solemn oath combined with imprecations: ubi fides? ubi execrationes? *id.*

**exsēcratus** (excer), a, um, Part. [exsecror] II. Adj.: *accursed, execrable, detestable*: non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, *scias, Cic.*

**exsēcor** (excer), atus, i. v. a. and n. *dep. to curse, execrate*: tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, *Cic.* In se ac suum ipsius caput exsecratus, *quod* . . . imprecating curses on his own head, *because* . . . *Liv.* II. *to take a solemn oath with imprecations*: omnis exsecrata civitas, *bound by oath, Hor.*

**exsectio** (excer), ōnis, f. [exsecro] a cutting out: *linguae, Cic.*

**exsectus** (excer), a, um, Part. [exsecro]

**exsecutio** (excer), ōnis, f. [exsequor] an accomplishing, performance, execution: negotii, *Tac.* II. *Of discourse*: a discussion: desiderat propriam et longam executionem, *Sen.*

**exsecutor** (excer), ōris, m. [id.] an accomplice, performer: malorum propositum, *Vell.* II. In law: a prosecutor, an avenger: offensarum inimicitarumque, *Suet.*

**exsecutus** (excer), a, um, Part. [exsequor]

**exsequiae** (exsequi), arum, f. plu. [id.] lit. *the following of a corpse beyond the walls, a funeral procession, funeral obsequies*: amici conveniant ad exsequias cohonestandas, *Cic.* justae exsequiae, *id.* alioquas exsequiarum, *Liv.* exsequis rite solutis, *Virg.* exsequias ire, *to attend the funeral, Ter.* II. = reliquiae, *the mortal remains* (late): *Eutr.*

**exsequiālis** (exsequi), e, adj. [exsequiae] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: carmina, *dirges, Ov.*

**ex-sequor** (exsequi), cūtus, 3 v. a. *dep. to follow to the end, to pursue, follow*: *Cat.* 2. *Esp. to follow or accompany to the grave*: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, *Poet.* ap. *Cic.* II. Fig.: *to follow, follow after, accompany, to go after, to pursue*: non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem mauerit exsequi, *to follow after, take pattern after, Cic.* cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompei) una exsecuti sumus? *follow, subject ourselves to, id.*

2. *Esp. to follow up, prosecute, carry out*: *to perform, execute*: incepta, *Liv.* jus suum, *to assert, maintain, Caes.* 3. *to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell*: quae vix verbis exsequi possum, *Cic.* caelestia dona aeri mellis, *to describe in detail, Virg.* 4. *to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge*: deorum hominumque violata iura, *Liv.* delicta, *Suet.* With acc. of person (rare): I. Tarquinum Superbum ferro, *igni, executum, will pursue to the last extremity; will wreak vengeance upon,*



Liv. 5. To search out by careful enquiry: summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exsequēbatur, id.

**ex-sero** (exer), *serō*, *sertum*, 3. v. a. to put out or forth, thrust out. linguam ab irrisu exerens, Liv. herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen nuno, Ov. || Fig. to employ: exseram in librum tuum Jus, quod dedisti, will avail myself, make use of, Plin. Ep. 2. to reveal, show: paulatim principem exseruit, showed himself a sovereign, Suet.

**ex-sero** (exert), 1. v. a. *freg* [exsero] to continue to stretch out, thrust forth: Scyllam ora extertantem, Virg. **exsertis** (exert), a, um, Part. [exsero]. || A dj.: of parts of the body protruding from the dress, *oate*, *uncovered*: deatris humeris exsertis, Caes. unum exseria latus Camilla, Virg.

**ex-silio** (exib), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to hiss out or forth: dirum quiddam, Sen. 2. E-p. to hiss off an actor: histrio exhibuit et exploditur, Cic. **exsiccat** (exsic), a, um, Part. [exsicco]. || A dj.: dry, jejune: orationis genus, Cic.

**ex-siccō** (exicc), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to dry up, make quite dry: arborum, Cic. 2. E-p. to drain dry, to empty (a bottle) vna culullis, Hor.

**exsico** (exic), v. exsiccō.

**ex-silino** (exig), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to mix out, record (rare): pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

**ex-silio** (exil), *siliū*, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring out or forth, to spring on, leap up, to start up: puer citus e cunis exsilit, Pl. 1. properans de silia exsiliuit, sprang, Cic. Of inanimate subjects, a light, fire: tum quoque lumen exsiliit, darts forth, Lucr. 1. Ov.

**ex-silium** (exil), *ii*, n. [exsili] banishment, exile (involving loss of civil rights, which were only suspended by the lighter penalty of relegation. v. Smith's Ant. 173): exacti in exsilium innocentis, Cic. Liv. || Meton. a place of exile, a retreat: Cic. in plur.: diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. 2. In plur.: abstr. for concur: exsilia, those who are banished, exiles: Plin. exsiliis mare, Tac.

**exsincēratūs**, a, um, *adj* [sincerus] corrupted: t. gum, 1. e. beaten, Pl. (conj. dub.)

**ex-sisto** (exist), *sisti*, *stitem*, 3. v. n. to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear: e latibris, Liv. 1. ab inferis, Cic.: hoc occultum, interitum ac domesticum malum non existit, does not come to light, id. 2. to spring, proceed, arise, become: venies de stercore, Lucr.: plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, Caes. ex quo existet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, it will result, Cic. || Meton.: to be visible or manifest, to appear, exist, to be: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudinis sunt, sic in animis existunt majores etiam varie-

tates, id. timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, proce, id.

**ex-solūtus**, a, um, Part. [exsolvo]. **ex-soivo**, solvi, solūtum (exsolūtur, Lucr.: exsolūsse, Ov.), 3. v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo: nexus, Lucr.: pugionem a latere, to unbind, Tac.: bacchia ferro eodem ictu, to open, id. Of an inanimate subject (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, dissolves, melts, Lucr. 2. E-p. to set free, release, deliver: aliquem vinclis, Pl. se corpore, Virg. 3. to discharge, pay: nomina mea, clear them off, Cic. 1. gata, to pay off legacies, Tac. || Fig.: to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of: legis nexus, id. 2. to release, free: artis religionum annos nolis, Lucr.: annos religione, Liv. curis, Virg. 3. to discharge, pay an obligation, promise, etc.: nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: jurandum, Liv. id. id, id. 4. to solve, explain: Lucr. (H. uic It. scungere, sciorie)

**ex-somnis** (exomni), e, *adj* [somnia] sleepless, wakeful: (Tiphone) vestibulum ex-somnis servat, Virg.

**ex-sorbēo** (exorb), *ū*, 2. 1. a. to suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: ova, Plin. Fig. civilium sanguinem, Cic.: animam aniborum, to swallow up, to destroy, Pl.

**ex-sors** (exors), *sortis*, *adj*, who has not drawn lots; also, that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot, or specially: (poet.) to voluit rex magnus Olympi exsortem ducere honores, i.e. as one specially privileged, Virg. || In gen.: having no share in, free from, deprived of with gen.: dulcis vitae exsortes, id. 1. ex-sors secundi, that does not cutting, Hor.

**ex-spātor** (exp), *atus*, 1. v. n. dep. to get out of the course, to spread out, extend: to digress, exspatiate: exspatiatur equi, Ov. arboris latissima umbra, Plin. Fig. hoc exspatiand. genat. Quint.

**expectabilis** (expect), e, *adj* [expecto], to be expected (rare): Tac.

**expectatio** (expect), *ōnis*, f. [id] an awaiting, expecting, expectation. With object Gen.: expectatio boni, mali, Cic.: summa rerum expectatio, Caes. In plur.: crebras expectationes nobis tui commovet, Cic. With de: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli! id. With noun-sent.: me major expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparatur, id. Absol.: praeter expectationem, contrary to expectation, id. In plur.: has expectationes habemus duas, id.

**exs vctatus** (expect), a, um, Part. [expecto]. || A dj.: expected, longed for, desired, welcome: carus omnibus expectatus venies, Cic.: quibus Hector ab oris, expectate, venis? thou long expected one, Virg. ubi te expectatum ejcisset foras, whose death has been longed for, Ter. Comp.: expectator, Pl. Sup.: adventus

suavissimus, expectatissimus, Cic. Phr.: ante expectatum, sooner than was expected, Virg.

**ex-specto** (expect), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to look out for, await, expect: constr. with Acc., depend. clause, conj., or absol. With Acc.: adventum accujus, Caes.: ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, Ov. With depend. clause: quid hostes consili caperent, expectabat, Caes. With conj.: iusticus expectat dum defluat annus, waits till... Hor. Imper. pass.: expectari diutius non oportere, quia ad castra itur, that they ought not to wait longer, Caes. Absol.: comites ad portam expectare dicunt, are waiting, Cic. Of an abstr. subject: to await: seu me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. || To expect with desire or fear, etc.: to hope for, long for, to apprehend. With Acc.: longiores epistolas expectabo, I shall eagerly look out for, Cic. meam expectant mortem, wish for, Ter. majorum motum Galliae expectans, apprehending, Caes. The source from which anything is expected, expr. by ab or ex: aliquid ab liberalitate aliquis, id. aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. Absol.: aliquidando ad verum, ubi minime expectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. || Part of an abstr. subject to have need of, require: silvarumque aliae proventus propius arces expectant, require, Virg.

**ex-spergo** (exp), *rg*, 3. v. n. perf., *spersum*, 3. v. a. [per] to sprinkle over: sanguine exspersa natare lumina, i.e. besprinkled, Virg. || To disperse, dissipate: exspici quo possit vis animae, be diffused, Lucr.

**exs versus** (expers), a, um, Part. [expersus]

**ex-spēs** (expes), *adj* (only in nom. sing.) without hope, hopeless. With Gen.: vitas, Tac. Absol.: si fractus enatet expes navibus, Hor.

**exspiratio** (expir), *ōnis*, f. [expirō] a breathing out, exhalation: Cic.

**ex-spiro** (expiro), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. and n. Act to breathe out, to exhale, give out, lose: animam invidios in ignis, Ov.: huius pectore, Virg. 2. Part. to emit, cause to spring forth: cadavera venies, producer, Lucr.

|| Neutr.: to blow forth, rush or come forth: vis fera ventorum, Ov. 2. to breathe one's last, to expire: atram tundit humum exspirans, Virg. inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. Fig.: si ego morerer, necum exspiratura res publica erat, id.

**ex-splendescō** (expl), *dū*, 3. v. n. incept. to shine forth, glitter: ignis, Sen. Fig.: corporis amnique dotes esplenduerunt, Suet.

**ex-spōlio** (expol), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to spoil, pillage, plunder: fana atque domos, Gall. 1. sese, Cic. Fig.: exercitum et provincia Pompeium, id.

**ex-spūmo**, *arc*, 1. v. n. to foam or froth out: Cels

**ex-spūo** (expuo), *ū*, *ūtum*, 3. v. n.

and a *to spit out, to spit*. Lit. quum ille gustasset et expussisset, Varr.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. *Transf.* to cast out, eject, emit: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus expusit undis? Cat. Humorously, lacrumam unam, to spit out a single tear, Pl. 3. *Fig.* to expel, banish, remove. numeram ex animo, Ter.

**ex-sterno** (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. consterno] to drive out of one's vitals, to terrify, affright (poet. and rare) aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat. Ov.

**ex-stillo** (ext), avi, i. v. n. to drop or trickle out (rare): sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl.

**exstimulātor** (ext), ōnis, m. [exstimulo] an i. v. i. t. instigator: Tac.

**ex-stimūlo** (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a. to prick, to goad: a. u. i. o, Plin. 11. *Fig.* to excite, instigate, stimulate. aliquem dicti, Ov. exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac.

**exstinctio** (ext), ōnis, f. [exstinguo] extinction, annihilation, Cic.

**ex-stinctor** (ext), ōnis, m. [id.] an extinguisher (rare) por exstinctor sed aucto incendi, Cic. 2. an annihilator, destroyer: patriae, id.

**exstinctus** (ext), a, um, Part. [exstinguo]

**ex-stinguo** (ext), xli, netum (perf. Subj. exstinguit, fut. exstinguit, Pl. contr. exstingat, Ving.) 3. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. exstincta lumina, Cic. 2. Meton. to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy. animata alium, Ter. juvenem fortuna merbo exstingit, cut him off, Liv. quoniam lubi: me exstingendi invasi a passion for my destruction, Sall.

11. *Fig.* to abolish, destroy, annihilate leges, Cic. veritatem laborare nimis saepe, a. u. i. t. exstingui nunquam, often sorely tried, never completely crushed, Liv. superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, their former prestige annihilated, Caes. [Stinguo in this word is by Pott regarded as identical with that in dis-stinguo, cogn. with Gr. σῑνω; by Curtius it is vi. u. u. as different, and connected with Germ. er-sticken, to choke, smother.] (Hence Fr. éteindre.)

**exstirpo** (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a. [stirps] to pluck up by the root, to root out: arbores, Curt. 11. *Fig.* to eradicate, extirpate: vitia, Cic. ex animo humanitatem, id.

**ex-sto** (ext), i. v. n. to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above: (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. super a. quora, Ov. 2. *Fig.* quo magis id, quod crit illuminatum, exstare atque eminer: videtur, stand out to view, Cic. 11. Meton. to be visible, appear: to be extant, to exist, to be: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, i. v. n. author of his learning is known, Liv.: Surmeniti domina exstat, still lives, Hor.: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, are ex-

stant, Cic. 2. *Impers.* with rel. clause (rare): exstat, it is well-known, is clear (like constat), foll. by Acc and Inf., id. **exstructio** (extr), ōnis, f. [extruō] a building up, erecting (rare): tectorum, Cic.

**exstructus**, a, um, Part. [extruō]. **ex-struō** (extr), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pile or heap up, magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. anistros, to heap full, Hor.

2. *Esp.* to build up, raise, rear, erect: sepulcrum, Cic.: tumulos, Caes. 11. *Fig.* extrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.

**exsuctus** (excut), a, um, Part. [exsugo]

**ex-sūdo** (exudo), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to come out by sweating, to exude: exsudat inutilis humor, Ving.

11. *Act.* to discharge by sweating, to sweat out: quum oliva, quaequid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, has thrown off, discharged, Col. 2. *Fig.* to toil through, to undergo. causas, Hor.: certamen, Liv.

**ex-sūgo** (exug), xi, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl.), 3. v. a. to suck out. humorē, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (alicuius), Pl.

**ex-sul** (exul), ōlis, a banished person, exile (for the diff. between the exsul and the relegatus, cf. exsilium), Cic. Romae, seu fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. Jem. exsul Hypermetra, Ov. *Fig.* exsul mentis, deprived of reason, id. it is uncertain whether sal in this word, as also in consul, praesul, is connected with the Indo-European root sar, to go, whence salvo, or with the root of sedeo, cf. solium.]

**exsulatio** (exul), ōnis, f. [exsulo] banishment, exile (v. rare) Flor.

**exsulō** (exulo), avi, atum, i. v. n. [exsul] to be an exile, to live in banishment: Cic. in Volscos exsulatum abuit, Liv. *Fig.* p. r. i. u. nam domo exsulo unum, Ter. animo (opp. to corpore manere), to be absent in mind, Cic. (dub.)

**exsultābundus** (exult), a, um, adj. [exsulto] leaping for joy, exulting. Just.

**exsultatio** (exult), ōnis, f. [id.] a springing up, leaping, frisking: puerilis, Col. 11. *Fig.* excessive rejoicing, exultation: Tac.

**exsultum** (exult), adv. [exsilio] frolicsomely, frolickingly: Hor.

**exsulto** (exult), avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to spring vigorously, leap or jump about: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects sanguis emicat exsultans alto, spouting up on high, Ving. brevia (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, skip, hop, Quint.

11. *Fig.* to exult, rejoice exceedingly, to run riot, to revel: to rant, to boast: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoris divinitus subnixus, exsultat insolentia, Cic. gestus, Tac. 2. *Esp.* of speech. to move freely, exultate;

range at liberty: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

**exsuperābilis** (exup), e, adj. [exsupero] that may be overcome, surmountable, superable (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Ving.

**exsuperantia** (exup), ae, f. [id.] pre-eminence, superiority (rare): omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt, Cic.

**ex-sūpēro** (exup), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to mount up, tower on high: exsuperant flammæ, Ving. *Fig.* to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel: arma capebant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov.

11. *Act.* to surmount, rise above, exceed: exsuperat jugum, climbs, Ving. *Fig.* to surpass, exceed: omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv. 2. to overcome, overcome: materia vires exsuperante meas, being beyond my strength, Ov.: caelum consilium, to prevail over, thwart, Ving.

**ex-surdo** (exurdo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [surdis] to render deaf, to deafen: auris curiae, Val. Max. 11. *Transf.* of taste: to dull, blunt: palatum, Hor.

**ex-surgo** (exurgo), surrexi, 3. v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up: tu autem, nisi molestum cset, paulisper exsurge, Cic.: in milit. sense, ex insidiis, Liv. 11. *Fig.* to rise up, recover: (causa) nunquam exsurget, Cic.

**ex-susulto** (exuse), avi, atum, i. v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken: te galorum cantus exsuscit, Cic.

2. *Transf.* of fire to fan, kindle: flammæ exsuscit aura, Ov. 11. *Fig.* to stir up, rouse, excite: quæ cura exsuscit animos, Cic.

**exsta**, orum, n. plu. the entrails (the heart, lungs, liver, etc.), whereas viscera includes also the stomach and lower intestines: dare, to offer them, Liv.: reddere Marti, Ving. Cic. (It was from the exsta of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations.) [Etym. uncertain.]

**ex-tābesco**, bti, 3. v. n. incep. to waste or pine away: fame, Suet. 11. *Fig.* ceteras opiniones fictas dicturitate extabuisse, have faded away, died out, Cic.

**extantia**, v. extantia.

**extāris**, e, adj. [exta] pertaining to the entrails (rare) aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Pl.

**extemplo** (unconstr. **extempulo**, Pl.) dim. adv. [ex tempore] in a very little time, immediately, straightaway, forthwith (mostly pre-classic or poet. occurs once in Cic.) quoniam occidisti extemplo? Pl. quid fingat extemplo, non habet, on the spur of the moment, Cic. Ving. Correlative with the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impulsi (Turnus) arma, extemplo turbati animi, Ving.: postquam introit, extemplo cognovi, Ter.

**extemporālis**, e, adj. [ex tempore] on the spur of the moment, without pre-

*paration, extemporary: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.*

**extemporālitās, ātis, f.** [extemporālis] the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying: Suet.

**extempilo, adv.** v. extemplo.

**extendo, di, tum and sum, 3 v. a.** to stretch out, spread out, extend: brachium, Cic.: capita tignorum, Caes.: cornua aenei, Curt.: coepit agros extendere victor, to enlarge his boundaries, Hor.: latius extenta lucrino stagna lacu, of wider extent than, id. Refl.: extenditur, he stretches himself out, Virg.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, to extend themselves, spread out, Ov. Proverb.: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poeta, to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to perform a very difficult feat, Hor. 2. Poet.: to lay (any-one) prostrate: fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. 11. Fig.: to extend, increase, enlarge: famam factis, id.: cupiditate gloriae, Liv. 2. to strain (one's powers): se supra vires, to overtax their resources, id.: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, exerted himself, Caes.: extensus itineribus, by forced marches, Liv. 3. Esp. of time: to extend, prolong: commensationes ad medium noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence it. *stendere*; also subst. *it. stendardo*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *itendard*; Eng. *standard*.)

**extensus, a, um, Part** [extendo].

**extento, i. v. a. freq** [id.] to stretch out, extend: extendat nervos, Lucr. 11. Fig.: vires, to exert, Pl.: quid tu venisti huc extensatum? to attempt, id.

**extentus, a, um, Part** [extendo]. 11. Adj.: extended, extensive, wide: cf. *extendo*. Sup.: quam extentissima potest valle locat, as open and extended as possible, Liv.

**extenuatio, ōnis, f.** [extenuo] a thinning out: vitium, Plin. 11. Fig.: a lessening, diminution: extenuation, as a figure of speech: Cic.

**extenuatus, a, um, Part** [extenuo]. 11. Adj.: thinned, weakened, weak: (copulae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, very much thinned, reduced, Brut. in Cic.

**extenuo, āvi, atum, 1 v. a.** to make thin, fine, or small: to reduce, diminish: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, broken up and ground, Cic.: aer extenuatus, rarefied, id. 2. milit. i. t. to open out troops, reducing their depth: medium aciem, Liv. 11. Fig.: to diminish, lessen, weaken: famam belli, id.: vires, Hor.: neque verbis augeat suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, makes light of it, Cic.: crumeni, id.

**exterior, ius, v. extra.**

**exterior, adv.** v. extra.

**ext-terio, si, sum, 2 v. a.** to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe: aera, Plin. 11. Fig.: to strip clean, to plunder: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

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Cic.: ab extero hoste, id. 11. *Comp*: exterior, ius, outer, exterior: opp. to interior, id.: Caes.: comes exterior i. e. on the left side, Hor. 111. Sup. extremus and extimus.

**extremus (= extero-imus) 4, um, outermost, utmost, extreme:** extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes.: extremos curris ad Indos, the remotest, Hor.: in extrema fere parte epistolae, just at the end of, Cic.: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, at the end of the bridge, Caes. Subst.: finitum est, habet extremum, Cic. With part. gen.: in extremo montis, Sall. In plur.: extrema agmina, Liv. 2. Fig. of time or order: latest, last: mensis extremus anni, Cic.: extremo anno, Liv.: extrema pati, to bear the final doom, Virg. Subst.: die (= diei) extremum erat, Sall. Adverb.: alloquor extremum maestos amicos, for the last time, Ov.: ad extremum, at last, Cic.

3. Of quality or degree: used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (1) utmost, highest, greatest: extremam famem sustentare, Caes.: extremae dementiae est, the height of madness, Sall. Subst.: ad extrema descendere, to resort to extremities, Pollio in Cic. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, utterly, Liv. (2) at the last gasp, all but hopeless, desperate: etiam in extremis suis rebus, in the utmost possible danger, Caes.: ad extrema ventum foret, in . . . all would have been lost, Liv. (3) lowest, vilest, meanest: mancipia, Sen. alimenta vitae, Tac. B. extimus (formed directly from *ex*; cf. *intimus*), a, um, outermost, farthest, most remote (rare): extimus (orbis), qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

**ext-terebro, no perf., atum, 1 v. a.** to ext-act by boring, to bore out (rare): ex eo auro, quod ext-er-bratum esset, Cic. 11. Fig.: to extort, obtain by force: nunquam hercle istuc ext-er-brabis tu, Pl.

**ext-tergeo, si, sum, 2 v. a.** to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe: aera, Plin. 11. Fig.: to strip clean, to plunder: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

**exterior, ius, v. extra.**

**exterior, adv.** v. extra.

**ext-termino, āvi, atum, 1 v. a.** [terminus] 11. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, to drive out or away, to expel, banish (more rhetor than *ejicio* or *expello*): C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.: aliquem a suis diis penatibus, id. 11. Fig.: to put away, put aside, remove: quaestiones physicorum, id.

**externus, a, um, adj.** [ex] outward, external: externus et adventicius tepor, coming from without, borrowed, Cic. Partitively, *externi* ne quid, nothing external, Hor. 11.

Esp. with respect to family or country: foreign, strange: auxilia (opp. to domesticae opes), Caes. bella (opp. to civilia), wars with other nations, Quint.: religio, Cic.: gens, Virg.: amor, love for a foreigner, Ov. Subst.: canum odium in externos, toward strangers, Cic.

**ext-tero, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a.** to rub out, off, or away (rare): extritus viribus ignis, decided by friction, Lucr.: congestas exteret ille nives, will tread, Ov.

**ext-terreo, āi, itum, 2 v. a.** to strike with terror, to frighten, affright (strengthened from simple verb: most freq. in pass.). praeter modum exterreri, Cic. repentinu periculo exterriti, Caes. Poet.: (angust) exterritus aestu, roused, made wild, Virg.

**extersus, a, um, Part** [extergeo].

**extersus, a, um, v. ext-er.**

**ext-tergo, 3 v. a.** Lit to unweave: hence, fig.: to plunder, cheat: Pl.

**extillo, v. extillio**

**extimesco, mui, 3 v. n.** and a. to be greatly afraid of, to agast with fear, to dread: Neutr. equi ipsi gladiatorum repentins sibilis extimescebant, were frightened, Cic. Impers. pass.: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, there might be reason for fear, Tac. 11. Act.: patrem, Ter. quarum rerum casus erant extimescendi, Caes.

**extimulo, v. extimulo**

**extimus, a, um, v. ext-er, fin**

**extinctus, extinguo, etc v. extinctus, extinguo, etc**

**extirpo, v. extirpo**

**extispex, iei, m** [exta specio] one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer Cic.

**extispicium, ii, n** [extispex] an inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination: Suet.

**exto, v. exto**

**ext-tergo, 3 v. a.** to wipe out or up, to raise up, elevate: onera in jumenta, Varr.: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic.

2. Esp. to build up, erect: fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl.

11. Fig.: to raise, elevate, exalt: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollet jam caput debebat? Cic.: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. 2. to put off, defer: res seras ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl.

**ext-terqueo, si, tum, 2 v. a.** to twist out, wrench out, wrest away: arma e manibus, Cic.: inhaerentem atque incumbentem Italse Hannibalem, to force him to quit his hold, Flor. 2. to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate: articulum, Sen.: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, dislocated by torture, Liv.

3. to examine by torture: extorque, nisi ita factum est, put me to the torture, Ter. 11. Fig.: to obtain or take away by force, to extort; obseque, Caes. 2. Of abstract things: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, forcibly to divest the

*mind of ideas*, Cic. : *aliqui errorem, to disabuse him*, id. : *cui sic extorta voluptas, whose fond delusion has thus been torn from him*, Hor.

**extorris**, *v.* *adj.* [ex and terra, q. v.] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished*: hinc extorres proferuntur, Cic. : *extorris patria, domo, Sili.* : *sedibus suis extorre agmen, band of exiles*, Liv.

**extorior**, *ōris*, *m.* [extorqueo] *an extorior* : bonorum, Ter.

**extortus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extorqueo] *extort*, *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus].

*Adv.* on the outside, without: quum extra et intus hostem habent, Caes. : *nil extra est in nuce duri* (a paradoxical statement), Hor. et in corpore et extra esse bona, in the external world, Cic. With verbs of motion ut nulla pars huiusce generis excederet extra, id. (comp. : (urbes) exterius sitae binari spectantur ab Isthmo, situated without, Ov. 2. Meton. except: esp. with quam, or quam si quia, ibi vestita ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 11. Prep. with Acc. : outside of, without, beyond: Hiacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. extra portam Collinam, Cic. With verbs of motion fines terminant, extra quos egrēdi non possum, id. 2. Fig. with abstract subst. esse extra noxiam, free from, Ter. extra ordinem, out of the ordinary course, by special arrangement, Cic. : *extre* quotidianam consuetudinem, contrary to, Caes. 3. Excepting, except (for preter rare) extra unum te, Pl. : *extra duces paucosque praeterea, reliqui a bello rapaces*, Cic.

**extractus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extraho].

**ex-trāho**, *ā*, *ut*, *m.* 3 v. a. to draw out or forth, to drag out : *re* ex aqua, Pl. telum e corpore, Cic. de vulnere, Ov. : *anulum sibi deficienti*, Suet. With personal objects : *extrahitur domo lantans Oppianicus a Manilio*, Cic. : *rure in urbem*, Hor. 11. Fig. to extricate, release, to draw out, *extrahit* : *urbem ex periculis maximis*, Cic. (scelera) *ex oculis tenebris in lucem*, Liv. : *Epicurus ex animis hominum extrahit radicatus religionem, sought to eradicate*, Cic. 2. To protract, prolong, put off: *res varis calumnias, to spin them out by sundry devices*, id. : *pugnam in posterum*, Tac. bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3. To waste, spend : *Catonē dicendi mora dies extrahente*, Caes.

**extrāneus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange*: causa, Auct. Her. 11. Esp. foreign, strange, not related: and Subst.: *a stranger*; *filium extraneum coetu prohibere*, Suet. (Hence Fr. *étranger*.)

**extrā-ordinārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* out of the common course, extraordinary: imperium, Cic. : *pecuniae, perquisites*,

*etc.*, not according to law, id. : *cohortes, not included in the rank and file of the legions*, Liv. : *honos, special, not included in the regular cursus honorum*, Cic. : *petitio, irregular candidature*, id.

**extrārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic*: lux, Lucr. res, external things, Cic. 11. Esp. of family relationship: *strange, unrelated*: hanc conditionem, si cui tulero extrario, to any stranger, Ter.

**extrēmītas**, *ātis*, *f.* [extremus] *the extremity, end*: Cic.

**extrēmū**, *a*, *um*, *v.* *exter*.

**ex-trīco**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. a. (depon form, extrico, Pl.) [trīcae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare). *extricata densis cervae plagis*, Hor. 2. Transf. mercedem aut numos unde extricant, procures with difficulty, scrapes together, id. 11. Fig. to unravel, clear up : Varr.

**extrīlor**, *v.* extrico, *ad in.*

**extrin-secus**, *adv.* [from exter cf. altrinsecus, intrinsecus] *from without, from abroad*: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere, Cic. : *imminens bellum*, Liv. 2. *without, on the outside*: (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.

**extritus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extero].

**ex-trīdo**, *si*, *sum*, 3 v. a. to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away: aliquid ex aedibus, Pl. : *fonas*, Ter. : *latrobris suis extritus hostes*, Tac. With inanimate objects : *extruso mari aggrece an milibus, kept out*, Caes. : *merces, to get rid of, sell*, Hor. Fig. : *rerum novitate extrusa volutas, thrust out, supplanted*, Lucr.

**extruo**, *v.* extruō.

**extrūsus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extrudo].

**ex-tūbēro**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. n. and *a*. [tuber] : *Neutr.* to swell out or up, to rise: Plin. 11. *Act.* to cause to swell up, to raise. *surrigit plana, valles extuberat*, Sen.

**ex-tūmēo**, 2. v. n. to swell up: Pl.

**ex-tundo**, *tūdi*, *tūsum*, 3 v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out : *calcibus frontem extudit, kicked him*, Phaedr.

11. Fig. : *praeusquam id extudit, squeezed out, extorted*, Pl. *quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? struck out, densed*, Virg. *quum labor extudent fastidia, has driven off*, Hor.

**ex-turbo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. a. to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away: *homines e possessionibus*, Cic. : *cunctos aedibus*, Pl. 2. *Specially, to divorce (a wife)* : Tac. 11. Fig. : *spem pacis, to banish*, Liv. : *mentem, to disturb*, Cic.

**ex-tūbero**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. n. to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly, to be abundant, to abound: *alte spumis exuberat amnis, rises high and foaming*, Virg. : *pomis exuberat annus, teems*, id. : *ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, derives its fullness and richness*, Tac.

**exunctus**, *v.* exsuc.

**exundo**, *v.* exsudo.

**exugo**, *v.* exugo.

**exuli**, *v.* exsul.

**exulceratio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, ulceration*: Cels. Fig. : *verubar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, aggravation*, Sen. **ex-ulcēro**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate: Cels. 11. Fig. : *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate* : ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. : *ignominia exulcerat animi*, Liv.

**exulo**, *v.* exsulo.

**exulto**, *v.* exulto.

**ex-ultō**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*. n. and *a*. *Neutr.* : *to hawl or cry out, to hawl violently*: Ov. 11. *Act.* to call or invoke with howlings: *Cybeleia mater Phrygen exulata modis*, id.

**exunctus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [exungo].

**ex-undo**, *avi*, *i*, *v*. n. to flow out or over, to overflow: *fontes*, Plin. : *tura balsamque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, are cast on the shore*, Tac. 2. *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth*: *to overflow*: *exundans ingenii fontes, gushing, overflowing*, Juv. *exundat et exuberat eloquentia*, Tac. (v. exubero, fin.)

**ex-ungo**, *no*, *per* *unctum*, 3 v. a. to anoint: Pl. 2. *to spend on-unguentis*: id.

**ex-ūo**, *ūi*, *ūtum*, 3 v. a. to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip: *serpens exuit in spinis vestem, casts its slough*, Lucr. : *jugum, to shake off*, Liv. (also, se jugo, id.) : *alas, to lay aside*, Virg. *Pass in refl. sense*. *cornua exurit, lays aside, drops*, Ov.

2. *to strip, despoil, deprive of* : with Acc. of that from which anything is taken, and Abl. of that which is taken away : *hostem armis, to deprive him of arms, disarm him*, Caes. *Liv.* : *impedimentis, to capture his baggage train*, Caes. : *castris, to take his camp*, Liv. *Absol.* *exuto Lepido, deprived of all his military resources*, Tac. 11. Fig. : *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of* : with Acc. to denote what is put off : *humanitatem*, Cic. *strivertum animum*, Virg. : *more antiquos*, Liv. *Pass.*, with Acc and Inf as subject : *mihl quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, I cannot divest myself of the belief*, Cic. 2. *to free from* : *si ex his te laqueis externis, extricate yourself*, id. [The word is probably ex-u-o, not as some suppose from a root *ūt*: cf. induo.]

**exupero**, *v.* exsupero.

**exurgēo**, 2 v. a. to squeeze out : Pl. **exurgo**, *v.* exurgo.

**ex-ūro**, *usti*, *ustum*, 3 v. a. to burn up, consume : *domi suae vivus exustus est*, Cic. *classam Argivum, burn to ashes*, Virg. Fig. : *aliis infectum scelus exurit igni, is burnt out (cleansed by fire)*, id. Transf. *to dry up loca exusta solis ardoribus*, Sall. *paludem*, Virg. 11. Fig. : *to con-*

sume, destroy: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, Cic.

exustus, v. exuscito.

exustio, ōnis f. [exuro] a burning up, conflagration: exustiones terrarum, Cic.

exustus, a, um, Part. [exuro].

exustus, a, um, Part. [exuro].

exuviae, arum, f. plur. [id.] what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms, etc. (mostly poet.) p̄gram erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes superimponas, Virg. 2. the (stripped off) skin of an animal: coluber positus novus exuvius, having cast its slough, id. Comice: bubulae, thongs of ox-hide, Pl. 3. Esp. spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, etc.: exuvias indutus Achilli, arrayed in the armour of Achilles, Virg. (locus) exuvius nauticis et classium spoils ornatus, Cic.

**F, f**, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form, though entirely different in phonetic character. Initial *f* in Latin takes its rise from *I. E. bh* or (less frequently) from *dh*, sometimes irregularly from *I. E. gh* (which is properly represented by Latin *h*). Hence it corresponds to Gr. *φ* or *θ*, and sometimes to Gr. *χ*. Thus we have Gr. *φ* beside Lat. *fero*; Gr. *φ* beside Lat. *fari*, *fama*; Gr. *φ* beside Lat. *fugio*; Gr. *φ* beside Lat. *juv*. On the other hand we have Gr. *θ* beside Lat. *ferus*; Gr. *θ* beside Lat. *fores*, Gr. *θ* beside Lat. *formus*, Gr. *θ* beside Lat. *fin*. And again we have Gr. *χ* beside Lat. *frio*; Gr. *χ* beside Lat. *fel*; Gr. *χ* beside Lat. *fatus*, *fatio*. *F* occurs but little in the middle of Latin words, in which place *b* usually corresponds to *φ*, as in *ambo* (*ἀμφο*), *nebula* (*νέφος*); but *f*, from *bh*, is sometimes found in the other Italian dialects, v. *scrofa*. Again, though *d* in the middle of Latin words is regularly found as the representative of original *dh* (as in *acces*, *αἰδω*), *f*, from *dh*, appears in *rufus*, which has therefore been supposed to have been borrowed from a provincial Italian dialect, the true Latin being *ruber*, which bears to *ερυθρός* the same relation as *uber* to *οὐδω*. Though *f* most commonly represents Gr. *φ* (when initial), it was phonetically different; that it was not like *φ*, an aspirate, is sufficiently shown by its inability to assimilate a preceding nasal; thus, whilst in *εφάπνυν* the nasal is assimilated, we have in Latin not *im-fecus* (as we have *im-petus*) but *im-ficio*. The same thing appears from the possibility of a reduplicated *f* in Latin as *fe-felici* (because *πρ-φύκα*). Other than nasal pre-

fixes are assimilated by *f*; thus *affero*, *offero*, *differo*, *effero*, for *ad-fero*, *ob-fero*, *dis-fero*, *ec-fero*. II. According to Grimm's law, Latin *f*, from *bh*, corresponds to *b* in Gothic, and to *p* (or *b*) in Old High German; thus, Lat. *frater*, Goth. *brāthar*, O. H. G. *brادر*, Lat. *fagus*, Goth. *baka*, O. H. G. *puocha*, Lat. *furare*, A-S. (which goes with Gothic) *branan*, O. H. G. *poran*: whilst, when it arises from *dh*, it corresponds to Gothic *d* and O. H. G. *t*, thus, Lat. *fores*, Goth. *daur* and Eng. *door*, O. H. G. *tor*; Lat. *ferus*, A-S. *deor* and Eng. *deer*, O. H. G. *tior*: and, when it arises from *gh*, to Gothic *g* and O. H. G. *k* (or *g*), thus Lat. *fel*, Eng. *gall*, O. H. G. *gallā*. III. In the Romance languages *f* in general remains unchanged, sometimes, however, it changes: (1) (when it begins a word) to *h*, this occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common; thus, Lat. *ferrum*, Sp. *hierro*; Lat. *fabulari*, Sp. *hablar*; Lat. *facere*, Sp. *hacer*, it also appears in Fr. *hoirs* from Lat. *fores* (2) Into *b*, thus, Lat. *flocculus*, It. *buccolo*, Lat. *forfex*, It. *forbice*, but this change is very rare.

**fāba**, ae, f. a bean, our broad or horse-bean: Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb: *St. Peppert. Ly. Quid pepperti?* *St. Non quod pueri clamant in faba se pepperte*, Pl.: *istae in me cadunt fabae, I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. [*Prob for fag-va, cf φαγεῖν*] (Hence *fi fava*; Fr. *feve*.)

**fabālis**, e, adj. [fabula] pertaining to beans, bran- stipulae, Ov.

**fabella**, ae, f. dim. [fabula] a brief narrative, a short story: nihil debet esse in philosophia commenticiis fabulis loci, Cic. 2. Esp. a short fable, a tale: amiles, Hor. 3. a short play, haec tota fabella, quam est sine arguendo? Cic. (Hence *li favella*.)

**fāber**, bri, m. (Gen plur. usu fabium Cic. but also fabrorum id., Pl. etc.) a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc.; a funder, smith, carpenter, etc. (disting. from *artifex*, which has reference to the workman's inventive power, and from *opifex*, which regards his skill as a mechanic). With qualifying terms: *faber tignarius*, black-smith, Cic.: *fabri ferrarii*, black-smiths, Pl. *Abol.*: *hominum profecto aut pro tectore emere, i. e. a carpenter*, Cic.: *ex legionibus fabros delegit, the engineers*, Caes.: *praefectus fabrum, the chief engineer*, id. Proverb.: *faber est quisque fortunae suae, every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appian in Sall. [Some derive the word, with suffix *ber*, from Lat. root *fa*, cogn. with Skr. *dāh*, Gr. *θε* in *εφ-φύκα*, and Eng. *do*; v. *facio*] (Hence Fr. *fevrie* in *orfèvre* = auri faber.)

**fāber**, bra, brum, adj. [faber] workmanlike, skilful, ingenious: *αρις*, Ov.

**fābrē**, adv. in a workmanlike manner; skilfully, ingeniously: *hoc factum est fabre*, Pl.

**fābrē-fācio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to make or fashion skilfully (rare): *visioribus et ad id fabricatus navis, built specially for that purpose*, Liv.

**fābrēfactus**, a, um, Part. [fabrefacio]

**fābrica**, ae, f. [faber] the workshop of an artisan: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. II. Meton. the art, trade, or profession of an artisan: *pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes, architecture*, id. 2. In gen. any skilful production, a fabric: *admirabilis fabrica membrorum animalium*, id. 3. In the comic writers, a crafty device, trick, stratagem: *factus fabricis et doctis dolis, smart dodges*, Pl. (Hence Sp. *loja*; Fr. *forge*.)

**fābricatio**, ōnis, f. [fabricor] a making, framing, construction by the rules of art (rare): *tota hominis fabricatio, structure*, Cic. 2. Fig. of style, id.

**fābricātor**, ōris, m. [id.] an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator (rare): *ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi)*, Cic. *doli, contriver*, Virg.

2. Fig. *dolus ac moribus lecti fabricator uterque est, causer, producer* Lucr.

**fābrico**, v. fabricor

**fābricor**, atus, 1. v. a. *dep* and *fabrico*, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [fabrica] to make out of wood, stone, or metal, to frame, funder, construal, build: *Depon. n. qui signa fabricantur, Cic. naves*, Tac. 2. Act. *pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, which experience had forged*, Hor. In pass.: *fabricatum ad id apte foreulum, a stand made for the purpose*, Liv. in *nostros fabricata est machina muros*, Virg. II. In gen.: *prepare, form, fashion*. *Depon. ut ea ipsa dñi immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videntur*, Cic. 2. Act. *philosophia animum format et fabricat*, Sen.

**fābrilis**, e, adj. [faber] pertaining to an artificer: *scalprum*, Liv. *dextra*, Ov.: *eriatum, of the sculptor or artist*, Cic. Subst. *fabrilia*, num. n. plur. tools: *tractant fabrilia fabri*, Hor.

**fābula**, ae, f. [fari] a narration, narrative, account, story: *poetis magis decora fabulis*, Liv.: *mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, tale*, Hor. *fabula fias, the town's talk*, id.

2. *conversation* (Post-Aug.) Tac.

3. *affair, concern, matter* (colloquial): *sed quid ego aspicio? quae hanc est fabula? what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. II. Esp. a fictitious narrative, tale, story: *num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* Cic.: *fa-*

bulae' *stories; stuff; nonsense*. Ter. In apposition. Jam te premet nox fabulaeque Maues (= fabulosi), *themes of story, legendary*, Hor. 2. a *dramatic poem, drama, play*: id. (scenici) sibi accommodatissimas fabulas eligunt, *choose the plays most suitable for themselves*, Cic. Fig. non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam conficissem, id. 3. an *apologue, fable*: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisorem, Cic. nota illa de membris humanis fabula, Quint. Phaedr. Proverb.: lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. (Hence It *favola*; Sp. *fabla, habla*; Fr *fable*).

**fabŭla**, ae, f. dim. [fab] a small bean. Pl.

**fabŭlāris**, e, adj. [fabula] *fabulous*: historia, *fabulous history, mythology*; Suet.

**fabŭlātor**, ōris, m. [fabulator] a *narrator, a story-teller*: lectitoribus aut fabulatoribus accessit, Suet.

**fabŭlōr**, atus, (Inf. *pro fabulari*, Pl. 1 v. dep. [fabula] to *speech, converse, talk, chat*: clare adversum fabulor, Pl. cum aliquo, Suet. 2. to *invent, say falsely*: aliquid, Liv. (Hence *Sp. hablar*).

**fabŭlōsē**, adv. *fabulously*. Plin. **fabŭlōsus**, a, um, adj. [fabula] *fabulous* *palmbees, legendary, frequent themes of story*, Hor. Hydaspe, id.

**facesso**, -essi, -itum, 3 v. *intens* a and n. (related to facio, as capesso to capio and lacesso to lacio). A. c. to do eagerly or earnestly, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish: jussa facessat, Virg. mille facesse jocos, Ov. L. 2. Esp. in bad sense, to bring on, cause, occasion, create: aliquid negidum, Cic. innocenti periculum, id. II. Neutr. to hasten away, retire, depart: propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. Operae facessant, servitia silent, Cic.

**facētē**, adv. *finely, properly, elegantly*: hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et calide, Pl. 2. *wittily, facetiously, pleasantly, humorously*: aliqua facete et comode dicere, Cic. Comp.: nos ab isto nubulone facetus eludimur, id. Sup.: id.

**facētiae**, arum, f. plu. (also in sing. facetia, ae, Pl.) [facetus, cf. argutiae, from argutus] *skill, sprightliness* (only in Pl.) mulier, cui facietiarum cor corpusque sat plenum, Pl. 2. *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness* (v. dicacitas): (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facietiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. P. Scipio omnes sale facietisque superabat, id.: asperis facetus illius, sarcasms, Tac.

**facētus**, a, um, adj. *elegant* (v. rare): Pl. II. Fig. of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare). Ter.: ut cuique est actus, ita quemque face-

tus adopta, *politely*, Hor. 2. Of style *fine, elegant*: molle atque facium Virgilio adnuerunt Camenae, *softness and elegance*, id. 3.  *merry, witty, jocular, humorous, facetious*: esse facietum atque salsum, Cic. dulcem et facietum Socratem accipimus, id. ironiam facietum et elegantem, id. Sup.: Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comediae, id. [Prob. from root bla, to shine, augmented by k, v facies, fax.]

**faciēs**, ēi, f. (plur. v. rare, and *lat plur* does not occur) *appearance, figure, shape* (disting. from figura, which is simply outline; from forma, shape or form viewed aesthetically; and from species, outward appearance) earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedit M. Statura haud magna, corpori aquilo, Pl. Of things curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg. haec facies Trojae, quam caeperit, erat, Ov.: antequam Vesuvius mons ardens faciem loci verteret, changed the aspect of the country, Tac. Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, i. e. resort to every expedient (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. 2. Esp. face, visage, countenance: non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. curvo nec tantum litore dimovet, Hor. quam liberali facie, Ter. Poet. cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, a *beautifull face, beauty*, Ov. II. Fig.: *external form, look, condition*: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. ad id tantum faciem est modus, qui me macerat, is of such a nature, Pl. 2. *external appearance* (as opposed to reality): *pretence, pretext*: publici consilii facie, Tac. III. Meton.: *look, sight, aspect*: quae seculum facies? Virg. [Prob. from I E bla, to shine, appear (cf. Gr φαεινός, shaw), augmented by k, v facetus, fax.] (Hence It *faccia*; Sp *faz*, Fr *face*).

**faciē**, adv. *easily, without trouble or difficulty*, Cic. Liv. Comp.: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Caes. Sup.: animus in morte facillime evolat, Cic. With a negative: *not easily, hardly, with difficulty*: haud facile dixerim, id. Liv. 2. *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: Cic. Comp.: lo cum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possum quam Asturae, id. 3. *pleasantly, agreeably, well*: propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Pl. 4. *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute*: virum unum totus Graeciae facile doctissimum, *undisputably*, Cic. virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facie princeps, id. Sisenna omnes aduice nostros scriptores facile superavit, id.

5. In stating a large amount: hunc hereditas facile ad IIS tricies vinit testamenti propinquum sui, at the lowest estimate, *fully*, id.

**facilis**, e, adj. [facio: lit. *that may be done or made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty* (opp. to difficilis) quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes.: ce- lerem et facilem exitum habere, id.: facili descendus Averno, Virg.: somnus, coming unsought, Hor.: *fiscina, easily made*, Virg. Comp.: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. Sup.: quod est facillimum facis, Pl. 2. With ad (flu. foll. by gerund): haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, *very easily settled*, Cic. 3. With the 2nd supine: facilia factu, Liv.: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg.

4. With Inf. v. facili vincere ac vincl vultu eodem, Liv. Esp. with Inf. as subject: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. 5. With Dat.: terra facilis pecori, *suitable, proper*, Virg.: campus operi facilis, Liv. 6. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, *easily*: quum exitus haud in facili essent, easy, id e facili, Ov. II. *ready, quick* (of persons): facilis est expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. III. Of character: *easy, good-natured, comes, benign, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur*, id.: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, *affable*, id.: faciles Napaeae, *placable*, Virg. IV. Of fortune, etc.: *favourable, prosperous*: res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic.: *facilem victu, abounding in wealth (means of living)*, Virg. (Hence Ital. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; Fr. *facile*).

**facilitās**, ātis, f. [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, disposition*, Cic. 2. Of speech: *facility or fluency of expression*, Quint. II. Of character: *willingness to oblige, good nature, affability* (v. comitas) si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatis asperseris, Cic. sermonis, id.: quae pertinent ad mansuetudinem morum ac facilitatem, id. 2. In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness*: Suet.

**facilitēr**, i q. facile, q. v.

**facinorōsus**, a, um, adj. [facinus] *criminal, loaded with guilt* (rare): quintum genus est omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Sup.: facinorosissimi sicarii, id.

**facinus**, ōris, n. [facio] a deed, action, esp. of a bold or daring nature (disting. from flagitium, a deed of shame) atrox visum id facinus patribus plebique a revolting deed, Liv.: nefario facinore admissio, Caes.: facinus pulcherrimum, a most glorious achievement, Cic. In plur.: mirabilia facinora, id. 2. For res or negotium: quod facinus video? Pl. II. Esp.: a bad deed, villainy, crime: facinus esse vincere civem Romanum, an outrage, Cic.: nihil facinorius, nihil flagitii praefermatere, Liv. In plur.: furiae viduae facinorum et sceleris, Cic.

2. Meton.: an instrument of

villainy, said of a poisoned cup: facinus excussit ab ore, Ov.

**facio**, feci, factum, 3 v. a. and n. (in pass fio, factus, fieri) (*imper* fac, as well as fac, esp. in Pl. and Ter.: *ful* perf. faxo, Virg.: *perf. Subj.* faxit, faxit, faxit, Pl., Ter., etc.; the last also in Cic.: *faxim* for fecissem, Pl.), to make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; to prepare, produce, bring to pass, do, effect, create, commit, etc. (=ποιεῖν, having special reference to productive power or energy, while agere implies practice or action = παράγειν). A ct.: in simplest sense, to produce by action: pontem, to build, Caes.: castra, to construct, form, id.: iter, to make a journey, to march, id.: verba, to speak, make a speech, Cic.: Liv. poems, to compose, Cic. 2. to do, in this sense oftener intrans. with ad: v. infr. IX.)

usu with neut. pron. or ady.: imperata alicuius, to do his bidding, Caes. multa tulit fecitque, does a great many things, Hor. nec senex hoc fecit, id. Esp. in phr.: quid facerem, what was I to do? Virg. quid faciat Philomela, what is she to do? Ov. Freq. foll. by Abl. (alone or less oft. with de), or Dat. quid hoc homine facias, what are you to do with this fellow? Cic. quid faceret huc conclusioni, i. e. how should he refute it? id. (cf. infr. IX.) 3. to cause, bring to pass, gain: pecuniam, to make, acquire, id.: se, rem, Hor.: audientiam orationi, to procure a hearing for, Cic. neque sui potestatem fecisset, had never given them an opportunity of fighting with him, Caes.: fecerat sibi morem circumdandi, he had made it his regular practice, Liv.: stipendia, to serve in the army, Sall. 4. to give: esp. with nomen juvenis nomen fecit. Peniculi mihi, gave me the name of, Pl. 1. inde cognomen factum Publicolae est, was consequently given, Liv. Also with Acc.: potestatem, to grant certain power or liberty: qui sociorum civis Carthaginienses fieri vellent, potestatem facturum, would grant permission, would empower them to become such, id.

5. With noun-sent. as obj., expr. by ut and Subj.: faciam ut equis diti semper meminerit, Pl. (this constr. is very freq. after pass. form. fit interduum ut, it sometimes happens that, Cic.) Rarely with Inf. (poet.) quatinor coram me cernere letum fecisti, hast made me see, Virg. II. to make into something: to render; to appoint: constr. with direct obj. and complementary Acc. filium heredem, to make a daughter heiress, Cic.: vectigalia sibi detegenda, to render them less profitable, id. Esp. in pass.: to become: disciplina doctor facta civitas, id. 2. to appoint elect: consulis facti, Liv. (freq.) 3. Tatum ex hoste regem factum, id. 4. With gen. dictionis, etc., to bring under subjection: omnium oram usque ad Iberum flumen Romanae dicionis

fecit, id. III. With Gen. of value or adde. of price or degree: to value, esteem, regard: voluptatem virtutis minimi facit, Cic. parum id facit, Sall.

IV. to represent, feign, assert, say: in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa colloquenter facit, Cic. V. to make believe, pretend: facio me alias res agere, id.

VI. In the imper. fac, suppose, assume: fac imagines esse quibus pulsentur animi, grant (for the sake of argument), id. exitum fac me meruisse, Ov.

VII. to carry on or follow any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. VIII. to perform or celebrate a religious rite, to make an offering, to sacrifice: res divinas apud eos deos in suo sacratio quotidie facit, id. Absol.: id. With Abl.: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, shall offer sacrifice with a calf (=shall offer a calf), Virg. Pass imper.: quum pro populo heret, when sacrifice was being offered, Cic. IX. Special Plur. with pass.: to be done with, to happen to, become of, quid Tulliola in a fiet? Cic. quid mihi fiet? Ov. quid de illa fiet fiducia igitur? Pl. (cf. supr. 1, 2). Hence the phrase, si quid faciam sit aliquo, euphemistically for if one should die, Cic. 2. ut fit as usually happens, as is commonly the case: paulisper, dum se uxore, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. So, qui fit, how happens it? Hor. 3. fiat, an expression of assent, so be it, very good! nat. geratur mos tibi, Pl.

4. dictum ac factum, no sooner said than done: v. dico, II. B. Facti with adverbs, to do, deal, or act in any manner: bene fecit Silius, qui transierit, Cic. 2. With cum or ab, to take part with, side with, and with contra, to take part against: si respondisset idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id. commune est, quod nobis facit, id. II. to be good of or use for, to be of service: in oculum, nec aqua faciunt, nec terra, nec aura, do not benefit me, Ov. III. Freq. used in second clause of a sentence, to avoid repetition of the verb: iubeas miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit (=misertus est), since it is his humour to do so, Hor. [Acc. to Corssen, with augmentative k, from I E bha, to shine, appear (cf. φα-ος, dawn), prim. sense being 'to bring to light', so he makes (for fu-o) = Gr. φως from I E bhu, to be. Curtius derives facio from I E dha (whence θε in τιθ-ημι) augmented by k, so he regards as for fu-o from the same root, facio and the being related as facio and eo (root k, or uo) (Hence I fare; Sp. hacer. Fr. faire.)

**facteion**, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, phasceationem, id. quod in facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facieon, we must not care a straw for them, Cic.

**facticius**, a. um, ady. [factio], artificial, factitious (non-class.). Colores, Plin.

**factio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a making, doing, preparing (rare). testamenti factio nulla est, right of making a will, Cic. quae haec factio est? dealing, proceeding, Pl.

II. a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party: id. 2. Esp. a company of personal adherents or partisans, a political party, side, faction (a political clique; hence disting. from secta, a philosophical sect, and from partes, one of the great political parties) paucorum factione oppressus, Caes. factionibus inter ordines certabatur, id. 3. a division or party of characters in the games of the Circus (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, prasinata, rursata, veneta) Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. B.) (Hence li. fazione, Sp. faccion, Fr. façon.)

**factiosus**, a. um, ady. [factio] Lit. fond of doing (rare) lingua factiosus, mighty with the tongue, i. e. promising a great deal, Pl. II. that has or seeks to form a party, powerful or eager for power, rarely factiosus, seditious (hence not the equivalent of turbulentus or seditiosus) Sall. vi factiosa tyrannus illa vel regia, oligarchical, Cic.

**factio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [facto] to make or do frequently, to invent to make or do. Pl. haec apud maiores nostros factinata, Cic. versus, Hor. 2. to put into a trade or profession: conditiones argentiarias, Suet. Tac. II. Esp. to make or declare a person: v. Pl. e quem palam hereditatem suam iudicat, Cic.

**facto**, i. v. a. freq. [factio] to make, do, perform: operis quicquam, Pl. (dub.)

**factor**, ōnis, m. [id.] a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator. Pall. 2. In ball-playing, he who strikes the ball, the batsman. Pl.

**factum**, i. n. [id.] that which is done, a deed, act, exploit (v. facinus). praediarum atque divinum factum, Cic. diadumum facti, quicquid, habet, well begun is half done, Hor. cum factis vir magnificus tum factorum ostentator, achievements, Liv. famam extendere factis, Virg. 2. Esp. bonum factum, a good deed, i. e. well done, fortunate: Pl. maiorum bona facta, Tac. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts Suet. (Hence Ital. fatto, Sp. hecho; Fr. fait, and, from it, Eng. feat.)

**factus**, a. um, Part. [factio]. II. Adj. (v. rare) factus nihil facit, he is no nearer bringing it to pass, Pl.

**facū**, v. facile.

**facula**, ae, f. dim. [fax] a little torch, a splinter, used as a torch: Varr. 2. Fig. Pl. (Hence li. faccola; Sp. hacha.)

**facultas**, ātis, f. [facul = facilis]

*capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity*: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilis sit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. With Gen. gratificandi, a means of gratification, id. 2. With ad. ad ducendum bellum, Caes. 3. With ut: hanc facultatem ut hominum studia compleretur, the power of, Cic. 4. Absol.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, while you have the opportunity, Caes.

II. Meton. for copia, opes: a sufficient or great number, abundance, stock, store, plur. goods, riches, property, numerum facultas, Cic. omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usum crant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. Esp. in Pl.: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, means, Cic. singulorum facultates et copiae divitiae sunt civitatis, id. tantas videri Italiae facultates, supplies, resources, Caes.

**facunde**, adv. eloquently: nimis facite nimisque facunde maius, Pl. alioqui, Liv.

**facundia**, ae, f. [facundus] the faculty of speaking well, eloquence. Sall. (Hence Fr. *facundie*.)

**facunditas**, atis, f. [id.] eloquence Pl.

**facundus**, a, um, adj. [fari] that speaks with ease or fluently, eloquent, (naturally gifted) and so doing from discursive, which denotes a clever, practised speaker, and from eloquent, in true sense, eloquent] shewit, facunde docet apud Atlantis, Hor. facundum faciebat alior, Ov. 2. Of things: lingua, Hor. Liv.

**faecus**, a, um, adj. [faex] impure only in the senses Pl.

**faecula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] the lees of wine. Fr. used in the form of a crust (used as a condiment or as a drug) Lu. Hor.

**faex**, faecis, f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids, poti faeces tenuis cadit, the very dregs, Hor. 2. the lees or crust of wine id. 3. the liquor or brine of pickles: Ov. II. Fig. res itaque ad summam faecem turbatae residit, to the lowest dregs of the people, Luc. apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *feceria*, Sp. *hez*, Fr. *feces*.)

**fagus**, a, um, adj. [fagus] of beech, beechen Plin.

**fagineus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen. alvius, Ov.

**faginus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: frons, Ov. pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faine*.)

**fagus**, i, f. beech-tree: Virg. Caes. [Goth. *bōka*, Eng. *beech*, are cognate, as is also Gr. *φάγος*, though the name of a different tree.] (Hence It. *faggwo*: Sp. *haya*.)

**fala** (phala), ae, f. a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city. Enn. Prover b. isti, qui hastis trium numerum causa subeunt sub falas, iun a great

risk for a slight gain, Pl. 2. In plur.: certam tower or pillars in the Circus. Juv.

**falārica** (also phal), ae, f. a sort of missile, covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. cor.) Virg.

**falcarius**, i, m. [falx] a sickle- or scythe-maker: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, i.e. into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

**falcatus**, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with scythes: curru, quadrigae, Liv.

2. scythe-shaped, curved. ensis, a scimeter, Ov.

**falcifer**, era, erum, adj. [falx fero] scythe-bearing, holding a scythe: manum, Ov. Epithet of Saturn id.

**Falerus**, a, um, adj. *Falerian*: neut. as subst. Falerium (see vinum), *Falerian wine*. Hor.

**falācia**, ae, f. [fallax] deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem (in Cic. only in plur.) doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic. Sing. per dolum et fallaciam, Pl.

**fallacilōquus**, a, um, adj. [fallax loquor] speaking deceptively or falsely: malitiae, Att. in Cic.

**fallaciōter**, adv. deceitfully, fallaciously: Cic.

**fallax**, acis, adj. [fallō] deceitful, deceptive, fallacious: barbari (astroligae) vani atque fallaces, Cic. Ov. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. arva, Ov. With Gen. homines amantiae fallaces, Tac. Comp. fallacior undis, Ov. Sup. oculorum fallacissimus sensus, Cic.

**fallo**, fefelli, falsum, 3. r a. to make to fall, to make to slip: glacie pedes fallenti, Liv.

II. Fig. to deceive, to trick, to cheat, to disappoint: laqueis captate frus et fallere visco, Virg. is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, unless I am greatly mistaken, Cic. meam negotii suscepti fallit, blinds, Liv. nare sagaces falleret hospites, impose on, Hor. dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, disappointed, Ov. Reflect to deceive oneself, be mistaken: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, ut ego fallor, Hor. 2. Of things: idem hosti datum fallere, to break one's word, Cic. Poet. tu facim illius falle dolo, assume, imitate, Virg. 3. Absol. dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis, Liv. Cic. 4. Impers.: fallit (me), I deceive myself, am mistaken nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallibat, id.

III. Esp. to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely: si sciens fallo, if unwittingly I deceive, id.: matris cineres opteros fallere, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor. IV. = latere, to be concealed from, to escape the observation of: with Acc. custodes Liv. Thessalosque ignes et miqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor.

*Absol.*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, had escaped detection, Liv. Impers.: fallit (with Acc.), it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant, etc. (usu with negatives): non me fefellit, sensi, Pl. neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. V. to pass or beguile (the time); to alleviate or assuage pain, care, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov.: studio fallente laborum, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *φάλασ*, O II G fallan; Eng. *fall*. The I E root was *spal*; hence, after loss of s, the Germanic f.] (Hence It. *fallire*, Fr. *faillir*.)

**falso**, ade (rare) falsely, untruly, unjustly: cui ei assensus sim, non assentiar saepe falso, Cic.

**falsidicus**, a, um, adj. [falsus dico] speaking falsely, lying. fallaciae, Pl.

**falsificus**, a, um, adj. [falsus facio] that acts falsely, working deceit: Pl.

**falsiūrius**, a, um, adj. [falsus iuro] that swears falsely: Pl.

**falsilōquus**, a, um, adj. [falsus loquor] false-speaking, lying: Pl.

**falsimōnia**, ae, f. [falsus] a trick, imposition: Pl.

**falso**, ade untruly, erroneously, unjustly: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. adesce quos equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, unreasonably, Sall.

**falsus**, a, um, Part. [fallō] II. Adj. false (as opp. to true, verus), counterfeit, spurious (as opp. to genuum, sincerus), and in gen. deceitful, feigned, pretended: testes aut casu veni aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. testamenta, forged, id. rumores, Cic. aestantia, forged, id. crimina, Hor. falsus terroris implet, groundless, id. falsi Simocriti ad undam, counterfeit, Virg. In the neut. *absol.*: ex falso verum efficit non potest, Cic. teli in falsum iactus, at random, without effect, Tac. (Hence Fr. *fauz*.)

**falx**, falcis, f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe, etc. Virg. falce rames amputans, with the pruning-knife, Hor.

II. Meton. a military implement used in sieges, falces praearcae insortae affixaeque longioris, non absimili forma muralium falcum, Caes. (Cogn. with *flecto* and Gr. *φάλαξ*) (Hence It. Sp. *falce*, Fr. *fauz*.)

**fama**, ae, f. [fari] common talk. the report or substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition (disting. from rumor, a single narrative or report; and from sermo, conversation) usu. in sing.; constr. *absol.* with de or depend. sentence; rarely with Gen. *Absol.*: Cic. fama forecat, report said, Liv. Daedalus, ut fama est, fuereus, Virg. With de fama de Tituri morte, Caes. With a depend. sentence: id.: Cic. Hor. Graecos ea tenuisse fama tradit, tradition has it, Tac. With Gen.: vix ad aures meas istius suspitionis fama per-



venit, Cic. II. *public opinion*; and more freq. objectively, *the fame* or *reputation of an individual*, whether good or bad: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium, *to the discredit of*, Caes.: popularis, *popular fame* or *favour*, Cic.: bene loquendi, id. 2. Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame*, *reputation*, *renown*: fama et existimatio, Cic.: fama liberalitatis, *reputation for*, id.: virtus, fama, decus divitis parent, Hor. belli, *renown*, Liv. 3. In bad sense = infamia, *ill fame*, *infamy* (rare): fama atque invidia, S. 1.

fāmātus, a, um, adj. [fama] *in bad repute; notorious, disreputable*. causa, Cic.

fāmēlicus, a, um, adj. [fames] *famished, starved*: Pl.: armenta, Juv.

fāmēs, is, f. *hunger*: fame confici, *to be starving with hunger*, Cic.: famem tolerare, Caes.: levare, *to alleviate*, Tac. II. Meton. *famine* (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac Asia, Cic. 2. In gen. *poverty, indigence*: aliquid ad famem recipere, Ter. Of style. *poverty of expression* (opp. to ubertas and copia). Cic. III. Fig.: a violent longing, *greed*, *avidity* (poet. or post-Aug.) auri sacra fames, Virg.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. [Cogn. with Gr. ἄρτις, want, ἄρτιος, empty] (Hence It. fame; Sp. hambre, Fr. faim)

fāmigeratio, ōnis, f. [fama gero] *a report, rumour*. Pl.

fāmigerator, ōris, m. [id.] *a tale-bearer*. Pl.

fāmilia, ae, (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form *familias*, although *familiae* and *familiarum* also occur in this connection), f. [famulus] *the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics*: qui em-eret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Of slaves belonging to a particular temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, id. Of serfs or vassals: Orgonem ad iudicium omnem suam familiam cogit, Caes.

II. Meton.: a house and all belonging to it, *a family estate*: Cic. decem dierum vix mihi est familia, meus, support, Ter. 2. Esp. paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, etc. (also separately, pater familiae, mater familiae, etc.), *the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family, the mistress of a house, matron*: Nep. sicut enim paterfamilias his de rebus loquitur, an individual household, Cic. illum filium familias habere tuis copis divinctum non potes, a son under the father's power, a minor, id. For pater familiae, Caes. Gen. plur. = paterfamiliarum, Suet. 3. *family* = *domus* (rare). Pl. III. In respect to relationship, *a family* as part of a gens: Laeli enim et Muciorum familiae, Cic.: Sall. 2. *a fraternity,*

*sect, troop, school* (rare): familia tota Peripateticorum, Cic.: familia gladiatorum; familia Pausti, id. Hence, *diverge* familiam, *to be at the head, to be the first or founder of a sect, etc.*: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, id. (Hence Fr. famille)

fāmiliaris, e, adj. [familia] *pertaining to slaves or servants*: in this sense rare and only subst.: familiaris, is, m. *a slave, servant*: Pl. II. *pertaining to a house, household, or family; domestic, private*: habere rationem rei familiaris, *have regard to his property*, Cic.: copiae, Liv. pecuniae, Tac.

III. Meton.: *familiar, intimate, friendly*, and (more freq.) *subst. a familiar acquaintance, friend* (a wider term than amicus, which has reference to friendliness of disposition and affection) non modo hominum sed etiam familiarum hominum occidere, Cic.: jam inde a pueris in omnia familiaria iura assuetus, the rights of intimacy, Liv. quibus familiarium, id. Comp. familiaris, Cic. Sup. homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjuncti omnes officii, id. Subst. per C. Valerium Proculum familiarum suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. Sup.: quod M. Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic.

IV. In divination, *of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed* (opp. to hostilis) (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id.

fāmiliaritas, ātis, f. [familiaris] *familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship*: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic. inter mulieres familiaritatem auctam, friendship, Liv. In plur. *familiaritates* habere fidus amantissimos, *firm friendship of those that love us*, id. 2. Meton. in plur. for *familiares, intimate acquaintance, friends*: Suet. In sing. Tac.

fāmiliariter, adv. *familiarly, on friendly terms*: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quoniam familiariter vixit, Cic. Comp.: familiaris factum, id. Sup. cum Verre familiarissime et amicecum vivere, id.

fāmōsus, a, um, adj. [fama] *much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned*: ponet famosae mortis animum, Hor. mors, Tac. Esp. in bad sense = infamatus, *notorious*: Hor. famosam venefici Martiani, Tac. 2. In active sense *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous*: carmen, a lampoon, Hor. (Hence Fr. fauceux)

fāmula, ae, f. [famulus] *a female slave*: also, *female attendant, maid-servant*: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Fig. si virtus famula fortunae est, the handmaid of, Cic. 1.

fāmularis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to slaves or servants* (rare): vestis, id. jura, e of servitude, Ov.

fāmulātus, ūs, m. [id.] *servitude,*

*slavery* (rare) quam miser virtutis famulatus servitius voluptati, Cic.

fāmūlor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [id.] *to serve, attend upon* (rare): Cic.

fāmulus, i, m. (old form famuli, Linct. in Oscan, fameli), *a slave, servant*: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinculis prope ac custodia coercemus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. 2. Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, etc. of the gods an attendant, minister: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. sacrum, Ov. [Ety. uncertain] Also used as *adv.* famulus, a, um, *serving, serviceable, servile* (poet.): aquae, Ov.

fānaticus, a, um, adj. [fanum] *inspired, enthusiastic*: jam subentibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 2. Meton.: *fanatic, furious, furious*, mod. isti philosophi superstitionis et paene fanatici, Cic. error, Hor.

fāndus, a, um, Part. [v for] f

fānum, i, n. [fari] *a place consecrated to a deity* (by public pronouncement of the augurs), *a sanctuary, temple* (v. templum) Xerxes inflammari Athenensium fana jussisse dicitur, Cic.: Dianae, Caes. habitandaque fana aprie reliquit, Hor.

fār, farris, n. *a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, whether roasted whole or ground into meal, grits*: far, quod a lorum veteres appellaverunt, Plin. una farris libra, a pound of meal, Hor. O. In plur. gravi illi flava serres mutato sidere farrā, Virg. (Cf. A-S here (barley). The root is prob. the same as that of fero)

farcio, farsī, fartum, 4 v. a. *to fill full, stuff, cram*: pulvis perlicudus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. 2. *to stuff or cram into*: in os farris pannis imperavit, Sen. [Cogn. with φάρσσω (pharsso) v. frequens] (Hence Fr. farcir)

fārfarus, i, m. *the plant colt's foot*: Plin. In form farferus. Pl.

fārina, ae, f. [far, ground corn; meal, flour] Plin. 2. Meton. any powder: folia myrti secantur in farinam, id. II. Fig. *the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality*: nostrae farinae, of our sort or kidney, Pers. (Hence Fr. farine)

fārinarius, a, um, adj. [farina] *pertaining to meal*: Plin.

farrāgo, ōnis, f. [far] *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*: Virg. 2. Fig. *a medley, hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 3. Meton.: *a triffe*: Pers. farrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *filled with corn*: olla, Pers. 2. *made of corn*: n. pl. farrata, *preparations of meal*, Juv.

fartilis, e, adj. [farcio] *stuffed, crammed*: anseres, Plin.

fartor, ōris, m. [id.] *a sausage-maker*: Ter. 2. *a crammer or fattener of fowls, poulterer*: Cic.: Hor.

**fartum** (fartum), i, n [id] stuffing, filling. Comice fartum facere ex hostibus, to make minced meat of them, Pl. (v Tyrrell ad Mil i, 1, 8).

**fartus**, a, um, Part [fartio]  
**fas**, indecl n divine law (disting from jus, human law, and opp to nefas, q v). Cic quemcumque cum dici jus fasque est, permitted both by human and divine law, Liv 2. In gen. as a predicate, and hence used equivalent to an adj: right, proper, allowable, lawful, jlt, permitted (by conscience or by divine law) nec id, quod vere honestum est, fas est cum utilitatis repugnantia comparari, nor is it right, Cic non esse fas Germanos superare, it was impossible, Caes fas prohibet, Ov. ultra fas, unduly, Hor fas omne abrumpt, every obligation, Virg fas gentium, the law of nations Tac [Cogn with fari, v effatus and sanum], divine word.]

**fascia**, ae, f [cogn with fascis] a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, grith, philt: divinitus eras fascis, Cic fascis opus est, swathed in clothes, Pl fascia lecti sui cubicularis, a bed-grith, Cic 2. Meton a band or streak of cloud in the sky.

**fasciatio**, ade in bundles. Quant  
**fasciculus**, i, m dum [fascis] a small bundle, packet, epistolarum, Cic hororum, Hor fasciculum ad naves admovebat, a bunch of flowers, Louquet, Cic

**fascino**, v a [fascinum] to enchant, bewitch, fascinate nescio quis teneris oculis mihi fascinat agnos, Virg

**fascinum**, i, n a bewitching, witchcraft Pl 2. Meton the male organ of generation (because a figure of it was used as a preventive against witchcraft) Hor [Commonly connected with Gr βάκινος, βακκίνος, but a difficulty arises from the irregular representation of original bh (which we infer from Lat f) by B instead of φ.]

**fasciola**, ae, f dim. [fascia] a small bundle. Hor.

**fascis**, is, m a bundle, packet, parcel lignorum, Tac. injusto sui fasce, toiling under an oppressive burden, i v soldier's equipage, Virg II. Esp in plur fasces, a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods, and (originally) an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the fasces (v Smiths Ant 174): ut sibi duodecim lictores cum fascibus antere: liceret, Cic i demissi populo fasces, lowered (as a mark of respect) before the people, id. Fig. cedere fascesque submittere, acknowledge oneself inferior, id 2. Meton a supreme office, esp the consulship (poet) illum non populi fasces, non purpurarum flexit, Virg [Ety. uncertain] (Hence It fascio; Sp fazo, haz, Fr faiz: also, through Low Lat. fascellus, It. fastello; Fr fassceau)

**fassus**, a, um, Part [fateor].  
**fasti**, orum, v fastus.

**fastidio**, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. [fastus] to feel disgust or nausea, to loathe, dislike, despise. Neutr. ut fastidis, now nice you are! Pl. Aet nuni fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? are you too dainty to eat anything else? id II. Fig of mental aversion: to be disdainful, scornful, haughty, to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike. Neutr in rege factis sacpe fastidiunt, show dissatisfaction, Cic. With Gen., like taceret fastidit mei, he looks down upon me (turns up his nose at me), Pl Aet. (haec) fastidit et odit, Hor. prices aliquis, Liv. Of things somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humilis domos fastidit, scorns not, Hor. In Part perf: non fastiditus si tibi, lector, cito, Ov. 2. With Infin: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, scorn not, Liv.

**fastidiosis**, adv squeamishly, fastidiously: scornfully, disdainfully: hinc ego jam stonachians, fastidiosis, in a tone of disgust, Cic Comp.: fastidiosus, id

**fastidiosus**, a, um, adj [fastidium] that feels disgust, squeamish, fastidiously, disdainful, scornful: quod ille fastidiosus est, Pl 2. Fig. Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosus [fastus, more nice, particular], Cic dominus terrae fastidiosus, disdaining the limits of dry land, Hor In good sense, very refined and delicate: aurum sensus, Auct Her II. Aet that creates disgust, (rare) fastidiosum de se re copiam, that tries, cloying, Hor

**fastidius**, a, um, Part [fastidio] that feels disgust, fastidiously.

**fastidium**, ii, n [fastus] distaste for food, squeamishness, loathing: cili satias it fastidium, nausea, Cic In plur magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor Transf of the sight. Seculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, disgust of the eyes, i e at seeing, Cic II. Fig dislike, aversion, fastidiousness, disgust: ab aliqua re fastidio quodam et satiate abalienati, id In plur: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor 2. scornful contempt, haughtiness, disdain (stronger than superbia, which is pride as opp to humility, and weaker than insolentia, which is pride active and intense, and pushed to the extreme of offensiveness: disting also from arrogantia, which is assumption arising from a feeling of superiority) fastidium arrogantiamque fugianus, Cic In plur: Amaryllidis superba pati fastidia, Virg.

**fastigatus**, a, um, Part [fastigio] II. Adj sloping to a point: sloping down collis leniter fastigatus, Caes

**fastigium**, ii, n [fastigio] a slope: Caes: claudis v fastigio in Tiberim ductis, sloping downwards, Liv. 2.

Meton, in arch., a pediment, the gable end of a roof (v Smiths Ant, 176) fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv: evado ad summum fastigia culminis, Virg II. the extreme part, regarded from below: top, height, summit: colles pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes. Hence, the roof of a house. Virg. Fig: opeti inchoato et prope jam absoluto, tanquam fastigium imponimus, top-stone, Cic 2. depth, (from the bottom upwards): forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg III. Fig: the highest point or degree, the most exalted rank or dignity: dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 2. In gen., dignity, rank, condition: (M Laetorio) curatio altius fastigio suo data est, id: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac 3. a leading or chief point, head in a discourse (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. jaile)

**fastigo**, avi, atum, i v a to slope; to bring or raise to a point: Plin In Part perf: fastigata, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudo, Liv.

**fastus**, a, um, adj [fas], with dies: a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held; a court-day (opp to nefastus, q v): (dies) fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. 2. More common absol. fasti, orum, m Pl. Cn Flavius fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, set up a list of the court-days, Liv. Cic. II. Meton (in plur) a table or book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc.; a calendar, almanac: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id as title of a poem: a poetical calendar, Ov: tempora si fastoque velis evolvere mundi, registers, Hor (v Smiths Ant, 175)

**fastus**, us, m scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride (poet, or late) fastus inest pulchris, Ov. quanto cum fastu circum epeternus, Hor [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. faste)

**fastus**, uum, pl m a calendar (= fasti v fastus, II.) Varr. Luc.

**fatalis**, e, adj [fatum] pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal. fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempterni, Cic i deae, i e the Fates, Ov: libri, i e Sibyllini, Liv judex, doom-fraught, Hor II. Esp in a bad sense, dangerous, destructive, deadly: telum, Virg i monstrum (referring to Cleopatra), Hor

**fataliter**, adv. according to fate, fatally, Cic: Ov

**fateor**, fassus, 2. v a dep. to confess, own, acknowledge (gen. term for confession or acknowledgment; disting. from profiteri, which implies public and voluntary avowal; and from confiteor, which usu. has reference to previous concealment or denial). Constr.

with *Acc.* and *Infm.*; rarely with the *Acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.* and *infm.*: Cic., *jura inventa metu injuncti fateare necesse est, you must needs allow*, Hor. With *Acc.*: *sensus suos, Ov.*; *paupertatem, id.* With *de*: *quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic.* *Absol.*: *leno sum, fautor, Ter.* II. Meton.: *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare): *utque scvet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.*; *mors sola fateatur, quantula sunt hominum corpacula, Juv.* *Pass.*: *hunc (agrum) excipere nominatum, q' i publicus esse fateatur Cic.* (dub.). [Cf. Gr. *φα-ναι, φα-ν-ι-ς*. The same root, with lengthened vowel, is seen in *far-*]

**faticianus**, a, um, *adj.* [fatium cano] *fate, foretelling, prophetic*: *ov.*

**faticianus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophetic*: *sortes, Ov.*

**faticidius**, a, um, *adj.* [fatium dico] *that predicts fate, prophetic*: *vates, Virg.*; *Themis, Ov.* *Subst.*: *faticidius, a prophet*: *Cic.*

**faticifer**, era, erum, *adj.* [fatium fero] *death-bringing, deadly, sonat una faticifer arcus, Virg.*

**faticigatio**, ois, *f.* [fatigo] *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than *lassitudo*, and implying *exhaustion*): *equorum atque hominum, Liv.*

**fatigo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to weary, tire, fatigue*; *to vex, harass*: (military) *magna aestu fatigati, Caes.*: *Cic.* *Romani multo ante labore proliquisque fatigati, uocari out, Sall.* *aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv.* *Poet.* with *ref.* to inanimate objects: *navis ductus fatigat, wearis out the waves, i. e. withstands their shocks, Virg.*; *venit invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, beat the woods till they are weary, id.*; *illi remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, wear out, id.*: *qualis equos Thrisia fatigat Harpalyce, id.* 2. *Fig.* *to weary, importune, chide, to plague, to torment*: *precibus raptarum fatigata, Liv.* *prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestam importune, Hor.* [Cf. Gr. *φα-τι-σco, ad-fatium*]

**fatiliosus**, a, um, *adj.* [fatium loquor] *deluding fate, prophetic*. *Subst.*: *a prophet, a prophetic* (rare): *Carmenta mater, Liv.*

**fatim**, adv. abundantly [*v. affatim* and *fatigo*]

**fatisco**, i, v. n. (fatiscor, Lucr.), *to open in chinks or clefts, to gape or crack, to split*: (naive) *rimis fatiscunt, Virg.* II. *Fig.*: *to grow weak, become exhausted; to drop, decrease*: *ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscabant, Tac.* [Cf. Gr. *φα-τι-σco*. The root is the same as that of *exhaustio* and *dissolutio* being connected]

**fatulus**, ae, f. v. fatulus.

**fatulus**, atus, *f.* [fatulus] *foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (rare): *Cic.*

**fatum**, i, n. [fari, v. for] *a prophetic*

*declaration, an oracle, prediction* (rare): *ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic.*; *Liv.*: *Sit leno resideret arvis oblitus fatium, Virg.*

II. *destiny, fate*: In philosophical language, *the eternal, immutable law of nature* (as disting. from *forts, mere chance*, which seems not to work according to any definite law): *fleri omnia fato ratio cogit fieri, Cic.*; *lunt hoc sive mium sive rei publicae fatum, id.* In *plur.*: *orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor.* 2. *the decree of the gods*: *Virg.*

3. Meton.: *that which causes the fate of a person or thing*: *Illo tria fusse audiri fata, quae illi forent exitio, Pl.*; *duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinius et Pisonem, Cic.* III. *Especially, fortune, ill fate, calamity, mischance*: *sum fatum querebantur, Caes.*; *quod si jam fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic.* *Freq.* *for death*: *sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, id.* Sometimes in *plur.*: *jamdudum peccas, a mea fata petis, Ov.* IV. In *plur.* personified: *Fata, the fates*: *Prop.*

**fatulus**, a, um, *adj.* [fat] *foolish, silly, simple* (stronger than *stultus*): *non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic.* *mores, Pl.*

2. *Subst.* *fatulus, i, m.*, *fatua, ae, f.*, *a fool or gester*, kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: *Sen.* [Perh. cogn. with *fatis* in *fatisco*, q. v., and *Gr. φαίς*; cf. *φαίς*, empty.] (Hence *Gr. φαίς*)

**fauces**, um, *f. plu.* (in the poets also sometimes in the *abl.* *sing.* *fauce, Ov.*; *Hor.*) *the throat, pharynx, gullet*. *Situs fauces urit, Hor.* *laqueo innectere fauces, to strangle, Ov.* *Fig.* *immitichos prout fauces defensionum, Lucr.* *has it by the throat; i. e. can dispose of it as he pleases*. *urbem bellorum a faucibus creptam esse, from the very jaws of, id.* II. *Transf.* of places: *a narrow road, narrow outlet, defile, p.s.*: *Corinthus porta in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic.* *qua fauces erant angustissimae, portus, Caes.* *Of the crater of Etna, de Lucr.* 2. *a chasm, gulf, abyss*: *patrefacti terrae faucibus, Cic.* [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. *faucci, fuce*; Sp. *hoy*)

**fauste** adv. favourably, auspiciously, fauste, feliciter prospereque evenire, Cic.

**faustitas**, atis, *f.* [faustus] *good fortune, happiness*; personified as a goddess: *Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor.*

**faustus**, a, um, *adj.* [for faustus] *from favor, favos, like honey-tus from honey, etc.* II. *favourable*; hence of *fortunate* women: *fortunate, auspicious* (rare) esp. in formulae of prayers: *quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset, Cic.*; *o nox illa fausta hunc ubi id: omen, Liv.*

**fautor** (also unconstr. *favior*, Pl. and Cic.) *oris, m.* [favo] *a favourer*

*furtherer, promoter, patron.* With *Gen.*: *cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic.*; *fautor et cultor honorum (populus), Liv.*; *Lucili fautor inepte, foolishly fond of, Hor.* With *Dat.*: *quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Planci) honori videtur esse fautores, Cic.* *Absol.* *sic habet fautorum semper, qui recte facit, applauders, Pl.*

**faulrix**, icis, *f.* [id.] *a patroness, protectress.* With *Gen.*: *regio faulrix suorum, Cic.* With *Dat.*: *Thais nostra omni est faulrix familiae, Ter.*

**favæa**, ae, *f.*, *a girl* (*παιδίσκη*, Gr.): Pl. (dub.)

**favæo**, favi, fautum, 2. v. *to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards*: *to favour, promote, befriend, protect* (app. toward q. v.). With *Dat.*: *favere et cupio to favens*

propter eam affinitatem, Caes. *rebus Gallicis, id.* *qui diligebant hunc, illi favabant, Cic.* *ingenius faviit plaudibus sepulchris, Hor.* *Pass. impers.*: *non modo non invideat illi actati, verum etiam favetur, Cic.* *Absol.* *dum faviit nox et Venus, is propitius, Hor.* II. *Esp.* in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, *favere linguis* (rarely *linguis*), *ore, etc.*, *to speak good words* (= Gr. *εὐφραίνω*) or *to abstain from evil words, hence to refrain from all speech, to be silent* (ideo rebus divinis, quae publice ferent, ut favent linguis impetabatur, Cic. *favere linguis, grant me your reverential attention, Hor.* 2. *to applaud* (= *plaudere*)

tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solent, Liv. Virg. [The orig. idea seems to be that of *shaming, looking brightly on*, cf. *favilla* and *Gr. φάσμα, φάσματος, π-φασ-σco*]

**favilla**, ae, *f.* *glowing ashes, embers, scintillas* *agere ac late differe favillam, Lucr.* *neque jam cineres eiecatamque favillam ferre potest, Ov.* 2. *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: *calentem favillam vultus amici, Hor.* [For etym. v. *favæo*]

**favior**, oris, v. fautor.

**Favonius**, i, m. [perh. cogn. with *favæo*, q. v.] *the west wind, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*: *Cic.*; *Hor.*; *aestas in favonium obversa, Tac.*

**favor**, oris, m. [favo] *favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party* (v. *beneficium*): *consulatum favore ac spe despondentem, Liv.*; *in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall.* 2. *acclamation, applause, at theatrical and other exhibitions* (= *plausus*): *quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.*

**favörabilis**, e, *adj.* [favo] *in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable*: *oratio, Tac.*

**fävus**, i, m. *a honeycomb*: *Cic.*; *Virg.* [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *faro*.)

**fax**, facis, *f.* *a torch, flambeau,*

**ink**: alij faces atque aridam materiem jacebant, Caes. Cic. dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Esp. the torch carried before the bride on her way home, usually made of white-thorn, or pine Pl. Virg. faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton.: a wedding, marriage: face nuptiali digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant 176) Also of the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. 2. a fiery meteor, shooting-star: facibus visis caelestibus, Cic. II. Fig. anything that inflames or incites, incitement, stimulus: cause of ruin, destruction me torret fax mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor. dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, Cic. dolorum faces, agones, id. omnium incendiorum fax, instigator, id. fax hujus belli (Hannibal), fire-brand, Liv. [For etym., v. facetus and faces]

**faxim**, faxo, v. facio

**febricula**, ae, f. dim [febris] a slight fever (rare) februlam habere, Cic.

**febris**, is (acc. sing. febre[m] and februm Abl. most freq. febris), f. (for febris, from ferreo), a fever: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febre[m], Cic. vultu febricque lactari, id. In plur. opella forensis adducit febre[m], Hor. II. Fig. a source of uneasiness, torment: nunc certe -cu[m], hoc febrim tibi esset, Pl.

**februa**, -orum, n. v. februum.

**februalis**, i, v. februum.

**februiarius**, is, m., or **februarius mensis** (februum), the month of expiation: because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held, February. until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second Ov. Cic.

**februiata**, ae, v. februum.

**februum**, i, n. in the Sabine and old Lat. lang. a purgation. Februa Romanis dixere piacula patres, Ov. Hence Februa, -orum, n. plu., the Roman festival of purification and expiation (the Lupercalia), celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarius); whence Februaria, Februias, and Februatia, surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival, Februatius (dies), the festival itself; and Februius, a surname of Luperus, who presided over it.

**fecialis**, v. fecialis

**fecunda**, adv. fruitfully: Plin.

**fecunditas**, atis, f. [fecundus] fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. agrorum, id. mulieris, id. 2. Fig. volo se efficit in adolescente fecunditas, luxuriance of style, Cic.

**fecundo**, i, v. a. [id.] to make fruit-

ful to fertilize: viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

● **fecundus** (incorrectly fecundus), a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile (of soil, plants, and animals; whereas fertilis, ferax, are properly used only of soil): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. domus gnatus erit fecundae conjux, Hor. 2. Fig.: rich, abundant, abounding in. fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? plentiful, Hor. fecunda culpa saecula, abounding in crime, id. fons, copious, Ov. Aemilium genus fecundum honorum civium, Tac. 3. making fruitful, fertilizing excipe fecundae patienter velut a dextrae, the blows with a throng of skin given to women by the luperi, which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. [Fe-cundus, from fe for fer, formed by vowel-extension from root fu (v. sum, and cf. Gr. fōo, to produce); so fleo through fletu from root flu, to flow. Hence fe-tus, femina, fe-nus, and probably fe-liz]

**fel**, fellis, n. the gall-bladder, gall, bile: gallinaeceum, Cic. 2. any poisonous liquid, poison (poet.): viperum, Ov. sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. II. Fig. (poet.) bitterness, acrimony, animosity. amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. 2. anger, choice, wrath: hic vero Alcides furis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. [cf. or xol-as xol-ā, O II G gallia, long gall. The I F root had initial gh, see on letter F.] (Hence It. felle, Sp. hel; Fr. fiel)

**feles**, is, f. a cat. Cic. II. Fig. a thief, robber felēs virginalis, gurl-thief, Pl. [Prob. from same root as fecundus, 'prolific']

**felicitas**, atis, f. [felix] fruitfulness, fertility (in this sense rare). Plin.: good fortune, felicity (cf. felix). Cic.: suavis felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. In plu. incredibiles felicitates, turns of good fortune, Cic.

**felicitate**, adv. fruitfully, abundantly, hic segetes, illic venunt felices uvae, Virg. II. auspiciously, favourably ut ea res bene atque felicitate eveniret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: good luck! dictum Felicitatione, the congratulation is duly offered, Juv. 2. luckily, happily: omnes sapientes semper felicitate, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup. bella cum finitumis felicissime multa gessit, Cic.

**felix**, icis, adj. [v. fecundus] fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: nulla felix arbor, fruit-bearing, Liv. rari feliciores, Hor. feliciore regio, Ov. II. Meton. of good omens, auspicious, favourable, propitious: quod tibi mihi huc sit felix, sub impetum tuum redeo, Liv. o dea, sis felix, nostrumque haves, quae unquam, laborem, Virg.

2. lucky, fortunate, successful

(disting. from beatus, which implies real happiness): Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. canam recepto Caesare felix, blest in the recovery of Caesar, Hor. With Gen. (Gr. constr.) o te, Bolane, cerebri felitem (v. cerebrum), id.: felices opum dies, lucky for doing particular things, Virg. With Inf. (poet): quo non feliciore alter ungere tela manu, more successful in poisoning arrows, i. e. more skilful, id.

**felix**, icis, v. filix.

**femen**, inis, v. femur

**femina**, ae, f. [v. fecundus] lit. one who brings forth, hence, a female: of human beings, a woman (with reference to sex, and opp. to vir, disting. from mulier, which has reference to age, and is opp. to virgo and puella): Cic.: Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men Ov. 2. Of animals, usu. as adj.: a female, she: (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic. piscis, Id. 3. Of plants and minerals: Plin.

**feminalia**, ium, n. plu. [femen, q v.] coverings for the thighs: Suet. **feminatus**, a, um, adj. [femina] womanish, effeminate: sic feminata virtus afflictā occidit, Cic. poet.

**feminineus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine: femineae sortis, of the female sex, Ov. amor, love for a woman, id.: poena, inflicted on a woman, Virg. Kalendae, the first of March (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv.

2. womanish, effeminate, unmanly: pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

**femininus**, a, um, adj. [id.] in gramm., of the feminine gender: Quint.

**femur**, ōris or inis (the latter from a Nom. femem, mentioned as existing by Prisc. & Abl. usu. femore, but feminibus in pl., n. the thigh: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. stiptus feminis crassitudine, of the thickness of a man's thigh, Caes. [Etym. uncertain])

**fēnēbris** (faen, foen), e, adj. [fenus] pertaining to interest or usury: lex, Liv.

**fēneratio** (faen, foen), ōnis, f. [fēneror] a lending on interest, usury: Cic.

**fēnerāto** (faen, foen), adv. with interest: illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Pl.

**fēnerator** (faen, foen), ōris, m. [fēneror] one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer, Cic.: Hor.

**fēneror** (faen, foen), atus, i, v. a. dep. o fenero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [fenus] to lend on interest: binis centenis feneratus est, at 2 per cent (per month, 24 per cent. per annum) Cic.

2. to diam by usury: ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, id. II. Fig.: neque beneficium fene-

**ramur**, *trade in benefits*, id.: *fenestra* istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, *richly repaid, rewarded, Ter.*

**fenestra**, *ae, f.* an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 144, s. v. domus): Cic. per fenestras in novam viam, *through the windows opening on the new road*, Liv.: bifores, Ov. juncta, *closed*, Hor. (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mit-tenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loop-holes*, Caes.: concludere aliquam in fenestram, *the window-ecces*, Pl.: ingen-tem lato dedit ore fenestram, *a large opening*, Virg. Transf. a hole through the top of the ear (made for ear-rings): molles in aure fenestras, *Juv.*

**Fig.** an opening, opportunity: hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? Ter. [This word implies Gr. φανέρω (from root φαν), of which it is the Latinized form] (Hence Fr. *fenêtre*)

**fenēus** (faen, foen), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] of hay (rare). homines fe-nenos in medium ad tentandum pericu-lum projectos, *figures stuffed with hay*, Cic.

**fenilia** (faen, foen), ium, n. *plu* [id.] *hay/loft* Virg.

**feniseca** (faen, foen), v. fenus-  
**fenisec** (faen, foen), *ecis* (also fe-niseca, *ae, Pers.*), m. [fenum seco] a mower: Pers. Poet.: countryman, rustic: Pers.

**fenum** (faen), i, n. [same root as fecundus, q. v.] *hay*: Varr. fenum alios aiebat esse oportere, *ought to eat hay*, i. e. *were hutes in comparison*, Catul. in Cic. Proverb. fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay)*, Hor. (Hence It. *feno*, Sp. *heno*, Fr. *join*.)

**fenus** (faen), *oris*, n. [v. fecundus] lit. *what is produced, or gained from anything; proceeds; esp. interest on money lent*: pecunias fenori dabat, *on interest*, Cic.: dives positus in fenor-umis, *rich in money laid out at inter-est*, Hor.: diserebant (de) gravitate fenoris, *usury*, Tac. 2. Meton.: capital lent on interest (rare): Pl.

**Fig.** In gen. gain, profit, ad-vantage: terra reddit quod acceptit, alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic.

**fenusculum** (faen), i, n. *dim* [fe-nus] a little interest. Pl.

**fera**, *ae, f.* [ferus] a wild animal, wild beast (v. bestia). innumeri et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. multa in ea silva (Hereynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. Of a sea-monster. Ov. Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: magna minorque ferac, id.

**feraciter**, *adv.* fruitfully: laetus feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

**feralis**, *e, adj.* [etymol. dub.] acc. to Varro from *fero*, though the quan-tity of the e is different; in Ovid, how-

ever, the subst. Feralia, v. infra, has a short e pertaining to the dead or to corpses: cupressus, *funereal*, Virg., tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferro, offerings to the dead, Ov. 2. Subst. Feralia, ium, n. *plu* the festival of the dead (celebrated annually on the 17th or the 21st of February): Cic. Liv.: also, *funerals*, dies, Ov. 11. Meton.: *deadly, fatal, dangerous* - id.: amicus, Tac.

**ferax**, *acis* [fero] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (opp. to sterilis, v. fecundus) agri, Cic. Serdima, Hor. With Gen. Iberia, venenorum ferax, id. With Abl. illa (terra) ferax oleo est, *abundant in*, Virg. 2. Fig. nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, *no branch of philosophy is more fertile*, Cic.

**ferculum**, i, n. [fero] that on which anything is carried, a frame, stand, etc. for carrying spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia duces hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo, Liv. 2. a dinner tray, a course or service, also, a single dish: ubi multa de magna superessent fercula cena, Hor.

**ferē**, *adv.* nearly, almost, about quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic. semper fere, *almost always*, id. tantum fere, *little more than*, id. totius fere Galliae, Caes. eodem fere tempore, Liv. fere medium caeli metam, *about the zenith*, Virg. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, *almost nothing, little or nothing*, Cic.: neque ulum fere totius huius tempus, Caes. Similarly with other words: quum circa hanc fere consultationem discipulorum omnis verteretur, *mainly on this point*, Liv. 11. in general, for the most part, usually (as opp. to sometimes, occasionally, raro, interdum) quod non fere ante autumnum, Caes. Hor. fereon with plerumque or plerique: hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter. non sunt vitiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic. [For etym. v. ferre.]

**ferentarius**, ii, m. a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles: Sall. Tac.

**Fig.** one who is active or ready: illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, a friend ready to assist, Pl. [Perh. connected with feru.]

**feretrum**, i, n. = φέρετρον, a litter, bier, etc. pure Lat. ferculum: bier, Ov.

**feriae**, arum, f. *plu* holidays, festi-vals: (respecting them v. Smith's Ant. 177) Cic. 2. Transf. rest, leisure: praestare Herpiae longas ferias, *term of peace*, Hor. Comice: venter gutturque resident esurialis fenas, *keep hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. [Feriae i- for fes-iae; cf. festus. The

root is uncertain] (Hence It. *fiere* - Fr. *faire*.)

**feriatus**, a, um, *Part.* [ferior]. 11. A *adj.* keeping holiday, dis-engaged, at leisure: Deum sic feri-atum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaeta, *unem-ployed*, id., Pl.

**ferinus**, a, um, *adj.* [ferus] per-taining to wild beasts (mostly poet.): caro, Sall. vultus, Ov.: lac, Virg.

**2.** Esp. ferina, *ae, f.* (sc. caro), the flesh of wild animals, game, veni-son: Virg.

**ferio**, 4 v. a to strike, smite, beat, cut, thrust (the forms of the Perf. supplied by peccato, q. v.) parietem, Cic.: murum arictibus, Sall. stricto ferit retinacula ferio, cuts to pieces, Virg.: fores, to knock, Pl. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, i. e. shall reach, Hor. Absol. cornu ferit ille, ca-veto, bulbo, Virg. Of things his spec-tris etiam si oculi possent ferri, Cic.: feruntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet. sole fere radius fronte cacumina primis, Ov. ferit aethera clamor, lashes, makes the welkin ring, Virg. 2. Esp. to give a death-blow, to slay, kill, securi, to behead, Cic. apium, Ov. Hence of slaughtering for sacrifice tu ille die, Jupiter, populum Romanum sic ferio, ut ego hunc porcum hic bodie feriam, Liv.: Hor. Whence the phrase, fatus ferire, to make a covenant, to strike, a treaty is, quicum foedus ferri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. 11. Fig. minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna ferat, *fewer exposed parts for fortune to strike*, i. e. they are less liable to be afflicted by fortune, Cic.: balba feris amissos verba palato, make them sound against the palate, utter, Hor. 2. to cizen, cheat, gull (colloq.): ubi illa pendente ferit, jam amplus orat, Pl. [Etym. uncertain] (Hence It. *ferire*, Sp. *herir*.)

**ferior**, atus, i v. n. dep [feriac] to rest from work, keep holiday (usu. in p. part q. v.) male feriatus Troas, keeping ill-timed holiday, Hor.

**feritas**, *utis, f.* [ferus] wildness, savageness, roughness: feritas et im-manitas beluae, Cic. tauri, Ov. 2. Meton. of things. Socratici loci, id.

**fermē**, *adv.* nearly, almost, about: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes. 2. With negatives, to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine mag-nis principum vitis event, scarcely ever, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, hardly any other, Liv.: haud ferme ulla civitas intacta semi-nibus ejus motus fuit, hardly a city, scarcely one, Tac. Similarly with other words: jam ferme moriens me vocat, just about dying, Ter. 11. generally, usually, for the most part (like fere, opp. to raro and interdum): quod ferme event, Cic.: ferme in om-nibus proeliis, Sall. [Both fere and

*ferme* appear to be cogn. with *firmus*, meaning 'fast by,' 'close by'.

**fermento**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fermentum*] to cause to rise or ferment; in pass., to rise, ferment: Plin.

**fermentum**, i, n [contr. for *fervimentum*, from *fervo*, *ferveo*] that which causes fermentation, *beverage*, yeast: Plin. 2, *perh a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer*: Virg. (v. Kennedy on G. 3. 380) 11. Fig.: *anger, passion, ferment* (poet. and rare): (uxor) *nunc in fermento tota est*, Pl. Also of the cause of *anger or vexation*: *accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe*, Juv.

**fēro**, tuli, lātum, ferre, *irreg v a* (also redupl. in the perf. tenses, *tetuli*, etc., Pl and Tr. *passim*) (*tuli* and *tetuli* are connected with *tollo*, q. v.; *lātum* is the euphonic form of *lātum*, which is cogn. with Gr. *τάλ*, *λά* (cf. *ἄλγος*) and with *tollo* to bear, carry, bring Lit.: *numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent*, Caes. Proverb. *in silvam ligna ferre* (indicating folly =), 'to carry coals to Newcastle', Hor.

2, to bring as an offering, to offer: *haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero*, Liv. Virg. 3, to beat, produce, yield, quem (florum) fruent terrae solutae, Hor. Phi. ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, Liv.: Vari. 11, to carry off, take away by force: *alii rapiunt ricinae feruntque Pergama, spoli*, Virg. So esp. in phrase, *ferre et agere*, of taking booty, plundering, where *ferre* applies to portable things, and *agere* to men and cattle (v. *ago*). Liv. 2, to get, receive; *acquiri*, obtain: *annuus*, Ov. Hor. 11, to set in motion, to lead, conduct, drive: *caplo expulsi si tuleris manus, raise*, id. castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, to be put in motion, Caes. gradus, Ov.: *ferre pedem*, to advance, Virg. Absol.: *qui ventus ferebat, bore, dove*, Caes.

2, With *pron* reflect., or reflectively in pass. to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush; and of things, to jump, run down, etc. cum ipsa pacis insula nihil sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, were rushing panic-struck, Caes.

B. Fig.: to bear, carry, bring: *ille finis Applo alienae personae ferendae fuit*, of bearing an assumed character, Liv.: *uti opem ferant fratri, render assistance to*, id.: Caes. 2, to move, to bring, to lead, to conduct, drive, raise, cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? to what am I bringing myself? Ov. so, *animus fert*, with *Inf.*: *my mind leads me*, I design: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, id. 3, to bear, support; put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure; allow, permit: *iam deforme spectaculum ferro possent, bear, endure*, Liv.: *suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, each must bear his own misfortune*, Cic.: *si vestra voluntas feret, if such be your pleasure*,

id. 4, to lead in a particular direction; to direct: *ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare* id. 5, to bear, bring forth, produce: *id.: actas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores*, Hor. 11, to carry off, take away: *omnis fert actas, animum quoque*, Virg. 2, to bear away, to get, obtain, receive: *palmam, to win*, Cic.: *eandem ferunt responsa*, Caes. 11, to present, show; esp. with *adv* or adverbial *phr* denoting publicity to make public, to disclose: *haud clam tulit fram adversus praetorem, made no secret of it*, Liv. *laetitiam apertissime ferre*, Cic. So, *prae se ferre, to show, make no secret of*: *cuius rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor, secutum me esse prae me fero*, id. 2, Of discourse. To report, relate, assert, say: *haec omnibus ferri bat sermionibus*, Caes. Esp. in 3<sup>rd</sup> *pl* without expressed subject = *Fr* on *dit, the y say* and *pass.* usu with *Inf* or *absol* fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic. ut ferunt, according to report, as tradition has it, Liv. non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, were generally spoken of as, reckoned, Hor. hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. IV. Polit. and juris. 1, to suffragium or sentimentum ferre, to give a vote, to vote: Cic. legum (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.* to propose a law, etc. id.: *ferre iudicem, to offer or propose to the defendant as judge* id. Hence, *iudicem alicui ferre, to propose a judge to*, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv. 2, Mercant. *t t* to enter in a ledger or account book. quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulit, set down as paid, Cic. (cf. Skrbhar, Gr. φέρω: Goth. bair-a (=fero), Eng. bear.]

**ferocia**, ac, f. [*ferox*] untamed spirit; warlike temper. In good sense: *Romana virtus et ferocia*, Liv. 2. In bad sense: *overbearingness, presumption*: *quae haec, malum, ferocia est*, Pl. arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic. **ferocitas**, ātis, f. [*id*] wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness (used in both good and bad sense = ferocia). In good sense: *corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare*, Cic. 2. In bad sense: *presumption*: *ferocitatem reprimere*, id. **ferociter**, *adv*. courageously, bravely: *strenue et ferociter facta in bello*, Liv. Comp.: *Sall. Sup*: Liv. 2, defiantly: *presumptuously, haughtily*: *aspere et ferociter et libere dicta*, Cic.: *respondere*, Liv. Comp.: Cic.

**ferox**, ōcis, adj. [*ferus*] In good sense; *high-spirited* (disting. from *ferus*, which means naturally wild); *daring, warlike*: *equi*, Pl. Aequorum magna gens et ferox, warlike, Cic.: *Tullius ferox*, Liv. adversus singulos ferox, id. Sup.: *ex pastoribus duo*

ferocissimi delecti ad facinus, most daring, id. 11. In bad sense: *headstrong, untameable, haughty, insolent*: *patribus ferox esse, defiant towards the senators*, Liv. Comp.: *victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddidit, emboldens*, Cic. With *Gen*: *linguae feroces*, Tac. With *Inf*: *ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese*, Pl. (Hence *Fr. farouche*)

**fersamentum**, i, n. [*ferum*] an implement or tool made of, or shod with, iron, esp. agricultural. *agrestibus fersamentis*, Liv.: *bonorum fersamentorum studiosum fuisse, weapons*, Cic.

**ferrāria**, arum, f. [*strictly fem.* of iron mine, q on works Caes.: Liv.

**ferrārius**, a, um, adj. [*ferum*] pertaining to iron: *fabri, blacksmiths*, Pl.

**ferrātīlis**, e, adj. [*ferratus*] furnished with iron: of slaves who are ironed, or fettered: Pl.

**ferrātus**, a, um, adj. [*ferum*] furnished, covered, or shod with iron: *hasta*, Liv. *sudes*, Virg. *agmina, clad in armour*, Hor. *belli ferratos postes*, Enn. ap. Hor. 2. Subst. *ferrati, orum, n plu* (sc. milites), soldiers in armour. Tac.

**ferreus**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] made of iron, iron: *Britanni utuntur aut aere aut tales ferreis pro numo*, Caes. Poet.: *ferrea telorum seges*, Virg.

11. Fig.: *hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel*: *qui virtutum duram et quasi ferream esse quamdam volunt*, Cic.: *os ferreum, impudent* (as we say, brazen), id.: *praeceordia, hard as iron*, Ov. 2, *firm, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: (Cato) *ferrei prope corporis animique*, Liv.

**ferrecrepīnus**, a, um, adj. [*ferum crepo*] clanking like irons or fetters: Pl. [The term seems to be *-inus*, on the common analogy of geographical names.]

**ferritērium**, i, n [*ferum tero*] a place where irons or fetters gall: comically for *ergastulum*. Pl.

**ferritērus**, i, m [*id*] a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons or fetters: Pl.

**ferritribax**, ācis, adj. [*vox hybrida*, from *ferum* and *tribax*] iron-galled, i. e. with fetters: comically of slaves *plagipatidae, ferritribaces* vtr. Pl.

**ferrūgīneus** (also *ferrūgīnus*, Lucr.), a, um, adj. [*ferugo*] of the colour of iron-rust, rusty, dusky: *cymba*, Virg. **ferrūgo**, īnis, f. [*ferum*]; like *aerugo* from *aes*] iron-rust. Plin. 2. Meton.: *the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red (rubigo) or dusky colour*: *viridis ferrugine barba*, Ov.: *sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, murky gloom*, Virg.

**ferum**, i. n. iron: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, etc. *gerere ferrum in pectore*, Ov. 11. Meton.: *any iron instrument a plough*: *ferro scindimus aequor*,

Virg. a *spade*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor. an *axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id: a *dart*: petita ferro belua, id: the *point of an arrow*: exstatat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov.: an *iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, id: *hair-scissors*: solutus longos ferro rescare capillos, id: *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Esp. a *sword*: Cic.: aut ferro aut fuste interire, Cic.: intactum ferro corpus Liv.: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, *whetted the sword*, Hor. So, ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes agrique ferro a*que* igni vastantur, Liv. So, ferro flammaque: id. 2. *battle, war, force of arms*: decernere ferro, Cic. [Perh. cogn. with fir-mus.] (Hence It. ferro; Sp. hierro; Fr. fer.)

**ferrūmen**, inis, n. [ferrum] a kind of cement: Plin.

**ferrūmino**, avi, atum, i v a. [ferrumen] to cement, solder, bind: Plin. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminiant, they glue their lips together, Pl.

**fertilis**, e, adj. [fero] bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile (opp. to sterilis) of fecundus Absol. agri opumi et fertiles, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sug.: quae fertilissimae sunt Germaniae loca cum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. With Gen.: frugum pecorisque, fruitful in, Hor. Fig.: abundant, productive (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertie pectus habes, Ov. 2. that makes fruitful, fertilizing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (i.e. Ceres), id.

**fertilitas**, atis, f. [fertilis] fruitfulness, fertility; abundance: loci, Caes. Of animals. (Rhes.) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

**ferus**, a, um, adj. [fero] fertile poet ap. Cic.

**ferula**, ae, f. a plant, the pith of which is combustible; whence it is said to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven: Plin. 2. Meton.: a stick, rod: Hor.: Juv.: a good: Ov.

**ferus**, a, um, adj. wild (of animals and plants), in a wild state (opp. to cicur, tame): varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum, Cic.: fructus, Virg. Meton. of places: silvae, Hor. 2. Subst. ferus, i, m. a wild animal (poet.). of a horse: Virg.: of a goat: id. II. Fig.: wild, rude, uncivilized; savage, barbarous, cruel: nulla gens est neque tam immanissima neque tam fera, Cic. fera Numantia, id.: ut caneretur fera fata, cruel, dire, id.: visam Britannos hospitibus ferocis, savage, inhuman, id. [Cf. Gr. θηρ; A-S. deor, Eng. deer; O. H. G. uir] (Hence It. Sp. fiero; Fr. fier.)

**ferve-facio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [ferveo] to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt: patinae sepe fervefactae, Pl. in the part. perf.: pix fervefacta, melted pitch, Caes.

**fervens**, entis, Part. [ferveo]. II. Adj.: boiling hot, glowing, burning:

aqua, Cic.: Caes.: vultumque modesto sanguine ferventem, glowing with modest blood = blushing, Juv.

2. Fig.: hot, heated, inflamed: animus, Cic.: rapido ferventius animi ingenium, impetuous, Hor.

**ferveret**, adv. hotly, warmly: loqui, Cael. ap. Cic.

**ferveo**, bui, 2 v. n. (also ferveo, q v) to be boiling hot, to boil: to ferment, glow: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, steam, smoke, Hor. 2. to be in a ferment, opere omnis semita fervet, is all alive with the bustle, Virg.

II. Fig.: to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave, usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pandarus ore, glows, Hor.: fervet opus, is all alive, Virg.

**fervesco**, 3 v n incept [ferveo] to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot: Pl. Fig.: (animus) fervescit (ira), Lucr.

**fervidus**, a, um, adj. [id] boiling hot, glowing, fiery: quarta pars mundi (i.e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. sidus, i.e. the dogstar, Hor. Comp.: merum, id. 2. Fig. fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent floreant juvenia fervidus, in the heat of the heyday of youth, id. mortis fraternae fervidus ira, all on fire with rage, Virg. praepropere ac fervida ingenua, impetuous, Liv.

**fervo**, felvi, 3 v n. (acc. to Quint. an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virg.) to be boiling hot, to boil; to ferment, glow: sol fervit, Gell. Poet. to boil up, foam, rare omnia tunc pariter vento nimbusque videbis fervere, Virg. 2. to be in a ferment. Marte fervere, id. II. Fig. to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave quum fervit maxime, Ter. [Acc. to some, cogn. with Gr. θερμ-, θερμ-, and Lat. formus, warm.]

**fervor**, oris, m. [ferveo] violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting: mundi ille fervor purior quam hic noster calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, a raging heat, fever heat, Lucr. In plur.: medi fervores, noonday heat, Virg. 2. Fig. heat, vehemence, ardour, passion: fervor concitatioque animi, Cic. pectoris, passion, Hor.: maris, an unsafe condition (caused by pirates), Cic.

**ferscennini**, orum, m plu [Ferscennia, a city of Etruria] ferscennine verses, ferscennines: nuptiales, Sen. (v Smith's Ant. 178) Strictly adj.: ferscennini verus, Liv.

**fessus**, a, um, adj. [connected with fatigo, fatisco] wearied, tired, exhausted: de via fessus, Cic.: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. With Gen. (poet.) fessurum, weary of adventures, Virg. Of things: fessum vulnere corpus, enfeebled, disabled, Liv.: levat arte fessos corporis artus, diseased, Hor. Fig. fessas non vincula nares ulla tenent, Virg.

**festinans**, antis, Part. [festino].

II. Adj.: hasty, in haste: Cic.

**festinante**, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly: id. Comp.: Tac.

**festinatio**, onis, f. [festino] a hastening; hurrying: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatione significat? Cic.: praefectura, Liv. In plur. = occasions of hurry, Cic.

**festino**, avi, atum, i v n and a. [festinus] Neutr. to hasten, make haste, hurry: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic.

II. Act. to hasten, hurry, accelerate: With Infin.: ille defungi proelio festinat, Liv. componere lites, Hor. With Acc.: festinare fugam, Virg. Pass.: nec virgines festinantur, are not married too early, Tac.

**festinus**, a, um, adj. [v confestum] hasty, hastening, quick, speedy (poet.). cursu festinus ahielo, Ov.: vesti tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg.

**festive**, adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily: in loco festivo sumus festive accipit, Pl. 2. humorously, facetiously, smartly festive agere fabellam, Cic. As indicating approval of what is said: quare bene et praeclearae quamvis nobis saepe dicatur belle et festivo munum saepe nolo, id.

**festivitas**, atis, f. [festivus] festive gaily, festivity Pl. As a word of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, my joy, my delight, id. 2. complaisance, kindness: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. 3. pleasant, facetiousness: in illo genere perpetuae festivitates, flor of humor, Cic. (orgias) his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, plays upon words, id.

**festivus**, a, um, adj. [festus] pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive ludi, Pl. II. Meton. agreeable, pleasing, charming: iuculenta atque festiva femina, id. nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. 2. Of speech: humorous, pleasant, witty (Socrates) dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, humorous in conversation, Cic.

**festuca**, ae, f. a stalk, stem, blade: Plin. 2. a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission (called also vindicta): Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**festum**, i, n. [festus] a holiday, festival: a festal banquet, a feast (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. In plur.: Hor.

**festus**, a, um, adj. [connected with foetor, q v] pertaining to holidays (opp. to profesti): solemn, public, festal (dies) festi atque solennes, Cic. tempus, Hor.: dapes, id.: fronde, Virg. 2. festive, cheerful, joyous (rare) in exclamations O festus dies hominis, Ter.

**fetor**, fetidis, etc., v. foetor, foetidus, etc.

## FETIALES

**fetiales**, *ium, m. plu.* a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: Cic. *Liv. Less* freq. in sing.: A. Cornelius Arvina fetialis verba fecit, *id.* (v. Smith's *Fet* 178) [*Etym* unknown].

**fetialis**, *e, adj* pertaining to the fetiales (v. preced art) *fetialis religione sancire, Cic.* *caerimoniae, Liv.*

**fētūra** (foet-), ae. *f* [v. *fecundus*]  
a bringing forth, bearing, breeding  
*aetas* (bovis) *feturae* habilis, Virg.  
**2.** Meton. *young, offspring*,  
*brood*: *alios dies ad ubertatem lactis*  
*feturaeque servanto*. Cic.

**fētus** (foet), **a**, **uni**, **adj.** [*v* fecund-] **pregnant, breeding**: *lenta salix fetu pecori*, Virg. *vulpes*, Hor. **2.** **Transf.** *fruitful, productive* *terra feta frugibus*, Cic. **3.** **In gen.** *filled, full* *machine feta armis*, *teeming with*, Virg. **II.** *that has brought forth, newly-delivered* *feta triculento- ursa*, *a bear with cubs*, Ov. *lupa*, Virg.

**fetus** (foet), ūs m fid la bringing forth, breeding, dropping, hatching, etc., quorum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum gerimus.  
 Cic. 2. Of plants, a bearing, producing. id. H. Merton young ones, offspring, progeny, brood. Cervae lactis fetus, a fawn, ūs Germanna quos nomina parturit fetus, the German brood, Hor. 2. Of plants, fruit, produce. ager novatus et fructus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores cedere, Cic. arbutus fetus, Ox.  
 3. Fig. me ulla aetate uberior fratorum fetus fuit, progeny, growth, Cic.

fi, interj pah 'fok' at a bad smell.  
fi, fi, verb 'I'

**fībra**, *a. f.* a fibre, filament, in plants or animals: stirpium, *i.* root-fibres, Cic. pulcherrimum numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. **II.** *tube or segment of the tungs or liver* esp. with ref. to the auspices: quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. **2.** *In gen. sense, entails* (poet. or in Post-Aug. prose) caesorumque bonum fibras de more creatas, Ov. nec fibras requies datur ulla renatis, the ever fresh growing vitals, Virg. (Cogn. with *fimbria*: the root is uncertain.)

**fibŭla**, ae, f. [perh for *fig-vola*, from *figo*] a *clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace*, etc.: *fibula vestim coercuerat*, Ov. *trabes binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur*, *braces*, Caes

**fīcēdūla**, ac, *f* [ficus] the titlark, fig-pecker or becafico: Juv [The *e* is long in Martial]

**ficēdūlenses**, ium, *m plu* [ficedula] *a comic name for a class of soldiers: Pl.*

**fictē**, *adv.* feignedly, fictitiously:  
fict<sup>o</sup> et simulate. Cic

**fictilis**, *e*, *adj* [fictus, fingo] lit. *shapen*, *fictile* esp. *made of clay*,

FIDELIS

*earthen*: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. 2. Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, rum, n. plu. an *earthen vessel*: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. Also, *earthen figures* of deities Liv.

**2.** Esp a feigning, counterfeiting; fictio apparens magis quam confessa, Quint **3.** In rhetor. and law - an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition. id

**fictor**, ōrī, m [id] *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc; an image-maker, moulder: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. Fig vitae agenda, maker, Pl* 2. *a feigner, counterfeiter: fandi fictor Ulixes, a master of deceit, Virg*

**fictrix**, *fictis*, *f* [id] *she that forms or fashions* Cic

**fictūra**, ae, *f* [id] *a forming,*  
*fashioning* It

**fictus**, a, um, Part. [fingo] II.  
Adj. feigned, fictitious, false: in  
amicitia nihil fictum est, Cic. gemi-  
tus, Ov. Of persons pro bene sano ac  
non ineano fictum astutiumque voca-  
mus, false, Hor. fecto pectore, hypo-  
critic, Virg. Subst. fictum, i, n  
deception, fiction (poet). ficti pravi-  
que tonax, id

**fīcūla**, ae, f. dim. [ficus] a little  
fu: l'

**ficulus** (ficulneus), a, um, *adj.* of the fig-tree    **truncus**, Hor + Varr  
**ficus**, i and ū, *f* (usually of the 2nd declension) a fig-tree    quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic    **2.** Meton the fruit of

the fig-tree, a fig. ficus victimatus aridis. Pl. suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. dum ficus pruna calor- que, the first ripe fig, i.e. in the begin- ning of autumn, id. (Hence It fico, Sp higo. In low Lat. *heatum*, se- cur, was properly the liver of a goose fed with figs. cf. *pinguis* et *ficus* pastum *geci* anseris albae, Hor. hence the word for liver in the Ro- mance languages, It *fegato*, Sp *higado*, Fr *loie*.)

**fidē**, *adv* *faithfully* (chiefly, if not solely, in *sup*) · *fidissime* atque *aman-*  
*tissime*, Cic.

**fidēi-commissum**, i, n a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person. Suet. ( & Smith's Ant 179 )

**fīdēlē**, *adv* = *fideliter, faithfully, trustily, etc* *fac* *fidele sis fidelis, Pl*

**fīdēlia**, ae, *f* an earthen vessel, pot: Pl Proverb · duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit to white-

wash two walls from one pot = to kill two birds with one stone, Cur ap. Cic.  
[Cf Gr  $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$  (for  $\phi\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ )]

**fidēlis**, *e*, *adj.* [fides] *that may be relied upon; trusty, faithful* (usu. in

## FIDES

*act* sense; *showing fidelity*: whereas *fidus* has rather a *pass* sense; *trust*; *to be relied on*. *Abstr.*: boni fidelesque socii, Liv. fidei-hor, Cic. fidelissimam conjux, id: desideris icia fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *loyal, sincere*. Hor. With *dat.*: qui unum Deliatorum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.*: quam fidei animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. With *in* and *Abstr.*: in amicis fideles, *in their dealings with*, Sall. As *subst.* fide-lis, *is, m. a trusty person, confident*. si quibus tuorum fideliū volēs ad me nūctas, Cic.\* 2. Fig.: of things. *to be depended upon; sure, safe, strong, durable*: torica, Virg. portus, Ov. (Hence Sp. *fiel*; Fr. *fiel*).

**fīdēlītās**, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity, loyalty*. Cic. fides fidelitasque amicum erga. Pl.

**fidéliter**, *adv.* *faihtfully, loyally*:  
constanter et fidéliter in amicitia ali-  
cujus permanere, Liv : aliquid fidéliter  
curare, Cic : retinent commissa (au-  
res), Hor (*Comp* : fidelius, Ov *Sup* :  
Plin **2**, *securely* per quorum loca  
fidéliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. ap.  
Cic

**fidens**, entis, *Part.* [fido] **II.**  
Adj. *confident, courageous, resolute* :  
qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Cic  
With *Gen.* fidens animi, *resolved in*  
*mind*, Virg.

**fidenter**, adv confidently, fearlessly, boldly (opp. to timide) Cic Comp paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id

**fīdentia**, ae, *f* [fidens] self-confidence (a term of Cicero's; opp to diffidentia) (ie

**fides**, *ei* (*Gen sing fidēi*, *Lucr* .  
also *fidē*, *Hor lat fidē*, *id* ) . *f* .  
*trust* , *faith* , *confidence* , *reliance* ;  
*belief* . *quum jam minor fabulis ha-*  
*beretur fides* , *Cic* . *Caes vana fides* ,  
*ill-grounded confidence* , *Liv fidem*  
*dictis corrodere nostris* , *erode* , *Lucr*  
*With depend clause fac fidem* , *te*  
*nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum*  
*quaerere* . *quae* . *id* . 2 *Esp com-*

quæritur, *prober*, v. 2. *Esq* *com-*  
*municat credit* quum fides tota Italia  
 esset angustior, Caes scimus, Ro-  
 mac, solutione impedita, fidem  
 condidisse, *credit collapsed*. Cic. res  
 fidesque, *money and credit*. Pl Fig-  
 uetis certa fides meae, *sure return*.  
 Hor II. Meton *trustworthiness*,  
*faithfulness, honesty*, etc. *tundamen-*  
*tum justitiae est fides* Cic. *fama fidei*,  
*reputation for fidelity*, id. *pio vetere*  
 ac perpetua erca populum Romanum

fidē, *perjured faith*, *dishonesty*, Hor. Of things **tabularum**, *trustworthiness*, Cic. **2**. In Law *good faith*, *sincerity*, hence, *ex fide bona* or *bona fide*, *in good faith*, *honestly*, *conscientiously*: id. (v Smith's Ant. 60).

III. *a promise, assurance, engagement, word*: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesar dederat, id. fregisti fidem?



*hast thou broken faith?* Att. ap. Cic.: inter se fidem et iusjurandum dare, Caes. fidem exsolvere, Liv. 2. Esp. a promise of protection or security. In nec in gen. protection: fidem ei publicum iussu senatus dedi, promised him protection in the name of the state, Cic. fide accepta ab legatis vim abfuturam, Liv. 2. se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, trusted themselves to the promised protection and power of, Caes.: di, obsecro vestram fidem 'your protection, help, Pl. 3. allegiance (as based on a promise of fidelity): Bellovae omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes. [The Latin root *fid* corresponds to Gr. *φιδ* (for *φιδ*) in *μεθ-ω*.] (Hence It *fede*, Sp *fe*, Fr *foi*)

**fides**, is, and more freq in plur fides, ium, *f*, a gut-string, string of a musical instrument: Prud. II. Meton.: a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara: fidibus canere praecitare, Cic.: fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor.: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, i e to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry, id In sing.: sume fidem et pharetram fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. 2. a constellation, i. a Lyra, the Lyre credit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic poet [Latinized form of Gr. *φιδων*]

**fidicen**, inis, m [fides cano] a luteist or lyre-player: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Transf. a lyric poet (poet). Latinius, Hor.

**fidicina**, ae, *f*. [fidicen] a female luteist or lyre-player: Pl. Ter.

**fidicinus**, a, um, ady [id] of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing: ludus, Pl.

**fidicula**, ae, and more freq fidiculae, arum, *f*. plu. dim [fides] a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithara: Cic.

**fido**, fides sum, *z* v n to trust, confide, put confidence in: with Dat of personal object: qui sibi fidit, Hor. puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. With Abl of impersonal object or circumstance (cf. confido): arcu fidi Getae, Ov. With Inf.: fidi manare poetica mella te solum, Hor. [For *fido*, formed by vowel-extension from *fid*, root of fides, q. v.]

**fiducia**, ae, *f*. [fido] trust, confidence, reliance, assurance: spes atque fiducia, Caes.: usu with depend gen., of that on which reliance is placed: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic.: hac fiducia virum Tullius Sabinus bellum indicit, confidence, Liv.: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis au fugatis, self-confidence, id. 2. Also absol for fiducia sui, self-confidence, assurance: quae sit fiducia capto, what his ground of confidence as a captive is, Virg.: alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiunt, Caes. 3.

**trustiness** (=fides II) only in Pl.

II. In law property entrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, a deposit: fiduciam committere, accipere, Cic (v Smith's Ant 179).

**fiduciarius**, a, um, ady [fiducia] legal t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary: Justin. 2. In gen. entrusted, given, or held in trust: urbem alicui veluti fiduciam dare, Liv.

**fidus**, a, um, ady [fido] trusty, to be depended on, sure (cf. fidelis) amici, Hor. fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. fidora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 1. ne quid usquam fidum proditori esse, faith not to be kept with a traitor, id. dolores suos quasi ad fidissimum deferre, his most trusty friend, Tac. II. Of things sure, certain, safe: Romanis pax fida ita cum Porcena fuit, Liv. familiaritates fidae, firm friendships, Cic. spes fidissima Teucrum, never-failing, Virg.

**figlinus**, or unconstr figilinus, a, um, ady [figulus] pertaining to a potter: Plin.

**figo**, xi, xum (Part perf ficta, Luer.) *z* v a to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic.: arma quae fixa in partibus fuerant, hung up, id. spolia Curiatorum fixa eo loco, Liv. quam damnatis crucis servis fixeras, hadst fixed in the ground, erected, Cic. vestigia, plants his steps, Virg. sedem Cumis, to fix his abode, Virg. 2. to transfix, pierce, hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Fig aliquem malitico, to sting, Cic. II. Fig to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle: figit in virgine vultus, Virg. primo figo loco, fix this in your mind before everything else, Juv. Of abstract things ego omnia mea studia in Milonis consultiu hui et locavi, concentrated, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *σφγγω*, to bind tight, hold close.]

**figularis**, e, ady [figulus] pertaining to a potter, potter's: rota, Pl.

**figulus**, i, m [root fig in figo] a potter: Plin. Poet of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv.

**figura**, ae, *f*. [id] a shape, figure, form (v. facies) ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. navium figura, id. figuras retulit antiquas, Ov. 2. Of the epicurean atoms or ultimate parts of bodies: Luer. 3. Poet. a shade or phantom of the dead: morte obita quales fama est voltare figuras, Virg.

II. Fig. quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner: ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii, Cic.: occurrent animo pre-undum mille figurae, modes of death, Ov. 2. In rhetor a figure of speech: Cic.

**figuratus**, a, um, Part [figura] II. Adj. formed, fashioned,

shaped: boum ipsa terga declinant non esse se ad onus accipimur figurata, Cic. Of speech, figurative: oratio, Quint.

**figuro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [figura] to form, fashion, shape: mundum, Cic. 2. Fig. os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, forms, moulds, Hor. 3. In rhet. to adorn with rhetorical figures: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint.

**filatim**, adv [filum] thread by thread: distrahere, Luer.

**filia**, ae (vut and Abl plu filiahus and filius) *f*. [filus] a daughter: In apposition: virginem filiam, Cic. Filia familias, or (as one word) filiafamilias, v familia 2. f. female offspring, offshoot (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

**filicatus**, a, um, ady [filix] adorned with fern: pateras, on which fern-leaves are engaged, Cic.

**filiole**, ae, *f*. dim [filia] a little daughter: Pl. Cic.

**filiosus**, i, m dim [filius] a little son: Pl.

**filius**, ii (voc fili), m a son: Filius familias, or filiusfamilias, v familia 2. Meton. terrae filius, a son of mother earth, i e an obscure, mean person (opp. to nobilis, etc.) hinc terrae filii nescio cui committere epistolam, Cic. fortunae filius, a child of fortune, fortune's favourite, Hor. Acc. to some from root fu, v sum, and cf. Gr. *φύω* (Hence It *figlio*, Fr *fil*, Sp *hijo*.)

**filix**, lus, *f*. fern: Virg. Hor. [Eym. unknown] (Hence It *felce*.)

**filum**, i, n a thread: Virg. Ov. Poet the thread of life spun by the Fates: sororum filatrum, Hor. Proverb. pendere filo (tenui), to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, Ov. 2. Esp the fillet of wool round the upper part of a flamm's cap, a priest's or ambassador's fillet: ligatus capite velato filo (lanae vilamen est), audi Juppiter, inquit, Liv. II. Meton a string, cord, filament, fibre: clatata inauratae consona fila lyrae, the strings, Ov. croci, threads used in weaving, id. 2. Outline, contour, form, shape: forma quoque hinc solis debet flumque videri, Luer.: mulieris, Pl. III. Fig.: of speech, texture, sort, quality: munusculum levissime, crasso filo, of coarse texture, Cic. tenui deducta poemata, fine, elegant style, Hor. [Perh. from *fig-lum* from root of *fig-o*, to fasten] (Hence It. Sp *fila*, Fr *file*, *d-filer*, "to go in a row behind one another," *d-filer* "a narrow way.")

**fimbriae**, arum, *f*. plu. [connected with filia] the extremity of anything, esp. if separated into shreds and filaments, a border, edge, fringe: maderentes emcinctorum fimbriae, the extremities of the curls, Cic.

**fimbriatus**, a, um, adj. [fimbriae] separated into shreds or filaments, fringed: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet.

**finus**, i, m. dung, manure, excrement: Virg. 2. Poet for lutum, dirt, mire: id. [Perh from same root as fu-mus, suf-fi-re, q. v.]

**findo**, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. to cleave, split; part, separate, divide: hasta fissio transit praecordia ligno, Virg. huius aut findit Canis aestifer arva, causes to crack, id.: patrios findere sarculo agros, to hoe, till, Hor.: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, are bursting, Pl. 2. Fig. to divide (poet and rare) qui dies mensem Venetus marinae findit Aprilis, halves, Hor. [The root is fid, cogn. with Skr bhud, "to cleave," Eng bite] (Hence Fr. fendre)

**finjo**, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. to shape, form, fashion, frame, make (v. crepo) esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit hominem, Cic. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts to shape or form in wax, clay, stone, etc.: to mould or model. e ora, id.: fingendi ars, of making statues, id.: pocula de lupo, Ov.

3. to arrange, adorn, dress, trim (poet.). crumeni, Virg. saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicus, gently stroked (v. effinger, fin), Ov. II. Fig. in gen. to form, fashion, make: natura fingit homines et creat imitatore et narratores factus, Cic.: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, to give their countenances the desired expression (control them), Caes. operosa parvus carmina fingo, mak', compose, Hor. 2. With a complement: obij; to form, make into something: si numerum fortuna Simonem finxit, hoc made him miserable, Virg.: tu quoque dictum finge deo, id. (alibi) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeoio carmine nobilem, shall render famous, Hor. 3. to form by instruction, to instruct, teach, train: voce paterna finxit ad rectum, id.

4. to form mentally or in speech: to represent, imagine, conceive, sketch out: fingite cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, imagine, Cic.: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, to conceive of, id. With Infin.: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, suppose, id. 5. to contrive, devise, invent, feign, esp. what is untrue: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. [The root is fig, cogn. with Gr. figy-aiw, to rad. idea is to fashion by feeling, handling. The Goth. design (=plaussein) and Eng. dough come from the same I. E. source] (Hence It. fingere; Sp. fingir, Fr. feindre)

**finiens**, entis, Part [finio] II. Adj.: finiens oris (or, in late Latin, circulus), the horizon: Cic.

**finio**, fivi or fi, fctum, 4. v. a. [finis] to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries: populi Romani imperium

Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. II. Fig.: to set bounds to; restrain, check: an potest cupiditas finiri? id.

2. For definitio, to prescribe, determine; define, fix, appoint: spatia omnis temporis numero noctum finit, Caes.: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, could not be defined, marked out, Cic. Pass. impers.: de pecunia finitur, ne maior causa ludorum consumatur, it is decreed, Liv. 3. to put an end to; finish, terminate, complete: in pass. to come to an end, to end: bellum, Caes.: prandia nigris moris, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verbus finiantur, close with verbs, Cic. 4. Absol.: to end, to cease, to finish speaking: finierat Pacan, Ov.: to die: sic Tiberius finit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

**finis** is (Abl. regularly fine; fini, Lucr. etc.), m. and f (masculine more usual and class) a boundary, limit, border: ferro ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. In plur.: nec Mamiliam lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Of the barrier or starting point in a race: Virg. With gen.: fine or fini, up to, as far as=terminus (rare): de muro pectoris finis prominentes, Caes. 2. Meton. (in plur.): the territory itself, enclosed within boundaries (with the idea of boundary or limit prominent, and thus distinct from ager, which has respect to surface): in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv.: Etruscos incolit fines, Hor. 3. Fig. a limit, restraint: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds, Cic. sunt certi denique fines, in moral sense, the bounds of right, Hor. II. Meton. an end: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes.: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. quem ad finem, till when? how long? id.: imperium sine fine dedi, never-ending, Virg.: meorum finis amorum, last of my loves, Hor. 2. Esp. the end of life, death (late): supremo fine, by death, id. septem a Nerone finis mensae sunt, Tac. 3. extreme limit, ultimate point: licetbit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic.: so, finis bonorum, id. (hence the title of Cicero's treatise de finibus): bonorum populi finis est consulatus, i. e. the highest honour, id. 4. end, purpose, final cause: domus finis est usus, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, to this end, Tac. III. In rhetor. i. q. finitio and definitio, a definition, explanation: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fini, Quint. [Ety. uncertain, perh the word is from fid in findo, h-nis instead of fid-nis] (Hence It. fing; Sp. Fr. fin)

**finis**, adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.

**finitivus**, a, um, adj. [finis] bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring: with Dat.: sumus finitimi Atinabibus, Cic.: Galli Belgis, Caes.: latus Boreae, bordering upon the north, Hor. Absol.: civitates, Liv. 2. Subst. finitimi, orum, m. plu. neighbours: Cic.: Liv. II. Fig.: bordering upon; nearly related, akin to: with Dat.: metus aegritudini, Cic.: poeta oratori, id. Absol.: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, id.

**finitor**, oris, m. [finio] one who determines boundaries, a surveyor: Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: et rel ego sum factus finitor, Pl.

**finitus**, a, um, Part [finio]. II. Adj.: in rhetor. of phrases that terminate well: well rounded, full: Cic. flo, eri, v. facio.

**firmamen**, inis, n [firmo]. Poet. for firmamentum, a prop, support: Ov.

**firmamentum**, i, n. [id.] a means of strengthening; support, prop: transversaria tigna, quae firmamento esse possunt, Cic. 2. Fig.: a support, prop, stay: ceterorum ordinum, Cic.: dignitatis, id.: legionem ex subsidii in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, as a support, Liv. 3. In rhetor.: the chief support of an argument, the main point, Cic.

**firmator**, oris, m. [id.] a confirmer, establisher (rare): pacis firmator, Tac. **firmè**, adv. firmly, steadily: Cic. **firmitas**, atis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: age spectra, postes cujusmodi! quanta firmitate facti, Pl.: materiae, Caes. 2. Fig.: firmness, endurance, constancy, power: firmatas et constantia, Cic.: animi, id.

**firmiter**, adv. strongly, solidly; with steadiness: insistere, Caes.: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Comp.: firmus coire, Ov.

**firmitudo**, inis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. 2. Fig.: firmness, constancy, strength, stability: firmitudinem gravitatemque animi, Cic.: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id.

**firmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make firm or steady, to strengthen, fortify, support: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cibo, Liv. II. Fig.: to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable, or permanent: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes.: urbem colonis, Cic.: provinciam pace praesidendo, id. Absol.: pacem amicitiaque, Liv.

2. to strengthen in resolution; to encourage, animate: cuius adventus Pompeianis compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes.: annum, Virg. 3. to confirm, show, prove: fidem, to prove one's good faith, Ter.: omnia, to confirm, Virg.: quum intelligat, quam multa firmetur jure jurando, Cic. 4. to assert positively (=affirmo) With

*Acc. and Infm.* paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

**firmus**, a, um, *adj.* *firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (opp. to *fragilis*). *carina*, *Virg.*: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, *Cic.*: non Hydras scito corpore firmior crevit in Herculeum, with greater vigour, *Hor.* || *Fig.* *firm* (in power, attachment, opinion, etc.); *fast, constant, steadfast, immovable; powerful, strong*: res publica firma atque robusta, *Cic.* ratione stabili firmaque, *id.* spem firmissimam habere, *id.* firmior candidatus, who has a better chance of being elected, *id.* ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, *id.* exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, adequate, sufficiently strong, *Liv.* Poet with *fig.* fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, able, capable, *Hor.* [*Firmus* is cogn. with *Skr dhar*, "sustinere"] (Hence *It fermo*, *Sp. firme*, *Fr ferme*)

**fiscalis**, *e*, *adj.* [*fiscus*], pertaining to the imperial treasury, *fiscal*: calculoniae, informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury, *Suet.*

**fiscella**, *ae*, *f* *dim.* [*fiscina*] a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.: *Virg.* (Hence *It fistella*)

**fiscina**, *ae*, *f* [*fiscus*] a small basket of wicker-work: *fiscina ficorum*, *Cic.* *Virg.* 2. for leaves, etc.: *Ov.*

**fiscus**, *i*, *m* a basket of wicker-work used for olives in the oil-press *Col.* || a money-basket, money-bag, purse: *fiscos* complures cum pecunia, *Cic.* 2. *Exp* the state treasury, public revenues: de *fisco* quid egerit *Sulpio*, quaeramus, *id.* 3. Under the Emperor; the imperial treasury, emperor's privy purse (but distinct from his private property), opp to *aerarium*, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in *aerario* et *fiscis* et *vegetalibus* residuis, *Suet.* Tac. (in the later period of the empire, identical with the *aerarium*: v. *Smith's Ant 179*): *Judaicus*, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, *Suet.* [*Etyim* uncertain]

**fissilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*fissus*] that may be cleft or split (rare) *robur*, *Virg.* 2. cleft, split: comically: ad *focum* si adesces, non *fissile* haberes caput, you would not have had your head split, *Pl.*

**fissio**, *onis*, *f* [*id.*] a cleaving, dividing: *glebarum*, *Cic.*

**fissum**, *i*, *n* [*id.*] a cleft, fissure (almost confined to augury, and used there of a divided liver) *fissum* in extis, *Cic.*

**fissura**, *ae*, *f* [*id.*] a cleft, chink, fissure *Plin.*

**fissus**, *a*, um, *Part.* [*findo*]. || *Adj* cloven: ungula, *Luer.*

**fistuca**, *ae*, *f* a rammer, beetle (pa-vor's tool) *Caes.*

**fistulo**, *no* *perf*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a* [*fistula*] to ram down: *Plin.*

**fistula**, *ae*, *f* a pipe, tube; a water-pipe (usually of lead): *Cic.* 2. *Meton.*: a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, said to have been invented by *Pan.* *Virg.* dulcis, *Hor.* eburneola, a pith-pipe, for giving the tone to an orator, *Cic.* Used, like our "cat-calls," to express disapprobation: sine ulla fistula pastorcina, without a single hiss, *id.*

3. a writing reed: *Pers.* 4. a sort of ulcer, a fistula: *Nep.* [*For fistula*, from *fid* in *fundo*] (Hence *It fistulare*)

**flautilator**, *oris*, *m* [*fistula*] a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper: *Cic.*

**flautilatus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*id.*] furnished with pipes: *tabulae*, *Suet.*

**fistulosus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*id.*] full of holes, porous: *Plin.*

**fisus**, *a*, um, *Part.* [*fido*]

**fixus**, *a*, um, *Part.* [*figo*] || *Adj* fixed, fast, immovable: illud maneat et fixum sit, *Cic.* 2. *Fig* con-illum, *id.* animo fixum immo-tun-que, *Virg.*

**flabellifera**, *ae*, *f* [*flabellum* ferre] a fan-bearer, a female slave: *Pl.*

**flabellum**, *i*, *n* *dim* [through *flabrum* from *flo*] a small fan or fly-flap: *Ter.* *Fig* seditionis, i.e. a means of fanning, exciting, *Cic.*

**flabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [*flui*], airy (rare): *Cic.*

**flabra**, *orum*, *n* *plu* [*id.*] blasts, esp. of wind; breezes, winds (poet): *Luer.*

**flaccō**, *2*, *v* *n* [*flaccus*] to be flabby or flaccid: *Lact.* 2. *Fig* to be faint, languid: to flag, drop: *Messala* flaccet, flags, loses courage, *Cic.*

**flaccesco** (also *flaccisco*), *cui*, *i* *v* *n* *incep* [*flacco*] to wither, dry up: *Virg.* 2. *Fig* to become faint or feeble to droop, languish: *flaccescat oratio*, *Cic.*

**flaccidus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*id.*] flabby, flaccid: *aureus*, *Col.* 2. *Fig* languid, feeble: *flaccidior* turbine fertur *Luer.*

**flaccus**, *a*, um, *adj.* flabby: *agricultus*, *Varr.* 2. Of persons flaccid: *Cic.* [*Prob* cognate with *flo-cus*] (Hence *It flacco*)

**flagello**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *a* [*flagellum*] to whip, scourge, lash: *Suet.*

2. *Fig* putative, to flog the money-market, i.e. charge an exorbitant rate of interest, *Pers.*

**flagellum**, *i*, *n* *dim* [*flagrum*] a whip, scourge: *Hor.* 2. *Meton*

a riding-whip: *Virg.* the thong of a javelin: *id.* a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot: *id.* the arm of a poly-pus: *Ov.* || *Fig.* the lash or sting of conscience (poet): *Luer.*

*Juv.* 2. the lash of love, *Hor.* (Hence *Fr fleau*.)

**flagitatio**, *onis*, *f* [*flagito*] an earnest request or demand, importunity (rare): *Cic.* In *plur.*: crebrae populi flagitationes, *Tac.*

**flagitator**, *oris*, *m* [*id.*] an importunate asker, demander, a dun (rare): *Pl.* With *Gen.*: triumph, *Liv.*

**flagitiosē**, *adv* shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously: impure et flagitiose vivere, *Cic.* *Sup.*: *id.*

**flagitiosus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*flagitium*] shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious: civitas, profligate, depraved, *Sall.*: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, debauched, *Cic.*: fama flagitiosissima, infamous, *Tac.*

**flagitium**, *il*, *n* [from *flag* in *flagro*, and so orig. burning desire, heat of passion, hence] a shamefully vicious or disgraceful act, a shame, scandal (disting. from *fascinus*, a bold daring deed or crime) domestic stupris flagitiosque, *Cic.* flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, *Tac.* 2. In *gen* anything shameful or disgraceful: praesae arge colendo flagitium putes, *Cic.* illa militiae flagitia, those shameful speeches, *Tac.* || *Meton* shame, disgrace, magnum dedecus et flagitium, disgrace and scandal, *Cic.* flagitium imperio demere, *Liv.* 2. As a term of reproach, like *scelus* shame, *disgrace*, i. q. *rascal*, *scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! *Pl.*

**flagito**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *a* *f* *freq* [prob. from *flag* in *flagro*] to demand earnestly, or repeatedly, to press, importune, *dic.* con-*str* with *Acc* of thing, *Acc* of pers., double *Acc*, *ab* and *Abd* of pers., *Sing*, or *absol*, also with *objct*-clause (poet) etiam atque etiam insto atque urgo, insector, pascor, atque alio flagito crimini (where observe the *linax*), *Cic.* causi postulat, non flagitat, *id.* quum ti peridium ab legionibus flagitatur, was being clamorously demanded, *Caes.* a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, urgently clamored, *Cic.* quoties *Caesar* Aeduos frumentum flagitari, *Caes.* quae sunt in numma divum flagitat, insists on being told, *Virg.* || to summon before court, to accuse: ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, *Tac.*

**flagrans**, *antis*, *Part.* [*flagro*] || *Adj* flaming, blazing, glowing: *plum*, *Virg.* flagrantissimae aestu, *Liv.* Transl. of colour glittering, shining, *clipeo* et caelestibus armis, *Virg.* 2. *Fig* glowing with passion, ardent, enthusiastic, *Cic.* flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, outrageous, *Tac.*

**flagrante**, *adv* ardently, vehemently, eagerly (post-Aug): *Tac.*

**flagrantia**, *ae*, *f* [*flagro*] a burning, burning heat, ardour: *Fig*: oculorum, *Cic.* 2. *Meton* as a term of reproach: flagiti flagrantia, thou burning shame! *Pl.*

**flagritriba**, *ae*, *m* [*flagrum* *tribus*] a whip-wearer, i.e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged: *Pl.*

**flagro**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *n* to blaze, flame, be on fire: flagrantes onerariae, *Cic.*: *Virg.* || *Fig*: to be inflamed

with passion (both in good and in bad sense); to glow, burn; to be violently excited: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, i. e. how intensely I long for, Cic. 2. to suffer from; to be the victim of, esp. in cases of notoriety, with abl. invidia et infamia, i. e. remorse, to have a notoriously bad reputation, Hor. [Flag-ro contains the same root as *July-co*, *flam-ma* (*flag-ma*), also as Gr. φάεω; Goth. *bairn-ts*, Eng. *bright*]

**flagrum**, i. n. a whip, scourge: Pl Liv 2. Meton and poet ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quiritis, by the lash, i. e. to servitude, Juv. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagri, school for the scourge, i. e. to whom the scourge is often applied, Pl [Connected by Curtius with flag and Gr. φάω, φάβω, which exist beside θάω, θάβω]

(1) **flamen**, ius, m. a priest of one particular deity, according to Varro, so called from the fillet (flum) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 180) (Cic. Liv. [This word seems to be really for *flag-men*, from *flag* in *flagro*, thus meaning the "kindler" of the sacrifice. Cf. examen for examen])

(2) **flamen**, ius, n. [flu] a blowing, blast (poet and usu in plur.), a gate - ferunt sua flamina caesari, Virg. Of wind-music: Bercyntiae flamina tibiae, Hor.

**flaminica**, ae, f. [flamen] the wife of a flamen n., who assisted at the sacrifices. O. Dialis, Tac.

**flaminium**, ii, n. [id] the office of flamen. Cic. Liv.

**flamma**, ae, f. [for *flagma*, from *flag* in *flagro*; a blazing fire, blaze, flame (disting. from ignis as Eng. *flame* from *fire*). flammam concipere, to take fire, Caes. mox cum somno et flammam abesse, Liv. ferro flammamque, also flamma ferroque, id. Proverb: flamma fumo est proxima, flame is very near to smoke, i. e. it is dangerous to triffl with temptation, Pl. e flamma cibum petere, to snatch food from the flames, i. e. to be reduced to sore straits for want of food (from the fami-hed wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. prius undis flamma (sc. miscelutur), sooner will fire mingle with water (of any thing impossible), Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton: that which produces light - light, a star, etc. erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammam circulus elucens, among the stars, Cic. flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, a torch, Virg. 3. Of colour: flame colour: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. II. Fig. the flame or fire of passion; esp. of love: amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic. Sall. 2. a devouring flame; used of

any threatening or raging calamity or evil: civilis belli, Cic. invidiae, id. multiplicatae flammae gulae, raging hunger, Ov. (Hence It. *flamma*; Sp. *llama*, Fr. *flamme*.)

**flammearius**, ii, m. [flammeum] a maker of bridal veils: Pl.

**flammeolum**, i, n. dim. [id] a small bridal veil: Juv.

**flammeo**, 3. v. n. incept [flamma] to become inflamed. Lucr.

**flammeum**, i, n. [id] (sc. velum), a (flame-coloured) bridal veil: Plin. Poet. flammae content, changes husbands repeatedly, Juv.

**flammeus**, a, um, adj. [id] flaming, fiery: sunt et illae naturae flammiae, Cic. 2. Meton. of colour flaming, flame-coloured, fiery-red: Iunonia, Ov.

**flammifer**, era, erum, adj. [flamma ferō] flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, fiery (poet.) crinis (stellae), Ov.

**flammosus**, a, um, i. v. n. and a [flamma] Neutr.: to flame, blaze, burn (poet. and perh. only in Pres. Part.) flammantia lumina, Virg.

II. Act.: to inflame, set on fire, burn: in pass. also to burn: ut inturrit aut crucibus affixi aut flammam, Tac. 2. Fig.: to inflame the mind or passions: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Velleho militum, had inflamed with anger, incensed, id. flammato corde, Virg.

**flammula**, ae, f. dim. [id] a little flame: Cic.

**flatus**, us, m. [flu] a blowing, breathing (mostly poet.) Notus invidio flatus, with unfavourable blast, Hor.: (equi) hunc ventum spumis flatuque sequuntur, with the snorting, Virg. II. Fig. of fortune, etc.: quum prospero flatu fortunae sumur, Cic. 2. inflation, haughtiness (mostly plur.) det libertatem fandi flatusque remittit, Virg. (Hence It. *fiato*.)

**flaveo**, 2. v. n. [flavus] to be yellow or gold-coloured, esp. in pres. part. (poet.) flaventes arcae, Ov.: culta, Virg.

**flavesco**, 3. v. n. incept [flaveo] to become yellow or gold-coloured, to turn a light yellow: molli paulatim flavescent campis arista, Virg. ne (ebur) flavescent possit, Ov.

**flavus**, a, um, adj. yellow, flaxen, golden: (chiefly poet.) aurum, Virg. et: flavam: ucas comam, Hor. Tiberis, id. [Prob. cogn. with χλωρ (χλω-Fl)]

**flebilis**, e, adj. [fleo] Pass.: to be wept over; lamentable: miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic.: Ino, object of compassion, Hor.: flebilior, more to be lamented, id. II. Act.: that causes to weep (poet. and rare) ultor, Ov. 2. weeping, tearful, piteous, Cic. elegia, Ov. modi, plaintive measures, Hor. (Hence It. *llevole*, Sp. *feble*; Fr. *foible*.)

**flebiliter**, adv. mournfully, piteously

ly: Cic. flebiliter nomine sponsum mortuum appellat, Liv.

**flecto**, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bend, curve, turn, turn round: arcus, Ov.: animal omne membrum quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.: flexit viam Brutus, turned his course aside (so as to avoid meeting Tarquin), Liv.: flexi fractique motus, contorted, id.: geminas aces huc, Virg. Reflect: (māvus) flectitur in gyrum, wheels, (Ov.). 2. Naut. i. t. to double a cape or promontory: in flectendis promontoriis, Cic. II. Fig.: to bend, turn, direct: vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: scribentis animum non flectere, v. vero potest, direct, turn away from, Liv. 2. Esp. to bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon; soften: quibus i bus flectebat animo atque frangebar, Cic.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg.: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. B. Neutr.: to turn or direct one's course (post-Aug.): quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg.: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. Fig. ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac. [Cf. φάλοξ, φάλαξ, falco, falx. The *t* is added to the root, as in *pect-to*, *plec-to*.]

**fleo**, flevi, fletum (cont. forms *flesti*, Ov.: fletur, Virg.: flesse, Ov.) 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to weep (weaker than *plorare* and *lamentari*; disting. also from *lacrimare*, which denotes shedding tears as the outward expression of emotion): ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Pass. impers.: ad sepulcrum venimus in ignem posita est fletus, Ter. Of horses: Suet. 2. Of inanimate things: to drop, trickle: uberibus fluit omnia guttis, Lucr. II. Act.: to weep for; bewail, lament: nec impubem parentes Troion flere semper, Hor. filii necem, Tac. In Part perf.: multum fleti ad superos, wept, lamented, Virg. [For *fleo-o*, from root *flu*; cf. *fluo*, and Gr. φάω, φάω.]

**fletus**, a, um, Part. [fleo] **fletus**, us, m. [flu] a weeping: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque feret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, with piteous demonstrations of grief, Caes. **flexanimus**, a, um, adj. [flecto animus] (poet.). Act.: that bends or sways the soul, moving, affecting. dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, poet. in Cic. 2. Pass.: touched, moved, affected: Pac. in Cic. **flexibilis**, e, adj. [flexus] that may be bent; pliant, flexible: arcus, Ov. II. Fig. pliant, flexible, tractable; of the voice, esp. to durus, Cic. 2. fickle, wavering, inconstant: quid potest esse tam flexibile, quam animus ejus? id. **flexilis**, e, adj. [id] pliant, pliable, supple: cornu, Ov. 2. bent, curved: sinus (comarum), i. e. curved, id.

**flexilōquus**, a, um, adj. [flexus, loquor] ambiguous, equivocal: Cic.

**flexio**, ōnis, f. [flecto] a bending, turning: a bend, turn, curve (rare) virili laterum flexione, Cic. 2. Fig. quae deverticula flexionesque quasi, turnings, windings, id. 3. Esp. of the voice, a modulation, inflection, change: delicatior in cantu flexiones, id.

**flexi-pēs**, pēdis, adj. [flexus] with bent feet; and in gen. turning: hederæ, Ov.

**flexuōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of turns or windings, tortuous: iter, an intricate channel, Cic.

**flexūra**, æ, f. [id.] a bending, winding, turning (rare): laterum, Lucr.: vicorum, Suet.

**flexus**, a, um, Part. [flecto].

**flexus**, ūs, m. [id.] a bending, turning, winding: e.g. of the winding passages of the ears, Cic.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv.: Ov. Fig. a turning, transition, change (political): itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, revolutions, Cic.

**fictus**, ūs, m. [flego, to strike (Liv. Andron.); v. flagrum] a striking, dash-ing together, collision (poet.): Virg.

**flō**, flavi, flatum, i v n and a Neutr.: to blow: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexio Berecynthia tibia cornu flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. 2. Act. to blow, blow out (poet. and in post-class. prose): Chimaera acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov. [Cf. φλά in ἐκ φλάου, to bubble forth; O. H. G. blā-an, Eng. blow]

**flocus**, i, m. a luck or flock of wool, etc.: Varr. II. Transf. anything trifling, insignificant, of no account (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of) with a negat. ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, I don't care a straw, Pl.: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamē flocci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci faceris, Pl. [The rad. notion is prob. that of softness v. flaccus] (Hence Sp. *flusco*, *fleco*)

**flōrens**, entis, Part. [floreo]. II. Adj.: blooming, florid, splendid, etc.: catarvæ aere, Virg. 2. Fig. flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute; fine, excellent: with Abl.: hominem florentem ætate, opibus, honoribus, etc., Cic. Absol.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of inanimate things: florentem atque opulentam urbem reliquit, Liv.: Cic. florens juvenis, in the hey-day of youth, Hor.

**flōrēō**, ūi, 2. v. n. [flos] to bloom, blossom, flower: hæc arbor una (lentiscus) ter florit, Cic.: pampino gravidus autumnum floret ager, bears its bloom (K) as, acc. to others, of the hue of the ripening fruits, Virg. Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. II.

Meton. of wine: to froth, ferment: vīna florent, id. 2. to be covered with, to abound with: tum mare vellivolis florebat puppibus, Lucr. III.

Fig.: to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition; to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished, etc. constr. with Abl. and absol. With Abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, enjoyed a distinguished position, Cic. Absol.: ergo in Græcia musci florerunt, were held in high esteem, id.: floret Epicurus, holds sway, is in the ascendant, id.

2. Of inanimate things. with Abl.: familia, quæ postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Absol.: florentis domus amicus, a friend of the family in its prosperity, Tac. juvenum ritu florent modo nata (verba) vigentque, Hor.

**flōresco**, 3. v. n. incep. [floreo] to begin to blossom or flower: pileum aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic.

II. Fig.: to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute: ad summam gloriam eloquentiæ florescere, id.

**flōrēus**, a, um, adj. [flos] of flowers, made of flowers (poet.): coronæ, wreaths of flowers, Pl.: rura, flowery meads, Virg.

**flōridus**, a, um, adj. [floreo] blooming, flowery: sorta, festoons, in prata, Lucr. II. Fig. blooming, fresh, beautiful: Galatea floridior pratio, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 2. Of discourse: ornate, florid: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

**flōrifēr**, ōra, ōrum, adj. [flos fero] bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): Lucr.

**flōrilēgus**, a, um, adj. [flos lego] flower-culling: apes, Ov.

**flōs**, ōris, m. a blossom, flower: florum omnium varietas, Cic. flōs purpureus rosæ, the rose's damask bloom, Hor. nuper in pratis studiosa florum, eager for flowers, id. II. Meton. the giver of flowers, nectus: faque et floribus oras expient, spoken of bees, Virg. 2. the prime or best kind of anything: vini (Bacchi), Pl.: Mimus, 3. the finest or highest part (of wine, etc.): vini, aroma, 'bouquet', Lucr.: Pl. 4. By anal.: of the first hairs of the beard, Virg.: the tip of a flame: Lucr. III. Fig.: the flower, crown, ornament of anything: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitæ, splendour, glory, Cic. flōs ætatis, the prime of life, Lucr. 2. Esp.: with ætatis; youthful innocence (either of boys or of girls), virginity: Liv. 3. Of speech: a flower, embellishment, ornament: quasi verborum sententiarumque flores, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *blo-ma*, N. H. G. *blume*, Eng. *bloom*. The Gr. ἐκ-φάου and Lat. *flō*, q. v., are, most prob., cognate.] (Hence It. *fiore*, Sp. *flor*, Fr. *flor*)

**flosculus**, i, m. dim. [flos] a little flower, floweret: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. II.

Fig.: blossom, pride, ornament: vitæ, youth, Juv. 2. Esp. of style; flower, ornament: omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpere atque delibare, Cic.

**fluctifragus**, a, um, adj. [fluctus frango] wave-breaking, latus, Lucr.

**fluctuatio**, ōnis, f. [fluctuo] a floating hither and thither, fluctuation (v. rare): and Transf. in gen. a tremulous motion, agitation: Sen. 2. Fig. of the mind: wavering, vacillation: Liv.

**fluctuō**, avi, atum, i v n or (later) fluctuor, atus, i v. dep. [fluctuo] to move like the waves, to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about: quadremem in salo fluctuantem reliquit, Cic. fluctuat omnis ære rendenti tellus, undulante with gleaming brass, i.e. like light glancing on the waves, Virg. 2. Fig. to be restless, uncertain, to waver, hesitate, vacillate: magnaque irarum fluctuat æstu, id.: inter spem metumque, Liv.: Cic.: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

**fluctuor**, v. fluctuo  
**fluctuosus**, a, um, adj. [fluctus] full of waves, billowy (rare) mare, Pl.

**fluctus**, ūs, m. [fluo] a flowing, undulating: Lucr. 2. a wave, billow, surge (freq. in plur.) esp. a wave caused by storms (hence disting. from unda, which is a wave normally produced) foris æque dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, by the flood-tide, i.e. puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatibus accommodatae, Caes. Proverb. fluctus in simpulo, a saum in a puddle ('tempet in a tea-cup'), i.e. much ado about nothing, Cic. 2. Fig. turbulence, commotion, disturbance: in hac tempestate populi et finibus, id. rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. (Hence It. *flutto*, Fr. *flot*)

**fluēs**, entis, Part. [fluo] II. Adj.: lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. 2. Of style: flowing, fluent: oratio, Cic. also in bad sense; diffuse: ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, id.

**fluenter**, adv. in a flowing manner (v. rare): Lucr.

**fluentum**, i, n. [fluo] a flow, flood, running water, a stream (poet.: usu. plur.): Xanthique fluenta, Virg.

**flūidus** (flūvidus, Lucr.), a, um, adj. [id.] flowing, fluid: liquor, Virg.: cruor, id. II. Meton.: soft, slack, lax: frondes, Lucr.: mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora, not well knit, Liv.

2. Act.: relaxing, enfeebling calor, Ov.

**flūto** (contr. flūto, Lucr.), avi, atum, i v n freq. [id.] to float, swim, sail: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.: fluitans alveus, Liv.

2. to wave, undulate, flap: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: Lucr.

3. In gen. to be unsteady: fluitans labanque miles, wavering, Tac. II. Fig. to be doubtful or uncertain, to waver, vacillate: non fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor.

**flūmen**, flūm, n. [id.] a flowing of water; a flood, stream; rapidly: montano flumine torrens, Virg. Tiberine pater, hunc militem propitio flumine accipias, Liv. In plur. frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. 2. Esp. a river (much more freq. than fluvius, which is not used by Cæs. at all, distinguishing from amnis, a broad stream, by the poetical or rhetorical complexion of the latter) flumen Rhodanus, Garumna flumen, Liv. In reference to travelling by water, the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine, mean respectively down and up the river, but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: e.g. secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, id. Caesari iter erat longius adverso flumine, id. 3. Transf. of other things which flow: a stream, flood sanguinis, Lucr. largoque humectant flumine vultu, m. flood of tears, Virg. II. Fig. of discourse or style orationis, Cic. (Hence It. fiume.)

**flūmīnēus**, a, um, adj. [flumen] pertaining to rivers, fluvial in or frequently rivers (poet.) aqua, or volucres, id.

**flūo**, xi, xum (fut. perf. fluens, Lucr.), 3 v. n. [akin to flecto and to Gr. φλῡω. It. fluo, fluitas, a guttural is added to the root, cf. struo] to flow, in a stream; whereas manare=to flow drop by drop, to ooze, trickle) Hor. v. Iam inter fuit et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Cæs. fluxit in terram Rumi cruor, was shed, spilt, Hor. fluit ignibus annui, becomes fluid, melts, Ov. 2. Transf. to flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid with abl. of the thing fluit sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. Absol. madidatque fluens in veste Menoeceus, Virg. 3. To stream like fluids, to flow, pour: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, id. omnisque relictis turba fluit castris, pours forth, id. ad terramque fluit dextro pondere cervix, sinks powerless (all muscular energy being lost), id. II. Fig. to move on, proceed: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. of the writer himself, alter (Herodotus) quasi sedatus amnis, fluit, flows on like a tranquil stream, Cic. in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, proceeding, moving along, id. res fluit ad interregnum, affairs are moving in the direction of an interregnum, id. 2. To fall away or off, to pass away, to vanish, perish: excident gladii, fluit arma de manibus, id. buccae fluentes, fallen in, tank, id..

sic mihi tarda fluit ingrataque tempora, pass, Hor. 3. Esp. of style: go be diffuse ne fluat oratio, ne vegetur, Cic.

**flūto**, v. fluito  
**flūvīālis**, e, adj. [fluvius] pertaining to rivers, river: undae, Virg. arundo, id.

**flūvīātilis**, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to rivers, river: te-tudines, Cic.

**flūvīdus**, v. fluvius  
**flūvīdus**, ii (gen. plur. fluviorum, trisyl. Virg.), m. [fluo] a river (not in Cæs.) v. flumen) apud Hypsimum fluvium, Cic. (so several times along with the geogr. name) fluvius Taurus, Liv. 8. fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. 2. Transf. running water, a stream: arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, id. (Hence Fr. fleur.)

**fluxio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a flowing, flow aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic. (dub.)

**fluxus**, a, um, Adj. flowing, fluid: succus, Plin. of that from which anything flows (cf. fluo, i, 2) fluxum pertusumque vas, leaky, Lucr. 2. Transf. loose, slack: crinis, Tac: habita, Liv. corpora, flabby, weak, Tac. 3. Fig. lax, loose, dissolute, careless: animi molles et acetate fluxi, Sall. animi fluxioris esse, Suet. 2. fleeting, transient, perishable: res humanae in secundis fluxae, Cic. res humanae, fleeting, Sall. Tac.

**fluxus**, ūs, m. [id.] a flowing, flow, flux (post-Vulg.) Plin.

**focale**, ūs, n. (for faucale from fauces) a neck-cloth, a coat, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor. 2. **foecillo**, avi, atum, i v. a. and **foecil-or**, atus, i v. dep. [focula] to revive or refresh by warmth, to cherish (rare and only fig.), agere foecilatus, with difficulty restored to consciousness, Plin. 1p. Fig. societatem, to revive, patch up an alliance, Suet.

**focūla**, orum, n. pl. [foveo], explained by Non as= nutrimenta Comice jam intus ventris fumant focula, good fare, Pl. **foculus**, i, m. dim. [focus] a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo iugit, Liv. 2. Meton. fire. bucca foculum excitat, Juv.

**fōcus**, i, m. [connected by the ancients with foveo; but etym. uncertain] a place or apparatus for heating; a fire-place, hearth: ad focum sedere, to sit by one's fireside, Cic. Hor. Poet. of a funeral pile: Virg. On the hearths of the Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustis exstruct lignus focus, Hor. 2. Hence, meton. house or family: Cic. agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitum quinque focis, by five houses, families, Hor. So esp. in phr.: pro-

aris et focis, in defence of altars and homes: Liv. . cf. ara. (Hence It. fuoco, Sp. fuego; Fr. feu, and, from low Lat. focarius; Fr. foyer.)

**fōdico**, no per, atum, v. a. [fodio: cf. vellus, from vello] to dig, to pierce (rare) mercenur servum, laevum qui fodicit latus, to dig or jog us in the side, Hor. Fig. to keep (any one) in remembrance: Cic.

**fōdio**, ōdi, ōssum, 3 v. n. and a. (imperf. Inf. pass. fodiri, Pl.) to dig, delov, dig up or out (opp. to arare); to prick, pierce, stab: fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. . arva, Ov. . puteos, Cæs. . ego to pendente fodiam stimulis, vult goad, Pls. equi armos calcantibus, Virg. [Appy. cogn. with βοδών (β from orig. bk)] (Hence Fr. four.)

**foecunde**, foecundus, etc. v. fec.

**foede**, adv. foully, basely, horribly: pugnatum est, Liv. Cic.

**foederatus**, a, um, adj. [foedus] leagued together, confederated, allied: civitates, Cic. Absol. as subst. (only in pl masc.) id.

**foedifragus**, a, um, adj. [foedus frango] league-breaking, perfidious (v. rare) Poem, Cic.

**foeditas**, atis, f. [foedus] foulness, filthiness, hideousness: odoris, Cic. Alpinum, the horrors of the passage of the Alps, Liv. . spectaculi, id. 2. Fig. of the mind and character: vilentis: depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi, Cic.

**foedo**, avi, atum, i v. a. [id.] to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, contaminate; to disfigure, deform: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg. foedati agri, laid waste, Liv. 2. Fig. Romani ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, polluted, Cic.: multiplex clade foedatus annus, saddened, blackened, Liv.

**foedus**, a, um, adj. foul, filthy, disgusting, abominable, horrible, shocking (much stronger than turpis): immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. . volucris (sc. bubo), Ov.: victus, Hor. With Dat. pestilentia foeda homini, terribly fatal to, Liv. Foil by 2 sup. = foedumque relatu, Ov. 2. In moral or intellectual sense: partim ita foeda, partim ita flagitiosa, vile and disgraceful, Cic. foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, Liv. scriptores carnalis fo-do splendida facta inunt, wretched, Hor. [Prob. for for-ir-dus, "smoky," from Lat. roof fu in fumus; v. also fumus and foetio.]

**foedus**, ūs n. a league, treaty, compact. Amborigeni sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, Cæs. foedus ferire, icere, pangere, to conclude a treaty (vide the verbs) . foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. solvere, Virg. 2. In gen. a compact, covenant, agreement: foedus fecerunt cum tribu plebis palam, Cic. . thalami, marriage contract, marriage, Ov. 3. Poet. . of things: a law: si omnes

foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. [O I. *foedus*, from *foeid* in *fido* (for *foedo*), which is formed by vowel-extension from *fido* in *fido* s.]

**foen**, for words so beginning, v *foen* foetō. 2 v n [prob cogn with *foe-dus*, q v.] to have a disagreeable smell, to stink: an foetet anima uxori tuae? Pl. 2. Fig. *fi' fi' foetet* tuus mihi sermo, id

**foetidus**, a, um, adj [foetō] that has a disagreeable smell, stinking, fetid: isto ore foetidus, Cic

**foetor**, ōris, m [id] an offensive smell, a stench: jacebat in foetore atque vino, Cic. 2. Fig.: *foetness*, noisomeness: reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug ap Suet

**foetus**, v fet.

**foliolum**, i, n [folium] (se unguentum) an unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard, and several other ingredients (hence also called nardinum): nard-oil. Juv.

**foliatus**, a, um, adj [id] leaved, leafy: Plin

**folium**, n, n a leaf: folius ex arboribus strictus, Caes. arida folia laureae, Cic [cf ὄλλων and prob Lat *fol*] (Hence It *foglia*, Sp *hoja*, Fr *feuille*)

**folliculus**, i, m dm. [follicis] a small bag or sack: folliculus frumentum vehere, Liv. 2. Esp. a ball to play with, inflated with air, Suet

II. Transf. a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle: Plin Poet. the shell of an egg: Lucr. (Hence Sp *holleja*)

**foliis**, is, m (orig a leathern sack, hence) a pair of bellows. *formae*, quas vos effici sine foliis et sine indubis non putatis, Cic. 2. a playing-ball, inflated with air: pugillatorius, Pl. 3. a leathern money-bag: tenso folle, with well-filled purse Juv. 4. Poet. puffed cheeks: id [cf ὄλλας (in Hesych) and ὄλλας]

**follitum**, adv by money-bags: ego follitim ductabo, by the bagful, Pl

**fomentum**, i, n (cogn from fovimentum, from *foveo*) a warm lotion or poultice, fomentation: assident, fomenta parat, Hor. 2. Fig. a mitigation, alleviation: summorum malorum, Cic. ut haec ingrata venit dividat fomenta, consolations, Hor. Poet. nourishment: frigida curarum fomenta, id

**fomes**, tus, m. [foveo] touchwood, tinder: asputique in fomite flammam, Virg.

**fons**, fontis, m. a spring, fountain (=Gr *πηγή*, and disting from puteus, a dug well; Gr. *πέπας*). locum delicti fontibus abundantem, Cic. fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Poet. spring-water, vater: alii fontemque ignemque feriant, Virg. II. Fig. a fountain-head, source, origin, cause (that from which all flows): scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.: amicitiae, Cic mali hujusce Liv. [For *fontis*, from root *fu*, to pour]

**fontianus**, a, um, adj [fons] of or from a spring, spring: aqua, Cels. Ov

**fonticulus**, i, m dm [id] a little spring or fountain: Hor

**for**, fatus, fari, i v n and a dep. defect (of pres only *fatur*, *fantur* in use; fut *fabor*, Imper *fare*, ger *fandi*, *fando*, sup *fatu*; Part *fans*, *fantis*, tantum perf tenses complete), to speak (chiefly poet): Neut *feto* to pectore *fatur*, Virg. sic *fatus*, with these words, id *fando*, by report, *hearsay* no *fando* quidem *audium* est, Cic Virg. II. A. Act. (animus) dementit delirare *fatur*, Lucr. vix ea *fatus* etiam, Virg. With relative clauses: *fate* age, quid *venias*, id

2. Esp. to *foetell*, predict: *fabor*, quando *hic* te cursa *remordet*, id [cf Gr *φῆμι* (for *φα-μι*), *φα-σκω* The orig. sense of the root was "to show", cf. of *φάος*, *φα-ωω*]

**forābilis**, e, adj [for] that may be pierced: Ov

**forāmen**, inis, n. [id] an opening or hole produced by boring, an aperture: inventa sunt in (scuto) *foramina* cxxx, Caes. *foramina* illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, passages, outlets, Cic

**forās**, adv [connected with *foris*, a door: orig an accus case of a noun of the first declension like *θῆρα*, lit to the doors, hence, out of doors, out of the house, forth, out: *foras* portere, Cic (scripta) *foras* dare, to publish, id *ambo* se *foras* eiciunt, Liv. Fig. si, animus) eminebit *foras*, Cic (Hence *foras*, *foras*, sp *foras*, Fr *hors*)

**forceps**, clipsis, m and f a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps: tenax, Virg. Ov [The O I. *formae* was = forceps. The word is, therefore, from *formus*, hot, and *capio*]

**fordus**, a, um, adj [fero] with young, pregnant: *forda* *ferens* *bos* est, *foetidaque*, Ov

**forē** and **forem**. v sum

**forensis**, e, adj [forum, pertaining to the market or forum, public] forensis oratio, delivered in the forum, Cic. Marto forensis flore, in eloquence, Ov: vestitu forensi, in his walking dress, Liv: also absol: forensia, dress of state, Suet. forensis factio, the market-place party or faction, the rabble, Liv

**fori**, orum, v forus.

**foris**, is, and more freq plur *fores*, um, f a door, gate, in plur folding or double doors: ut licet *forem* *virga* percuteret, Liv. quum *forem* cubicii clauserat, Cic Plur: extra *fores* limenque *carceris*, id *robustae*, Hor

2. Transf in gen. an opening, entrance: aeneas equum, cuius in lateribus *fores* essent, Cic Fig. quasi amicitiae *fores* aperire, id. [cf *fr* *θῆρα*; Goth *daür*, Eng door, cf *II* G *tor*; O I. *dorus*]

**foris**, adv [ablat., answering to the accus form *foras*, q. v.] lit. at the

doors; hence not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without (opp. to *intus*, *domi*, etc.) ille relictus *intus*, expectatus *foris*, Cic parvi sunt *foris* arma, nisi est consilium *domi*, abroad, id haec studia delectant *domi*, non impediunt *foris*, in public life, id: egero, *foris* esse *Gabinum*, is houseless, id. 2. from without, from abroad (= extrinsecus) *foris* ad se delata arte tractat, id

**forma**, ae, f. *form* (cf *facies*), contour, figure, shape, etc.: corporis nostri *figura* et *forma* et *statura*, Cic a *forma* removeatur omnis *vito* non dignus ornatus, from the person, id igne *formae*, fiery bodies, id. *forma* et *situs* agri, Hor Poet *formae* decorum, the *forms* of the gods, for gods, Ov. uti a *formae* *magnum* *luporum*, Virg. 2. Esp. *form*, beauty, in *trib* *formam* dederunt, Hor. *spiciat* *in* *forma* *formae*, slighted charms, Virg. 3. a model or mould of any kind: *forma* *pneuma*, cons, Tac: si *sculpta* et *formas* non *auter* (emat), *latus*, Hor. II. Fig. outline; general idea (of anything): *formam* quidem *ipsam* et *tanquam* *faciem* *honesti* *vides*, Cic *forma* *rei* *publicae*, a political constitution, id. 2. Esp. in philosophy lang, like species, a soul, kind: Cic Quint. 3. In gram. the quality of a word, also, its form, declension, conjugation, etc. Varr. Quint. [Prob cogn with *formus*, the sad notion being that of fixed, permanent shape]

**formālis**, e, adj [forma] of or for a form or mould: Plin 2. having a set form like a rescript or circular, formal: Suet

**formamentum**, i, n [forma] a shape, form (= *forma*) only in pl: Lucr

**formātor**, ōris, m [id] a former, fashioner: Sen

**formātūra**, ae, f [id] a forming, fashioning: *labrum*, Lucr

**formica**, ae, f an ant. Cic Virg [The relations of this word are obscure; it seems unconnected with *μύρμηξ*]

**formicinus**, a, um, adj [formica] of or like ants. gradus, creeping, crawling, Pl

**formidabilis**, e, adj [formido] causing fear, formidable: Ov

**formido**, avi, atum, i v a and n. to dread, to be greatly afraid, to be terrified (expressing fear in its strongest and most active form; disting from *nictus*, which means simply to be apprehensive of evil, from: *timeo*, which expresses the emotion arising from such apprehension; from *paveo*, which is the fear of cowardice, panic, or timidity; and from *verecor*, which is the fear of respect or reverential awe)

with *dec*: ipse se cruciat omniaque *formidat*, dreads the worst, Cic. Hor. Pass: hic classe *formidatus*, dreaded for his fleet, id With *Infm*. (not

class): \*si isti formidare credere, Pl. With *ne* and *Subj.*: id. *Absol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id.

**formido**, *inis, f. fearfulness; fear, terror, dread*: Stoici dehiunt formidinem metum permanentem, an abiding state of fear, Cic. *pomae*, Hor. In *plur.*: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, *terrors*, Cic. 2. *religious dread, awe* (poet.) (poet.): religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg.

II. Objectively, that which produces fear: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, *dark with black horror*, id.

2. Of a scarecrow: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor. [Appv. cogn. with *forma*, the rad notion being that of being stiffened, held immovable, by fear.]

**formidolose**, *adv* fearfully, dreadfully, terribly: Cic.

**formidoloseus**, *a, um, adj* [formido] full of fear, fearful: Act. producing fear: dreadful, terrible: *ferat*, Hor. *dubia* et formidolosa tempora, Cic. id. *erat* formidolissimum hosti, Liv. II. *Neutr.*: *exp.*: *concerning fear*, timid, timorous (rare): Ter.

**formo**, *avi, atum, i, v* a [forma] to shape, fashion, form: matris, quam fingit et format effecto, Cic. *classum* in Ida, Virg. *Fig.* to shape, form: *prepare, compose*, etc. consuetudine in rationis formam, *to guide*, Cic. *personam* novam to invent, Hor. *sic me* formabat puerum dictis, *moulded in character*, id.

**formose**, *adv* beautifully Quint. **formositas**, *atis, f* [formosus] beauty: *v. rare*: Cic. (only as *pluot* t.).

**formosus**, *a, um, adj* [forma] finely formed, beautiful, handsome (denotes beauty of form, distinct from pulchre which denotes beauty in a more general sense, from speciosus, which denotes the beauty of good looks or showiness, and from venustus, which is the beauty that charms or wins) opp. to deformus, Cic.: mulier, well-formed, Hor. *pecus*, Virg. In gen. sense, nunc formosissimus annus, in all its beauty, id. *ov*.

**formula**, *ae, f. dim* [id.] a fine form, beauty: Pl. II. Legal: *t* an established mode of expression or procedure: a form, formula in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.) testamentorum, Cic. *sponsiones*, id. *Meton.* = causa, a lawsuit, action, process, formula excedere, to be cast in a suit, Suet. 2. In gen. any form or condition of contract: antiqua formula juris ac decisionis, *their old statutes*, Liv. 3. a rule, principle: Stoicorum, Cic.

**formus**, *a, um, adj.*, warm, Fest. s. v. [Cf. Gr. *θερμός*, *thermós*.]

**formacalis**, *e, adj.* [formax] pertaining to an oven, *i. e.* the goddess Fornax, Ov.

**formacula**, *ae, f. dim* [id.] a little furnace or oven: Juv.

**fornax**, *acis, f* [from fornus = furnus, q. v.], a furnace, oven, kiln: Cic.: *peccantibus patris fornicibus enses*, Virg. *vastae Aetnae fornaces, craters*, Lucr.

**fornicatus**, *a, um, adj* [fornix] vaulted, arched: *paries*, Cic.

**fornix**, *icis, m.* an arch or vault: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *arched openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 2. *Meton.* a brothel: Hor. Juv.

**fornus**, *i, m.* = furnus, q. v.

**fōro**, *avi, atum, i, v* a *to bore, pierce* (rare): Col. *Comice* ita te forant patibulum per vias stimulis, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *φάρος*; A-S *foran*, to bore.]

**fors**, *fortis, f* [prob. from fero] chance, hap, luck, hazard (opp. to consilium) ut fors tulit, Cic. Liv. *Osi urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstrat* (good) luck, Hor. II. *Adverb* in num. fors, ellipt. for fors sit, *perchance, perhaps, peradventure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et fors acquas cepit ut praemia rostris, Virg. *Exp.* with *et* = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too*: fors et debita jura viceque superbiae te mancant ipsum, Hor.

**fors-an**, *adv* [ellipt. for fors (sit) an] = fortitan, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: Virg. Hor.

**forsit**, *adv* [contr. from fors sit] *perhaps*: Hor.

**forsitan**, *adv* [contr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure*: strictly, with *Subj.* longior in orationem causa forsitan postulet, Cic. With *Indic.* (not in Cic.) forsitan ita decuit, Liv. **fortān**, *adv* [contr. from forte an] *perhaps*: Cic.

**fortasse** (also, though rarely, fortassis), *adv.* *perhaps, peradventure, possibly, probably*: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocri est animi, Caes. *res fortasse verae, certe graves*, Cic. *demens judicio videt, sanus fortasse tuo*, Hor. 2. Ellipt. with *Interj.* fortasse te illum mirari coquunt, it may be that, *perhaps*, Pl. 3. Ironically in replies *perhaps so*, *very likely*: Pl. Ter. 4. In designating numbers, *about*: elegit ex multis Isocrati libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic. [Acc. to Corssen, fortassis = fortan si vis. Fortasse is for fortassis, as mag. for magis.]

**fortē**, *adv* [prop. abl. of fors] *by chance, casually, accidentally*, freq. with *casu*, temere, fortuna. *casu fieri* aut forte fortuna, Cic. *quomodo saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare*, Ter. *erat forte brumae tempus*, Liv. *forte ab Aligdo Quinctius consuli riderat Roman, it so happened that he had returned*, id. II. To denote uncertainty, haply, *perchance, peradventure*: *With si*, si forte statueret Aduatucos esse conservandos, Caes. Cic. *si cameram percussi forte*, *if perchance*, Hor. With *nisi*: *nemo fere salutat sobrius, nisi forte insanit*,

Cic. With *ne*: *ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens*, Pl. 2. To denote probability: *perhaps* (= fortasse); not in Cic.: forte quid expedit, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor.

**forticulus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [fortis] somewhat bold or resolute (*v. rare*): Cic.

**fortis**, *e, adj.* strong, powerful. Physically equus, powerful, Cic. *testudo facta ex fortissimis lignis*, Caes.

II. Mentally. brave, manly, etc. (opp. to ignavia): rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: omnino fortis animus et magnus, Cic.: cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, a man of spirit, of proper self-respect, Ter. In bad sense, foll. by *ad*: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, *ie hardened*, Liv. Poet. with *Inf.* fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Proverb: fortis fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Cic. 2. Of inanimate things: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id.: pectus, Hor.: factum, Caes.: placidis miscemem fortia dictis, Ov. [Etyim uncertain. The old form was fortis] (Hence *It forte*, Sp. fuerte, Fr. fort; and, through a noun fortia, It. forza, Sp. fuerza, Fr. force.)

**fortiter**, *adv.* strongly, powerfully, vigorously: *astringere*, Pl.: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. II. *bravely, valiantly, manfully*: aliquid fortiter et patienter ferre, Cic.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor.: fortiter occupa portum, *resolutely*, id. *Comp.*: pugnare, Caes. *Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, *most determinedly*, Cic.

**fortitudo**, *inis, f* [fortis] strength: (of the body rare). *Phaedr.* II. Of the mind: courage, both active and passive, fortitudo, resolution, bravery, intrepidity (sometimes restricted to military courage) fortitudo est considerata periculum susceptio et laborum perpassio, Cic.: fortitudinis exemplum, id. gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. *malarum rerum audacia* fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militibus, *displays of fortitude*, Cic.

**fortuito**, *adv.* by chance, accidentally, fortuitously: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

**fortitū**, *adv* for fortuito: accidentally, casually: Pl.

**fortitūus** (long, Hor.: short, Juv.), *a, um, adj* [forte, analog. with gratuitus] that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous: concursio rerum fortitūaria, Cic. subita et fortuita oratio, *unprepared*,



tated, id. jaceret fortuitos sermones, casual remarks. Tac. caespes, chance-ut turf. Hor. Neut. absol.: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, casualities, Tac.

**fortūna**, ae, f. [a lengthened form of *fortis*] chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune (good or ill) plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic. rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. belli fortuna, Caes. In plur.: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. II. Esp. without secunda or adversa, either good luck or ill fortune, according to the context. For fortuna secunda, good luck, good fortune, prosperity: a fortuna deseri, Caes. Cic.: imperium in tam paucorum virtute atque fortuna positum, Liv. dum fortuna fuit, Virg. Hor. Hecpe, per fortunas, for heaven's sake, Cic. 2. For fortuna adversa, ill luck, misfortune, adversity (rare) arte emendare fortunam, Hor. III. stat. condition, circumstantiae, fate, lot. condicio et fortuna si vovimus, Cic. i. (Lampaceni) populi Romani condicione sciti, fortuna servi, id. 2. Meton. (gen. in plur.) property, possessions, goods, fortune: bona fortunaeque, id. omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. Sing.: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? wealth, Hor.

**fortūnatus**, fortunatē, prosperously: fortunatus vivere, Cic.

**fortūnatus**, a, um, Part. [fortune] II. A. d. j. fortunatus est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic. fortunatus senex, Virg. Poet. with gen. fortunatus laborum (Gr. constr. μακάριον) happy in his sufferings, id. Comp. Cic. Sup. id. 2. Esp. in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id.

**fortūno**, avi, atum, i v a [fortune] to make prosperous or fortunate: to make happy, to prosper, bless tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

**forūli**, orum, n. plu. dum [forus] a book-case: Suet. Juv.

**forūm**, i, n. [by some connected with foras, foris; but etym. uncertain] a public place, market-place, as a place for buying and selling piscarium, Pl. : boarium, Liv. hence of places where markets were held, a market-town, market: Sall. Proverb. scisti uti foro, you knew how to make your market, i. e. to act for your own advantage, Ter. 2. the market-place, forum, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on, etc. In Rom. esp. the forum Romanum or absol. forum, an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170.) in foro turbarique, Cic. arripere verba de foro, to pick up in the street, id. hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cunctantur

constiterunt, Caes. loca circa forum, Liv. in medio foro, Hor. 3. Meton. of the administration of justice, public affairs, etc. ut forum et jurisdictionem cum ferro et armis confectis, Cic.: ut primum forum attingimus, engaged in public affairs, id. nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non habemus, he would have been a bankrupt long ago, id. 4. any centre of legal business (cf. our "circuits"): civitates quae in id forum conveniant, to that court-district, id. Proverb. res vertitur in meo foro, the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly, Pl.

**forū**, i, m. a gangway in a ship, quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros current, Cic. II. Transf. a row of seats in the circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quique facerent, fori appellantur, Liv. 2. a cell of bees, complotuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. 3. a gaming-board, dice-board: forum aleatorum calcamus, Aug. in Suet. [etym. uncertain]

**fossa**, ae, f. [fossus, from fodio] a ditch, trench, fosse, vallo fossaque munire, Caes. fodere fossam, Liv. circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.

**fossilis**, e, adj. [id.] dug out, dug up, fossil. Plin.

**fossio**, ōnis, f. [fodio] a digging (rare). frontis fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. In plur.: fossiones agri, id.

**fossor**, ōris, m. [id.] a digger, deliver. Virg. 2. In gen. a peasant: gaudet inviam populeus fossor ter pede teram, Hor. 3. In contemptuous signifi. a labouring fellow, a clown. Pers.

**fossura**, ae, f. [id.] a digging. Cic. In plur. complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet.

**fossus**, a, um, Part. [fodio] fetus, a, um, Part. [foveo]

**fovea**, ae, f. a small pit (cadavera) humo tegere ac foveas abscondere, Virg. 2. Esp. a pitfall in foveas, Luciden, Cic. Hor. Fig. a snare, ita decipimus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. [Etym. uncertain] (Hence It. foggia)

**fovēo**, fōvi, fōtum, 2 v a to warm, keep warm: ut et pennis pellicem foveant, ne frigore laedantur, in juvenis sancta fovet ille manu, keeps up, Ov. II. Meton. to cherish, foster. It. to foment (whether with warm or cold applications) corpus foveunt, quae foveunt, id. vulnus lymphis, Virg. Poet. in gen. interdum genio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), cherishes, caresses, id. 2. Fig. to support, assist: Cic. (duo duces) pugnantibus northabantur et prope certa fovebantur, encouraged, animated, Liv. ingenia et artes, patronize, Suet. vota animo, Ov. [Etym. uncertain]

**fractus**, a, um, Part. [frango] II. Adj. weak, feeble, faint:

ne audis fractiorem esse anigo, more disheartened, Cic.: fracta voce loquens libertas, with effeminate voice, Juv.

**fraeno**, fraenum, etc., v. fren.

**frāga**, orum, n. plu. strawberries: Virg. Ov. (Hence Fr. fraises)

**frāgilis**, e, adj. [frag, root of frango, easily broken, brittle, fragile (opp. firmus). cadi, Ov. rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. Poet.: aquae, ivae, Ov. 2. In gen. weak, perishable, frail (physically or mentally) corpus, Cic.: fortuna, id.: anni fragiles et meritor aetas, the frail years (of old persons), Ov. (Hence It. fragile, Fr. fragile)

**frāgilitas**, ātis, f. [fragilis] brittleness, fragility. Plin. 2. Fig. weakness, frailness, frailty: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

**fragmen**, tus, n. [frag, root of frango] a fracture. Val Fl. 2. Mostly in plur. fragmina, um, pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck. silvium, Lucr. temporum, Virg. Absol. in bits of wood, chips, treads and fragmina ponti imperat, Ov. Sing. Ithoenus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetum sternit, fragment of a mountain, piece of rock, Virg.

**fragmentum**, i, n. [id.] a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment (mostly in plur.) fragmenta septorum, Cic. regularum, Liv. Sing. fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

**frāgor**, ōris, m. [id.] a breaking, breaking to pieces. Lucr. 2. Meton. a crashing, crash, noise, id. Cic. fragor totorum, quae diruebantur, Liv. plagi, Virg.

**frāgosus**, a, um, adj. [frago] apt to be broken, fragile (poet. or in post-class. prose). Lucr. 2. Transf. rugged, uneven: silvis horrentis saxa fragosis, Ov. Fig. of style fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. II. crashing, rushing, roaring (poet.) torrens, Virg.

**frāgro**, ōris, i v n to emit a scent, to smell, to reek (poet. or in post-class. prose, esp. freq. in the imperf. part.) Both of pleasant and of unpleasant smells. Virg. Part. [Etym. uncertain] (Hence Fr. flaver)

**frāmea**, ae, f. [an old Germ. word] a spear, javelin, used by the ancient Germans. Tac. Juv.

**frango**, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver (used when the things broken are hard or brittle, when they are flexible or such as need to be torn, scindere is the word employed) alter alterius ubicunque fractus est ova, frangit, Cic. compluribus navibus fractis, wrecked, Caes. corpora ad saxum, Virg. crus, Hor.: si quis impia manu senile guttur frangerit, strangled, id. 2. to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush: globum bidentibus virg. quam (fortuna) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluo-

tum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to break down, subdue, shatter; to weaken, diminish, violate, to soften, move, touch, propeis calamitatisbus fracti, Caes. t. ut ulla res frangat? shake thy resolution, affect thee, Cic. animo fracto, with a broken spirit, id. dolore, id., mandata, to break your trust (in double sense), Hor. imperium quod frangat, shatter, id. [The root is *frag* of Gr *ερα* in *ερα* (orig. *ba* having exceptionally become *f* in the Greek word), Goth. *bruk-an*, Eng. *break*]

**frāter**, tris, m. a brother. duos fratrum Manibus dedi, Liv. fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic. fratres gemelli, Ov. **II.** Transf. as a term of endearment among friends: 'frater', 'pater', add, Hor. **2.** As honorary title given to allies. Aedui, fratres consanguineque a senatu appellati, Caes. **3.** Of near relations by blood fratres patrui, a cousin, Cic. and abster, Ov. perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), a brother-in-law, sister's husband: prope atomitus ipso ingressu Numida, gratias de fratris tibi remisit agat, Liv. **4.** Fig. of things of a like kind: aspice illos positos ex ordine fratres (i.e. libros), Ov. [cf. Skr. (stem) *bhrāta*, Gr. *φρατήρ*, *φράτρα* (words which have retained only a political signifi-), Goth. *brōthra*, Eng. *brother*, O I. *bradhi*] (Hence Fr. *frère*)

**frāterculus**, i, m. dim. 'frater', a little brother. Juv. **2.** Transf. a term of endearment for a friend. Cic. **frāternē**, adv. in a brotherly manner. facis tu quidem fraterne, Cic. tibi peradeas, t. a me fraterne amari, *tu* a brother, id.

**frāternitas**, atis, f. [fraternus] brotherhood, fraternity (v. rare). Tac.

**frāternus**, a, um, ad. [frater] brotherly, fraternal: amor, Caes. parricidium, murder of a brother, Cic. invidia, against a brother, Sall. **II.** In wider and less exact sense. frater erat, fraternia peto, the arms of my cousin (Achilles), Ov. **2.** brotherly, like a brother, friendly: propter amorem in nos fratrum, Cic. Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together at tristes arator macerem abjungens fraternam morte juvenum, the death of his companion, Virg.

**frātrīcida**, ae, m. [frater caedo] the murderer of a brother, a fratricide: Nep.

**frandatio**, ōnis, f. [frando] a cheating, deceiving, defrauding; deceit, fraud (rare): hinc fides pugnat, illic fraudatio, Cic.

**fraudator**, ōris, m. [id.] a cheat, deceiver, defrauder (rare) creditorum, Cic.

**fraudo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. (old Perf. Subj. fraudassis, Pl.; and in the depon. form, fraudus siet, id.) [fraus] to cheat, beguile, defraud. Constr. with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing.

quē Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. milites praeda, Liv. fraudans se ipse victu suo, id. With Acc. of pers. only: fidem, Pl. creditores, Cic. (ii) With Acc. of thing only: to embezzle, purloin: stipendium iquitum, Caes.

**fraudulentia**, ae, f. [fraudulentus] a disposition to deceive, dishonesty, fraudulence (rare). Pl.

**fraudulentus**, a, um, ad. [fraus] prone to deceive; dishonest, fraudulent: Carthaginienses fraudulentum et mendaces, Cic. cum populo et duce fraudulento, Hor. Sup. Pl.

**fraus**, fraudis, f. (gen. plur. fraudum, Cic.) fraudum, Tac.) cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud (disting. from dolus, which implies artifice or cunning, and from fallacia, which has special reference to trickery by words): sua quoniam fraus et suus terror maximus erat, a man's chief tormentor is his own dishonesty and his evil conscience, Cic. sese dedere sine fraude constituit, without deception, honourably, Caes. fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. fraude mala, by an unhappy theft, Hor. legi fraudem facere, to evade, Pl. In plur.: fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Meton. of persons: a cheat, deceiver, cheat (rare) fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulentus, Pl. **2.** In gen. a bad action, offence, crime: fraudem capitale admittere, Cic. fraudem committere, Hor. in plur.: fraudes inexpiabiles, Cic. **III.** In pass. sense a being deceived, delusion, error, mistake: in fraudem incidere, id. fraude loci et noctis, deception as to or arising from, Virg. **2.** injury, delinquent, damage produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic. esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, to tend to his injury, id. Esp. in plur. sine fraude, without injury, without damage, quod sine fraude mea populi Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, without prejudice to, as far as may be without detriment to, Liv. ceterae multitudinem diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, without fear of punishment, Sall. nodo coeques viperino Bistonidum sine fraude crines, with impunity, unhurt, Hor. [cf. *frus-trā* The prim meaning appears to be 'detriment, injury'. The word is perh. cogn. with Gr. *φραύω*, the sense of which is preserved in *frustum* With the form *fraus* (d) of *mercedis*]

**fraus**, v. fraudo, ad. int.

**fraxineus**, a, um, ad. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen: sudas, Virg. hasta, Ov.

**fraxinus**, i, f. an ash-tree, ash: Virg. Hor. **2.** Meton. an ash-spear or javelin. Ov. (Hence Fr. *frêne*)

**fraxinus**, a, um, ad. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen: for fraxineus. Ov.

**frēmēbundus**, a, um, ad. [fremo]

growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto desiluit, Ov.

**frēmītus**, ūs, m. [id.] a dull roaring sound, a murmuring, humming, snorting, roaring, growling, etc. maris, Cic. marinus, Virg. clamor fremitusque, Caes. plauti fremitusque virum consonant omne nomen, Virg. In plur.: rapidi fremitus, Lucr.

**fremo**, ūi, itum, 3, v. n. and a. Neutr. to emit a hollow, roaring sound; to murmur, resound, roar; to growl, snort, howl, etc.: venti, Ov. loci, Virg. fremant omnes licet, mutter, grumble, Cic. **2.** Act. to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at or after. With acc. of neut. pron. uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With Acc. and Infinitive: jam vero Attius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. [cf. Gr. *βροχω* (orig. *φρεχω*; cf. *φρορυγέ* and *φρεμάσσομαι*.) (Hence Fr. *fremu*)]

**fremor**, ōris, m. [fremo] a low roaring, murmuring (for fremitus). Virg.

**frendo**, no perf., frāsium and freasum (v. no it.), 3, v. n. Neutr. to gnash the teeth. frendebat dentibus, Pl. frendens aper, Ov. (Hannibal, frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans, Liv. **II.** Act. to crush, grind: faba fressa, crushed beans, Col. faba fressa, Cels. [With French Gr. *χρεμι* in *χρεμι-ετ-ίζω*, *χρεμάσσω*]

**freni** (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, ad. int.

**freno** (fraeno), avi, atum, i, v. a. [frēnum] to bridle: equos, Virg. ora cervi capisus, Ov. **II.** Transf. in gen. to bridle, curb, restrain, check (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinculis ac carcere frenat, Virg. Fig. furorē alicuius, Cic. (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ad domuit, Liv.

**frenū** (fraen), i, n. (more freq. in plur. fraena, orum; and heterocl. freni, orum, m.), a bridle, curb, bit: equa quae fraena recipere solet, Cic. militibus frenos, checked, Liv. Sing.: frenum equus recipit, Hor. Proverb. frenum mordere, to take the bit between one's teeth, to grow stubborn: sed ut mores, frenum momordi, Cic. aliorum se calcaria adhibere, aliter frenos, with the one he had to use the spur, with the other, the curb, id. **II.** Fig. means of guiding or governing: restrain, etc. (usu. plur.). date frenos impotenti naturae, allow full scope, Liv. fraena licentiae iungere, Hor. Sing.: ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Virg. [The rad meaning is that of 'hold-fast', cf. *frē-tus* and Gr. *φραναβία*. *Fer-mus* belongs to the same group of words.] (Hence It. *Sp. freno*, Fr. *frein*)

**frequens**, entis, ad. that often does or experiences something; repeated, frequent, constant (often to be rendered in Eng. by the adv.) erat ille Romae frequens, was a frequent visitor at

**Rome**, Cic. : frequens Platonis auditor, assiduus, constant, id : quod filium frequentiore prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, *offener in their society*, Liv. adesce frequens senatu, Tac. 2. Of things : repeated, frequent : pocula, liberal potations, Cic. frequentior fama, Liv. 11. Of an assembly, etc. : full, crowded, numerous : frequentissimo senatu, Cic. huc quam frequentissimo conveniunt, they assemble in the greatest possible numbers, Caes. : ut armati frequentes adessent, in full numbers, Liv. : populus frequens, thronging, Hor. 2. Of places, filled, full, crowded : populosa, frequented, well stocked, constr. absol. with Abl. and in Tac. also with Gen. Absol. : frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. nulla (prae-fectura) tanta Italia frequentior dici possit, more populosa, id : celebre et frequens emporium, much frequented, Liv. With Abl. : loca aedificis, much built over, id. terra colubris, abundant in, Ov. With Gen. quod talis silvae frequens fecundisque erat (mons), Tac. [The word is cogn. with farcio, q. v.]

**frequentatio**, ōris, f. [frequens] frequency, frequent use, a crowding together : Grill. 2. Esp. in rhetor. argumentum, Cic. **frequentatus**, a, um, Part. [frequens] 11. Adj. frequent, common, much used pavementa, Plin. 2. full of, rich or abounding in, genus (orationis) sententis frequentatum, Cic. **frequentior**, adv. often, frequently : ad aliquem frequenter venire, Cic. Comp. : id. 11. numerously, by many (rare) Romani inde frequentior migratum est, in great numbers, Liv. **frequentia**, a, f. [frequens] an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse, and meton. a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng. With Gen. : summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Absol. : domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, id. Of things : magna frequentia sepulcrorum, a large number of tombs together, id. creber ritum frequentia, fullness of matter (of Thucydes), id. **frequentio**, avi, atum, i v a [id.] to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent, to do or make use of frequently, to repeat : sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. : Hymeni clamant, Hymenaei frequentant, Ov. nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, became more frequent, Tac. 11. to fill with a great number or multitude, to crowd, people, to bring together in numbers : urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, be peopled, Cic. : templa frequentari nunc decet, to be crowded, Ov. : quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, had assembled

in great numbers, Cic. 2. Esp. to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to celebrate : sacra, Ov. **fressus** and **fressus**, a, um, Part. [frendo]

**fretensis**, e, adj. [fretum] pertaining to the straits of Sicily : mare, Cic.

**fretum**, i, n (also fretus, ūs, m. q v) a strait, sound, channel. Cic. fretum Siciliense, the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina, id. also called fretum Siciniae, Caes. and sometimes absol. fretum, the Straits, as we say the Channel for the Eng. Channel : quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. fretum nostri maris et Oceanum, the Straits of Gibraltar, Sall. 11. Poet. esp. in pl. : the sea in freta dum fluxu current, Virg. Euxinum, Ov. 2. a raging, swelling, heat, violence : aetatis freta, Lucr. Fretum, an estuary, seems connected with ferveo, fervore, q. v.]

**fretus**, ūs, m. a strait (archaic form=fretum) angustia fretu, Lucr. In his sense, perangustia fretu divisa servituti ac libertatis iura, Cic. 2. Poet. the spring, as the period of transition fectus ipse annu, Lucr.

**fretus**, a, um, adv. relying on depending upon, trusting to, constr. with Abl., rarely with Dat. With Abl. virtute et viribus Pl. intelligentia vestra, Cic. With Dat. (confined to Livy) multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero frita, Liv. [On etym. v. frenum.]

**frico**, cui, catum or ctum, i v a [frigo] to rub, rub down : lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl. si prurit frictus oculi angulus, Juv. Hence, through low lat. freq. jaculare, It. frictare. Fr. froter.]

(1) frictus, a, um, Part. [frico]

(2) frictus, a, um, Part. [frigo]

**frige-facto**, i v a [frigo] to make cold, to cool : es Pl.

**frigeo**, 2 v. n. to be cold (opp. to calere) valde mutus, ne frigas in hiemis, Cic. corpusque lavant frigenti et angunt, i v e of him cold (a death), Virg. 11. Fig. to be inactive or at a stand-still, to be lifeless, languid, frigid, of things, to flag, droop, quod tibi supra scripsi, Carionem valde frigere, jam caluit, Caes. ap. Cic. ubi friget (sc. sermo), flags, halts, Hor. 2. to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded : friget patrimonius Antonius, Cic. prima coctio Pompei frigebat, was coldly received, id. [1 Gr. ψύγω, ψύγω, which seem to have lost an orig. init. φ.] (Hence through the barbarous *frigula*, Fr. frisson, frissonner.)

**frigesco**, frigi, 3 v. n. incept. [frigo] to become cold, to be chilled : Lucr. ubi frigesce pedes manusque intellibet, Tac. 11. Fig. to become inactive, languid, faint : si Parthi vos nihil callescent, vos hic frigore frigescimus, are as flat as can be, Caes. ap.

Cic. 2. to grow cold towards any one : Pers.

**frigida**, ae, f (sc. aqua) [frigidus] cold water (opp. to calida or calida, warm water) frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

**frigidarium**, i, n [id.] the cooling room in a bath : Vitruv.

**frigide**, adv. inactive, slowly, feebly (v rare) quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimantur, Caes. ap. Cic. 11. flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly, quae sunt dicta frigidus, Quint.

**frigide-facto**, i v a [frigidus] to make cold, to cool : Pl. (dub.)

**frigidulus**, a, um, adv. dim [id.] somewhat cold and stiff puella, Virg. (Hence, through low Lat. *frigidulosus*, Fr. *frileux*.)

**frigidus**, a, um, adj. [frigo] cold, cool, chill (opp. to calidus) ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. loca frigidissima, Caes. : frigidus aera vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb. aquam frigidam suffundere, to pour cold water over, i v to slander, Pl.

2. Esp. of a dead person, someone stiffened with fright illa (Euryclea) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. membra nati, Ov. frigida mens criminibus, i v a quality conscience making the blood run cold, Juv. frigidus manat per compita rumor, mortifying, Hor. 11. Fig. without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, unactive, remiss, indolent, feeble, minus lentus in dicendo et pacis frigidus, Cic. accusatoribus frigidissimus utitur, tuberculum, modestus id. (Empedocles) ardente frigidus ventum insiluit, in cold blood, Hor. (apes) contemuntque favos et frigida tecta contingunt, not animated by labour, Virg. 2. without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna cantamina delitescas, Cic. frigida et aerea ut poet. dull and far-fetched, Suet. (Hence It. *freddo*, Fr. *froid*.)

**frigo**, xi, ctum or ctum, 3 v. a to roast, parch, fry frictus, nucis, Pl. frictum crecy, Hor. [Cf. Gr. φρύγω.] (Hence It. *friggere*, part. *frutto*, whence Eng. *fritter*, Fr. *frire*.)

**frigus**, ōris, n. [on the root, v. frigeo] cold, coldness, coolness (opp. to calor, and dist. from algor, which is cold as felt) ne ipse frigore conficiatur, that he himself may not perish with cold, Cic. opacum, i v the cool shade, Virg. dissolvit frigore, Frig. frigus amabile, acceptable, grateful coolness, id. In plur. (drowning intensity or prolongation of cold) ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. proper frigora frumenta in agnis matura non erant, the unusually cold season, Caes. 2. Esp. (poet.) the cold of winter (like calor for summer), lac nihil non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. 3. the coldness of death, death : act illi solvantur frigore mem-

bra, id. **4.** a cold shudder, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, id. **II.** Fig.: coldness in action, inactivity, dullness: Cacl ap Cic (v. frugesco) **2.** a cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. a discourse: coolness, coldness, indifference, disapproval: majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, coolness, loss of favour, Hor.

**frīgūtio** (also frīgūtio), **4** v. n. to stagger, stumble: quid frīgūtis? Pl. **frīo**, avi, utum, i v. a. to rub, break, crumble: glabas terrarum, Lucr. [Cogn. with Gr.  $\chi\rho\omega$ ]

**frītillus**, i, m. a dice-box: Juv. **frīvōlus**, a, um, adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, paltry, worthless: sermo, Auct. Hor. aspicuum, Suet.

**2.** Subst. frivola, orum, n. plu. wretched furniture, paltry things: inter frivola mea, Sen. [Acc. to Corssen, from *fri* in *frīo*, *frīo*, "rubbed down, worn out, shabby"]

**frīxus**, a, um, Part. [frigo] **frōndātor**, ōris, m. [frons] a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc. Virg. Ov.

**frōndēo**, 2 v. n. [id.] to put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green: nunc frōndet silvae, Virg. exarum ramo frōndet: pependit, id.

**frōndesco**, dū, 2 v. n. incip. [frōndet] to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out: Cic.

**frōndēus**, a, um, adj. [frons] of leaves, covered with leaves: memora, Virg. tecta, laevis, oviculis, trees in full leaf, id. casa, embowered, Ov.

**frōndifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [frons ferū] leaf-bearing, leafy (poet.). Lucr. I. 10.

**frōndōsus**, a, um, adj. [frons] full of leaves, leafy: vertex collis, Virg. rannus, Ov.

**frōns**, dis, f. a leafy branch, green bough: foliage: nigra, sombi foliage, Hor. Ov. Plur. Cic spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes, Hor. **II.** Poet. a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet: id. [Ety. unknown.]

**frōns**, frontis, f. the forehead, whether of men or animals: insignem tenui fronte Lycoridā (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor. Of animals a media fronte unum cornu existit, Caes. **2.** the human brow, the countenance (generally), as an index of the mind and feelings: esp. vith ref. to care, anxiety, etc. sollicitam explicare frontem, to smooth an anxious brow, Hor.: frontem contrahere, to knit the brows, Cic.: ut frontem ferias, beat your brow (as a sign of vexation), id.: laeta, Virg. In plur. si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic.

**3.** With ref. to modesty or its opposite: frons urbana, town-bred face; i. e. assurance, impudence, Hor.: alio, inverecunda, Quint.: salva fronte, without blushing, Juv. **4.**

**Meon**, doctarum hederæ praemia frontum, learned (poetic) brows, Hor.

**II.** Transf. the forepart of anything, the front, façade, van, etc. (opp. to tergum or latus) copias ante frontem castorum: struit, Caes.: aqua fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. dextra fronte prima legio incescit, on the right front, Tac. Esp. a fronte, adverbially, in front, before (opp. to a tergo and a latere) a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus, Cic. Caes. **2.** the outer end of a book-roll or volume: Ov.

**3.** In measuring land, breadth or frontage: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos in agrum, Hor.

**III.** Fig. the outside, exterior: external appearance: utrum fronte an mente, whether only in show or in sincerity, Cic. fronti nulla fides, there is no trusting to outside show, Juv. [Frontis = Gr.  $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\alpha\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ . In  $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\alpha\varsigma$  the  $\delta$  is prothetic, the rad part  $\phi\alpha\varsigma$  is cogn. with Eng. brow:] (Hence It. front.) Fr. front, affronter.]

**frontālia**, ūm, n. plu. [troops] an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, of horses: Liv.

**fronto**, ōnis, m. [id.] having a broad forehead: Cic.

**fructuārius**, a, um, adj. [fructus] pertaining to produce, productive: agri, for which a portion of the produce is paid, Cacl. ap. Cic.

**fructuosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in produce, productive, fruitful: profitable, advantageous: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, most productive, Caes. res rustica bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. **2.** Fig. (vita) fructuosior hominum generi, a life more productive of good to mankind, id.

**fructus**, a, um, Part. [fruor]

**fructus**, us (old Gr. sing. fructi, Ter.) [id.] an enjoying, enjoyment: Pl. ad animi mei fructum atque lautitiam, for my enjoyment, Cic.: fructum oculis ex alicujus casu capere, to feast one's eyes on, Nep. **II.** Meton. the means of enjoyment: proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income, etc. pecuniae, income, interest, profits, Cic. aurum ex fructu metallorum accoraturum, produce, profits, Liv. **2.** Fig. fruit, consequence, effect: posse liberalitate uti, is est pecuniae fructus maximus, Cic.: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. (Hence It. frutto, Sp. fruto, Fr. fruit.)

**frūgālis**, e, adj. [frux] pertaining to produce: maturatus, App. **2.** economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal, and in gen. worthy, honest (only in Comp. and Sup.) colonus parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, Cic. (For posit. is used *dit.* frugi, from frux, q. v.)

**frūgālitās**, ātis, f. [frugalis] economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality, and in gen. worth, honesty: ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam iudico, Cic. Of style: quadam elo-

quentiae frugalitate contentos, limited measure, Quint.

**frūgāliter**, adv. moderately, temperately, thrifily, frugally: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurrere, Pl.: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor.

**fruges**, um, v. frux **frugi**, v. frux

**frūgifer**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [frux fero] fruit-bearing, productive, fertile: Cic.: nihil frugiferum in agro collectum, Liv. messes, Ov. **2.** Fig.: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, Liv.

**frūgiferens**, entis, adj. [id.] fruit-bearing, fruitful (for frugifer): Lucr.

**frūgilegus**, a, um, adj. [frux lego] fruit-gathering: formicae, Ov.

**frūgipātus**, a, um, adj. [frux pario] fruit-producing, fruitful: Ietus, Lucr.

**frūtus**, a, um, Part. [fruor]

**frumentārius**, a, um, adj. [frumentum] pertaining to corn, corn: in milit. lang. pertaining to provisions: res, commissariat, Cic. lex, respecting the distribution of grain, id. loca, abounding in corn, Caes.: provinciae, id. navis, a corn ship, id.

**2.** Subst. frumentarius, i, m. a corn-dealer: Cic. lav.

**frumentatio**, ōnis, f. [frumentor] a providing of corn: milit. t. l. a foraging: Caes.: Suet. In plur.: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes.

**2.** a distribution of corn: Suet.

**frumentator**, ōris, m. [id.] a provider of corn, a forager: Liv.

**frumentor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [frumentum], milit. t. l. to fetch corn, to forage, Liv.

**frumentum**, i, n. [contr. from frugmentum, from frug in fruges, cf. jumentum] produce, esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence, corn, grain: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. frumenta in agris matura non erant, the crops of grain, Caes.: frumentum coemere, to buy up stores of grain, Liv.: largitiones frumenti facere instituit, grants of corn, id. **2.** Transf. frumenta, the small seeds (properly flowers) of figs: Plin. (Hence Fr. froment.)

**fruniscor**, frunitus, 3 v. n. dep. [for frug-ni-scor, from frug in frux; v. fruor] to enjoy, with Acc and Abl.: hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl.

**frunitus**, a, um, Part. [fruniscor] **frīor**, fructus and frūtus, 3 v. n. dep. lit. to feed oneself with; hence, to enjoy, delight in (disting. from uti by carrying in it the idea of pleasure). Constr. with Abl., less freq. with Acc or absol. With Abl.: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes. neque te fruuntur et tu nobis cares, enjoy your society, Cic. otio fruor, id. With Acc + Ter. Freq. in gerundio nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic.: res fruenda

oculis, Liv. *Absol.*: di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi, Hor.: Cic.

2. Esp. legal t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct. certis fundis patre vivo frui solum esse, Cic. [For *frugui*, cf. *frug-es*, *fruc-tus*; Goth. *bruk-jan*, mod. Germ. *brauch-en*]

**frustillatim**, adv. [frustillum] in small pieces: Pl.

**frustra**, adv. in a state of deception, in error: jam hi anibo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, are deceived, in error. Pl.: frustra habere aliquem, Tac.

II. without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain: frustra te perire mittere, Caes.: Cic. postquam alia frustra tentata erant, without result, Liv.: frustra mortis cupidum, Hor. As exclam.: in vain id 2. without reason or cause, groundlessly frustra ac sine causa, Cic. ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. [On etym., v. *fraus*.]

**frustrāmen**, inls, n. [frustror] deception: Lucr.

**frustratio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a deceiving; deception, disappointment, frustration: frustrationem eam legis tollenda esse, a trick in the purpose of setting aside the law, Liv.

**frustrātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a deceiving, deception: Pl.

**frustror**, atus, i. v. dep. (also act. frustror, are) [frustra] to deceive, disappoint (one's expectations), trick: frustrari quum alios tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic.: nec Tarquinios spe auxilii frustrabor, disappoint. Liv. Inceptus clamor frustrator hiantes, balks their gaping mouths, i. e. the attempt fails them, Virg. *Absol.*: Cocceus vide ne frustrer, Cic. 2. Act.: ego me frustror, Pl.

**frustulentus**, a, um, adj. [frustum] full of small pieces: aqua, i. e. filled with crumbs, Pl.

**frustum**, i, n. a piece, bit (of food): necesse est ossa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic.: pars in frusta secant, slices, steaks, Virg. Comice frustum pueri, you bit of a boy! Pl. [On etym., v. *fraus*.]

**frutex**, icis, m. a shrub, bush: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 2. Transf.: as a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes blockhead: Pl. [Corssen compares Gr. *θρύον*, a rush]

**fruticetum**, i, n. [frutex] a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket: Hor.

**fruticor**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and fruticor, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to put forth shoots, to sprout out; to become bushy: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. 2. Port of the hair fruticante pilo, growing bushy, Juv.

**fruticosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of shrubs or bushes, bushy: vimina, Ov.: litore, id.: mare, Plin.

**frux**, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. frūges, um, f. [on etym. v. *frui*] fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; pulse, legumes, and in gen. fruits, produce (but the fruits of trees are usu. designated by fructus, and grain by frumentum). Cic. dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. flumen opportunum quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, id simul pomifer autumnus fruges effudit, Hor. Sing.: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. II. Fig.: like fructus, result, success, value: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, id Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, object to what is without good object, Hor. facere frugem, to act with advantage, Pl.

2. Esp. of moral character frugi (most prob. a dat. form lit for food, fit for food hence) as an indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, temperate, frugal: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. parvus hic vivit frugi dicatur, Hor. Strengthened with bonae permolestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. P'hr ad (bonam) frugem se recipere, to return to virtue, to reform oneself, Cic.

**fūcatus**, a, um, p'p. [fūco] II. Adj. painted, coloured, counterfeit, counterfeited (opp. to sincerus, verus, naturalis) fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris interroseae, Cic.: naturalis non fucatus, id

**fūco**, avi, atum, i. v. a [fucus] to colour, paint, dye: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. tabulae colore, Tac. 2. Esp. of cosmetics, to paint, rouge: Ov.

**fūcōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] painted, coloured; counterfeit, spurious: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic. ambitiosae fucosaeque amittit, shewy but evanescent, id

**fūcus**, i, m. = *ovēres*, sea weed or rock lichen. Plin. II. Meton. red or purple colour: intui vestes scintillam admirabili fūco, id. Hor. Ov.

2. Esp. rouge: vultus, quae vitia corporis fūco occultant, Pl. 3. a kind of red glue secreted by bees, bee-glue: i q propolis, Virg. III. Fig.: pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation: quidam venustatis non fūco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, Cic. sine fūcis, undisguisedly, Hor.: sine fūco et fallacis, Cic.

**fūcus**, i, m. a drome, the male of the honey-bee, Virg.

**fue**, interj. denoting aversion, foh' fie! Pl.

**fūga**, ae (old Gen. sing fugai, Lucr.), f. (v. fugio) a running away, flight: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, id. fugam capere, Caes.: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, id. but, fugam dant nubila caelo, hasten away, Virg.: facere fugam (= fugare), to

cause flight, Liv.: but also to take to flight, to flee, Sall.: capessere fugam, Liv. Poet in plur.: celeres fugae, Hor.

2. Esp. flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment (v. exsilium): sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic.: dura fugae mala, the hardships of exile, Hor. In plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit principes, Tac. 3. In gen. a flying, swift course or motion, speed (poet.) expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, a swift voyage, Virg.: fuga temporum, flight, Hor.

II. Fig.: a fleeing from, avoiding, disinclination, aversion: with obj. gen. laborum et dolorum, Cic. culpae, Hor. quorum pns secunda datur fuga, a happy escape from, id

**fūgāciter**, adv. in fleeing (only comp. in use) fugacius bellum gerere, (one whose only strategy is running away), Liv.

**fūgax**, acis, adj. [fugio] apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet: caprea, Virg. mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. equi, id. Phloee, coy, id. Comp.: vntis volucricque fugacior aura, Ov. Sup. ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. II. Fig. fleeting, transitory: haec omnia contemne brevia, fugacia caduca existima, Cic. fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. 2. With Gen. fleeing from, shunning, avoiding: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis erant, Ov.

**fūgiens**, entis, Part. [id.] II. A dj. fleeing, fleeting, vanishing: vinum, growing flat, rapid, Cic. With gen. of obj. fugiens laboris, aversion to labour, indolent, Caes.

**fūgio**, fūgi, fūgitum, i. v. n. and a. to flee or fly, to take flight, run away. Neutr. ex ipsa caede, to flee, escape. Caes. Proverb. ita fugas ne praetercasam a casa 2. Transf. to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg. Tantalus a labris sitiens fugentia captat flumina, Hor. fugit retro levis juvenitas, flies away, id

3. Esp. to vanish, disappear: pass away, perisist fugit irreparable tempus, Virg. annis, Hor. inmemoriae fugient in annalibus digerunt, Liv.

4. Fig.: to have an aversion to: omne animal appetit quodam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. B. Act.: to flee from, seek to avoid, to avoid, shun: concilia convinctusque hominum, Caes.

Liv. Esp. to leave one's country: to be exiled from: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. Hor. 2. Meton.: to succeed in shunning, to escape = effugio. insidiatorum, id. cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id

II. Fig.: conspectum multitudinis, Caes.: superbia arrogantiamque magno opere fugiamus, eschew with all our might, Cic. In pass. quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, must needs be shunned, id. 2. Poet. like Gr. *φύγεω* with *Infin.*: to avoid doing,

*forbear, beware*: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Virg. 3. Meton. to escape, tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, it eludes the sight, is invisible, Cic. Esp. with Acc. of person, to escape one's notice, not to be known to, etc.: hominem amantem hoc fugit, id. quom res nulla fugeret, whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything, id. With Infm. or clause as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. (Cf. Ski. bhug, flectere; Gr. φεύγω, φεύγει, Goth. hugan, mod. Germ. biegen, to bend.) (Hence It. fuggire, Sp. huir, Fr. fuir.)

**fugitans**, antis, Part. [fugito] II. Adj. *fleeing, avoiding*: with Gen. fugitans litium, Ter.

**fugitivus**, a, um, adj. [fugio] *fleeing away, fugitive*: canis, Pl. With prep. a domino, Cic. II. More freq. subst. a runaway slave. vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. ea res per fugitivos nuntiatur, runaway soldiers, deserters, Caes. As a vituperative term fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl.

**fugito**, avi, atum, i v a and n freg. [id.] to be in the habit of running away, to fly hastily, Neutr. Ter.

II. Act. to flee, avoid, shun. Torum, Pl. quasi non, Cic. Poet. with Infm. to omit or forgo: Tor. Lucr. **fugitor**, ōis, m. [id.] one who flees. Pl.

**fūgo**, avi, atum, i v a [id.] to chase to flee, put to flight, drive in chase away to rout, discomfit domines mermer, Cic. fugato omni equitatu, Caes. exercitum fundit fugatque, Liv. nisi me iura Marsa fugasset, sent me into ex. ib. Ov. Hor.

**fulcimen**, luis, n. [fulcio] a prop, support, pillar. Ov.

**fulcio**, ūsi, fultum, 4 v r to prop up, to stay, support. Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, supported on, hobbling on, Hor. 2. Meton. to make strong or fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen. fultosque emunit obijce postera, fastened, guarded, Virg. apposta janua fulta sera, Ov. II. Fig. to support, sustain, uphold: imperium, Cic. qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoiarum, to be a mainstay of, id. his fultus societatibus adque amicis, Liv. (Prob. cogn. with furca, l. taking the place of r.)

**fulcrum**, i, n. [fulcio] the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post. Virg. 2. Meton. a couch, bed: Juv.

**fulgens**, entis, Part. [fulgeo] II. Adj. shining, glittering. Fig. illustrious: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

**fulgeo**, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj.). fulgit, Lucr.: fulgere, Virg. 2 v. n. to lighten (to flash, like lightning; disting. from lucere, to emit light, and micare, to gleam or sparkle, like a

star) si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic.: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. 2. Fig.: fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam (of the eloquence of Pericles), Cic.

II. In gen. to flash, glitter, shine: unguentis, purpura, id.: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. fulgentes Cycloades (on account of their white marble), Hor. 2. Fig.: to shine, to be distinguished: honoribus, id.: sacerdotio, Tac. (On etym. v. flagro.)

**fulgidus**, a, um, adj. [fulgeo] *flash-ing, glittering, shining* Lucr.

**fulgo**, v fulgeo

**fulgor**, ōis, m. [fulgeo] *lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur) fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitruum accipimus, Lucr. In plur.: Cic. II. Transf. *flash, glitter, brightness, splendour*: vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In plur.: quum stupet insanis acribus fulgoribus, glittering utensils, plate, id.

2. Meton. a bright star: salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. 3. Fig. *brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: nominis et famae, Ov.

**fulgur**, ūris, n. [id.] *lightning* (disting. from fulmen, a thunderbolt): de fulgurum vi dubitare, Cic. contruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. II. Transf. for fulmen, a thunderbolt: ferunt summos fulgura montes, Hor.

2. Esp. in plur. condere fulgur, to bury a thing struck by lightning: aliquis senior qui publica fulgura conat, Juv.

3. For fulgor, brightness, splendour (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. (Hence Fr. foudre.)

**fulgurālis**, e, adj. [fulgur] relating to lightning: libri, treating of lightnings (in augural sense), Cic.

**fulgurātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning: Cic.

**fulgūrio**, ūvi, itum, 4 a [id.] to strike with lightning (only in perf. part. pass.) fulguritae arbores, Pl.

**fulgūro**, i v n [id.] to lighten: usu impers., it lightens. Sen. Plin. in earlier lang. with subj. Jupiter. Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. 2. Fig. of oratory: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Plin.

**fulica**, ae (also fulix, ūis, Cic. poet.), f. the common coot, a water-fowl. Plin. Virg.

**fuligo**, ūis, f. soot: Cic.: Juv. 2. Prob. also lampblack, i. e. a sort of oil and grease, used as a paint. Cic.

3. Transf. black paint = stibium, Juv. (Perh. connected with the root of fu-mus.)

**fulix**, ūis, v fulica

**fullo**, ōis, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller: Pl. Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence Sp. hollar. Fr. foulter, "to press," or "tread down.")

**fullonica**, ae, f. [fullo] (sc. ars) the fuller's craft; fulling: si non didicisti fulloniam, Pl.

**fulmen**, luis, n. [for fulgmen, from

fulgeo] *lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt* (disting. from fulgur, the flash): Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagavit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor. II. Fig.: any overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic.: duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. Poet.: fulmen habent acrius in aduncis dentibus apri, a force like lightning, Ov.: duo fulmina belli Scipadas, two thunderbolts of war, Virg.

**fulmenta**, ae, f. [for fulcmenta, from fulcio] a prop, support of a building. Cato. 2. Of the heel of a shoe. Pl.

**fulmineus**, a, um, adj. [fulmen] pertaining to lightning (poet.): ignis, Lucr. ictus, Hor. II. Fig. destructive, murderous, killing: fulmineus Mnesteus, Virg.: dentes, tusks that pierce like lightning, Phaedr.

**fulmino**, i v n [id.] to lighten; to hurl lightning (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) aut Boreae de parte truci quum fulminat, Virg.: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Fig. Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Luperatrem bello, carries the thunder of war, Virg.

**fulūra**, ae, f. [fulcio] a prop, stay, support: Col. Fig. accedit stomacho fulura ruenti, Hor.

**fulvus**, a, um, Part. [fulcio]

**fulvus**, a, um, adj. [id.] deep or reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. tegmen lupae, Virg.: vitulus, Hor. [For fulg-vus, fr. root of fulg-eo, cf. aīdōr, aīdōy.]

**fūmēs**, a, um, adj. [fumus] full of smoke, smoky, smoking: lumina taedis, Virg.

**fūmidus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of smoke, smoky, smoking: piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

**fūmifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [fumus fero] producing smoke, smoking, steaming: ignes, Virg.

**fūmifico**, i v n [fumus facio] to cause smoke to burn incense: Pl.

**fūmificus**, a, um, adj. [id.] causing smoke, smoking, steaming (poet.): inguitas (taurorum), Ov.

**fūmo**, i v n [fumus] to smoke, steam, reek, fum.: recenti fosiōne terram fumare caletem, sends up a steam, Cic.: fumantes pulvere campos, wrap in a steam or cloud of dust, Virg.: jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, id. (Hence Fr. fumer.)

**fūmōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of smoke, smoking, smoky; smoked: imagines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.

**fūmus**, i, m. smoke; steam, vapour: Cic.: tum flamm incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.: fumum et opes strepitumque Romae, Hor. 2. Fig.

as an image of destruction: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had dissipated, squandered, id. [*Fumus* is cogn. with Skr. *dhūma-s*, "smoke," from root *dhū* (= Gr. *thū* in *thū-ia*, *thū-ia*), "to agitate itself, move violently," and with Gr. *thū-ia*; Goth. *daun-s*, odour, O. H. G. *toum*, vapour, smoke. V also suffig.] (Hence It. *fumo*, Sp. *humo*.)

**funale**, is, v. *funalis*, no. 11.

**funalis**, e, adj. [*funis*] consisting of or attached to a rope or cord: equus, an extra horse, not yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse, Suet.

II. Subst.: *funale*, is, n. a cord or thong of a sling. *funda fœdia* duo *funalia* imparia habebat, Liv. 2. a wadded cord, a waz-torch: Cic. *lucida*, Hor. 3. Transf. a chandelier, candle-labrum. Ov.

**funambulus**, i, m. [*funis* ambulo] a rope-dancer: Ter.

**functio**, ōnis, f. [*fungor*] a performing, executing, discharging, a performance, execution with both obj. and subj. Gen.: labor est *functio* quædam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, performance of work on the part of mind or body, Cic.

**functus**, a, um, Part. [*fungor*].

**funda**, se, f. a sling: Caes. Liv. II. Transf. a casting-net, drag-net: Virg. [*Funda* appears to be radically the same with Gr. *σπέρδον*] (Hence It. *fonda*, Sp. *honda*, Fr. *fonde*.)

**fundamen**, inis, n. [*fundo*, 2] a foundation (poet. for *fundamentum*, mostly in plur.) pene *fundamina*, Virg. Sculæ terræ, Ov.

**fundamentum**, i, n. [*id*] a foundation, ground-work, basis (mostly in plur.). Sing.: quoniam fundamentum (ædes) perierit, Pl. Plur. ægre fundamenta, to lay the foundations, Cic. prima fundamenta urbi jaceret, Liv.: æream ad ædem occupat fundamentis, basement-works, id. II. Fig. Sing.: pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Plur. libertas, id.

**fundator**, ōnis, m. [*id*] a founder (rare) urbis, Virg.

**fundito**, i, v. a. freq. [*funda*] to sling at, Pl. 2. Fig. apply as if frequent. of fundo (1) tantilla tanta verba fundit, pours forth, id.

**funditor**, ōnis, m. [*id*] a slinger: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 124.)

**funditus**, adv. [*fundus*] from the very bottom, from the foundations monumentum funditus delere, Cic. perire, Hor. 2. Fig.: utterly, totally, completely: justitiam funditus tollere, completely to overthrow, Cic. abolitas leges et veras funditus, Tac. II. at the bottom, below (rare): subsedit funditus, ut fax, Lucr.

(1) *fundo*, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour, pour out, spill, shed: sanguinem

e patera, Cic. vīna paterā in aras, Ov. lacrimas, Virg. Reflect.: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, pouring down, Liv.

2. Of metals: to melt. aēs, Plin. Of the work of the metal-founder or artist: quid fūsum durius esset, inelegantly cast in metal, Hor.

II. Transf. of things non-fluid to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl: desectam segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. quas (maculas) incuria fudit, has scattered, Hor. Reflect. ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, spread out, run too wild, Cic.

2. Esp. to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance: terra, quæ (fruges) cum maxima largitate fundit, id. fudit equum t. illis, gave forth, Virg.

3. to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate: (victi) hostes de jugis, quæ e perant, funduntur, Liv. Virg. Esp. milit. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Caes. (exercitum) fūsum persequitur, Liv.

III. Fig. to pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg. tum se latius fundit orator, will give himself more scope, display himself, Cic.

2. Esp. of speech: to pour forth, utter: e quibus elui vocem et fundi vidimus, id. quid observatis auribus fundis preces? Hor. [The stem is *fud*, an augmentation of the root *fu* (v. *futo*), from orig. *ghu*. Cf. Gr. *xy* (χρῶ), and Goth. *gutan* (mod. Germ. *güssen*).] (Hence Fr. *fonder*.)

(2) **fundo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*fundus*] to lay the bottom, lay foundation, etc. to found, dis- (v. *fundo*), by conveying the additional notion of stability or strength: dum in a puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov. Erycinum in v. ruce ædes fundatur Veneri, Malacæ, is founded, Virg.

2. to fasten, secure, make firm: dente tenaci alicui fundabat paries, id.

II. Fig. to found, establish, particularly in perf. part.: illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic. qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg. mitius fundata p. cunia villis, laid out, Hor. (Hence Fr. *fonder*.)

**fundus**, i, m. the bottom of any tang: armarii fundum exsecut, the bottom of the chest, Cic. (Aetna) fundo excaestato, Virg. Proverb. largitio fundum non habet, there is no limit to giving, Cic.

2. Esp. a piece of land, farm, estate: cui nostrum non licet fundus nostros obire: id. domus et fundus, mansion (in town) and estate, Hor.

II. Fig.: fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo, from the very foundation, Virg.

2. Legal: t. that has the principal part in approving, deciding, or sanctioning: any thing = auctor: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi in populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *φύσις* (for *φύσις*), O. H. G. *bodam*; mod.

Germ. *boden*, Eng. *bottom*. It is not certain that the *fundus* in II. 2. is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *fond*, *fonds*.)

**funëbris**, e, adj. [*funis*] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: epulum, Cic. cupressi, Hor. 2. Meton. deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel: sacra, i. e. human offerings, Ov.: bellum, Hor.

**funëreus**, a, um, adj. [*id*] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: (poet. for *funëbris*) faces, funeral torches, Virg.

2. Meton. deadly, destructive, fatal: torris, Ov.

**funëro**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id*] to bury with funeral rites, to inter: Suet. Plin. 2. Meton. to kill, destroy (in Perf. Part.) prope funëris arboris actu, Hor.

**funesto**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*funestus*] to pollute or contaminate with blood, to dishonour: aras ac templa humanis hostis, Cic. gentem, Juv.

**funestus**, a, um, adj. [*funis*] Act. causing death or destruction, deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous: ad egius funestam securim servati, Cic. arma, Ov. taeda, Virg. Temp. funestor dies, Cic. With *dat.* o dem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus, id.

II. Neutr. filled with misfortune or grief: mournful, ominous, etc. familia, in mourning, Cic. annales velut funestis, full of sad events, Liv. utque manus funestas arceat are, blood-stained, Ov.

**funginus**, a, um, adj. [*fungus*] of a mushroom: Pl.

**fungor**, functus, 3. v. dep. to discharge, perform, execute, do, etc.: con- (v. *fungor*), rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* With *dat.* officio, Cic.: quoniam functus officio sit, Liv. sacris, Hor. laboribus, id. fungar vice cotis, perform the office of, id. or aco fungus senex (Nesbitt), who had engaged, lived through, id. daphnis, to take fond, Ov. With *acc.* in Pl. and Ter. the usual constr. In the gerundive: numeris fungendi gratia, Cic. spes facta militibus fungendæ potioribus ducebis, Liv. Absol. (v. rare): sacro et fugi sine corpore nulla potest res, to be acted upon, Lucr.

II. Esp. to contribute, pay duplicate numero militum, Vell. quomodo sumptus res publica fungatur, Tac. [Ety. unknown.]

**fungosus**, a, um, adj. [*fungus*] full of holes, spongy, fungous. Plin.

**fungus**, i, m. [Latinized from Gr. *σπόγγος*, *σπόγγος*] a mushroom, fungus (of which Pliny mentions various kinds) Hor. Transf. a doll: Pl.

2. a mushroom-like formation on the wick of a candle or lamp burning; a clot: Virg.

**funiculus**, i, m. dim. [*funis*] a slender rope, a cord: Cic.

**funis**, is, m. (Jem., Lucr.) a rope, line, cord: Caes. Virg. 2. Proverb.: funem ducere or sequi, to lead or follow the rope, i. e. to com-

*mand* or *sceler*: tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. *funem* reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

**funus**, *eris*, *n* a burial, funeral. Cic. collegae funus, quanto tum potius apparuit, Iocit, Liv. funus magines ducant triumphales tuum, lead the procession, Hor. sub ipsum funus at the very brink of the grave, id. In plur.: tristitia, id. II. Meton. a dead body, corpse (poet.) lacerum, Virg. 2, death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.) exstinctum, Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnim flabant, id. In plur. mixta senectus a juvenum densentur funera, Hor.

III. Fig. destruction, ruin, fall. Cic. dum regina funus imperio partabat, Hor. Of persons. Gabinius of Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta a pueris funera fatali corpora, Cic. Prob. orig. 'sacrifice' or 'purification,' cf. Gr. *Opus*, *Opus*, *sub-jin*, and *v. tumus*].

**fuo**, *v* sum

**fūr**, *fūris*, *comm* a thief: Cic. in videri sensu, M. Cato, fur natus in Sicilia, i. e. an extortioner, id. *fur* fures estis amba, Pl. As a term of vituperation, towards slaves, *thief*, *rascal*, *rogue*, *knave*, tum trium literarum homo (i. e. a, u, i) ne vituperas fur, etiam fur trifurcator, id. Cf. *Gr* *fur*, from common root of *Gr* *φύω* and *Lat* *fero*].

**furaciter**, *adv* thievelishly (only sup.) Cic.

**fūrāx**, *avis*, *adv* [fūr] given to stealing, light-fingered, thievish. Serv. Cic.

**furca**, *ae*, *f* a two-pronged fork. *hicornis* Virg. *Prax* *h* naturalis expellat furca tamen usque recurrit, drive nature out with a pitch-fork, she will keep coming back a unit, i. e. natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor. II. Transl. a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. for the gable of a house, Ov. 2, an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends. Sub furca victus, Liv. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery ibi sub furcam prudens, Hor. 3, a narrow pass or defile. Furcae Caudinae (usu furculae, q. n.), Val. Max. Lucan. [Prob. cogn. with *fir-mus* and *ful-cr*]. (Hence *Sp* *hircus*, Fr. *fourche*, also *It* *forcone*, Sp. *hurgon*, Fr. *fourgon*.)

**furoſer**, *eris*, *m* (fura fero) bearing the furca; as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, galloves-rogue, hang-dog, rascal. Cic. Hor. 2, As term of reproach, applied to free persons id. tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic.

**furcilla**, *ae*, *f* dim. [furca] a little fork: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic.

**furcillo**, *i* v a [furcilla] to support. Fig. tu inventus vero, meam qui furcillis idem? Pl.

**furcilla**, *ae*, *f* dim. [furca] a forked prop to support a wall when undermined. Suspensio furculis ab hostibus munit, Liv. II. Furculae Caudinae, a double fork-shaped defile near Caudium where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, the Caudine Forks: id.

**furenter**, *adv* furiously: irasci, Cic. **furfur**, *uris*, *m* bran qui alunt furculos, Pl. In pl. *furfures* Pl. Varr. 2, Transl. scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc. foedo cutis furfur, Plin.

**furia**, *ae*, *v* furiae

**furiāe**, *arum* (rarely sing.), *f* plu. 'furo' violent passion, rage, madness, fury (as an appellative, only poet. for furo or rabies) in furias agitantur equae, audent avertere, Ov. ergo omnis furias veniat Etruria iustus, just wrath, Virg. II. Esp. *deceiving*, or *tormenting spirits* (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Allecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone) Plur.: eos ad vindictas rei publicae poenas furiae quo dam mortuorum, Cic. his mulieribus insuetus furus, urged on by this fury of a woman, Liv. Sing. illa furca ac postis patriae, Cic. hunc juvenem tanquam furiam faciemque huius belli odi ad detestor, Liv.

**furiālis**, *is*, *adv* [furiae] furious, raging, dread, fearful: caput Ceteri in Hor. arma, i. e. of the Bacchantes, Ov. furia illa vox nefarius stupris effemmata, Cic. 2, Act. making mad, infuriating (poet. and rare) hanc ne irrevocet veste furial insum, id. poet.

**furiāliter**, *adv* furiously, madly, frantically furialiter edit, Ov.

**furiābundus**, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furo] raging, mad, furious. Homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic. tum ille furibundus in a towering passion, Sall. cum simul accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. II. filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired: praedictiones, Cic.

**furiōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adv* [fur] pertaining to thieves. Pl.

**furiō**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v a [furiae] to madden, enrage, infuriate (poet.) furiosa mens, Virg. Hor.

**furiōse**, *adv* furiously, madly. Iacere, Cic.

**furiōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furiae] full of madness or rage. mad, raging, furious (v. domin-) non est scriptum, si insanus, sed si furiosus escit, Cic. mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa id. Of things, tibia, inciting to frenzy, maddening, Ov. vota, id. comp. quanto hoc furiosus atque majus peccatum est, more insane, Hor. Sup. contiones furiosissimae Publ. Cic.

**furnaria**, *ae*, *f* [furnus] the trade of a baker. furnariam exercere, Suet.

**furnus** (fornus), *i*, *m* an oven. In furnum calidum condito, Pl. Hor. [Fornus is from the same root with *formus*, q. v.]

**fūro**, *di*, *i* v n. to rage, rave; to be out of one's mind, distracted, mad, furiosus: quo genere Orestem furere dicimus, Cic. primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor. cum magno bilateras clamore furisque, storm, rage, id. With Acc. and Infn.: (Clodius) furebat, se contumaciter vexatum, stormed and said that . . ., Cic. With cogn. Acc. (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furem, Virg. II. Of things (poet.) furit mugitibus aether concussus, id. flamma in Aetna, Hor. furit ardor aetheri, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *φύω*-*φύω* and *φύω*-*φύω*]

**fūrōr**, *atus*, *i* v a. *dep* (supin. furatum, Pl.) [fur] to steal, purloin, pilfer. aliquid, Cic. Abol.: ad furandum venire, Pl. Poet.: pone caput fessoque oculos furare labori, steal thine eyes from toil, Virg.

**fūrōr**, *ōis*, *m* [furo] a raging, raging, rage, madness, fury (passionate rage, disting. from ira, which denotes anger in most gen. sense; from rabies, which is rage in its highest intensity and vehemence; and from saevitia, which is savage, cruel rage, ferocity). furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes. aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. of excitement respecting public affairs. Liv. of the fierce passion of love. Virg. also in plur.: furor Of the inspired frenzy of prophets and poets (= Gr. *μανία*). ea (prae-sagio) si exarsit acruis, furor appellatur, Cic. negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, id. In plur.: fatidicus concepit mente furoris, Ov. With Infn. quis furor est, census corpore terre suo? what folly, id.

**furtificus**, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furtum facio] that commits theft, thievish. Pl.

**furtivē**, *adv* [furor] by stealth, secretly, clandestinely, privily: Cic.: Hor. furtum magis quam bello, by stealthy incursions, Tac.

**furtivē**, *adv* stealthily, secretly, furtively (rare). clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl. data munera, Ov.

**furtivus**, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furtum] stolen, purloined, pilfered. virgines, kidnapped, Pl. lana, Hor. 2, In gen. secret, hidden, concealed, furtive: iter, Cic. amor, Virg. nox, favourable to secrecy, Ov.

**furtum**, *i*, *n* [fur] theft, robbery (sometimes opp. to rapina, which is robbery with violence). Cic. in furto comprehensus, Caes. Hor. II. Meton. in pl. only; stolen goods, quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusae erant exportata, Cic. 2, a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem: laud furtio melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. In plur.: id. furis incautum decipit hostem, Ov.



3. Esp. stolen or secret love, intrigue: Martis dolos et dulcia furta, Virg. Ov.

**furnuculus**, i. m. dim. [id.] a petty thief, pilferer. olim furnuculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic.

**furvus**, a, um, adj. dark, dusky, gloomy, swart (ly, black. ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. furvae regina Proserpinae, Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. *ba-bhū-s*, red-brown: Gr. *φούριον* (a toad, so called from its colour, cf. *nubeta*); and O. H. G. *brūn*, Eng. brown.]

**fuscina**, ae, f. a three pronged spear, a trident. Cic. as an attribute of Neptune. Suet.

**fuspo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [fuscus] to make dark, swarthy, dusky to blacken, *darken* (poet.) fuscantur corpora campo, Ov.

**fuscus**, a, um, adj. dark, swarthy, dusky. purpurea plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic.: Andromeda, Ov.: Hydaspes, Hor.

2. Transf. of the voice indistinct, hushy, hoarse (opp. to candidus) vocis gloria permutata. candidum (al. canorum). fuscum: leve, asperum; grave, acutum, Cic. [Appy for *fusus*, from root of *furus*, *f* is similarly lost before *s* in *suscum* for *sursum*.]

**fusē**, adv. spread out, extended. Quint. 2. copiously: at length, diffusely (opp. to breviter). quae fuso olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Comp. haec ubernus disputantur et fuscus, id.

**fustilis**, e, adj. [fundo] multen, fluid, liquid (rare) ferientes fustili ex argilla glavis, *whisks of softened clay*, Cic. aurum, Ov.

**fusio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a pouring out (rare). (Chrysippus) ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et quia animi fusiō in universam, *dissipation*, Cic. (Hence *Ir. fousion*.)

**fustis**, is (Abl. regularly *fusti*, *fusti*, Hor.) in a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff (cf. *baculum*). severae matris ad arithmum recisos fustes, *sticks*, *ragged*, Hor. unguibus et pugnis deum fustibus, id. *be-p for cudgelling* male muniti clavis ac fustibus, Cic. And for *beating to death* as a mild punishment. *deum quoniam fusti necat*, Tac. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence *It. dem. fuscillo*. *Fr. fol*.)

**fustitūdinus**, a, um, adj. [fustis] tundo] cudgel-banging, a comic word apud fustitūdas insulas, *i. e. rigastula*, Pl.

**fustūriūm**, n, n. [fustis] a cudgelling to death, a military punishment. Cic. Liv. (v. Smiths. Ant. 191.)

**fusus**, a, um, Part. [fundo] II. A. d. spread out, extended broad, large, copious, diffuse aer tum fuscus et extensus, *expanded*, Cic. toga fusa (opp. to restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Gallorum fusa et candida cor-

pora, *full, fleshy*, Liv. 2. Fig: copious, diffuse, free: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fuscum ac profluvius, Cic.: Quint.

**fusus**, i, m. a spindle: Virg.: Ov. [For *fund-tus*, related to Gr. *σφοδ-υλος* as *funda* to *σφοδ-υον*.]

**futātim**, adv. [futo] abundantly, frequently: Pl.

**futīle** (prob. better, futtile), adv. in vain, idly, uselessly: Pl.

**futīlis** (prob. better, futtilis), e, adj. that easily pours out: hence in gen. that cannot contain (rare): canes, Phaedr. glacies, brittle, Virg. 2. Fig. that cannot be depended upon.

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few words Latin *g* has arisen by weakening from orig. *k*; as in *digitus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, *raginti*, Gr. *ἑξήκοντα*, *fixari* (Att. *ἰσχύει*).

III. According to Grimm's law, Latin *g*, from Indo-European *g*, corresponds to *k* in Gothic and to *ch* in Old High German; thus we have Lat. *genus* beside Goth. *kind*, Eng. *kin*, O. H. G. *kind*. But Lat. *g*, from orig. *gh*, corresponds to Goth. *g* and O. H. G. *k*, thus Goth. *gauran*, to desire, and O. H. G. *keri*, desire, accogn. with *gratus*.

IV. *G* before *a*, *o*, *u*, remains unchanged in French, before *e* and *i* it sometimes becomes *s* or *c*, thus Lat. *fraga* (from *fragum*) *Fr. fraise*, Lat. *gingiva*, *Fr. gencive*. It becomes *j* in *jaune* from Lat. *galbanus*, and *jumeau* from Lat. *gemellus*. It is sometimes omitted in French between vowels, as in *nier* from Lat. *negare*, *triste* from Lat. *tristitia*, *aut* from Lat. *augustus*. In Spanish, initial *g* sometimes becomes *h*, as in *hermano* from Lat. *germanus*, *hilar* from Lat. *gelare*.

**caesum**, i, n. [an Iberian word] a long heavy javelin of the Gauls. Gr. *καίος* or *καίος*, *Caes.* Liv. Virg.

**galba**, ae, f. [a Gallic word] a small woman, the ash-bore, or the larva of the ash-spinner. Suet. II. In Gallic = praepunguis, fat paunch, big belly. id.

**galbanēus**, a, um, adj. [galbanum] odorous, Virg.

**galbanum**, i, n. [γαλβανόν] galbanum, the resinous sap of a Syrian plant. Plin. Suet.

**galbanus** (or *galbinus*), a, um, adj. [galbus] greenish-yellow, yellowish, Juv. II. Transf. effeminate, effeminate, Mart. n. pl. as sub-galbana (as vestimenta), pale-green clothing (as mark of effeminacy), Juv. (Hence *Fr. jaune*.)

**galbēum**, i, n. or **galbēus** (anciently written *calbēus*), i, m. a kind of arm-band, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes). Suet.

**galbinus**, a, um, **galbanus**.

**galbus**, a, um, adj. = *χαλκός*, Gloss. Lat. *gal-ens*, *gal-ens* (but without initial letter-character) *galens*, Eng. *yellow*.

**gālēa**, ae, f. a helmet (usually of leather), *morion* (the cassis was made of metal) vix uni alterae caesis aut galba, Tac. ad galbas induendas tempestus defuit, *Caes.* Also, of a brazen helmet: *galbae aeneae*, Cic. *acrea*, Virg. II. *venatoria*, a hunting-cap, Nep. [Ety. uncertain.]

**gālēo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [gālēa] to cover with a helmet (v. rare, except in *p. part*). *galatēae* Minervae, Cic. Subst. *galatēus*, i, m. a helmeted warrior: Juv.

**gālērīculum**, i, n. dim. [galerum] a small covering for the head, a cap. Mart. a kind of wig: Suet.

**gālērītus**, a, um, adj. [id.] wearing a cap or bonnet, i. e. as a peasant:

Prop. **II.** Transf. galerita avis, the crested lark, Plin.

**gālērūm**, i, n. (also **gālērūs**, i, m. Virg.) [galea] a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather; a cap, bonnet, hat: lupi de pelle galeros, Virg. **II.** Transf.: a kind of wig: Suet. Juv.

**Galli**, ōrum, m., the priests of Cybele, Ov.: Hor.: and in sing., Gallus, i, m., Juv.

**gallicus**, a, um, adj. [Gallus] belonging to Gaul or the people of Gaul: Caes. canis, a greyhound, Ov. As subst., gallica, ae (sc. solca), a Gallus shoe, a slipper, Cic. **II.** belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence transf. to the priests of Isis, Gallic: turma, the troop of the priests of Isis, Ov.

**gallina**, ae, f. [gallus] a hen: Cic. Hor. As a term of endearment. Pl. Phr. gallina scripsit (of a scrawler), i.e. hen-tracks, id. Proverb. gallinae albae filius, fortune's favourite, Juv.

**gallinācōus** (or -āciūs), a, um, adj. [gallina, gallus] pertaining to domestic fowls or poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock. Cf. Proverb. lactis gallinacei haustus, hen's milk, i.e. something very rare, Plin.

**gallinarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to poultry: scala, hen-roost, etc. Subst. gallinarius, n, m. one who has the care of poultry: Cic.

**Gallus**, i, m. a (male) native of Gaul: Caes. Liv. Fem. Gallia, ae, a female Gaul: Juv. (v. Galli)

**gallus**, i, m. a cock, dunghill-cock, etc.: Hor. Proverb. gallus in verquilinis sac plurimum potest, cock of his own dunghill, Sen. [For gallus, from the root of γαυ- and garrio.] (Hence It Sp. gallo)

**gānēa**, ae, f, and **gānēum**, i, n. an eat-in-house, cook-shop (e.p. of a low kind): Pl. and meton. a debauched, luxurious way of life in illo ganeorum tuncur midore, Cic. [Ety. uncertain]

**gānō**, ōnis, m. [ganea] a glutton, debauchee: Cic. occultrus, a glutton in secret, Juv.

**gānēum**, v. ganea.

**gāngaba**, ae, m. [a Persian word] a porter: Curt.

**gannio**, 4 v. n. to yelp, bark. of dogs. Non. **II.** Transf. of persons: to snarl, whine, grumble (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. gannit et obloquitur, she is snappish and reproachful, Cat.

**gannitus**, ūs, m. [gannio] a yelping or barking of dogs: Lucr. **II.** Transf. of persons: a snarling, grumbling: gannitibus lacerare, Mart.: Nereids morientis, moaning, Plin.

**garrio**, i, v. or II. itum, 4 v. a. to chatter, prate, talk: nugae, Pl. aniles fabellae, to tell old wives' tales, Hor. Absol.: in his (gymnasii) philosophi

garrice coeponunt, Cic. **II.** Transf. of frogs to croak, Mart. [Cogn. with Gr. γάρριος]

**garrulitas**, ātis, f. [garrulus] talkativeness, chattering, prating, garrulity: garrulitas studium loquendi, Ov. (puer) facie et garrulitate amabile, Plaut., Suet.

**garrulus**, a, um, adj. [garrus] chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: percontator in fugio, nam garrulus idem est, he is given to blab, Hor. lingua, Ov. hora. A me for chatter, Prop. **II.** Transf. of animals or manlike things: cornix, Ov.: hirundo, Lucr. Virg. cecada, chirping, id. v. v. v. babbling, murmuring, Ov. **III.** Of subjects of talk: garula narrare pericula nautae, i.e. food for endless garrulists, Juv.

**gārūm** or **gārōn**, i, n. = γάρριος, a fish-sauce: Hor.

**gauders**, entis, Part. [gaudeo]

**II.** Adj. cheerful, joyful (rare)

gaudenti animo, Cic.

**gaudeo**, gāvius, suus, 2 v. n. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in. Constr. with Acc. and I. i. q. u. d. or with Abl.: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic. quos cum Caesar oblatos gāvius, et delectat at their putting themselves into his power, Caes. With Inf. alone: motus docti gaudet Iomios, Hor. With quod: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. With Abl.: equis, Hor. Absol. hilarus sit servus, sit (hor.) gaudent, Pl. 2. Esp. in phrase, in sum in me gaudeo, to rejoice within myself, to feel a quiet joy: ut in sum gaudent, Cic. 3. Like the Gr. γαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere). Celsus gaudent refer, take my greetings to Celsus, Hor. **II.** Fig. of inanim and abstr. subjects. Like Gr. γαίρειν, to rejoice in, delight in: Placbo caudent Patinaria rupes, Virg. gaudentia brachia loris, rejoicing in the things (of the victory), etc. Prop. laudes, quibus gaudet in animi, Liv. [For gaudere, cf. Gr. γαίρειν, γαυ- = γαίρειν] (Hence It godere, gaudire, Fr. joindre)

**gaudium**, ii, n. [gaudeo] joy, gladness: esp. the feeling of joy (laetitia, happiness with outward show). gaudium atque laetitiam agitare, Sall. triumphare gaudio, Cic. missa legatio quae gaudio fingeretur, express their joy, Tac. With Gen. object: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, joy at having surmounted, Liv. Plur. quibus gaudium exultabatur? Cic. 2. Esp. sensual enjoyment (rare; usually in plur.): dedit corporis gaudium, Sall. In sing.: S. Targuius pesterium hunc abstulit gaudium, a fatal gratification, Liv. **II.** Meton. the object which produces joy: fuggunt tua gaudia, Ov. (Hence It. gioia, Sp. joya, Fr. joie)

**gaulus**, i, m. = γαυλός, a bucket: Pl.

**gausāpa**, ae, f. or **gausāpes**, is, m., also **gausāpe**, is, and **gausāpum**, i, n. = γαυσάριος, a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt, used for clothing, etc.: a garment or cover of frieze: gausape purpureo mensum perterst, Hor. Plur.: gausapa sumere, to put on, wear frieze, Ov. **II.** Transf. a shaggy beard. tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. [Borrowed by the Romans from the Greek, but orig. a Persian word]

**gāvisus**, a, um, Part. [gaudeo]

**gāza**, ae, f. [a Pers. word, Gr. γάζα] the royal treasure, in Persa pecunia regia, quam gaza Persae vocant, Curt.

2. In Greek, treasure, riches, wealth: Troia gaza, Virg. In plur. Lucr.

**gēlīdē**, adv. in an icy manner, coldly, frigidly: Hor.

**gēlīdus**, a, um, adj. [gelu] icy-cold, very cold, icy, frosty (stronger than frigidus): lera gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. Fem. as subst., gelida, ae (sc. aqua), cold water (poet. frigidus): foribusque repulsum perfrigidis, Cic. diuiches with ice-cold water, Hor.: Juv. **II.** cold, stiff, numbed with death, old age, or fright (poet.): (Nob.) corporibus gelidus incubit, Ov. gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, chilled with enfeebling age, Virg. Meton.: mors, Hor.: metus, Ov.

**gēlo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. and 2. [id.] Act. to cause to freeze, to freeze: flavius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. Pers., esp. in p. part., to be frozen, to freeze: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 2. Esp. fig. to freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror: pass to be frozen, chilled: timent pavide gelantur pectore, Juv. **II.** Deut. to freeze, become frozen: as imperi verb. ut freezes, Plin. (Hence It. gelare, Sp. helar, Fr. geler)

**gēlu**, ūs, n. (gelum, i, n. Lucr.) icy coldness, frost, cold: geluque flumina constiterunt acuto, fast fettered by the piercing frost, Hor.: rura gelu tunc abdit laetis, Virg. **II.** Esp. coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (poet.) sed mihi tarda gelu sacchisque efficta senectus, id. [Cf. Goth. kal-d-s, Eng. cold, mod. Germ. kalt.]

**gemēbundus**, a, um, adj. [gemo] deeply or often groaning or sighing: Ov.

**gemellipāra**, ae, f. [gemellus parvo] twin-bearing: dea (i.e. Latona), Ov.

**gemellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [gemini] born with another and of the same mother, twin (mostly poet.). fratres gemelli, Ov.: proles, id. 2. Subst. gemelli, ōrum, m. twins: Virg.: Ov. Fig.: cetera paene gemelli fratrum ammis, Hor. Less freq. in sing., Cat. **II.** Transf.:

paired, double: prima cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. legio, formed out of two legions, Caes. 2. resembling each other, or alike, as twins: pat nobile fratrum, nequitia et nunci pravorum et amore gemellum, perfect twins, Hor. (Hence Fr *geminum*.)

**geminatio**, ōnis, f. [gemma] a doubling: verborum, Cic.

**geminus**, avi, atum, i r a and n [geminus] Act. 1. double: decem frater geminaverat annos, i r had completed his twentieth year, Ov. In Part. perf.: sole geminatus, Cic. victoria, Liv.: consularis, repeated, Tac. 2. Transf. to pair, join, or unite: ut geminatur tigris agni, cf. "she lion lie down with the lamb," Hor.: geminant Corybantē aera, clash again, id. In Part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. 3. Neutr. to be double: Liv.

**geminus**, a, um, adj. born with another and of the same mother, twins: fratres, twin brothers, Cic. sorores, Ov. 2. Subst. gemini, orum, m. plu. twins: mater geminus intermisit, Cic. 3. As name of a constellation, *Geminus*: Plin. 11. Transf.: *geminus*, double, two-fold, both, two: nuptus, Ter.: Somni portus, Virg.: geminae acies, both eyes, id.: Chiron, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov. 2. resembling, similar, like, as twins: geminum in scelerē par, a twin-pair, Cic. illud geminum consilium Catilinae, like, similar, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

**gemitus**, ūs (old *Gen sing* gemitu Pl.) m. [gemo] a sighing, sigh, grown: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque flet, Cic. In plur.: extremo-que ciet gemitus, Virg. 11. Poet. of inanimate subjects. a groaning, roaring, roar: gemitum dedere cavernae, *rebellant*, id. In plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. 2. *gemma*, ae, f. a bud, eye, or gem on a plant, Cic. 11. a precious stone, esp. one already cut, a jewel, *gem*: (otium) non gemmis venale, *pearl* which gems will not buy, Hor. 111. Meton. of things made of precious stones: (1) a goblet: ut gemma bibat, Virg. (ii) a seal-ring, signal: impressa gemma signari, Ov. (iii) a pearl (poet.). Prop. 11. Fig. of things resembling gems: e.g. the eyes of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. 2. In literary sense, like *gem* in English: ornament, beauty: in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [Perh. from same root with Gr. *gemma*, to be full, from the notion of "swelling fullness"]

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fero] bearing or containing gems: mare (i.e. brythraeum), Prop.

**gemma**, avi, atum, i r a and n [gemma], Neutr. to put forth buds, to bud or gem: geminare veteri rusticū dicunt, Cic. 2. to be adorned, or to sparkle with gems (only in Imperf. Part.) gemmantia sceptrā, Ov.

3. Transf. to be adorned with what look like gems: gemmantis explicat alas quivis, Mart.: herbae gemmantis rore, sparkling (i.e. strewed the earth with orient pearl), Milt., Lucr. 11. Act. to set or adorn with jewels: only in Part. perf.: gemmati anuli, Liv.

**gemo**, ui, itum, 3 r n and a Neutr. to sigh, groan: pro me hos gemere videbam, Cic. Of animals (beones) gementes, roting, Lucr. turtur ab ulmo, coos, Virg. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects, to moan, groan, creak: visum e mentis litore bospori, Hor.: malis antennaeque gemant, id. gemunt sub pondere cymba, Virg. gemens rota, id. 11. Act. to sigh, groan, bewail: With her, haec gemant boni, Cic. Biberit Livy, Hor. ignominiam, Virg. In pass. status: quippe omnium gemunt, Cic. With Inf. (poet.), patiens ostendit gemis, Hor. [Appy cogn with Gr *gema*, to be full, from the notion of a full, swelling heart: cf. the relation of *stereo* to *stereos*] (Hence Fr *gémir*.)

**gemoniae** scalae, or (more freq.) *gemoniae*, arum, f. plu. step on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged with hooks to be thrown into the Tiber: in geminās abiecit uncasque tractus, Suet. Gemoniae scalae Val. Max.

**gena**, ae, f. the upper part of the cheek, under the eye: in gen the cheek more freq. in plu. *genae*, arum, f. manat rara meas lactina per genas, Hor. ille (Cupidus) pudicis excutit in genis, *keeps rigid on her beautiful cheeks*, id. confusa pudori sensu totis erubuisse genas, *blushed all over my cheeks*, Ov. 2. the eyelids in plural: pandite genas, Enn. 11. Hence, transf. the eye, or eyes (poet.): cornicum erunt ungue genas, Prop. exusta-que tuae mox, Polydeme, *genae*, id. resuturim fissis in tua membra genis, *with my gaze riveted*, Ov. 2. the sockets of the eyes: expulsi-que genas oculis, Ov. [skr *hanus*, "the jaw"; Gr *gēno-s*, *gēno-thos*; Goth *kinanus*; Eng. *kin*. Apparently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It *ganascia*; and, from it, Fr *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse".)

**généalogus**, i, m = γενεαλόγος, a genealogist: Cic.

**gēner**, ēri, m. [root *gen* in *gigno*] a son-in-law: Cic. Also, a daughter's bridegroom, or son-in-law, Hor. Virg.

2. In less exact sense, the husband of a grand-daughter or great-

grand-daughter, for progenitor: Tac. (ii) a brother-in-law: Just. Nep. (iii) Jestingly a daughter's paragon: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. (Hence It *genero*, Sp. *germo*; Fr *gendre*.)

**généralis**, e, adj. [genus] belonging to a kind or species, generic (rare): maculas generales, distinctive marks of their species (of birds), Luer. 11. relating to all, general, universal (opp. to singular and specialis): generale quoddam decorum, Cic.

**généraliter**, adve in general, generally: Cic.

**générasco**, 3 r n inceps [genero] to be generated, produced: Luc.

**génératim**, ade, [genus] by kinds, species, classes, or nations: copias generatim constituentur, by nation, Caes. proprios generatim disce cultus, according to the several kinds, Virg. 11. generally, in general (opp. to specially, in particular): singillatim potius quam generatim loquar, Cic.

**génératōr**, ōris, m. [genero] an engenderer, generator, producer (rare): equorum (of a district), breeder, Virg.

**généro**, avi, atum, i r a [genus] to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create, in pass. to be descended from: hominum generavi dūs, Cic. Trost est generatus ab illo, *begotten*, Ov. Troja generatus Aevostes, of Trojan lineage, Virg. generavi gloria mēlis, of productive, id. 11. Fig. virtutes, quant. Esp. of intellectual productions: torbent forth, produce: quae (actates) nihil dum ipsa ex se generare quunt, id.

**générosē**, ade nobly: Hor.

**générosus**, a, um, adj. [genus] of good or noble birth, noble, of high rank: *generosa* ac nobilis virgo, opp. to modest *genota*, Cic. Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: *generosus* vestis honoris, i.e. the dress of honour as a mother of three children), Prop.

2. Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: well-bred, of a good kind, superior, excellent: pecus, thorough-bred, Virg.: *generosum* et lene (vinum), full-bodied, *generous*, Hor. 11. Fig. noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: certamen cum rege *generoso* (Pyrrho), *chivalrous*, Cic.

**génésis**, is, f. = γενεσις, generation, birth, creation: Plin. 11. Transf. the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth: horoscope: Juv. Suet.

**genesta**, v. *genista*

**généthicus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to one's natal hour, and as subst.: *genethiacus*, i, m. a calculator of nativities: Gell.

**généthivus**, v. *genitivus*.

**génétrix**, (less correctly *genitrix*, but the m. is *genitor*), icis, f. [root *gen* in *gigno*] she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother: Aeneadem genetrix, v. *Venus*, *ancestress of the Romans*, Lucr.: *magu*

deum genitrix, i. e. *Cybele* (also called *Magna Mater*), Virg. II. Fig. patrnia, o mea genitrix, that gave me birth, Cat. frugum, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov. of a city, mother-city = *μητρόπολις*, Plin.

**genialis**, e, adj. [genius] pertaining to generation or birth, *nuptial*: lectus *genialis*, the *nuptial bed* (see Smith's Class. Dict., "Genius"), Cic. poet. transf. ducuntur raptas, genialis praeda, puellae, *buzum*, Ov. II. pertaining to enjoyment, jovial, festive: festum, id. hiems, Virg. r. rus, Ov.

**genialiter**, adv. jovially, merrily: festum genialiter egit, Ov.

**geniculatus**, a, um, adj. [geniculum] with knee-joints. Transf. having knees, jointed, culmus, Cic.

**geniculum**, i, n. dum [genus] a little knee, a knee. Varr. 2. a joint in a plant: Plin.

**genista** (also *genesta*), ac, f. the broom-plant, broom: Virg. (Hence *It. ginestra*, Sp. *huesista*)

**genitabilis**, e, adj. [root *gen* in *gigno*] pertaining to generation or birth, productive, generative: Lucr.

**genitilis**, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to generation or birth, fruitful, generative: *genitalia* materialia corpora, generative principles, elements, Lucr. aura, birth-producing, id. ros, fertilizing, Plin. dies, birth-day (usually dies natalis), Tac.

**genitaliter**, adv. in a generative, or fertilizing manner: Lucr.

**genitivus** (more correctly **genētivus**), a, um, adj. [root *gen* in *gigno*] belonging to generation or birth: imago, native, original, Ov. nomina, i. e. belonging to a family or gens, id.

II. Es. in gram. genitivus casus, the *gen. case*. Suet. also absol. genitivus, i. m. the *genitive*. Quint.

**genitor**, ōris, m. [id.] a begetter, parent, father, creator, quo nihil ab opt. no genitor melius procreatum, Cic. dubio genitore creatus, Ov. II. Fig. asciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, parent of novelties, Hor.

**genitrix**, v. genitrix

**genitura**, ac, f. [root *gen* in *gigno*] a begetting, bearing, birth, generation. Plin.

II. Meton. in astrology, natal star or constellation, nativity. Suet.

**genitus**, a, um, Part. [gigno]

**genius**, i, m. [root *gen* in *gigno*] the guardian deity or genius of a person, place, etc. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 176): Liv. Hor. II. Meton. the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination: v. qui cum genis suis belligrant, paripromi, Pl. indulge genio, enjoy yourself, Pers. sum defraudans genium, pinching himself, Ter. 2. Used by parasites for entertainer, patron: equis est, qui mihi componeret Phaedrum genium meum? Pl. III. int. talent, genius (rare) nemo mathematicus genium indomitus habebit, Juv.

**geno**, v. gigno

**gens**, gentis, f. [root *gen* in *gigno*] orig. a number of persons or families descended (or supposed to be descended) from a common ancestor, a race or clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites: L. Tarquinius patriciae gentis, Liv. gens Tarquimorum, Cic. sine gente, of no family, of vulgar birth, Hor. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 193.)

2. Transf. of the gods, etc.: majorum gentium dii qui habentur, the superior deities, Cic.: Cicerones, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoici, i. e. one of the great authorities of the Stoics, id. 3. Poet. like genus and stirps descendunt, offspring: vigilas, dii omnes, Aeneas? Virg. 4. In contemptuous sense, like our tribe, blood: gens ista Clodiana, Cic. II. In more extended sense a nation, people (sometimes comprising more than nation and populus, and sometimes equivalent to them) nations nomen, non gentis valuisse parlatum, the name of the tribe, not of the nation, Tac. hominis, civitates, nationes, gentes, Cic. omnes extrac gentes ac nationes, id. Nerviorum, Caes. Also for civitas, the inhabitants of a city or town: Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quae gens id. Helv. gens, etc. to Roman foreign nations, i. e. gentes (rare), Tac. 2. Of beasts: a race, herd, brood, swarm, in spin gentis, for the purpose of keeping up the breed, Virg. 3. Meton. a region, country (rare) quae gens jacet supra Griciam, Nep.

4. A. a particular gentium, gentium, like v. tr. in v. i. an adv. for the sake of emphasis in the world, on earth: ubicumque gentium, wherever, Cic. ubi vis gentium, Ter. tu autem abes longe gentium, at the other end of the world, Cic. (Hence *It. genti*, Fr. *gent*, gens.)

**gentiana**, ac, f. v. gentiana

**genticus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a nation, national. Tac.

**gentiliculus**, a, um, adj. [gentilis] pertaining to a particular clan (gens) gentilia sacra, Liv. tumulus, a family sepulcher, Vell.

**gentilis**, e, adj. [gens] of or belonging to the same clan (gens), stock, or race: nomen, Suet. monumentum Bonitatum, id. odia, family feuds, Sil. capillo erat pone occipitum summisso, quod gentile in illo videbatur, peculiar to the family, hereditary, Suet. II. Transf. in a more extended sense pertaining to the same people or a race, national: impetum, Tac. religio, id. Subst. gentilis, i. e. a person belonging to the same gens, a relative bearing the same name, sordidatus cum gentibus clientibusque, Liv. homines deorum mortuorum quasi gentiles, Cic.

**gentilitas**, atis, f. [gentilis] the relationship of those who belong to the

same gens gentilitatem, agnationum jura, Cic. II. Meton.: relatives bearing the same name, kin: ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem habere, Varr.

**genu**, ūs, n. (in the neutr. Nom. and Acc. sing. genus, Cic. plur. genera, a dissyllable, Virg.) the knee: per aquam ferme genus tenuis altam, Liv.: genium junctura, knee-joint, Dict.: corde & genibus tremit, Hor.: genibus minor, kneeling, id. II. Transf. of plants, a knot, joint, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. [Skr. g'ānu, Gr. γόνυ, Goth. knū, Eng. knee.]

**genūalia**, ūm, n. plu. [genu] garters: Ov.

(1) **gēnūinus**, a, um, adj. [root *gen* in *gigno*] innate, native, natural (rare): *genūinae* domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. II. Transf. *genūine*: comedia Plauti, Gell.

(2) **gēnūinus**, a, um, adj. [genae, which originally meant jaw] belonging to the jaws: dentes, jaw-teeth, Cic. as subs. genium, orum, m. plu.: Virg. and sing. genūinus, i. m.: quae genūinum agunt, fit to loosen a grinder (of crusts), Juv. Proverb: genūinum frangere in aliquo, to break one's back-teeth upon anyone; to criticize, back-bite, Pers.

**genus**, ōris, n. [root *gen* in *gigno*] birth, descent, origin: ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic.: amplissimum generis natus, of very illustrious family, Caes. 2. Esp. birth, for high or noble birth: (1) genus et virtus, birth and worth, Hor. II. Meton. race, stock: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. fortuna non mutat genus, luck does not change the breed, Hor. 2. a descendant, child, and collect offspring, race (poet.). credo equidem genus esse deorum, Virg. audax lapiti genus, i. e. his son Prometheus, Hor.: sive neglectum genus et nepotes respiciat, thy progeny, i. e. the Romans, id.

3. Of a number of persons or things having the same origin, or some common quality a race, class, sort, species, kind. Of men ex infinita societate generis humani, of the human race, Cic. so of nations, peoples, tribes: implacidum genus (Genauni), Hor.: stabiles (ameri), cuius generis est magna penuria, a sort hard to find, Cic. genus irritabile vatum, touchy, Hor. In plur.: eorum hominum genera sunt duo, orders, Caes. (ii) Of other animals: piscium, Hor.: silvestre, Lucr. In plur.: varia genera bestiarum, Cic. (iii) Of things: naves omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes.: potestas annui (consuluum) genere ipso ac iure regia, character, Cic. In plur.: genera mutationis, Caes.: genus pugnae, mode, id. The Acc. sing. is sometimes used adverbially, instead of the Gen. of Quality: aliquid id genus, something of that sort, Cic.

4. In a still more general sign.

= res, aliquid in omni genere, in all respects, in everything, id. qui in aliquo genere inconcinuus est, in any respect whatever, id. 5. Esp. in philos. (opp. to species or partes, and comprising them): a general term, logical genus: id. 6. In gramm. gender: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. (Hence Ital. *genere*, Fr. *genre*.)

**gēnus**, ūs, the knee: v. *genu*

**gēographia**, ae, f = γεωγραφία, *geography*: Cic.

**gēomētres**, ae (geometres, as trisyll. *Juv.*), m = γεωμετρης (lit. earth-measurer), a *geometer*, a mathematician: Cic. *Juv.*

**gēomētria**, ac, f = γεωμετρία, *geometry*: Cic.

**gēomētricus**, a, um, adj = γεωμετρικός, belonging to geometry, *geometrical*: Cic. II. Subst. *geometricus*, i, m, a *geometer*, *geometrician* reprehensus a *geometricis* sunt historici, Quint. 2. *geometricorum*, m plu *geometry*: *geometrica* discere, Cic.

**gēorgicus**, a, um, adj = γεωργικός, belonging to husbandry, agricultural, *carinen*, the *Georgics*, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, Col.

II. As subst. *georgica*, orum, n plu: the *Georgics* (of Virg.), Gell. I. Gen. pl. *Georgicon* (Gr.) id.

**gērens**, entis, Part. [gero] II. Adj. (rare) with *Gen*: *managing*, rell. Pl. *negotii*, Cic.

**germanē**, adv. like a brother, sincerely: Cic.

**germaniciānus**, a, um [Germania] adj. stationed or serving in Germany, exercising, Suet. Also absol. *Germaniciāni*, orum, m plu: id.

**germanicus**, a, um, adj [id.] belonging to the Germans, *Germanice*, *German*: *satus*, Liv. I. *navis*, Plin. *bellum*, Caes. I. *Kaundae*, i. e. the 1st of September (so named on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day): Suet. *persona*, a clay or plastic mask or figure of a German, Mart. II. Subst. *germanicus*, i, m. (= *numus*) a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian. *Juv.*

**germānitas**, ātis, f [germannus] relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood: Cic.

II. Transf. the relationship of the various colonists from one mother-city: Liv. 2. Of things union, resemblance, similarity: Plin.

**germānus**, a, um, adj of children of the same parents, or at least the same father: *fratres germanos*, una matre natos et patre uno, Plin. I. C.

2. As subst. *germanus*, i, m, and *germata*, ae, f: full brother, full sister: Ter.: Ov. 3. Meton. belonging to brothers and sister, brotherly, sisterly (rare): in *germanum* morum, Pl. 4. *genuine*, *real*, *actual*, i. e.: *germani* Campani

*true*, Cic. *germano* nomine, *real*, Pl. *asinus* (faceté), a *regular donkey*, Cic. *Sip*: *germanissimus* Stoici, a *Stoic indeed*, Cic. [For *gerh-men*]. From same root with *ger-men*, q. v.] (Hence Sp. *hermano*.)

**germen**, inis, n *sprig*, *offshoot*: ex arbore *germen*, an eye, *graft*, *scion*, Virg. 2. Transf. an unborn babe. Ov. II. Fig.: a *gem* (v. g. of passion, *fronzu*): *Lact* [*Ger-men* for *gerh-men*. The I. E. root is *gha'n*, *garbh*, to conceive, whence Skr. *garbhā-s*, fetus, v. *gremium*] (Hence Fr. *germe*.)

**germinatio**, ōnis, f and **germinātus**, ūs, m [germino] a *sprouting forth*, budding: Plin. *palmis*, Col. II. Meton.: a *sprout*, *shoot*: Plin.

**germino**, avi, atum, i v n [germit] to *sprout forth*, bud, *asparagus altissime germinat*, Plin. II. Act. to *put forth* (wings, hair) id.

**gēro**, gēssi, gēstum, i v e a *to wear*, *bear*, *carry about* (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: *coramum*, Suet.: *spolia* ducis caesi, Liv. *quo* of parts of the body, *fontibus*, etc. to *have*, *display*, *pose*: *centum oculos* for *Arctus*, Ov. *vinctus* et *habitu* *maius* *gerens*, Virg. also with additional idea of *producing* or *guiding*: *Avdum*, Ov. *alibris*, id.: *frondes*, id.: *malos*, Virg. *distentibus* *uber*, Hor.

2. to *bear*, *carry*, *bring* to a place (rare): *saxa* in *mauros*, Liv. *Pro* *re* *h*: *maurum* in *crubum* *gerere*, Pl. v. *crubum* 3. With *prae* = *before*, *ex*, *erubet*, *maurum* (= *prae* *se* *ferre*): *prae* *se* *gerere* *conspicuum*, to *put* *in* *grounds* *for* *displaying* *a* *conspicuous*, Cic. *utilitatem*, to *appear* *to* *offer* *advantage*, id.

II. Fig.: to *hear*, *have*, *keep up*, *preserve*: *fortem* *animum*, Sall. *pro* *sonant*, to *support* *a* *character*, *play* *a* *part*, Cic. *to* *cherish*, *entertain*: *innucentis* *cum* *Caesare*, Caes. I. *loco* *duos* *omni*, Liv.

2. Esp. with *prae* *reflex*, and with an *abl* or *Inf*: to *bear*, *deport*, *behave*, or *conduct oneself*, to *act*: *se* *valide* *honeste*, Cic. 8. *turnip*, Plin. *uti* *se* *victus* *gereret*, *exploratum* *misit*, Sall. (ii) So with *abl* of person: to *conduct* *one* *off* *as* *so* *and* *so*, to *play* *the* *part* *of*: (cf. *ago*, no *viii*): *nee* *heredum* *regni* *sed* *regum* *g* *erat*, Just. (iii) Two constructions combined: *ut* *seque* *et* *exercitum* *more* *maiorum* *gereret*, *conducted* *himself* *and* *(managed)* *his* *army*, Sall. 3. Of public or private affairs, war, etc. to *have* *charge* *of*, to *administer*, *manage*, *govern*, *conduct*, *carry on*, *manage*, *act*, *accomplish*, *perform*, and in the pass. to *take* *place*, *be* *done*: *rum* *publicum*, Cic. *magistratum*, id.: a *rebus* *g* *erendis* *senectus* *abstrahit*, *public*, *business*, *political* *life*, id.: *res* *gestae*, *public* *events* *or* *occurrences*, id.: *in* *res* *gestas*, *an* *exploit*, *deed*, id.: *in* *maius* *bellum* *geren*, in *peace*

or in war, Sall. *helle* *gesto*, Liv. *Abol* (v. rare). *prosperare* *gessit*, Vell.

4. *gerere* *morem* *alicui*, to *comply with*, *gratify*, *humour*: *mater* *gessit* *morem* *mihi*, *humoured* *me*, Pl. In *pass*: *ut* *utrique* *a* *me* *mos* *gustus* *esse* *videatur*, *complied* *with*, Cic. 6. Of time (rare): to *pass*, *spend*: *pubertatis* *ae* *primae* *adolecentiae* *tempus*, Suet. [For *ges-o*; cf. *ges-to*. Etym. unknown.]

**gēro**, ōnis, m. [gero] a *carrier*, *porter*: Pl.

**gerrae**, arum, f. plu = γέρρα, *weaver-work*, hence, *trifles*, Pl. *Aut* *inter* *gerae* *stuffed* *nonsense*! id.

**gerres**, is, m a *coarse salted fish*: Plin.

**gerro**, ōnis, m. [gerrae] a *trifler*, *idle fellow*: Ter.

**gerūlfigulus**, i, m [gero *figo*] a *helper*, *assistant*, *flagit*, Pl.

**gerūlus**, i, m. [gero] a *bearer*, *carrier*: Pl. *Hor*.

**gērūla**, ae, f a *working bee*, Plin. **gestamen**, inis, n [gesto] that which is *carried* or *worn*, a *burden*, *load*; *ornamenta*, *accoutrements*, etc. *clipeus*, *gestamen* *Abantis*, *wielded* *by*, Virg. *Præm* = *insignia*, i. e. *ceptor*, *tribun*, *robes*, id. In plu. *clipeum* *laevae* *gestamina*, Ov. II. that with or in which any thing is *carried*, a *litter*, *sedan-chair*: *lecticae* *gestamine*, Tac.

**gestatio**, ōnis, f [id.] Act a *bearing*, *carrying*: *Lact* II. *Pass*: *ae* *being* *carried* *or* *conveyed* *about* (in a *litter*, *carriage*, *boat*, etc.), a *riding*, *driving*, or *sailing* *for* *pleasure*: Suet. 2. Meton. a *place* *where* *one* *is* *carried* *or* *rides* *to* *take* *the* *air*, a *promenade*, etc. Plin.

**gestator**, ōnis, m [id.] a *beaver*, *carrier*: Plin. II. *one* *who* *rides* *out* *to* *take* *the* *air*: Mart.

**gestatōrius**, a, um, adj [id.] that serves for *carrying*: *silla*, a *sedan-chair*, Suet.

**gesticulatio**, ōnis, f [gesticulator] *pantomimic action*, *gesticulation*: Suet.

**gesticulor**, atus, i v n and a *dep* [gestus] to *make* *mimic* *gestures*, to *gesticulate*: Suet.

**gestio**, ōnis, f [gero] a *dovng*, *performing* (rare): Cic.

**gestio**, ivi or *h*. itum, 4 v n [gestus] to *use* *erected* *gestures*, to *throw oneself* *about* (esp. for joy), to *exult*, to *be* *joyful*, *cheerful*: With *Abi*: *laetitia*, to *tear* *for* *joy*, Cic. (*cycnos*) *studio* *videas* *gestire* *lavandi*, *indulge* *in* *gambols*, Virg.: *gestiens* *otio*, *impatient* *from* *being* *(so* *long)* *inactive*, Liv. *Abol*: *quid* *est*, *quod* *se* *gestis* *what* *are* *you* *so* *erected* *about*? Ter. 2. Fig.: of rhetoric. to *enlarge* *at* *will*, to *expatiate*: Quint.

II. Meton.: to *desire* *eagerly* *to* *long* *for*: *constr.* usually with the *Inf*, rarely with the *Abi* or *absol*. With *Inf*: *gestio* *scire* *ista*, Cic.: *divi-*

tum partes linguere gestio, Hor. *Absol.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Pl.

**gestito**, avi, atum, i. v. a *freg* [gesto] to carry often or much, to be wont to carry or bear: mea haec gestitavi filia, Pl.: anulum, id.

**gesto**, avi, atum, i. v. *a* and (rarely) *n. freg.* [gero] *A. C. t.* to bear about, to carry, to have: cuneos manu gestans, Hor.: obtusa gestamus pectora, Virg.: caput gestari jussit in pilo, Cic.: arma humeros, Liv. 2.

*Esp.* in *Pass.*: to be carried about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure: Sen. Fig.: gestandus in sinu, to be dearly loved, Ter. 3. to carry about, blab, tell: crimina, Pl.

**II. Neutr.** to be carried out, to ride, drive, etc. = *gestor*, *sup.* 2. (rare, and never as finite verb) *gestant* as he was riding, Suet.: adgestandum, id. **gestor**, oris, m. [id.] a tale-bearer, tattler, Pl.

**gestus**, a, um, Part. [gero]. **gestus**, us, m. [id.] the carriage of the hands, posture, motion, gesture: gestus vultusque, Ter.: gestura militari, Liv. *In plur.*: nec fletu cervicis nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov. 2. *Esp.* the artificial gesture of an actor or orator, a simulation: Cic. *In plur.*: histrionum gestus, id.

**gestivus**, a, um, day belonging to the *gestar*: O.: Juv. volucres gestivae, Stat.

**gibba**, ae, f. a hump on the back, hunch: Suet.

**gibber**, era *erum*, adj. [cogn. with gibbus] crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed, Plin. Suet.

**gibbus**, a, um, adj. hunched, humped, gibbous: Cels. **II. Subst.** gibbus, i, m. = gibba, a hunch, hump. Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] Hence it *gobus*.

**gigantēus**, a, um, adj. [gigas] belonging to the Giants: triumphus, over the Giants, Hor. Ov.

**gigas**, ntis, m. = γίγας, a giant: usu pl. Gigantes, the sons of Typha, who sought to scale Olympus. Ov.: Hor.

**gigno**, gēnti, gēntum (old form of the pres. gēno, ēre gēntur, Auct. ap. Cic.: gēntur, and *hif.* pass. gēni, Liv.) 3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (Hercules) quem Jupiter gēnit, Cic.: deus vos hunc urbem gēnisse videatur, id.: deus animum ex sua mente gēnit, id. *In pass.*: with *Abbl.* pellice gēntis, born of, Liv. also with *de*, ex: de quo Remulus ferroxque Acrota sunt gēnti, *spring*, Ov.: e terra gēnta, id. *Absol.* ut in gignendo apparuit, Cic. 2. gēntia, *unperf. Part. n. pl.* as subs. things that produce, as plants; vegetation (v. rare), Sall. **II. Fig.**: virtus amicitiam gignit, Cic.: ludus gēnti trepidum certamen, was father to, resulted in, Hor. [Gi-gn-o is redupl-

present for gi-gen-o (so also Gr γί-γν-ομαι for γί-γεν-ομαι) from Lat. root *gēn* (I. E. *gan*), whence also *genus*. Cf. Germ. *kind*, a child, and Eng. *kin*, kind.]

**gilvus** (not gilbus), a, um, adj. pale yellow: equi, perh. dum, Virg. [Ole etym. v. galbus.]

**gingiva**, ae, f. a gum (of the mouth): inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. Juv. (Hence Fr. *gencive*.)

**glāber**, bra, brum, adj. without hair, smooth, bald: si quum glabrum facere velis, Varr. Comp.: Pl. *Mas* as subst. glaber, a young (beardless) slave, a page: Phaedr. [Cf. γλαφ-υρος, γλαφ-υς, v. scalpo.]

**glaciālis**, e, adj. [glacies] icy, frozen, full of ice: hiems, Virg. trigus, Ov.: Scythia, id.

**glācies**, ē, f. rec. sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. Hor. *In plur.* Virg.

**II. Trans.** hardness: acies, Lucr. *Pla* in gla-c-i-ns is perh. the same with *gel* in *gel-o*.]

**glācio**, avi, atum, i. v. a [glacies] to make or turn into ice, to freeze: posuit ut glaciem nives Jupiter, Hor.

**glādiātor**, oris, m. [gladius] a swordman, fighter in the public games, a gladiator: Cic. (v. Smith - Ant. 194 seq.). As term of reproach applied to M. Antonius, id. 2. Meton.: *In plur.* a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition: gladiatores dare, Ter.: *locum* gladiatores dare, Cic. *gladiatores* v. of time, at a show of gladiators, id.

**glādiātorius**, a, um, adj. [gladiator] belonging to gladiators: ludus, Cic.: familia, a school of gladiators, id.: *concessus*, spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows, id. locus, a place for gladiatorial combats, id. 2. Neutr. as subst. gladiatorium (seprarium, autoremamentum), the hire or pay of gladiators: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

**glādiātūra**, ae, f. [gladius, gladiator] a gladiatorial combat, also the profession of a gladiator (rare): servitus gladiaturae destinati, Tac.

**glādiolus**, i, m. dim. [gladius] a small sword: Gell. **II. The sword-lily**, Plin. (Hence Fr. *glacéol*.)

**glādius**, it, m. a sword: gladio communis rem gerit Varenus, engages at the sword's point, Cels. gladios strinxerunt, drew swords, id. Proverb. suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, beat him at his own weapons, Ter.: ei "hoist with his own petard" Pl.: plumbos gladio jugulatum iri, a sword of lead would kill him, Cic.: ignem gladio serenti, i. e. to go from bad to worse, Hor.: gladium alicui dare, etc., to help a man to ruin, Pl. **II. Meton.** murder, death: gladiorum lupulitas, Cic. 2. a gladiatorial combat, dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *glacière*.)

**gleba** (less correctly gleba), ae, f. a lump of earth, a clod: terrarum Luci. Hor. used as missiles glabris aut saxis aut fustibus, Cic. **II. Meton.** land, soil: terra potens ubere glabrae, Virg. 2. Of other things: a piece, lump: novi ac picis glabrae, balls, Cels.

**glebūla** (gleb. i, ae, f. dim. [glacba] a small clod or lump of earth: Col. **II. Meton.** a little farm, small piece of land: Juv. 2. Of other things: a small piece, little lump: ex metallo, Plin.

**glandifer**, era, erum, adj. [glans] acorn-bearing (rare): Cic.

**glandifōnida**, ae, f. [glanium] a nutmeg plant: v. *nutmeg*, Pl.

**glandium**, i, m. [glans] a delicate piece of meat: esp. in pork, Pl.

**glans**, glands, f. mast, the nut-like fruit of nut-trees, an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut, etc. Ch. Virg. **II. Trans.** an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay which was slung at the enemy, a bullet: Cels. Liv. [Cogn. with Gr. βάλανος, in which β, as in βαίνω, βίος, etc., replaces an orig. g, v. *vivo* and *vivo*.]

**glārēa**, ae, f. gravel: Cic. Liv.

**glārēosus**, a, um, adj. [glārēa] full of gravel, gravelly: Liv.

**glaucōma**, ātis, n. (also ae, f. *II.*) = γλαυκωμα, a clouding or opacity of the crystalline lens or of the capsule, catarrh: Plin. Comically alicui glaucōmam ob oculos obducere, to throw dust into his eyes, Pl.

**glaucus**, a, um, adj. = γλαυκος, bluish gray: undae, Lucr. amictus (Nymphaeae) Virg.

**gleba**, glēbūla, v. glacba, glae-bula.

**glēsūm** (also glessum and glaesum), i, n. amber: Tac.

**glis**, gliris, m. a dormouse: Plin. Mart. (Hence It. *glaro*, Fr. *loir*, also Sp. and Fr. *loir*.)

**glisco**, 3. v. n. to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out: ignis Alexandri sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. **II. Fig.** to swell, grow, increase, spread: gliscit, ut nulli oleo, Cic. rabies, P. Sedmo, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

**glōbo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [globus] to make into a ball, to make round or spherical: Plin. **II. Trans.** to form into a body or crowd, to crowd together: id.

**glōbōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] round as a ball, spherical: saxum, Liv.

**glōbus**, i, m. a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe: globus, quae tria dictum, Cic. *triar*, id.: stellarum, id. **II. Fig.** a globular mass, ball, globe of things collected together: flammarum globos, balls or masses of flame, Virg. sanguinis, Ov. 2. *Esp.* a troop, crowd, body, or mass of people, soldiers, etc. globus increpat dictatorem, Liv.: ex illo globo nobilitatis, sarcastically, clique, Sall. [Etym. uncertain.]



Virg. gradus templorum, Cic. 3. Of things resembling steps (i) a *brad* of hair: coma in gradus formata, Suet. (ii) a *degre* of a circle, Manil. ||| Fig. of abstract things a *step*, *degre*; *ranks*: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distans ab illo, *degrees removed*, Ov. per omnes bouorum gradus, Cic. In sing: summum gradum tenere dignitatis, id (Hence It Sp *grado*, and, from de-gradus, Fr *degré*)

**graeoñicus**, a, um, *adj* of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion, *Greecian*, Greek: toga, i e pallium, Suet

**graece**, a, in the Greek language, in Greek: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic

**graeoisso**, i v n = γραικίζω, to imitate the Greeks: Pl

**graeoor**, atus, i v n dep. [graeo-] to imitate the Greeks: Hor

**Græcūlus**, a, um, *adj* dim [id] *Greecian*, Greek (mostly in a depreciatory, contemptuous sense) ineptus, nugatorum et Graeculorum, *thoroughly Greek*, Cic Subst: Graeculus, i, m a *pattry Greek*: Juv and Graecula, ac, f id.

**Græcus**, a, um, *adj* = γραικός, belonging to the Greeks, *Greecian*: litterae Cic. epistola Graeci conscripta literis, in Greek characters, Caes ludi, founded on Greek subjects, Cic Graeca fide merari, i e without credit, with ready money, Pl. v. perit u. *Magna Graecia*, Cic Proverb ad Kalends Graecas, i e never (the Greeks having no Kalends), August in Suet

**Grājūgēna**, e, m [Graius and gen in gigno] a *Greecian* by birth, a *Greek* (poet): Gen pl Grajūgēnū, Virg

**grallae**, arum, f [gradi] *stills*. Vair ap Non.

**grallator**, oris, m [grallae] a *walker on stilts*, Pl

**grāmen**, inis, n *grass*: Hor: graminis herba, a blade of grass, Virg Plur: gramina, Lucr. || Transf any plant or herb: non illa firs incognita capris gramina (i e dittany), Virg. mala gramina, *noxious herbs*, id. Arabum de gramine odores, perfumes from plant of Arab, Prop [Perh. cogn with Gr γράω, "to eat," γράωσις, "fodder"]

**grāminēus**, a, um, *adj* [gramen] of grass, covered with grass, *grassy*: campus, Virg: corolla obsidionalis, a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv (v Smith's Ant 118) || In partic of Indian reed, cane: hasta (Minervae), Cic.

**grammaticus**, a, um, *adj* = γραμματικός, belonging to grammar, *grammatical*: ars, Auct. Her: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, the tribes

(schools) of the grammarians, Hor

|| Subst.: grammaticus, i, m a *grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, a *philologist*: grammaticus pectorum explanatorum sunt, Cic ||| Also as subst grammatica, ar, f [sc ars]; and grammaticae, es, f = γραμματικαί, the first form in Cic and Suet, the second in Quint; also grammatica, orum, n. pl = τὰ γραμματικά, *grammar, philology*: Cic

**grammatista**, ae, m = γραμματιστής, a teacher of grammar or language: Suet

**grānaria**, orum, n plu [granum] a place where corn is kept, a *granary*: Cic Hor (Hence Fr *grenier*)

**grandaeus**, a, um, *adj* [grandis aevum] of great age, old, aged: Neurus, Virg apes, id: pater, Ov. senes, Tac

**grande**, neut *adj*. used as *adv* greatly: sonare, to make a great noise, Juv.

**grandesco**, 3 v n incep [grandis] to become great, to grow: Lucr

**grandiculus**, a, um, *adj* dim [id] rather large: globi, Pl

**grandiloquus**, i, m [grandis loquor] speaking grandly or loftily: Cic in a bad sense, grandiloquent: isti grandiloqui (i e Stoici), boasters, id.

**grandinat**, i v impers [grando] it hails: Sen

**grandio**, 4 v a and n [grandis] Act: to make great, increase, enlarge: Pl. || Neutr: to become great, to grow: fruges grandire sinas, Cato

**grandis**, e, *adj* full-grown, large: fetus grandiores edere, more abundant crops, Cic frumenta, Virg: guttae, id Of things that have not grown large-sized: verborum et grandis epistola, long, Juv.: saxa, Caes 2. Of the stature and age of persons grown up, tall, also, advanced in years, aged, old, often with natu or aevu grandis natu, Cic grandis aevu, Tac Absol: grandis jam puer, Cic virginem tam grandem, Ter: aevum, advanced age, Lucr 3. Of the voice loud, strong: susculle grandiore vocem desiderant, Cic || Fig great, important, strong, powerful: grande corpus, Hor: ingenium, Ov ment Orem grandia cum parvis, high and low alike, Hor. 2. Esp of style: great, grand, lofty, sublime: genus dicendi grandius, Cic Of the speaker candidus amplius atque grandis, id [Etyym uncertain] (Hence It Sp. grande, Fr. grand)

**grandities**, ātis, f [grandis] greatness Siesm || Fig of style grandeur, sublimity: verborum, Cic

**granditer** [grandis], *adv*. greatly, strongly, v. v. v. v.

**grandiosulus**, a, um, *adj* dim [grandis] pretty well grown up: Ter

**grando**, inis, f hail, a hail-storm Pl: Cic Liv Hor In plur: ter-

tere annos grandinibus, Cic. [Cogn. with γάλαξ (for γάλαξ-ya) in which the first a is an auxiliary vowel. For the n, cf. Lat. *harundo* with Gr. χελιδών] (Hence It *grandinie*.)

**grānifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj* [granum ferō] grain-bearing, a poet epithet of argei, agnei, Ov.

**grānum**, i, n, a grain, seed, small kernel: tritici, Pl uvae, Ov: fici, Cic. v. [Cf. Goth *kau-n*, Eng *corn*] (Hence It. Sp *grano*, Fr *grain*)

**grāphīarius**, a, um, *adj*. [graphium] pertaining to writing-styles: theca, a style-case, Suet

**grāphicē**, ade, *adv*. beautifully, nicely, exactly: crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl.

**grāphicus**, a, um, *adj* = γραφικός, lit. belonging to painting or drawing: but found only in fig sign. picturesque; of persons, exquisite, skilful (rare). graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl: nugator, id.

**grāphium**, īi, n = γραφεῖον, a writing style: Ov: Suet. (Hence Fr. *grefe*)

**grassātor**, ōris, m. [grassor] a vagabond, idler: Cato || a way-layer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin: Cic: Suet

**grassātūra**, ae, f [id] a way-laying: Suet

**grassor**, atus, i v n and a *dep* freq [gradior] to be in the habit of walking about: hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, put up with this pimp coming about me, Pl Of things, per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, travelling, spreading, Just 2. to go loitering about: hence of parasites, to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon: Liv 3. to go about with thievish designs, to prowl about: said of robbers. also of animals, silurus grassatur, omne animal appetens, Plin || Fig: to advance, proceed, to act: animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall ait, se jure grasari, that he was proceeding, Liv 2. Esp to attack, proceed against, to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against: with adversus or in with Acc: ut in te hac via grassaremur, id Suet: absol placuit veneno grassari, to proceed by, assail with, Tac

**grātē**, ade with pleasure, willingly: memnisse, Cic || thankfully, gratefully: aut fecerit aut tulent, id

**grātes** (usually only in Nom and Acc: in 1st gratibus, Tac), f. plu. [gratu] thanks, thanksgiving (esp to the god: gratias more usu to human beings), usu with ego ut Dianae laudes gratesque agam, may give thanks, Pl dis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv grates tibi ago, summe sol, Cic o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg

**grātia**, ae, f. [id] favour ex-



perceived by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship: gratia atque hospitium florum hominum nobilissimum, Cic. : alicuius gratiam sequi, to court the favour of, Caes. : gratiam eo facto ad plebem inerat gratiam, Liv. : inter vos sic hae potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, pleasantly rather than unpleasantly, Ter. : cum gratia, with a good grace, id. : In hac summa tua gratia ac potentia, credit, influence, Cic. : summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, popularity, Caes. In plur. : L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, tokens of favour, Cic.

2. Moton. : (objectively) = *grat.* agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace: gratia formae, Ov. : corporis, Suet. II. a favour: shewn towards another, kindness, service, obligation, pardon: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, as a favour, Cic. : juris iurandi volo gratiam facias, excuse, Pl. : alicui gratiam facere, to grant a pardon, Sall. : professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, for the sake of, Liv. 2. Esp. thanks, thankfulness, gratitude, acknowledgment, return, requital (with *ager*, to give or return thanks, only in plur. : otherwise mostly in sing.) : Lentulo egi gratias, Cic. : pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. : estis gratia, I thank the gods, Ter. Bene vocas tam gratia est, No! I thank you = je vous remercie (negative implied), Pl. III. In Abl. sing. : in favour of, for the sake of, on account of, With Gen. (and usu. placed after it) : negata gratia propterea, Sall. dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendum gratia, Cic. : exopta gratia, Quint. With personam obj. : mea gratia, for my sake, Pl. : abire itae gratia, on that account, id. 2. In Abl. plur. : gratus, and contr. gratus, out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratus : honoris causa gratias dabo, I grant it publicly for you, Cic. : gratia praetor factus est, id. IV. Personified, usu. pl. : Gratiae, arum ( = Gr. *Χαριτες* ), the Graces, three in number, Hor. Also rarely sing. : non gratia (adest) lecto, not one of the Graces, Ov.

gratificatio, ōnis, f. [gratificor] a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance (rare) : Cic.

gratificor, atus, i r n and a dep. [gratus facio] to do a favour, gratify; also to do something as a favour, to make a present of, gratificor in ingenu acculator, *oblique*, i. e. quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, they think to gratify him, id. : potius paucorum deus atque libertatem suam gratificari, to sacrifice, Sall. : ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, make some surrender or sacrifice in favour of the Romans, Liv.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātiosus, a, um, adj. [gratia], usu. in pass. sense: enjoying favour, in favour: foll. by prep. : apud omnes ordinis, having great influence with all classes, Cic. : in sua tribu, id. gratiosissimus in provincia, *most influential*, id. Absol. : homines potentiores, gratiosi, id. : liberta alicui gratiosa, *in favour* at court, Suet. Of things : missio, a discharge obtained by favour, Liv. : causas apud te rogatum gratiosiores esse quam vultus, have more favour with you, Cic. : II. In act. sense : that shows favour, obliging, complaisant (rare) : gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, id.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātor, atus, i r n and a dep. [gratus] to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate: usu. with Dat. inveni, germana, viam gratare sorori, Virg. : inveniit inter se gratantes, Liv. : nescia, gratentur consolenturque parentem, Ov.

grātūto [for quantity of penult v. grātūto] ade without pay or profit: Cic.

grātūtus, a, um (also grātūtus), adj. [gratus] done for favour or friendship, without pay or profit, free, gratuitous, voluntary, gratuitous : si sine praemio (liberalitas) benigna est, gratuita si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. : comitia, i. e. without purchased votes, id. : furor, spontaneous, Liv. : pernicienda, fruitless, unprofitable, id. : pecunia, with no interest charged, Plin. : odium, unprovoked, Sen.

grātūlabundus, a, um, adj. [gratulari], full of congratulation : quasi omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv.

grātūlatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a manifestation of joy, a wishing joy, congratulation : a rejoicing, poet. Cic. inter gratulationes auctorum, Suet.

II. a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving : gratulationem, quam ad deorum tuum fecimus, Cic.

grātulātor, ōnis, m. [id.] a congratulator : Cic.

grātūlor, atus, i r n and a dep. [gratus] to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice : constr. : with Dat. of the pers., with or without Abl. of the thing with de (more rarely with in, pro, or simple Abl.) : also with Acc. of the thing, with quod, Acc. and Infin., or Absol. : nescio, gratulerne tibi, antiman, Cic. : de iudicio, id. : de victoria, Liv. : tibi in hoc, Cic. : alicui victoriam gratulari, to congratulate him upon it, id. : tibi gratulor quod te summa pars prosecuta est id. ingentium non latuisse, Ov. : ad me venerunt gratulantes, Cic. II. to give thanks : deus gratulando obtundere, returning thanks, Liv.

grātus, a, um, adj. Object causing joy; hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable

(in this sign in Cic and Caes., only of things) : often connected with iucundus or optatus : amor, Cic. : veritas, id. : officia, id. : hederæ est gratissima Bacccho, Ov. : dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, welcome, Hor. feceris nobis gratum omnibus, will do us all a favour, Cic. (ii) Of persons, with Dat. : superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, dear to, Hor. : o mihi de fratris longo gratissime natus, Ov. Absol. : conviva, Hor. : donec gratus eram, beloved, id. Subst. gratus, i, m a favourite, darling : quam (classen) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. II. Subject feeling joy, hence, thankful, grateful, also desiring or procuring thanks : si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. : gratissimus animus, Cic. : quum gratum mihi esse potuit, might have been thankworthy (meritorious) on my part, Ter. (Cogn. with Gr. *χαίρω* (= *χαρ-ω*), *χαρις*, both (in comp.) *grati-us*, Eng. *gracious*) (Hence It. *grado*, mal grado, Fr. *gr*, malgré, etc.)

grāvanter, adv. reluctantly. Liv. grāvastellus, i, m. *dim* a gray-headed fellow. Pl. [Dim of an obsolete word *gravisser*, from *gravis*, which has become *varius*, initial *g* (from *gn*) having dropped in that word, whilst it has been preserved in *gravastellus*, as well as in Germ. *grau*: Eng. *gray*]

grāvātē, adv. with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly : responderē, Cic.

grāvātum, adv. with difficulty, unwillingly (rare for *gravate*). Liv.

grāvēdinōsus, a, um, adj. [gravedo] subject to colic or catarrhs : Cic.

grāvēdo, *lurs*, i [gravis] heaviness of the hume, colic in the head, catarrhs : Cic.

grāvēdiens, (also separately, *grāvēdiens*), entis, adj. [gravis odori] strong-smelling : grāvēdiens cantus, Virg. II. noxious, rank : fauces grāvēdiens Averni, id.

grāvresco, *z*, i r n incip. [gravi] to become burdened or heavy : totu nomen omne gravescit, becomes loaded, Jellid, Virg. II. Fig. : to become greivous or bad, to grow worse : acrimonia gravescit, becomes aggravated, Lucr. : valetudo Augusti, Ter.

grāvīditas, atis, f. [gravidus] pregnancy (v. rare) : Cic.

grāvīdo, avi, atum, i v a [id.] to burden, load : causal. II. Esp. to impregnate : Aurel. Vict. Transf. (terra) gravidata seminis, Cic.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. [gravis] lit. loaded : hence esp. pregnant, with child, with young : usor, Cic. : pecus, Virg. 2. Subst. : gravidæ, adv. f. a pregnant woman : Pl. II. Transf. : laden, filled, full (mostly poet.) tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, big with, Lucr. bellis, Virg. Absol. : ne gravidæ procumbat culmus

**arista loaded, full**, Virg : olivae, Ov With Abl. : ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic. : pharetra sagittis, Hor.

**gravis, e, adj heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome**: or pass : loaded, laden, burdened (opp to levis, light). In most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς : corpora, Lucr. : tellus, Ov : aureum amiculum, Cic. : navigia, Caes. : naves hostilibus spoliis, heavily laden, Liv. **2.** With respect to value or number, **heavy, great**: aēs grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound, id. : quod pecunias graviore fenore collocasset, at a higher rate, Senec. **3.** For gravidus, with young, pregnant : regina sacerdos Martis gravis, Virg. **II.** Transf. of sound : deep, grave, low, bass (opp to acutus, treble) : vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. **2.** Of small or flavour : strong, unpleasant, offensive : hircus, rank, Hor. **3.** Of things affecting the body : gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe : and of the person affected, sick : negat illum esse cibum tam gravem, quia est die et nocte concoctus, Cic. : umbra gravis cantantibus, inquit, Virg. gravis autem in Apulia, malum, Caes. : gravis vulnus, id. Of persons : gravis vulnere, disabled, Liv. : actate et viribus gravior, less active, id. Without Abl. : ab in somnum gravis, heavy drowsy, Liv. **III.** Fig. in bad sense : heavy, burdensome, oppressive, painful, hard, harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant : miseror gravior quo fortuna, more grievous, bitter, Caes. velim, si tibi grave non erit, ne certorem facias, if it will not give you trouble, Cic. : verbum gravior, harsher, id. ne quid gravior in fratrem statuere, more severe, Caes. gravior hostis, more formidable, Liv. : ad ludum adolescentum descendunt, ne sint in odios et graves, too much of a restraint upon them, Cic. **2.** In good sense : weighty, important, with respect to character, influential, venerable, great : gravissimum tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, will carry more weight, Pl. : auctoritate gravioris, Cic. : gravis testis, id. : pietate gravem ac meritis virum, venerable, Virg : gravem civitatem cepit, an important city, Liv. [Gravis is for garvis, the I E stem was garu (Skr. guru), whence Gr. βαρύς. For change of orig q to β, v glans, venio, and vivo] (Hence It Sp. grave; Fr. grave, grief)

**grāvitas, ātis, f.** [gravis] weight, heaviness : tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. : arriorum, Caes. **2.** Esp. dearthness, i. e. pressure of price, annonae. Tac. **3.** pregnancy, and poet of the foetus : tendebat gravitate uterum mihi, my burden, Ov. **II.** Transf. of smell : rankness, offensiveness, fetidness : quorundam

odorum suavitati gravitas inest, sickliness, faintness, Plin. **2.** Of the body and things affecting it : severity, vehemence, unwholesomeness : faintness, sickness : caeli aquarumque, Liv. : morbo, Cic. : membrorum, id. **III.** Fig. in bad sense : severity, fessiditurnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. **2.** In good sense : dignity, influence, gravity : civitatis, importance, power, Caes. : sententiarum, importance, weight, Cic. : personae gravitatem in iustis, id. : maiestas quam vultus gravitasque oris praese ferbat, stant, et fecerunt, Liv.

**grāviter, adv weightily, heavily, ponderously (rare)**. : aia per pium graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. **2.** Transf. of sounds : deeply, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. : tuba tunc, in deprecatione, Lucr. **3.** In gen. : vehemently, strongly, violently : gravi sine afflictas naves, very severely, Caes. : crepuerunt fores, Ter. : ferre aliquem, Virg. spirantibus flabris, id. **II.** Fig. vehemently, violently, deeply, severely : inapudant, disagreeably : aggrate, seriously, Cic. : tibi depolatus sum, Ter. : cives gravisime dissidentes, Cic. : tibi aliquid, with chaprin, reatib, id. : gravisime acerbissimeque deventur, very severe and harsh sentences were passed, Caes. **2.** in an impressive or dignified manner, graviter : utinamque graviter, with dignity, Cic. : gravisime iudicare de aliquo, in a manner the most honourable towards, Caes.

**grāvo, avi, atum, i, v** a [gravis] to load, burden, weigh down, oppress : praefectum castrorum satius gravant, Tac. : poma gravantia ramos, Ov. **2.** Fig. : to burden, incommode : nil maior officium, quod me gravat, a kindness which is a burden to me, Hor. : milita gravari, to be burdened wearied by it, Liv. **3.** to make more severe, aggravate : fortunam parce gravare meam, to make more wretched, Ov. : quo gravat mirum matris, might aggravate the ill feeling against her, Tac. in iusto fenore gravatum aēs alium, made more burdensome by exorbitant interest, Liv. **II.** In pass with refl. sense : as v dep. : to feel anything burdensome, to feel vexed, wearied, or annoyed at anything : constr absol with Inf, d. p. clause with quod, and it alone (poet.) nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, making light of the burden of years, Liv. : non gravabor, I shall not distress myself, Pl. : ne graveto, Ter. With Inf, rogo, ut ne gravis exaedicare id opus, quod institui, not refuse, Cic. With quod : primo gravari coepit, quod, to make objections on the ground that, id. With Acc : Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, brooking not, de-daring to bear

Hor. spem ac metum iuxta gravatus, chalking under, Tac.

**grēgalis, e, adj.** [greg] of or belonging to a herd or flock : equi, Varr.

**II.** In gen. : belonging to or forming part of the same body. Subst. : gregales, ium, m. plu. comrades, companions : Cic. **2.** of the common sort, common : sagulum, a common soldier's cloak, Liv. : poma, Sen.

**grēgarius, a, um, adj.** [id.] of or belonging to a flock or herd : Col.

**II.** In gen. : of the common sort, common : milites, common soldiers, privates, Cic. : less freq. in sing. : iules, Tac.

**grēgātum, adv** [id.] in flocks, herds, or swarms : si gregatum pecora laborant, i. e. in the case of distemper spreading, Col. **II.** Transf. of men : in troops or crowds : cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, Cic.

**grēmium, i, n** the lap, bosom : Fortunae in gremio sedens, Cic. **II.** Transf. : Actolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. in the heart, centre, id. : abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Esp. with the notion of tender care and indulgence, Tac. [Prob for grēb-mium, from the same root with germen, q. v. For omission of b before m, cf. glomus.] (Hence It gremio, Sp gremio)

**gressus, a, um, Part** [gradior] **gressus, ūs, m** [id.] a stepping, going, step, course, way (poet.) : tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Post trans of the course of a vessel : huc dirige gressum, id.

**grex, gregis, m** (fem. Lucr.) a flock, herd, drove, swarm : of cattle, birds, etc. : Cic. : Langeri greges, Virg. : avium, Hor. Opp to armenta, of small cattle : non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov.

**II.** Transf. of persons : a company, society, troop, band, crowd : amicorum, Cic. : greges facti, in a body, Sall. Liv. : scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your set, Hor. : philosophorum, Cic. **2.** Esp. of players or charactors : a company, troop, band : Ter.

**3.** Of things (very rare and only comic) : virgarum, a bundle of rods, Pl. [Ety. unknown] (Hence It. grigge)

**gruis, v grus**

**grunio** (not grundo), **ivi** or **ii**, itum, **4 v n** to grunt, of swine : grunit tepido lacte satur, Varr. : Juv. (Hence It. grugnire, Sp gruñir; Fr. grogner)

**grunnitus, ūs, m** [grunio] a grunting of swine : grunnitus, quum jugulatum, suis, squealing, Cic.

**grūs, gruis** (nom. sing gruis, Plin. d. i. j. and m. a crane : Cic. : regibus by the Romans as a delicacy

Hor. [Grus seems to contain the same root as Gr. γρύπ-αρος.] (Hence It. grus; Sp. grulla, through a form quicula)

**gryllus** (grillus), i, m. a cricket or grasshopper. Plin. II. Transf. in painting: a comic figure, caricature: id. (Hence It. Sp. grillo, Fr. grillon.)

**gryps, gryphis**, m. = γρύψ, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: Plin. Proverb. (of what is unlikely), iugentur jam grypes equis, Virg.

**grypus**, i, m. = γρυπός, hook-nosed: cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Gry po fuit, Just.

**gubernaculum** (pöet. contr. gubernaculum, Lucr. Virg.), i, n. [gubernō] a helm, rudder: Cic. ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. II. Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state), government (regularly plur. in this sense): gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. - in same sense, ad gubernacula resp. sedere, id. In sing., Vell. (Hence It. governaglio; Fr. gouvernail.)

**gubernatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: Cic. II. Fig.: direction, management, government: civitatis, id. Also with defining Gen.: cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, by the guidance of counsel, id.

**gubernator**, ōris, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic. II. Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: civitatis, id. **gubernatrix**, icis, f. [id.] a conductress, directress: an fortunam colaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Cic.

**gubernō**, avi, atum, i, v. = κυβερνῶ, to steer or pilot: a ship = ut nauatae corantur, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Proverb. gubernare e terra, to steer from the shore, i. e. to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. II. Fig. to direct, manage, conduct, govern: gubernari et regi civitates, Cic. sed haec fortuna vident, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. Abol.: ex sermone hoc gubernabant doctus, hehave, Pl. [The Latin word was borrowed from the Græc.] (Hence It. governare; Sp. gobernar, Fr. gouverner.)

**gubernum**, i, n. [gubernō] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum). Lucr. **gula**, ae, f. the gullet, throat: quem oborta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.: laqueo (in) gulam fregere, strangled them, Val. II. Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gourmandizing: o gulam insulam, appetite, taste, Cic.: nil servile gulae parvus habet? a belly-god, Hor. intemperatae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. [On etym. v. glypto and voro.] (Hence It. Sp. gola.)

**gulosus**, a, um, adj. [gula] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quoque gulam sent, gluttons with their very eyes, Sen. felle, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv. II. Transf.

lector, voracious, or peth fastidious, Mart.

**gümia**, ae, com. a glutton, gourmand: Lucil. in Cic. [Perh cogn. with Gr. γένω, from the notion of fullness.]

**gummi**, indecl. n. or **gummis**, is, f. = κόμμι, gum (of plants), Plin. Col.

**gurdus**, i, m. [a Spanish word] a dolt, numskull: Quint. (Hence Sp. gordo; Fr. gourd, engourdir.)

**gurgēs**, lit., m. an abyss, gulf: Cic. multaque trahens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov. (Acherontis) turbidus hic coeno vasta-que voragine gurgēs aestuat, flood, Virg. II. Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): Eulkeios, Ov. Carpathius, Virg. III. Fig.: an abyss of prodigality; and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: gurgēs vitiūrum turpitudinumque, Cic. [The rad notion is that of "swallowing up"; v. voro, and cf. Gr. γαρ-γυρ-εω, Lat. gur-gul-ō. Gur-g(e)-() is formed by reduplication, on the same principle as vol-vō. Gr. γαρ-γυρ-εω, etc.] (Hence Fr. gorge.)

(1) **gurgulio**, ōnis, m. [v. glut- and gurgēs, the gullet, w-a-and, windpipe: Cic. (2) **gurgulio**, v. curculio **gurgulium**, i, n. [prob. cogn. with gurgēs, the notion being that of a "hole"] a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut: Cic. **gustatorium**, i, n. [gusto] a first course, collation, whet; also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: Plin. **gustatus**, ūs, m. [id.] the sense of taste: Cic. Fig. verae laudis gustatus non habent, have no appetite for, id. II. the taste or flavour of anything: uva primo est peracribia gustatu, very sour in taste, id.

**gusto**, avi, atum, i, v. a [gusto] to taste: to take a little of any thing, ut ne aequam quidem gustari m, Cic. Lepor. in et galbanum: tans non gustas, fas non putant, Caes. Proverb. primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, to study superficially, etc.

2. Esp. to take a slight meal luncheon, or whet, to eat a little post-prandial lavatur, deinde gustabat, bathed and afterwards took a little food, Plin. Ep.: Cic. II. Fig. to taste, partake of, enjoy: partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. praeccepta, to receive, receive into one's mind, id. lucillum, to taste a little of the gains, Hor.

**gustus**, ūs, m. a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: epulas explorare gustu, Tac. 2. Esp. a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish: Mart. Juv. II. Meton.: taste, flavour: Cels. Plin. III. Fig. a foretaste, specimen: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen.

2. taste: Quint. [Gustus, from an obsolete verb gus-o (there was an O L verb degunere for de-gus-tere).

Cf. Gr. γένω (for γένω-ω); Gouk. krusan, "to try," kaus-jan, "to taste," Eng. choose.] (Hence It. Sp. gusto, Fr. goût.)

**gutta**, ae, f. a drop: Cic. gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, tears, Ov. sanguinis in facie, i. e. a blush, Juv. 2. Meton.: guttae, natural spots, specks on animals, stones, etc. (apium) paribus ita corpora guttis, Virg. III. Fig.: a little bit, a little (rare) gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. gotta; Sp. gota, Fr. goutte.)

**guttatim**, adv. drop by drop. Pl. **guttula**, ae, f. dim. [gutta] a little drop: Pl.

**guttur**, ūs, n. (also m.: Acc. sing. gutturem, Pl.) the gullet, throat: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? i. e. gottle (common in the Alps), Juv.: parvis si quis guttur fregerit, strangled his father, Hor. In plur. (poet.) fodere guttura cultro, to cut the throat (of a victim), Ov. II. Meton. gluttony, vinum ventris et gutturus, Cic. (Hence Fr. gouter.)

**guttus** (more correctly gūsus), i, m. a gutta, a narrow-necked vessel, cruse (for oil, etc.) cum patera guttus, Hor. Plin. Juv. (Hence It. gutto, Fr. godet, dim. of O gut.)

**gymnasiarchus**, i, m. = γυμνασιάρχος, the master of a gymnasium: Cic.

**gymnāsium**, i, n. = γυμνασιον, a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises: a gymnasium: Cic. Commis. γυμνασιον, i. e. whipping-post, a term of reproach for one who is often flogged, Pl. II. Transf. a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

**gymnasticus**, a, um, adj. = γυμναστικός, pertaining to bodily exercises, gymnastic: pro exercitum gymnasticum et praestitit hoc halamus, Pl.

**gymnicus**, a, um, adj. = γυμνικός, of or for bodily exercises, gymnastic: ludi qui gymnicus nominantur, Cic.

**gymnōsticis**, ae, ūm, m. = γυμνοστικισμός, the naked philosophers, gymnosophists, Indian ascetics, Plin.

**gynaecium** or **gynaecium**, i, n. = γυναικειον, among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments: Pl. Tr.

**gynaecitis**, idis, f. = γυναικειώτις, a gynaecium, the women's apartments in a Grecian house: Nep.

**gypsaeus**, a, um, Part. [gypsos] II. Adj.: covered or coated with gypsum: Cic. Poet. gypsatus pes, the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale, Tib. Ov.

**gypsum**, i, n. = γύψος, plaster of Paris, gypsum: Plin. II. Meton.: a plaster image: Juv. (Hence It. gesso.)

**gyros**, *i, m* = γῆρος, *a circle*, esp that described by a horse. nec equi variare gyros in motu nostrum docentur, Tac. 2. **Meton**: a place where horses are trained, a course (poet): gyrum pulsat equus, Prop.

**Fig**: *a circle, circuit, career, course*: seu bruma nivalem interiore dem gyro trahit, interior orbit, i.e. shorter period, Hor: simili gyro pendent aliorum vires, circuit, course, Phaedr: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, compass, Cic (Hence *It Sp giro*.)

**H, h**, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, has the place and form of the Greek Eta, which originally stood for the rough breathing. The Latin H, however, was quite different in phonetic character from the Greek spirant *asper*, to which it never (except in borrowed words) corresponds, and which arises from the spirants *h, a*, and *g*, while Lat *h* has its origin regularly from initial *gh* (Gr χ), as in Lat *holus*, Gr ἄλσος. Lat *heri* (for *hesa*), Gr χῆς, Lat *hortus*, Gr ἄσπος, and sometimes from *bh* (Gr φ) as in Lat *herba*, compared with Gr φῶπις. There was some fluctuation in the use of initial H in Latin, for *hanser*, *holus*, *horus*, in the Augustan age *anser*, *olus*, *erus* came to be written, and on the other hand *h* was used where there was no etymological ground for it, as in *humoris* for *umoris* humor for *umor* Catullus (84, 1) notices as a Roman cockley in the pronunciation *kinsidae* for *insidae*. Alongside of words beginning with *h* are often found forms with *f*, thus we have both *hordeum* and *fordium*, *hostis* and *fostis*, *haridus* and *faridus*; in these cases the *h* and *f* arise from orig *gh*. *Harena* was originally *fasena*, and this *f* may have arisen, as Corssen thinks, from *bh*. Medial *h* in *Quhi* is for *f* from *bh*. In *traho*, *veho*, *h* (from *gh*) occurs at the end of a root; it must have had a strong guttural sound, or it would not have given *c* in *trahi*, *vehi*, *tractus*, *occlus*. The combinations *th, ph, ch*, to represent *θ, φ, χ*, in words borrowed from the Greek, were of comparatively late introduction in Latin; they rarely appear in inscriptions before v.c. 660; in earlier periods the Greek aspirates were represented by the corresponding tennues *t, c, p*; thus in the time of Plautus, *tesauris*, *dinacuma* (δραχμή), and even *Pulpius* (for Φίλιππος) were written; sometimes also *φ* was represented by *b*, as in *Bruges* (Εὐν) from Φύγες. **II**. The letter in the Germanic languages corresponding to Lat *h* depends on the Indo-European source

of the latter in any word; and as this is most commonly *gh*, the Gothic correlative is usually *g*, and the High-German *k* (or *g*); thus to Lat. *hesternus* correspond Goth. *gistra* (-dagis), O H *g* *kestres*; to Lat. *hortus*, Goth. *gards*, O H *g* *kasto*; to Lat. *homo*, Goth. *guma*, Germ (*brauti*-gum. **III**. In the Romance languages initial *h* is often dropped; thus from Lat. *habere* we have It *avere*, Fr. *avoir*; from Lat. *hora*, It *ora*, Fr. *or* (adv.); from Lat. *homo*, Fr. *on*; from Lat. *hordeum*, Fr. *orge*; from Lat. *hausture*, Fr. *ster*. **IV**. As an abbreviation **H** stands for *heredes*.

**2**. In HS. for *sestertius*, **H** is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral **II** crossed, v. *sestertius*.

**ha!** interj. an exclamation of warning, checking, hold! : ha, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixi! Pl **II**, ha, ha, he! an exclamation of laughter or derision: Ha! ha! ha! Chr Ha, ha, he! Me Quid risisti? Ter

**habēna**, ae, f. [habeo; lit that by which a thing is held; hence] a *thong, strap*: e.g. of *capellus*, Lucan. of a *sling*, id. *galeae*, *chin-strap*, Val Fl. *shoe-strings*, Gell. *Abzol*, of a whip. pendens habena, *uplifted lash*, Hm. **2**. Esp a *rein* (usu. in pl.) exhortatur equos, quorum per colla habenasque excutit habenas, Ov. habenis flectit equos, Virg. **3**. **Meton**: a *rudder*: vincitur ars vento, nec iam moderator habenis utitur, Ov. **II**. **Fig**: *reins; control, management*: fluminibus vestris totas immitte habenas, *give the reins to*, id. habere profundi habenas, *to hold the reins of the deep*, Lucr. classi immittit habenas, *puts the ships before the wind*, Virg. amictiae, Cic rerum habenas, *reins of government*, Virg. irarum effundit habenas, *gives the reins (i.e. full scope) to his fury*, id. **2**. Of the growth of trees, &c. crescenti immissis certamen habenis, *with unchecked powers*, Lucr. palmas laxis immissus habenis, *allowed to grow freely*, Virg.

**habentia**, ae, f. [id.] *possessions, property, substance*. Pl

**habēo**, ōi, itum (perf. Subj habesist, Cic), 2 v. a. and n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, etc. servos, Hor: fundum, Cic: ex Helvetiis uxorem, Caes: senum habet in cornu (Proverb). Hor: hostis habet muros, Virg. In partic. to have or possess property (mostly absol.): miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est, habuisse, id. nihil habere, *to have been rich, and to be penniless*, Pl. habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, *has wealth*, Cic: in Bruttis, *to have possessions*, id. amor habendi, *desire of possession*, Virg. Hor. **2**. With abstract objects: quēum usum belli habent, Caes. invidiam, Cic: vitae neclisque potestatem, id. neque modum neque modestiam habere, *observe no bounds*,

Sall. So with *Infm* as well as *Acc*: de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *I have nothing to write to you about politics*, Cic. With a *relat. clause*: nil habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do*, I am quite at leisure, Hor: qui, quo se recipere, non habent, *had no available place of refuge*, Caes.

**3**. With *gerundive*: to have or be obliged (to do what is expressed by the ger): si nunc primum statuent dum habemus, Tac. **4**. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic: animalia somnus habebat, Virg.: me habuit thiaium, held, id. **II**. With *Inf* or *relat. clause*: *to have means, ability, or knowledge*, i.e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how*: with *Infm*: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, *I can declare positively*, Liv. With a *relat. or depend. clause* (usually with a negative): de pueris quid agam, non habeo, Cic: nec quid speraret habebat, *knew not what to hope*, Virg.

**III**. *to have in use, make use of, use* (rare): magnae opes innocenter paratae et modestae habitae, Tac: vestitus bona quaerit haberi, *wants using*, Ov.

**2**. *to wield, handle*: nec barbarorum hastas inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, *could be pield*, Tac.

**IV**. *to have, hold, or keep in any condition, etc.*: aliquem in obsequio, Caes.: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall.: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. **2**. *to treat, use*: a quo tot annos adeo essent male habiti, Nep.: sine imperio et modestia (exercitus) habitus, handled, Sall.: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habuerat, *had treated*, id.

**3**. Esp. with *Part perf* tense, to express a past action whose effects continue: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, along*. Ter. incusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic: equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes.: compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addide, *I have it as a matter of which I am convinced, have come to the conclusion*, Sall.: consuetudinem habeam, am accustomed to, id. **V**. With *pron reflect* and sometimes *reflect* or *neutr*: to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health, etc.; to be situated, find oneself, be (almost equivalent to sum). (i) With *pron reflect*: videbatur se non graviter habere, *not to be very ill*, Cic: ut neae res esse habet, *however bad my own affairs are*, Ter. (ii) *Reflect*: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself*, Sall.: sicuti pleraque mortallum habentur, *as for the most part happens in human affairs*, id. (iii) *Neutr*: ut bene habere filiae nuptis, *I might enjoy myself*, Pl. bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defen-

monis, it is *well*, Cic. atque sic habet (= οὐτως ἐστὶν) *strange! but it is a fact*, Hor.

**VI.** *to hold or regard in any light, to devalue, esteem, consider, to think or believe so and so:* Consiliis rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes. parentem A-siae et duci et haberi, Cic. id obliuiscendum, pro non dicto habendum, *be considered unspoken*, Liv. aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. nec tamen est habundum religioni, nocent in aliquando defendere, *nor need one scruple*, Cic. ludibrio, Ter. Hence sic habeto or sic habebas, with *acc.* or *acc.* and *Inf.* *be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know:* Cic. Also without sic id.

**VII.** *to have possession of, to inhabit, and next to dwell, i.e.* (for habito) quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic. ubi nunc adulescentes habitab? Pl.

**VIII.** *to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with (gen. in second person) siquidem istius regis (Ant.) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrum, Cic.* habes consilia nostra, nunc connoce de Bruto, *these you have (i.e. make plain to you)*, id.

**IX.** *to have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic:* habebat hoc omnino Cato, id. **X.** *to hold, make, deliver, produce, cause, etc.:* alium querebam, nunc hac habui, I was passing this way, Ter. concilia, Caes. contumem, *to deliver*, Cic. multis verbus utroque habitus, *bandied backwards and forwards*, id. latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, incolet, Caes.

**XI.** *to have in animo with Inf.* *to intend, to be disposed, inclined:* scum exhortare in animo habebat Cic.

**XII.** With *acc.* and *pron.* *reflect in but or with cum* *to keep to oneself, to clamare coepit, ubi at habere hereditatem, id.* **2.** *to keep secret:* haec tu tecum habito, you must keep your own counsel about, id. So in the formula of divorce: valeas, res tuas tibi habebas, *take that thine is (and go thy way)*, Pl.

**XIII.** Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy, postquam nos Amariyllis habet, Galatea reliquit*, Virg.

**XIV.** Gladiatorial *to* of a wounded combatant, hoc habet or habet, *he has it, he is hot:* desuper illas equo graviter frui atque ita tur hoc habet, *he has his death-wound*, Virg. (V. Smith's Ant. 195).

**2.** Fig.: hoc habet: repperit, qui semem ducerem, Pl. (The I. E. root appears to be *hap*. Initial *h* is indicated by Goth. *hab-an*. Latin *h* from *k* is anomalous, and I. E. *p* would be regularly represented by Goth. *f*, *h* *no* *b*, O. S. has *haf-a*. The root is kept unaltered in *cap-to*) (Hence *It avert*, Sp. *haber*; Fr. *avoir*.)

**habilis**, *a*, *adj.* [habeo] *that may be easily handled or managed, manageable, fit, proper* of things (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, *fitting well*, Cic. *be vitat: gladii, handy*, Liv.

arcus Ang. currus, (Ov. *vigor, sapientia*, a *res*, Virg. pinguibus haec (vites) tuis habiles, levioribus illae, *suitable, fit adapted*, id. **II.** Of persons or abstract things *apt, expert, skilful, capable, etc.* rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. In aliqua res, Cic.: vicina semi non habilis Livo, *not suited (on account of age)*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

**habilitas**, *atis*, *f*. [habilis] *aptitude, ability*, Cic.

**habitabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [habito] *habitable*, regiones, Cic. *oras* (= οἰκουμένη, i.e. the Roman world), Hor.

**habitatio**, *onis*, *f*. [id.] *a dwelling, inhabiting: hence, transit, a place to dwell in, habitation* impia habitatio, Pl. in plur. mercedes habitationum annua, *house-rent*, Caes. **II.** Meton. *house-rent*: Suet.

**habitator**, *oris*, *m*. [id.] *a dweller, tenant, inhabitant*: Cic. Liv. Juv.

**habito**, *avi, atum, i* *v* *a* and *n* *f* *freq.* [habeo] *to have frequently, to be wont to have:* Varr. **II.** Esp. *to have possession of, to inhabit; and next to dwell, abide, reside, live* Aet. centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. In pass. *continua pars* *multis et habitatur frequentissime, is very densely peopled*, Cic. (agellus) habitatus quoque toris, *occupied by the torques*, Hor. **N** uti in via, *to have a house on the high-road*, Cic. Absol. *rus habitatum abui*, Ter.

**habitu**, *us*, *m*. [id.] *habit* *habituandi causa*, Caes. *Pass. imperi-viciorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, populorum villages*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *to remain, have place anywhere, qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus?* Cic. animus habitat in oculis, Plin. **2.** *to stay, remain, or keep in any place:* *to keep to, dwell upon a thing* cum us, cum in foro habitant, *de dignitate contendas* *who have made the forum the home (i.e. have devoted themselves to law and politics)*, Cic. in bonis habitant et habitant suis, *to dwell upon*, id.: tecum habita, *abide with (i.e. examine thyself)*, Pers.

**habitudo**, *inis*, *f*. [habitus] *condition, plight, habit, figure of the body (for habitus): qui color, rufus, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis?* *in what good case*, Ter. **habituarius**, *i* *v* *a* *desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for*: Pl.

**habitus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [habeo] *Adj.* *in a certain condition or state* Fig.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, *diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, as far as I know your father's temper*, Ter. *Exp.* of the body: *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent:* si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, *if a girl is in tolerably good condition*, id.

**habitus**, *us*, *m*. [id.] *the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance:* Cic. *habitus oris et vultus, mien and expression*,

id. habitu corporis brevis fuit, (Horatius), Suet.: virginalis habitus atque vestitus, *maidenly bearing*, Cic. **2.** Of things, esp. of places: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, *aptitudes*, Virg. armorum, Liv. **3.** Esp. dress, attire: Romanus, Hor.: pastorum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *quality, nature, character, etc.*: habitus animi, Cic.: ne gloriam libeat alienis bonis, *quoque potius habitu vitam degere, condition*, Phaedr. **2.** Esp. *a state of feeling, disposition:* civitatis habitus, Vell. quae mens exercitum, quis habitus provinciarum, *how the provinces are affected, disposed*, Tac.

**3.** In philos. *a completed and fixed state or condition acquired by custom or practice, habit*, either of mind or body Cic. (Hence *It abito*, Fr. *habito*.)

**hac** [huc], *adv.* *by, on, or along this way or side*, plenus rimarum sum hac atque illac perfuso, *I am all leaks (of a gossip)*, Ter. hac quidem aduersi placet, per ripam et umbiam, Cic. videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Gran, hac Phryges, *in this, in that scene*, Virg.

**hac-tenus**, sometimes separated by tuus, *v* *inf.* *adv.* *lit. as far as this (of place or time): Of space to this place, thus far:* hac Trojana tenuit fortuna secuta, *so far and no farther*, Virg. hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, *i.e. this is the limit of our knowledge*, Tac.

**2.** Esp. *to indicate the limit of a discourse* *of an extract, etc.*: *thus far* hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentiri in potuisse dicere, Cic. Frequently ellipt. *sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, thus far for to-day*, id.: hactenus arborum cultus (sc. *agri*), *i.e. here ends that subject*, Virg.: hactenus haec, *so much for this*, Hor.

**II.** Of time: *up to this time, till now, hitherto:* hactenus quaeque utrimque stationes fuere, Liv.

**III.** In gen.: *so much, only so much* Absol. (rare) Burrum sciscitant hactenus respondisse, *'ego me bene habeo'*, *this, and nothing more*, Tac.

**2.** With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amississimo fieris ut de rebus, Cic.

**3.** Coll. by *si, ut, or, ne*: Sen. Cic. Hor.

**haedillus** (hoed), *i. m. dim.* [haedus] *a little kid, kidling, as a term of endearment*: Pl.

**haedinus** (hoed), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of a kid, kid's*: pellicula, Cic.

**haedulea** (hoed), *ae, f. dim.* [id.] (dub., perh. Haedilla, *ae, f.* the name of a place): *a little kid*: Hor.

**haedulus** (hoed), *i. m. dim.* [id.] *a little kid*: pinguissimus, Juv.

**haedus** (not hoedus: anciently aedus or edus: in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus = hircus), *i. m. a young*

goat, a hind: Cic. Hor. II. Transf. Haedi, *a pair of stars in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga) pluviales* Haedi, Virg. in *sing. purus* et Orion, purus et Haedus erit. Prop. [The initial *f* of *fedus* corresponds to an orig. *gh*, cf. Goth. *gauts*, Eng. *goat*, O. H. G. *geiz*.]

**Haemonis**, *idis*, *f*. [Haemōnia] *a Thessalian woman*. Haemonis Haemōnio Laodamia viro, Ov.

**haemōnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*id*] *Thessalian*: haemōnius arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov.

**haereditas**, *etc* *v* hereditas, *etc* **haerēo**, *haerēi*, haecum (sometimes without the aspirate, aest, Lucr. 2 *v* *n* to *stick*, *cling*, *cleave*, *adhere*, *be fixed*, *remain close* (esp. in met. sense) constr. usu with *in* and *abl.*, *abl.* or *absol.*, less freq. with *dat.* or with *ad*, *in* and *acc.*, apud, sub, etc. pugnis continuo in iula haerēt plantis, *your fist on his jaw*, Per. 1 male laus in pede calcus haeret, *is done at heel of (a slave)*, Hor. haesit in corpore ferrati, *was bowed deep*, Virg. haerere in quo, *to stick on*, keep a firm seat, Cic. tergo volucres haesit sagittae, Virg. haerentes adverso iutore naves, *ragging*, Hor. ubi demerenti atque ramum, quicquid haesit, extrahit, Pl. haerenti capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor. linguam ad radices equi haerens (excep. stomachus, attached to, Cic. foliusque sub omnibus haeruit, Virg. 2. Fig. (of a speaker) haeret in salubra, *stick in a safe (i.e. comes to a standstill)*, Cic. tal. ut in luto haerem, *to stick in a mess like this*, Pl. aqua haeret in vater (clock) stops (of one at a loss for a word), Cic. II. Fig. to *hold fast*, to *remain attached*, to *keep firm*, adhere to: hi in oculis haerent, *will be ever present*, id. n. to omnis haeret culpa, *attaches to you*, Ter. haesit in poemis, *was caught*, Cic. haerent infixi pectore vultus, *abide imprinted*, Virg. i. potest hoc homini hinc haerere peccatum? Cic. 2. In partic. to *keep near*, or *close* to a person qui missus ab Argis haeserat Evandro, *had claved to*, Virg. ut haerent apud Thaidem, *dance attendance upon*, Ter. in amorem haerere apud fiduciam, *to be entangled with*, Pl. Hence milit. in tergis, in tergis, or in tergo, *to pursue closely*, hang on the rear of an enemy, Curt. Tac. Liv.

3. With idea of duration of time to *remain fixed*, to *abide* or *continue* anywhere, to *keep at*, *stick to anything*: metum, ne haereret hic (Athenis), *I was afraid he was for taking up his quarters here*, Ter. volitare in foro, haerere in iure ac praetorium tribunibus, *to loitering or dawdling about*, Cic. equidem in libris haerere, id. haesuram maculam, *lasting*, *indelible*, Juv. 4. With idea of hindrance, to *stick fast*, be

brought to a stand still, to *hesitate*, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be *stagnant* or *stalled*: Hectori Mannus tria tria haesit, *was retarded by*, Virg. sed estne haec Thaque videtur? Est ipsa Haerens, *She at it! This is awkward for me!* Ter. haeret haereres, *this business is intricate*, Pl. [I tyn unknown]

**haeres**, *v* heres  
**haerescō**, 3 *v* *n* *incep* [haerere] to *stay behind*, *stick*, *adhere* Lucr.  
**haerēsis**, *is* and *ēs*, *f* = *aspevus*, a philosophical sect. Cic.

**haesitantia**, *ac*, *f* [haesito] *a stammering*: haesitantia lingua, Cic.  
**haesitatio**, *ōnis*, *f* [*id*] *a hesitating (rare)*. Ol speech: a stammering quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum? Cic. II. *Indecision*, *perplexity*, *embarrassment*, *hesitation*: si facile invenies quid dicas, noli ignorare haesitationem meam, Pl.

**haesitator**, *ōnis*, *m* [*id*] *one who hesitates*, *is undecided* Plin.

**haesito**, *avi*, *atum*, 1 *v* *n* *freq* [haerere] to *stick fast*, *remain fixed in a place*, ut, si cum palud in Romam pertrumperet conatorem, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiorem, *hampiret*, Cic. sub terris jubar haesit ignis, *a lurid glow*, Lucr. Proverb. haestas in eodem luto, *you are as deep in the mud as ever*, Ter. II. Fig. of speech to *hesitate*, *stammer*: lingua haesitans. Cic. 2. of the mind to be *uncertain*, *undecided*, to be at a loss to *hesitate* dubitant, haesitant, revocant se iterum, id. Imperator: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitant erat, Suet.

**halans**, *Part* [halo] II. *Adj* *breathing fragrance* balmy: crocus halantes floibus horti, Virg.

**halēo** and **halēx**, *v* alēo  
**haliaēetos**, *i*, *m* = *aliaēetos*, the sea-eagle, or sea-ospirey: Ov.

**halica**, *v* alica  
**halicula**, *v* alicula  
**halitus**, *ūs*, *m* [halo] *breath*, *exhalation*, *steam*, *vapour*: Nemeaeus i. tendens effluit gravior extremum halitum, *his last breath*, Cic. poet.

**hallex**, *v* alēo  
**hallucinor**, *etc* *v* alluc  
**hālo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1 *v* *n* and *a* (poet.) to *breath*, *breath* out Neutr. et, quae de gelidis halabant vallibus, auras, Ov. II. *Act* nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, *gives forth to the nostrils a scent like nectar*, Lucr.

**halōphanta**, *ac*, *m* = *ἀλοφάντης* (a word formed after the analogy of scyphanta, σκυφοφάντης), *a salt-inferment*, i. q. *aascal*, *scum-drel*: Pl.

**halūcinatio**, *halūcinor*, *v* aluc.  
**hāma** (also *ama*), *ac*, *f* = *αἰμα*, *a water-bucket*. Pl. esp. for extinguishing fires Juv.

**hamatilis**, *c*, *adj* [hamatus] *performed by* or *furnished with hooks*: piscatus Pl.

**hāmātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [hamus] *furnished with a hook*, *hooked*: unguis, Ov. 2. Meton. *shaped like a hook*, *hooked*, *crooked*: Cic.

**hāmāxagōga**, *ac*, *m* = *ἀμαξαγωγός*, *one who carries off anything in a waggon*: bonorum, Pl.

**hāmāxo**, 1 *v* *a* [αμαξα, a waggon] to *yoke to a waggon*: Pl.

**hāmīōta**, *ae*, *m* [hamus] *an angler*: conchitae atque hamioatae, Pl.

**hāmūlus**, 1, *m* *dim* [hamus] *a small hook*: piscarius, Pl.

**hāmus**, 1, *m* [cf. χαμός, "bent"] *a hook*: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, Caes. Iordani concertam hamis, *links (i.e. a coat of mail)*, Virg.

2. *Esop.* *a fishhook*: oculum decurreret a. hamum, Hor. Fig. meus hic est hamum vorat, Pl. II. Meton. of *hooked* or *crooked* things: the talons of a hawk. Ov. *thorns*: id.

**hāra**, *ac*, *f* *a pen or coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Varr. Fig. of the sensual school of Epicurus, Cic. as abusive term, *hara sens*, hogsty, Pl. ["Enclosure"] is the prim. *v* use; cf. Gr. χορ-ός, χορ-ος; Lat. huius, co-hui (t-s).

**hārēna**, *v* arona  
**hārīōla**, *v* hariolus.

**hārīōlatio** (ar), *ōnis*, *f*. [harīolor], *a soothsaying*, *prophesying*: Att in Cic.

**hārīōlor** (ar), 1 *c* *n* *dep* [harīolus] to *foretell*, *prophesy*, *divine*: quaestus causa harīolarii, Cic. II. Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticiner) to *speake foolishly*, to *talk nonsense*: Pl. sed ego hoc harīolor, but I am dreaming, Ter.

**hārīōlus** (ar), 1, *m* *a soothsayer*, *prophet*: Ter. Pl. Cic. 2. *Idem*. Pl. [From haru in haruspex, q v.]

**harmōnia**, *ac*, *t* = *ἁρμονία*, *an agreement of sounds*, *in succession* rather than *consonance*; *melody*: pure Lat. concentus: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic.

II. Transf. *concord*, *harmony*, in gen. inque harmoniam corpus retinere solent, Lucr.

**har-āgo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1 *v* *a* [ἀραγός] to *rob*, *plunder*: Pl.

**harpāgo**, *ōnis*, *m* [ἁρπαγή] *a grappling-hook*, *grapple*, *drag*: Caes. II. Fig. *a rapacious person*: Pl.

**harpē**, *ēs*, *f* = *ἁρπη*, *a sickle-shaped sword*, *falchion*, *scimitar*: Ov.: Lucan.

II. *a bird of prey*, perh. of vulture-kind, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuvier. Plin.

**Harpyia** (usu trisyll.), *ac*, *f* = *Ἄρπυια*, *a Harpy*, *usu pl.*, Virg.

**harundo**, *v* arundo

**haruspex** (better than aruspex), *icis*, *m* *a soothsayer*, *diviner* (among the Etruscans) who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims (P. Smith's Ant 199). Etrusci haruspices, Cic. C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque inabilia potendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. II. Poet.: a prophet in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex,

mistaken in my forebodings, Prop  
[From *naru* (v. *hina*), and *spec* in  
*specio*]

**hărușpica** (ar ), ae. f. [haruspex] a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex: Pl.

**hāruspicīnus** (ar.), a, um, adj [id] of or relating to the inspection of victims: Cic II. Subst **haruspīcina**, ae, f (sc ars), the art of divining by the inspecting of victims: id

**hāruspīcium** (ar), n, n [id] inspection of victims, divination: Cat

**hasta**, ae, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin: nec eminus hastis aut communis gladiis uteretur, Cic.: contendere, to hurl, Virg. Fig. jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, i.e. has lost his courage.

Cic. **2.** a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribuns of the *centumviri* were held (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority) *hastam* in *proponeere* et *bona civium voci* *subigere*, *praecisus*, *id* *comitibus* *curum* *sub* *hasta* *venditus*, Liv. **3.** a little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, a *bodkin*: Ov. **4.** a spear, as a gymnastic weapon. Pl. [Etym. uncertain]; perh. for *had-ta* from root of *preche*(*n*), *q*, *v*]

**hastātus**, *a, um, ady* [hastā] *armed with a spear*, *primum utrumque acies hastā ceteris praecūta aut brevius telā*, Tac. II. Subst.: *hastati*, *orūm*, *m* *plu the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle* (v. *Smith's Ant 165 sqq*): Liv. Ov. **2.** With *ord* *num* *m* *agreement with* *ordo*, *i* *more freq* without *ordo*, to designate *the companies of* *hastati* *militi* *T Quintus decimus ordinum hastatum assignavit*, *made me captain of the tenth company*, Liv. *signifer* *primi hastati*, Cic. **3.** *Abso*l *hastatus*, *i*, *m*, *the captain of the first company*. Flor.

**hastile**, is, *n* [id] *the shaft of a spear or javelin: hastili nixus, Cic*  
**II.** *Meton the spear itself,*

II. Meton the spear itself, javelin (poet). torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. 2. a piece of wood in the form of a shaft; a branch Virg. a pole, prop (for vines): id

**hau** (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *oh! ah!*  
hau mibi. Pl. Ter

**haud** or **haut**, sometimes **han** before consonants, **adv** An emphatic neg particle: *not at all*, *by no means*: most freq. with *adv* **haud sane** *div* *est*, *it is but a very little while ago*, Pl.: **haud sane** *utroque*, Cic.: **haud temere** *est visum*, Virg.: **haud stulte** *sapis*, Ter. 2. With *adj* **haud mediocris** *vir*, Cic.: **haud dicere** *haud absurdum* *est*, Sall.: **haud ignotae** *belli artes*, Liv. 3. With

pron., *haud quisquam* quæret, *quisi-*  
*em, not a single person*, Pl. hic se  
*ipsus fallit, haud ego*, Ter. 4. With  
 verbs (less freq.) *tum ille haud du-*  
*bitavit*, (ic For the phrase *haud scio*

an, see an, II 2 idque adeo haud scio,  
mirandumne sit, Caes. Pleon with  
another neg : neque ego haud com-  
mutam ut, si peccatum siet. Pl 5

haud dū, or, haudquāquam, *not at all* : *haud dū*, or, *haudquāquam*, *not at all as yet, not just yet* : *quāquam* frātis Agrippae favor *haud dū* exolevisset, Liv. **6.** *haud quāquam*, or, *haudquāquam*, *by no means whatever, not at all* : *haudquāquam* id est difficile Crasso, Cic. *haudquāquam* certamine ambiguo, Liv.

**haud** and **haudquaquam**, v.  
haud, nos 5 and 6

**hauriō**, hauri, haustum (old *past imperf.*) hauriant, Luci : *part fut* haururus, Virg.). + *v. a.* to draw, to draw up or out water, etc : quum vidisset haustum aquam de iugi puteo.

terre motum dixit instare, Cic. 1. mo-  
turbatam haaurit aquam, Hor. 2. pau-  
nus hausa dnanib aqua, Ov. 3. alveus  
haaurit aqua, becomes water-logged, id.  
ibid. 4. num igitur, si potare velit, de-  
dolo sibi haauriendum putet? Cic.  
Proverb. 2. facie haaurire, to draw  
from the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst:  
tu quidem de facie haauris, speak of  
the worst waters, id. 2. to inhale,

*luc-athe, drink in, etc.*, *frōg hūc* animam recipere aurauque communem haurire, Quint. *caelum, Virg.* *Aspiratus* *to draw deep sighs*, *Ov.* *primae luce in pectus hausit*, *view the light, were born, Virg.* *haurit oculis ignem, decessit, id vocemque* *hauribus hausit, drink in, id* **3.** *Meton* *to drain, empty, drink up, spill, shed*, *quae (poula)* *simul arenti sitientes* *haumunt omes, emptied, drank off, Ov.* *primarius pater, Virg.* *sanguinem, Liv.* *cruentem, Ov.* *(quos) hauere censit, have drunk (their blood), Virg.*

II. In gen. : to tear up, pluck out.  
*trahunt, take to oneself, take : consume, exhaust* (ventus : arbuta evolvunt radicibus : haurit ab imis. Lucr.

Actipedia magni nostri femur hausi  
aduncò, *long open*, Ov. latus hausi  
apertum, *stob*, Virg. lumen, *tear out*  
*the eye*, Ov. sumptum hausi 'x  
artario, *drains, takes* (ie. sua hausi,  
*squander*), Tac. aggerem ac vineas in-  
cendium hausi, *discour'd*, Liv. puppis  
hausta perit, *swallowed up by the sea*,  
Ov. Plin. medium Sol orbem hausi-  
serat, *had completed*, Virg. III. Fig.

reconditis atque aditibus c fontibus hau-  
 rirre, Cic: quas (artes) quum domo  
 haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe  
 (ie Athens), id. voluptates  
 undique haurire, id. supplicia, to  
 drink the cup of punishment, suffer,  
 Virg [For hau- is; etym uncertain]  
 Hence through low Lat *haustare*,  
 (i. öter)

**haustrum**, *i, n* [haurio] *a machine for drawing water*: Lucr

**haustus**, a, um, *Part* [haurio]  
**haustus**, ūs, m [id] *a drawing*  
*aquae ductus, haustus, the right of*  
*drawing. Cic. II. Meton.: a drink-*

ing, swallowing, a drink, draught  
(mostly pl. draughts): exiguus haustus bibi,  
in small draughts, Ov. haustus aquae  
mibi nectar erat, id.: peregrinus haustus  
arenae, a handful, id.: esse apibus  
partem divinae mentis et haustus  
aetherios, heavenly breath, essencr.,  
Virg. a. III. Fig.: Pindarici fontis  
qui non expalluit haustus, feared not  
to drink from, to imitate, Hor.

**haut**, v. hand  
**have** and **haveo**, v. aveo  
**hæautontimōrūmenos** (hautont),  
1, m = *ἑαυτον τιμωρουμενος*, a self-  
tormentor: the title of a comedy of  
Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se  
punitus*

**hebdomādas**, *Adis*, *f* = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days* libri, qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades*, Gell. Of the critical seventh day in diseases, Cic.

### hěběnus, v ebenus

**hebeo**, 2 v n [hebes] to be blunt or dull: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. II. Fig. to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively: goldus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg. ipsi hebet mira diversitate naturae, *pass their time doing nothing*, Tac.

hēbes, ēus, *adj.* blunt, dull · pomtē-  
jam gladios hēbetes, pugnatū: acutis,  
Ov. machinara. Pl. utus, *which does*  
*not pierce*, Ov. II. Transf. of sight,  
hearing, smell, taste · dull, dim, faint ·  
postquam sensu populi Romani aures  
hēbētiores, oculos autem esse acies  
atque acutas, Cic. os hēbes est, *post-*  
*erque movent fastidia mensae*, *lacks*

languis moriens *languis moriens*, Tac.  
 apparet, Ov. III. Fig. dull, obtuse,  
 sluggish, heavy, *dulshish, stupid* = *stupidus*,  
 perceptum, Cic. me hebetem moe-  
 stia reddiderunt, *have blunted me*, id.  
 exerceat hebes infirmusque, *raw, un-*  
*disciplined*, Sall. hebes ad sustinen-  
 dum laborem miles, *sluggish*, Tac.  
 hebetiora huiusmodi ingenia, Cic.  
 [Erym. unknown]

**hēbesco**, 3 v n *incep* [hēbeo] to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint *hebescent* *sensus*, *membra torpent*, *Plin*

hebescent, (oculi), Suet. II. Fig-  
sae mentis acies se ipsam intuens non-  
nunquam hebescit, Cic : illi per fasti-  
dium et contumaciam hebescent, are  
*growing callous, indifferent*, Tac

**hēbēto**, avi, atum, i v a [hēbes]  
to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull;  
dim., deaden, wraken: hastas, Liv  
visus alicui, Virg dies hebentarat sidera,  
had dimmed, Ov.: vos nihil taurorum  
flammas hebentastis, quenched the fiery  
breath, id II. Fig animo simul  
et corpore hebetoat. Suet

**hēcātombē**, ἧς, *f* = ἑκατομβή, *a*  
*hecatomb*, *a sacrifice of a large scale* :  
Juv

**hēcȳra**, *ae. f.* = *ἐκυρά*, a mother-in-law, the title of one of Terence's comedies

**hēdēra** (not *edera*), æ, *f. ivy*: sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Virg :

Ov. *Her.* Inpluv : Virg. [*hied* in *h-d-ora* ("the grasper") = Gr *χαδ* in *χαιδ-ora*, *hed* is nasalized in *pre-hend-u*] (Hence It. *clera*, Sp *hedra*; Fr. *herre*, once *l'herre*.)

**hederaceus** or **-ius**, a, um, *adj* [*hedera*] of ivy, ivy-: Cato

**hederiger**, *fra*, *trum*, *adj* [id] ivy-bearing : Maenades, Cat

**hederosus**, a, um, *adj* [id] full of ivy : antrum, Prop

**hedychrom**, i, n = *ἡδύχρουν*, a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin : Cic.

**hei**, *interj* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah* 'woe' frsq joined with *mihi*, *ah me* 'woe is me' : *hei*, petii miser ! Pl *hei mihi* Virg

**heia**, *interj* v *eja*  
**helice**, *es*, f = *ἑλική* a kind of slender, flexible willow : Plin II, a constellation, the Great Bear : Cic O

**hellebörösus** (ell), a, um, *adj* [*helleborus*] that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses Pl

**hellebörus** (ell), i, m and **hellebörum** (ell), i, n = *ἡλεβορος*, *hellebore*, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in medicinal diseases : Plin Virg : Hor

**helluatio** (not hel), i, ōnis, f [*hellu*] a gormandizing, gluttony : Cic

**helluo** (not hel), ōnis, m a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer : *Itaus*, *helluo*, gatus ! Ter *ille gurgus atque in lluo*, gatus ! *abdomini suo*, Cic

**helluor** (not hel), *atus*, i, i, n and a *dep* [*helluo*] *N* *ut* to be a glutton : Cic *Fig* *helluarius*, to be a glutton over books, to be a connoisseur : id II, *Act* to squander, *Itaus* : *ille gurgus helluatus* *teorum simul rei publicae sanguinem*, id

**helops** (also *ēlops* and *ell ps*), *ēpis*, m = *ἑλῶψ*, a very savoury fish, the sterlet or in gen sturgeon : Ov Plin

**héluo**, **héluor**, and **héluatio**, v *helluo*, etc

**helus**, v *olus*

**helvella**, *ae*, f, *dim* [from *helus* = *olus*] some savoury *polter* : Cic

**hem**, *interj* An expression of surprise, pleasure, or pain *oh* 'under ! well ! well ! to be sure ! hah ! alas !' *alack !* : Pl : Cic

**hemerodromus**, i, m = *ἡμεροδρόμος* (one who runs all day), a courier-speculator (*hemerodromos* vocant Græci) *ingens die uno cursu cunctiens spatium*, Liv

**hemioliis**, i, m = *ἡμικύλλος*, half an ass (as a term of reproach) : Cic

**hemicyclum**, i, n = *ἡμικύκλιον*, a half-circle, semicircle : Vitr. II, a semicircular row of seats : Cic

**2**, a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions : Suet. **3**, a semicircular kind of sun-dial : Vitr.

**hemina**, *ae*, f = *ἡμίνα*, a measure, the half of a sextarius : for liquids.

*Sen* as a measure, in gen : Pers (Hence Fr *mine*, six bushels)

**heminaria**, *orum*, n *plu* [*hemina*] presents of the measure of a hemina : Quint.

**hendecasyllabi**, *orum*, m *plu* = *ἑνδεκάσυλλαβοι*, verses of eleven syllables : Cat Plin

**hepatarius**, a, um, *adj* [Gr *ἥπαρ*, *-āros*] pertaining to the liver : *morbus*, the liver-complaint (comically for love), Pl

**heptēris**, *is*, f = *ἑπτήρης* (*vaūs*), a galley with seven banks of oars : Liv

**hera**, *ae*, f [*herus*] the mistress of a house, lady : servus dat (*puellam*) *herae suae*, Pl. So, *hera* major and *hera* minor, the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter, id

**II**, Transf in gen : a mistress, female ruler or governor. *Fortuna*, *hera*, id *Of sw-thearts* : Cat : Ov

**herba**, *ae*, f grass, green stalks or blades, *hera* crops, *herbage*, an herb in *herba* recumbent, Cic *fallax herba* veneni, a poisonous plant, Virg *ut sulcis frumenti quæret herbam*, young crop, id : *primis segetes* moriuntur in *herbis*, in the young blades, Ov *prodit seminis herba*, the blade (of corn from the seed), id

**II**, Transf *herba*, weeds, Virg [*For ferba*, the root is *fer* in *fer-a*, with sense "sustentare," of *φερ-βα*; the term of *her-ba* is similar to those of *mor-bus*, *ple-be-s*]

**herbesco**, *3 v n* *incep* [*herba*] to grow into green stalks or blades : *herbescentum* viriditatem, Cic

**herbēus**, a, um, *adj* [id] grass-coloured, grass-green : oculi, Pl

**herbidus**, a, um, *adj* [id] full of grass or herbs, grassy : Liv *lupros*, Ov

**herbifer**, *ēia*, *trum*, *adj* [*herba* *fero*] producing grass or herbs : colles, Ov

**herbigrādus**, a, um, *adj* [*herba* *gradio*] that [walks or] moves in the grass : Cic poet

**herbōsus**, a, um, *adj* [*herba*] full of grass or herbs : campus, Hor

**herbūla**, *ae*, f *dim* [id] a little herb : Cic

**hercōus**, i, m = *ἑρκείος* (belonging to the court-yard), an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure (pure Lat. *penetrals*). *ara hercōis Jovis*, Ov

**herisco** (*ercisco*), *3 v a* in law to divide an inheritance : *arbitrium* *familiae heriscundae* postulavit, Cic

**herctum** (*erctum*), i, n in law an inheritance, estate, patrimony : only used in connection with *cierō* to divide an inheritance : *qui*, quibus verbis *herctum* *cieri* oportet, *nesciat*, Cic [Cogn with *herci-sec*]

**hercūles**, *voc*, also *hercūlis* and *hercili*, the laud frsq in Pl and Ter, an oath or asseveration by Hercules : *et hercules* *hac* quidem exstant, Cic : *cognoscere* *me hercule*, inquit, id. *hercle* vero sero, Ter. All the three

forms of asseveration, *hercle*, *hercili*, and *hercules*, are found with *me* prefixed, the first, however, very rarely

**herē**, *adv* v *heri*

**hereditarius**, a, um, *adj* [*hereditas*] relating to an inheritance, inherited, *hereditary* : *auctio*, Cic : *imperium*, Curt

**herēditas**, *ātis*, f [*heres*] *heirship*, an inheriting, aut *emeri* oportet aut *hereditate* possidere, Cic II, *Meton* the thing inherited, an inheritance

*hereditates* *mihī* *negasti* *venire*, id : *capere hereditatem* *ab aliquo*, id *Proverb* *hereditas sine sacris*, i.e. a great advantage without trouble or expense (b cause the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl

**III**, Fig. of traits of character, etc : *cupido* *taum*, Cic

**herēdium**, i, n [id] an hereditary estate : Nep

**herēs**, *edis*, m and f an heir, *heres* : *me nemo* *mihi* *amicus* *fecit heredem*, Cic : *mulier* *te* *stamini* *fecit heredem* *filium*, id : *ex* *esse* *heres*, *sol-heri*, *quint* *heres* *secundus*, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies qui *me* *secundum* *heredem* *instituit*, Cic *possessio* *heredum* *secundorum*, a reversionary estate, id

**II**, Transf owner, possessor, master Pl **2**, *altu*-growth (of plants), *successio* : Plin of the heads of the Hydra, Ov

**III**, Fig *illa* *vetus* *Academia* *atque* *quis* *heres* *Aristus*, Cic [On etym v *herus*]

**heri** or **herē**, *adv* *yesterday* *Form* *heri* (the usu one) *huc* *heri* *efficit* *hodie* *aut* *mi*, in *aeternum* *transire* *constant*, Cic *Form* *herē* *res* *hodie* *minor* *est*, *herē* *quā* *fuit*, Juv [*For heri*, the *z* being locative suffix (the form of the root is seen in *her-ternus* of *Ski* *her-ter* *ghy* : *Gr* *mi* *gsterm*, Eng *her-ter* : *It* *heri*, *It* *heri*, Sp *ayer*; Fr *hier*)]

**herifuga** (*er*), *ae*, m [*herus* *fugio*] who runs away from his master : Cat

**herilis** (*er*), *e*, *adj* [*herus*] of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's (poet) : *herum* *tefelli*, in *nuptias* *congi* *herem* *filium*, Ter *nomen* *herile* *tenor*, *Hor* *peccan* *conscia* (*ancilla*) *herilis*, Hor

**hermaphroditus**, i, m = *ἑρμαφροδιτος*, an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes (so called after the son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who grew together with *Salmaes* into one person) : Ov

**Hermathena**, *ae*, f [*Ἑρμης*-*Ἀθηνα*] a double bust of *Hermes* and *Athena* : Cic

**Hermēraclēs**, *is*, m, [*Ἑρμης*-*Ἡρακλēs*], a double bust of *Hermes* and *Hercules* : Cic

**herōicus**, a, um, *adj* = *ἡρωικός*, of or relating to *heros*, *heroe* : *ab* *herōis* *temporibus*, Cic *sublimitas* *herōici* *carminis*, of the *heroe* *poem*, Quint.

**herōina**, *ae*, f = *ἡρωίνα*, a demigoddess *herōine* : Prop.







χελιδων] a swallow: Virg. Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Proverb: quid contendat hirundo cymis: Lucr. (Hence It. rondine, rondinella, Fr. aronde, hirondelle)

**hisco**, 3. v. n. and a. incept. [hio] Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: venae tabularum hiscant, open in cracks, Lucr.: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov.

2. Esp. to open the mouth: respondebimur ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. II. Act. 1. to utter: nec hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov.

**hispidus**, a. um, adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly: tactus, Hor. agri, overgrown with brambles, id. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence, through hispidus, Fr. hirsute)

**hister**, v. histro

**historia**, ae. f. = ἱστορία, a narrative of past events, history: historia annalium confectio, Cic. apud Plotodotum, patrum historiae, id. Proverb. historiam scribere, to inscribe oneself accurately; id. "hinc a in y down in black and white": quin nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. II. Meton. any narrative, account, tale, story: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, worth telling, Cic. amarae, navis, frons stories, Hor. (Hence It. storia, Fr. histoire; Eng. story)

**historicus**, a. um, adj. = ἱστορικὸς, belonging to history, historiam non tam historico quam oratore generis perscripsit, Cic. II. Subst. historicus, i. m. one versed in or one who studies history: a writer of history, historiarum oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici, id.

**histicus**, a. um, adj. [hister, hister] belonging to stage-players, imparator, stage-manager, Pl.

**histro**, ōnis, m. [Itruse prim form hister, Liv. whence histicus] a stage-player, actor either of tragedy or comedy. Cic. Pl. (v. Smith's Aut. 205)

**histrionalis**, e, adj. [hister] belonging to a stage-player, like an actor: studium, Tac.

**histrionia**, ae. f. [id] the art of acting, dramatic art. Pl.

**hiulcō**, adv. Of speech. in a mouthing, bawling manner. Cic.

**hiulco**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [hiulcus] to cause to gape or split open: Cat.

**hiulcus**, a. um, adj. [hio] gaping, split, cleft, opened, open: siti arva, Virg. Fig. of speech: gapping, not well connected: neve asper concilius (verborum) neve hiulcus, Cic. 2. eager, longing (cf. hio, II. 2). hiulca gens, Pl.

**hio**, interj. an expression of astonishment: hio tunc is eras? Ter.

**hodie**, adv. [confr. from hodie, on this day] to-day: Cic. Hor. II. In gen.: at the present day, at this time, now: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est

haec urbs, incolabant, Cic. hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, still: Tac. Suet. 2. now, at once: hodie iura, just going out, Ter. (Hence It. oggi, Sp. hoy, Fr. lui in aujourd'hui)

**hodiernus**, a. um, adj. [hodie] of this day, to-day's: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.: quiescit an adjuvante hodiernae crastinae summae tempora di superi? the total as it stands to-day, Hor. II. of the present time, present, actual (rare): ad hodiernum diem, Cic.

**hoedus**, and deriv. v. haed.

**holus**, v. olus

**homēronides**, ae. m. an imitator of Homer: Pl.

**homicida**, ae. comm. [homo caedo] a man-slayer, i. a murderer, murderer: Cic. II. In eulogistic sense, as transl. of the Homer ὁμοφροῦς, an epithet of Hector, slayer of men. Hor.

**homicidium**, n. n. [homicida] manslaughter, murder: Tac.

**homo**, ūis, comm. a human being, man, woman, or child: animal, quoniam vocamus hominem, Cic. homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. In addresses: tu homo auge, de ad manum, id. In apposition, oculi hominis histronis, Cic. nemo homo, Pl. Of females, cum homo hominem appellari perit, a rational being, Cic. quare (tu) hoc ex homine est, Cic. Proverb. quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. has has hominum, Pl. (ii) ut homines sunt, ita meum gressu, take every man in his humor, Pl. (iii) homo nulli coloris, a man one cannot make out, id.

2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: in a good sense a man, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius laetaret, Cic. Nero dicit at se quasi hominem tandem militare coepisse, like a human being, Suet. (ii) In a bad sense a man, as a weak being, subject to error, etc.: ut hortari rogareque ut et hominem te et virum esse munusces, i. e. that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude, Cic. (iii) Of low condition homo P. Quinti, his man (i. e. servant), id. 3. a man, as opp. to a woman (rare) mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl.

4. In milit. lang. homines, opp. to equites, foot-soldiers, infantry: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, to keep select company, Hor. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), to be alive, Cic.

II. Transf. the man, the fellow, for the pron. he, his, him: ubi homo coepit me obscurare, Ter. et medico imperasti, ut venas hominis maderet, Cic. [Initial h represents orig. gh. Cf. with homo, Goth. guma, O. H. G. gomo, N. H. G. gam in bratungam. The primary sense is "of the

earth"; cf. humus and Gr. χαμαί.] (Hence It. uomo; Sp. hombre; Fr. homme, on)

**hōmullus**, i. m. dim. [homo], also **hōmuncio**, ōnis, m.; and **hōmunculus**, i. m. a little man, manikin: brevis hic est fructus homullus, poor, petty men, Lucr.: in same sense, homunculi, Sulp. in Cic. homuncio lepidissimus, a very pretty little fellow, Aug. in Suet.

**honestamentum**, i. n. [honesto] an ornament, grace (rare): Sen. In plur.: Sall.

**honestas**, ātis, f. [honestus] honourableness, honourable consideration (which one receives), reputation, character, respectability, credit, opp. to turpitude: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia honestatis? Cic.: honestas gratia, on account of their high character, id. In plur.: honestatibus aliquem privare, id. 2. Meton. in pl.: respectable persons, the respectable: omnes honestates civitatis, respectable persons, id. II. honourableness of character, honourable feeling, sense of honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id. honestatem propter se exparte, virtue, id.

2. Transf. of things. beauty, grace (rare) to studium, id.

**honestē**, adv. honourably, nobly: honeste natus, of noble birth, Suet.

II. deverbally, becomingly, properly, creditably: unde mundior erat vir libertinus honeste, Hor. (Caesar) summi ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestus cadere, with more dignity, Suet. valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, fairly, properly, Hor. III. In moral sense, honourably, virtuously: homine vivere, to live a virtuous life, Ter. facere ac dicere (opp. to turpiter), Quint.

**honesto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [honestus] to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish: aliquem honore, Sall.: laude, Cic.; nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id.

**honestus**, a. um, adj. [honestus] regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, honourable, noble: satis honestam honoratque imaginem fore, Liv.: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic.: parentes honestos fascibus et solis, ennobled, Hor.: also absol. honestus, the gentleman (opp. to turpis), id.: honesto loco natus, in a respectable station, Cic.: multus honestissimī sui generis, most distinguished of the privates, Caes.: omnium honestarum rerum egens, not able to live suitably to his rank, Sall.

II. deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming: vita, Cic.: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id.: soror, virtuosus, chaste, Hor.: vita honestissima, Cic. (ii) Subst. honestum, i. n. = honestas,

no II. : forma ipsa et tanquam facies honesti, Cic. : eo perhi qui turpi secerms honestum, the good f rom the vile, etc., Hor. (cf. *supr.* I) 2. Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance noble, fine, handsome : ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. : equi, good in quality, Virg.

**honor** or **hōnos**, ōris, m. (in Cic. generally *honor*) public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment : the high offices of the Roman state were called honores (v. Smith's Ant. 266) quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. the aedileship, id. tribunicum honorem, Caes. In plur. : qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. 2. honour, repute, esteem : gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. : honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic. : rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, honour, praise, Virg. exsiliū honoris, i. e. honourable exile, Tac. Of things honour, esteem, value : praesae tributus est honos, Cic. : quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, current, in fashion, Hor. 3. Particular phrases : honori causa, out of respect, Cic. (ii) praefari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase=by your leave, or saving your presence : si dicimus ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Amicia aliquid ait Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. Meton. any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, elegacy, etc. : pugna, prize, Virg. nec I. laudis sine honore recessit Hesione quae data potur, Ov. : arae sacrificij dumant, honore, donis cumulantur, Liv. 2. an ornament, grace, charm, beauty (poet.) : silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, their leafy crown, Virg. In plur. : laetos oculis afflavit honores, joyous glories, "the majesty of joy" (K), id. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence it onore; Fr. honneur)

**honorābilis**, e, adj. [honor] that procures honour or esteem, honourable (rare) : Cic.

**honorārius**, a, um, adj. [honor] belonging to honour, given or done for the sake of conferring honour : frumentum, Cic. : tumulus, a cenotaph, Suet. : arbiter, one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, id.

**honorāte**, adv. with honour, honourably : quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac.

**honorātus**, a, um, Part. [honor] II. A dj. honoured, respected, honourable, respectable, distinguished : qui honorem sententis, qui suffragis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. : honoratus et

nobilis Thucydides, id. : amici, i. e. courtiers, Liv. rus, grand as a mark of honour, Ov. Comp. : spes honoratoris militis, Liv. Ssp. : genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. 2. Esp. honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable : honoratus praetor, Ov. : consuli honoratus vir, id. 3. conferring honour (v. rare) : honoratissimo decreto, Liv.

**honorificus**, a, um, adj. [honor] in an honourable or respectful manner : aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Comp. : honorificus utrius tractari, id. Ssp. litterae honorificentissime scriptae, id.

**honorificus**, a, um, adj. [honor] facio] that does or confers honour, honourable : mentis, Cic. : Caes. Comp. : honorificentior, Nep.

**hōnō**, avi, atum, i. r. a [honor] to honour, respect, to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate : mortem luctu publico, Cic. : virtutem, id.

**hōnōrus**, a, um, adj. [honor, cf. decor] from decor] worthy of honour, honourable : quae in Drusum honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, marks of honour which he had conferred on him, Tac.

**hōnus**, v. honor  
**hōnus** and **honustus**, v. onus.

**hōplōmēchus**, i, m = ὁπλομαχος, a heavily-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator : Suet.

**hōra**, ae (old gen. sing. hōria, Lucr.), f = ὥρα (for the etymological affinity of the Greek word, v. hōrnus), an hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours) : hora hiberna, i. e. short, Pl. : ternas epistolas in hora dacti, quatuor horarum spatio antecessis, Caes. : hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor. horam de legitimis horis remittere, of the hours allowed to an orator, Cic. : hora partus, the hour of one's birth, Suet. : e avum mutaret in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor. : ad horam, punctually, Sen. 2. Proverb. in horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth : Cic. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times : Suet.

3. Meton. in plur. : a dacti, clock, mittens ad horas, sending to see the time, Cic. II. Poet. in gen. time, time of year, season : quancunque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. [The Latin word is borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence It. ora; Fr. heure, and from it, Eng. hour)

**hōraeum**, i, n = ὥραειον (sc. ῥάπιστος), a pickle made of young fishes : Pl.

**hōrdēaceus**, a, um, adj. [hordeum] belonging to gr made of barley : Plin.

**hōrdēarius** (ordearius and hordarius), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley. pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest,

Plin. rhetor (contemptuously), windy, Suet.

**hōrdēus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley, oligunculae, Pl.

**hōrdēum** (not ordum), i, n. barley. Plin. : Liv. In plur. : virg. [Perh. cogn. with ῥάβ-η (for ῥάβ-η), and O. H. G. gers-ta, "barley"] (Hence It. orzo; Fr. orge)

**hōria** (also ora), ae, f a small vessel, a fishing-smack : Pl.

**hōriola**, ae, f dim. [hōria] a skiff, fishing-boat : Pl.

**hōrno**, adv. during this year : Pl.

**hōrnētinus**, a, um, adj. [hōrnus] of this year, this year's trumentum, Cic.

**hōrnus**, a, um, adj. of this year, this year's fruge, Hor. [Perh. for hōrnus, where ῥορ=ῥωρα, Goth. jēr, Eng. year]

**hōrōlōgium**, i, n = ὥρολόγιον, a clock, either a sun-dial, or a water-clock : Cic. (Hence It. orologio, Sp. reloj; Fr. horloge)

**hōrōscōpus**, a, um, adj. = ὥροscόπος, that shows the hour : vasa, Plin. II. Subst. horoscopus, i, m. a nativity, horoscope : Pers.

**hōrrendus**, a, um, Part. [horreo]. A dj. dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible : monstrum, Virg. : silva innotat horrenda, Liv. Neut. as adv. : horrendum stridens, horribly hissing (of the Hydra), Virg. : arma sonnere, id. II. In a good sense : vnderful, awful (poet.) : horrenda virgo (Canilla), dread, id.

**hōrrens**, entis, Part. [horreo]. II. Adj. : rough, prickly, shaggy, etc. : rubi, Virg. : Aeneas sus, bristled, Lucr. 2. terrible, horrid (poet. and rare) : arma, Virg. : horrentique nemus imminet umbra, gloom, id.

**hōrreo**, 2 v. n. and a to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle : setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. : horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus, Hor. II. Meton. : to shake, tremble (rare) corpus ut impulse segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. 2. Esp. to shake or shiver with cold (poet. and rare) : horrenti tunica non reddere servo, Juv. 3. to tremble, shudder, quake with fright : and more freq. at ; to be frightened at. Absol. : totus tremo horreoque, shudder all over, Ter. With Acc. : horrent dolorem, dread, Cic. : Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes. : pauperiem, shink f. om. Hor.

With Infm. or relative clause : ego vestris armis armatus non horri in hunc locum progredu, vus not afraid, Cic. : quemadmodum acceptum sitis horreo, id. With Subj. : eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperrint quam nos illas, Liv. 4. to shudder with amazement, to be astomshed, amazed (very rare) : quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horreo soleo, Cic. 5. to look rough or frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid (rare) : posset uti tempor- florere deinde vicissim horreo terra, id.





**Prop. 2.** the shoulder (of a man; opp to armus, of a quadruped) sagittas pendebant ab humero, Cic. cum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, id. os humeroque Deo similis, in *face and bust*, Virg. Humerus is sometimes used of animals (as armus is of men; v. armus): of oxen Cic. Fig. rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. versate diu, quid terre recusat, quid valeant humeri, are broad enough to bear, Hor. [Umerus is for omerus; cf. Skr am-sa-s, Gr ὄμος (for ὀμο-σος), Goth am-sa] (Hence, Sp. hombro.)

**humescō** (umescō), 3 v n incep [humescō] to grow moist or wet (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg.

**hūmī**, adv [prop locative case of humus, cf. domi] on, to, or in the ground: jacere hūmī, Cic. hūmī requiescere, Sall.: quousque hūmī defixa tua mens erit? fixed on the ground, Cic. te mater coudet hūmī, in the ground, Virg. under ground, locus in carcere duodecim pedes hūmī depressus, sunk below the level of the floor, Sall.

**hūmīdē** (umide), adv moistly, wetly: haec tigna humide putrant, Pl. **hūmīdūlus** (umidulus), a, um, adv, dim [humidus] rather damp, dampish, wetish: (poet. and rare). Ov.

**hūmīdus** (more correctly umidus), a, um, adv [humus] moist, humid, damp, dank, wet tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic. (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, unseasoned, Caes. nox, Virg. Naut. absol. pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, the wet part, Tac.

**hūmīfer** (umifer), ēra, ērum, adj [humor ferō] containing moisture moist: succus, Cic. poet.

**hūmīlis**, e, adj [humus; lit. on the ground] low, small, slight: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. arbusta, humilesque myrica, Virg. turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. humili corpusculo, a pygmy, Sen. casa, lowly, Virg. Fortentium, low-lying, situated in the plain, Hor. Cleonae, little, petty, Ov. fossa, slight, shallow, Virg. humilis volat aequora iuxta, skims the waves of a bird, id. || Fig. with regard to condition in life, etc.: low, base, poor, needy, insignificant, weak, ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, of humble birth, Cic.: humilimus homo de plebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, feeble, Caes.: humilisque obsoletus vestitus, mean, Nep. Of low, mean language or style: sermo, Hor. oratio, Cic. Absol., as subst. ex humili potius, Hor. ex humili extollit Fortuna, Juv. 2. Humil. with regard to mind or character, low, mean, base, abject: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! Cic. humilimus assen-

tator, Vell.: pavor, Virg. (Hence 'It umile; Fr. humble.)

**hūmīlitas**, ātis, f. [humilis] low-ness as opp. to height: navium, low freeboard, Caes.: arborum, Sall. ||

Fig. of condition in life: lowliness, meanness, insignificance: Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id.

2. littleness of mind, meanness, abjectness: humilitatem habet metus, id. summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, degrade himself to the level, Liv.

**hūmīliter**, adv low, deeply: || In || Fig. basely, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.

**hūmō**, avi, atum, i v a. [humus] to cover with earth, to inter, bury: Cic. corpus, Virg. 2. In gen. to perform funeral rites: militari honestoque funere, to bury with military honours, Nep.

**hūmōr** (more correctly umor; old form humos, Lucr.), ōris, m a liquid, fluid, moisture: humor aqua, Lucr. pluvius, rain, id. roscidus, dew. Cat. in genas labitur, of tears, Hor. circumfluit, the ocean, Ov. Massicus Bacchi, wine, Virg. [Umor is for umor, cf. Gr. ὕψος] (Hence Fr. humour.)

**hūmōs**, i, f. the earth, the ground, the soil: subacta atque pura, broken up and cleared of weeds, Cic.: motiens semel me monuisti, hit the ground in death, Virg. Poet. of what is low mean, common: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et mania capiti, Hor. || Meton.: land, country, region: Punicae regis Tueris pressa fulset humus, Ov. [cf. Gr. χαμαί, a locative form implying a noun χαμα, "the ground"]

**hūcīnthīnus**, a, um, adv = ὕακινθαιος, of the hyacinth: flos, i v. the hyacinth, Cat.

**hūcīnthus** or -os, i, m. the hyacinth: not our kind; perh. corn-flag, or blue iris: Plin. Virg. || a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth: perh. a sapphire or amethyst, or the modern hyacinth or jacinth. Plin.

**hūcēs**, um, f. = Ὑαδες (the rainiers), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. by a mistranslation, uculae (q. v.): Cic.: Ov.

**hūcēna**, ae, f. = ὕαίνα, the striped hyaena: Plin.: Ov.

**hūcālus**, i, m. = ὕαλος, glass: vellera hyali fucata colore, with glass-green colour, Virg.

**hūbrīda**, v. hībrīda.

**hūdra**, ae, f. = Ὑδρα, the Hydra, a seven-headed dragon killed by Hercules: Hor. Vult.

2. the constellation Water-snake, also called Anguis: Cic. 3. a hydra in the infernal regions: Virg.

**hūdraula**, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, m = ὕδραυλς, one who plays on the water-organ: Suet.

**hūdraulīcus**, a, um, adj = ὕδραυλικός, of the water-organ, hydraulic: Suet.

**hūdranlus**, i, m. = ὕδραυλος, a water-organ, Cic.

**hūdrīa**, ae, f. = ὕδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), a jug, ewer, urn; argentae, Cic.

**hūdrōchōus**, i, m. = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), the constellation Aquarius: Cat.

**hūdrōpius**, a, um, adj = ὕδρωπιος, dropsical, suffering from dropsy: Plor.

**hūdrois**, ōpis, m. = ὕδρωψ, the dropsy: Hor.

**hūdrus**, or -os, i, m. = ὕδρος, a water-serpent (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg.

**hūemalis**, hūems, v. hiemalis, etc.

**hūmen**, ōnis, and **hūmēnaeus** or -os, i, m. = ὕμνη, Ὑμναίος, the god of marriage, Hymen: Ov. Cat. 2. nuptials, a wedding: hic hūmēnaeus erit, Virg. In pl. id. Of animals: pairing, id. || a nuptial song: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov.

**hūpallagē**, ēs, f. = ὑπὸ πάλῃ, gram fig. in which the natural order of things is reversed ("cart before the horse"), (as dare classibus austeri for classes austeri, Virg.): Serv.

**hūperbāton**, a, n. = ὑπέρβατον, a rhetorical fig. transposition of words: pure Lat. transgressio: Quint.

**hūperbōlē**, ēs, f. = ὑπερβολή, a rhetorical fig. exaggeration, hyperbole: pure Lat. superlatio and superpetio: Quint.: Sen.

**hūpercātālectus** or **hūpercātālecticus** = ὑπερκατάλεκτος, in prosody (a verse) that has at the end a syllable in a foot too much, hypercatalecta: versus, Sen.: Prisc.

**hūpōcaustum** or -on, i, n. = ὑπόκαυστρον, a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber: pure Lat. vaporarium: Vitr. Plin. Ep.

**hūpōcrīta** or -ōs, a, m. = ὑποκριτής, a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures: Suet.

**hūpōdidascālus**, i, m. = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, an under-teacher: Cic.

**hūpōmnēma**, ātis, n. = ὑπόμνημα, a written remark, memorandum, note: Cic. fil. in Cic.

**I**, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third vowel, but in the order of decreasing strength it comes last, and represents the point to which all the others naturally tend to sink: there are indeed cases in which

*i* has become *e*, especially in final syllables, but they are to be explained by special phonetic influences. On the substitution of *i* for *a* and *e*, vide those letters. *I* takes the place of *o* in oblique cases from noun-stems in *on*, as *cardo(n)*, *cardinis*, and *hominis*, *marginis*, *ordinis*, in derivatives from stems in *o*, as *multi-tudo* and *publi-cus*, indeed invariably before the suffix *-co*, at the end of the first stem in compounds like *multi-sonus*, and in a few special instances, as in *agnit-us*, *cognit-us*, *illico* (from *loco*), and *ille* from *ollus*, *olle*. It is substituted for *u* in the dat and abl pl of noun-stems in *u*, as *fructu-bus*, *genu-bus*, at the end of the first stem in compounds like *arci-tenus*, *aesti-fer*; in superlatives, as well as in positive adjs of similar form, as *opti-mus* (from *optimus*), *juni-mus*. Long *i* has in some Latin words arisen from the diphthong *ai*, e.g. in the compounds of *caedo*, *quaero*, *eo* *oculo*, *inquir*, and in *inquis* from *aquis*, also from *ei*, as in *deus*, *divus*, *liber*. On the relation of *i* with *y* and *e* vide those letters.

II. In the Romance languages: 1. accented *a* long is usu unchanged; e.g. Lat. *amicus*, It. *amico*, Sp. *amigo*, Fr. *ami*; Lat. *spina*, It. *spina*, Sp. *espin*, Fr. *épine*. 2. accented *i* short usu changes to *e* in Italian and Spanish, but in French to *oi*, e.g. Lat. *niger*, It. *nero*, Sp. *negro*, Fr. *noir*; Lat. *minius*, It. *meno*, Sp. *peño*, Fr. *peu*; Lat. *palus*, It. *Sp. *pal*, Fr. *pal*; Lat. *biber*, It. *bere*, Sp. *beber*, Fr. *boire*. 3. accented *a* long by position commonly becomes *e*, e.g. Lat. *securus*, It. *seco*, Sp. *seco*, Fr. *sec*; Lat. *crusta*, It. *Sp. *cresta*, Fr. *crête*; Lat. *metere*, It. *metere*, Sp. *meter*, Fr. *mettre*. But *a* followed by *rg* or *gn* generally becomes *e*, and sometimes *oi* in French; e.g. Lat. *pingere*, *cingere*, *lingua*; Fr. *peindre*, *ceindre*, *langue*. Unaccented *a* is most commonly unchanged; it sometimes becomes *oi*. When a short vowel in Latin immediately precedes the accented syllable, *a* is lost in French; *i* is often in this position, and disappears accordingly; e.g. Lat. *sanitate*, *postura*, *septimana*; Fr. *santé*, *posture*, *semaine*.**

**Iacchus**, *i*, *m.* = *Ἰακχος*, a poetic appellation of Bacchus: Ov.: Virg. Meton: like Bacchus, wine: (Silenum) infatum hesterni Iaccho, Virg.

**Iambicus**, *a*, um, *adj.* = *ἰαμβεος*, iambic: trimetri, Hor.

**Iambus**, *i*, *m.* = *ἰαμβος*, an iambic foot, an iambus, *—* *—*: Hor.: Cic. II. Meton: an iambic poem, iambic poetry: Hor. In plur.: id.

**Ianthinus**, *a*, um, *adj.*, violet-coloured: color, vestis, Plin. Subst. ianthina, orum, violet-coloured garments, Mart.

**Iäpyx**, *ägis*, *m.* [*Ἰάπυξ*, a son of Dædalus, who reigned in Southern

Italy] a wind that blows in the S of Italy, the W N W wind of the Greeks: Hor.: Virg.

**Ias-is**, *Idis*, *f.* = *ἱάσμις*, a green or yellow-coloured precious stone, jasper: Plin.: Iulva, Virg. (Hence It. *diasprio*, Sp. *diapero*; Fr. *jaspé*.)

**Ibi**, *adv.* [orig. the instrumental sing. with locative sense, of the pron. *i* (as) the suffix *bi*, which in *ibi*, *sibi*, has a dative force, is the same as the *bi* (*bi*) in that place, there: referring, like *is*, to the immediate context. Of space in Italian contendit, diaspri-  
bi legiones conscribit, Caes. Rarely of person: ibi annuum parem tantae potestati esse, in him (L. Quinctus), Liv. duxi uxorem, quam ibi miseram vidi, in her, Ter. With corresp. rel. *adv.*, ubi, unde, etc.: in eam partem iturus, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constitisset, Caes.: nemo est, qui ubi vis quam ibi, ubi est, esse ma-  
nit, Ch. With Gen.: ibi loci, Plin.

II. Of time: then, thereupon: Ter. conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg. (jam in ipso nuptus) ibi demum aegre tulit, then for the first time, Ter. III. Of other relations: there, in that matter, on that occasion: ibi ira est suppressa, Liv. ibi fortunae veniam damus, in his case, Virg.: si quod est, quod ad testes rescribit, ibi nos quodque paratores i-periet, on that issue, at those weapons, Cic.: ibique juvenitum suam excrevit, in those (caedis, rapinae, etc.), Sall.: subiens illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, to be at it, busy about it, Ter.: ibi nuptum fore, unde victoria fuerit, would go with the winners, Liv. (Hence Fr. *y*.)

**Ibidem**, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, *tantum*, etc. *jen* the same place, in that very place, just there. Of space: cenati disubierunt ibidem, Cic.: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persequat, ibidem discors runt, on the spot, Suet. With corresp. ubi: ubi amici, ibidem opes, Pl. With Gen.: ibidem loci, id. With verb of motion, uxore ibidem ducta, Suet. II. Of other relations: in the same matter: laetit in eo Caecumani, sublevavit ibidem, Cic.

**Ibis**, *is* and *Idis*, *f.* = *ἰβις*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, which lived on water-animals, the ibis: Cic. Plin.

**Ibiscus**, *i* v. *hibiscum*.

**Ibus**, *v.* *is*, *ad nut*.

**Icarus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [*Ἰκάρους*] of Icarus, Icarian: Icarii stella canis, the constellation Canis Major (the dog of Icarus named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov.: fluctus, *i.* e. of the sea (in gen.), Hor.

**icircro** or **idircro**, *adv.* [*id circas*] on that account, for that reason, therefore: icircro moneo vos ego haec, Pl.

II. Referring to a clause which states cause or reason, with *con* quod, quia, or *si*: icircro accessit, nuptias

quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter.: quia natura mutari non potest, icircro verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.: non, si Optimum delendisti, icircro te isti bonum civem putabunt, Id. 2. The corrol conj. is sometimes (*si* very rarely) omitted: ille Cliniae servus traditus est provincia, Ter. III. Referring to a clause which states purpose: icircro nemo superiorum attingit, ut ipse tolleret, simply that he (Ver-  
r.) might, Cic.: sese icircro ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civi-  
tatem in officio confineret, Caes.

**icneumon**, *onis*, *m.* = *ἰκνεμών*, an animal which tracks the rocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian *fat* or *icneumon*: Plin.: Cic.

**ico**, *ici*, *ictum*, 3 *v.* *a.* to strike, hit, smite, sting (strictly, to hit from a distance, disting from ferio, to strike with a staff, sword, etc.). telo venato ictus, Cic.: lapide ictus, Caes.: ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. In partic. of lightning: fulmine laurus sola non ictur, Plin. With cogn. obj.: icere colaphum, to box on the ear, Pl.

2. Transf., with ref. to striking the victim sacrificed in making a covenant: icere foedus (cf. ferire), to make a covenant or league, Cic.

III. Fig. of emotion: nova res consules icti, startled, Liv. desiderius icta, smitten, tormented, Hor.: domestico vulnere, smitten by family affliction, Tac. Poet. at semel ictu accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, tipsy, Hor. [Cf. ἰκτῶμα, to hurt. Lat. *e* here corresponds to Gr. *π*, as in *icetur* beside ἰκτῶμα, oculus beside ὀφθαλμός.]

**icon**, *onis*, *f.* = *εἰκών*, an image, figure: fictae cera icones, Plin.

**icónicus**, *a*, um, *adj.* = *εἰκονικός*, of an image, copied from life: duces, of the size of life, Plin.

**ictérus**, *i*, *m.* = *ἰκτερός*, jaundiced: Juv.

**iculis**, *Idis*, *f.* = *ἰκρία*, the common weasel: Plin.

**ictus**, *a*, um, Part. [*ico*]

**ictus**, *ūs*, *m.* [*id*] a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting: a bestus ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic.: pilorum, Caes. scorpionis, id.: caecis, blind strokes (cf. "drew a bow at a venture"), Liv. Poet. of the piercing rays of the sun, etc.: ramis laurea servidos excludet ictus, Hor.: solis, Ov. fulminis, Cic.

2. Esp. in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat, pollicis, Hor. et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. III. Fig.: calamitatis, stroke, Cic.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks, Tac.

**icuncula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*icon*] a small image or figure: puellaris, Suet.

**icircro**, *adv.* *v.* *icircro*

**idea**, *ae*, *f.* = *ἰδέα*, a (Platonic) idea; a mental image, a conception: Sen. *idem*, *eädem*, *idem*, *pron.* [from



the pronoun root *is* (1s) and the demonstr. suff. *dem*: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usually be rendered] the same: *idem* is the 2<sup>d</sup>. To emphasize a second noun-predicate of same kind: *at the same time, likewise*. cum Academicis et eodem rhetore congrederi, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, id: musici qui erant quondam idem poetae, *who were likewise*, id. II. In comparisons, with various conj. and pron., which may all be translated by *as*, or *poet* with the *Dat.* (Gr. constr.): si quatuor, idemque sit pertinacia et perscrutatio, *the same as*, id: idem ab unit, qui venerant, id: invium qui servat idem facit occidenti, *equivalent to slaying him*, Hor. N<sup>o</sup> ut with *part. Gen.* si idem nos juris habebimus quod ceteri, *the same right*, Cic. III. Adverbially eadem (sc. via) *by the same way or road*: ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit, id.

**Identidem**, *adv.* [re]lated to *idem* as *idem* to *is*: repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon. ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, *now and then*, Pl: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad snos reciperent, *from time to time*, Caes.

**Idēo**, *adv.* [id eo, lit. *this for this*] *for that reason, on that account, therefore*. R<sup>o</sup> referring to a clause which states cause or reason, with *conj. quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*. Pl. Cic. Sen. 2. Non (neq. neque) idēo; referring to a clause stating an assumed cause or reason, with *conj. ut*: non, si causa justa est, idēo, *it does not follow, because*, Cic. With *Abt. absol.*: talibus recitatis, non idēo Thraso decessit sententia, *for all that he did not abandon his opinion*, Tac. 3. With *conj. omittit d.* Pl: nihil laboras, idēo, quum opus est, nihil habes, *so when you need, you lack*, Pl: dr. II. Referring to a clause which states purpose. Cic. ne idēo Rheum in-midum, ut Italiam tueremur, scd., *not for the purpose of defending Italy but*, Tac.

**Idōta**, *ae, m.* = ἰδοῖτης, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person: Cic.

**Idōtismus**, *i, m.* = ἰδοῖτισμός, the common or vulgar manner of speaking: Sen.

**Idōlum** or **-on**, *i, n.* = εἰδωλόι, an image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition: Plu.

**Idōnēe**, *adv.* *fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): Cic.

**Idōneus**, *a, um, adj.* *fit, meet, proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things): constr. with *ad*, a relative, *Dat.*, or *abst.*: sometimes with *in* and *Acc.*, *Abt.*, or *Inf.* With *ad*: ad ullam causam, Cic. With *rel.*: hominem idoneum, quem ludificas, *one to make a butt of*, Pl. With *abst.*: castris idoneis, Caes. puellis, a

*testi-killer*, Hor. *Abstol.*: ejus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient voucher*, Cic. Subst. cum idoneis collocutus, *with fitting accomplices*, Liv: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet.: apud idonea provinciam, *at proper stations in*, Tac. With *in* and *Acc.*: infidum in mutum spem idonei, Sen. With *Inf.* (poet.): Ions etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, *worthy, so large enough*, Hor. [Etym uncertain; perh. for *idoneus*, from *id eo*].

**Idus**, *num.* *f. pu* [acc. to Macrobius, from the Etruscan idus, to divide, hence, the middle of the month], the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of the other months: the ides: hinc idibus mane scripti, Cic. Idus it was paid on the ides. Idus erat Alpinus, *he died on the ides*, Pl. Idus Alpinus, *called his money in on the ides*, Hor. Also school-fees, (quoniam) ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, id.

**Idur**, *adv.* [Etym uncertain] *then, thereupon, thereafter*. mox idur, quum otium mihi est tibi erit, idur tecum loquar, Pl. II. L<sup>o</sup> in drawing a logical conclusion: *therefore, accordingly, consequent* ut res caelestes ab homine confici non possunt, &c. Idur id, quo ita conficiatur, hominemus, *it follows therefore that*, Cic. 2. In questions that follow logically: *then*: in quo idur loco est? *then where is it?* id. In ironical or sarcastic questions: idur hominem et amicum? *so this is being in love with?* Pl. 3. Taking up the thread of interrupted thought, or discourse, or summing up: *I say then, then, in short*, Cic. Tac. L<sup>o</sup> after parentheticals: scripti etiam (nam etiam adnotat) idus dingo me feci, *scripti idur*. Aristoteli more, *as I was saying*, Cic.

**Ignarus**, *a, um, adj.* [in gnarus] *ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unwarlike* (constr. used with *Gen.*, *rar* with *depend. cl.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *abst.* With *Gen.*: non ignara mihi, *having knowledge in* gloriari myself, Virg.: Pisones, *not acquainted with his person*, Tac.: puella mariti, a maiden, Hor. Of manum and abstr. subjects: qui gurges aut quae flumina lumbis ignara belli, *are strangers to*, id. With *dep. clause*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid domique virtus valeret, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. *Abstol.*: si quis laudat Arel'i ignarus opes, *stranger, novice*, Hor. ut impetum ad ignaros pervenit, *those who have never known it*, Sall. II. In passive sense not known: mare magnum et ignata lingua, *unknown*, id. With *Dat.*: jamque sed not Thesios, proles ignara parenti, *unrecognized by*, Ov.

**Ignave**, *adv.* *sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit*: ne quid ignave facerem, *do not do more, rather, bravely*, Cic. *carelessly*, Hor. *comp.* carpere ignavus herbas, *listlessly*, Virg. **ignavia**, *ae, f.* [ignavus] *inactivity, laziness, indolence, sloth, cowardice*: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. *so* condue sese atque ignavia tradere, Sall. quae tanta animis ignavia venit? *each year*, Virg. **ignaviter**, *adv.* *lazily, sluggishly, tardily*: Hor. in Cic.

**ignavus**, *a, um, adj.* [in gnavus] *inactive, lazy, slothful, indolent, stingy, listless, spiritless, cowardly, dastardly* si non ferro ci male aliquo pacto, *mo* esse dicto ignavissimus, Pl. homo inertior, ignavior, magis inter multos proditor non potest, Cic. *terceros et iniqua inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes*, Liv. *caus ignavus adversum Iupem, that will not fare*, Hor.: ignavum, fucos, pecus, the lazy herd of drones, Virg. ignavia stuporant verba pilato, *that refused to* office, Ov. With *Gen.* legiones operum et laboris ignavae, *shunning, shirking*, Tac. II. Of things: in mora ignavia, *unfruitful*, Virg.: anni, spent in idleness, Ov. septima lux, the seventh week-bath, Liv. 2. *M* *ton* producing inactivity or indolence: frigues, Ov.

**ignescere**, *v. n.* *to become ignis* [ignis] *to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, to kindle*: ut ad extremum omnium mundus ignesceret, Cic. II. *Fig.* *to burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): Catullo muros et castra monti inqueunt irae, *his wrath kindles*, Virg.

**igneus**, *a, um, adj.* [id] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot* sidera tūta esse ignea, Cic. *sol*, Virg. ignea vis, *either*, Ov.: ignea vis, *fire*, as the primary creative element, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. accens, the sky, Hor. 2. *Transf.* of colour: ferri, flaming, resplendent: gemmae igneae, *glowing*, Plu. II. *Fig.* *fiery, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. vigor, Virg.

**ignifarium**, *n, n.* [id] *an implement for producing fire*, Plu.

**ignicolor** or **-ignis**, *a, um, adj.* *ignis color* *flame-colored*: Juven.

**igniculus**, *i, m.* [id] *ignis* *a small fire, a little flame, a spark*: Juv. 2. *Transf.* of colour, a glitt'ring, a sparkle: onyx Indica igniculus habet, Plu. II. *Fig.* *desiderii, vehemence*, Cic.: viriles, id.

**ignifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [ignis ferre] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet): aethri, Lucr.: axis, Ov.

**ignigena**, *ae, m.* [ignis and gen in gigno] *fire-born, an epithet of Bacchus*: Ov.

**ignipēs**, *pēdis, adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet): equi, Ov.

**ignipotens**, *entis, adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire, an epithet of Vulcan*, dens, Virg. Also, *abstol.* ignipotens, id.

**ignis**, *is, m.* *fire*, both as an element, and as matter in combustion: in former

sense *unum* *unum*. lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, *binouac-fires*, Caes.: ignem accendere, Virg.: ignem comprehendere, to catch fire, Caes.: ignis auditur, the crackling of fire, Virg.: Poet.: fulgere ignes et conspectus aether, *lightnings*, id. 2. Esp.: (i) sacer ignis, a disease, St. Anthony's fire, *erysipelas*: id. (ii) aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessities of life: v. aqua, i. no. 5. (iii) the heavenly bodies: velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. II. Transf. brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness: fronte curvatos militatus ignes (Lunae), id. ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob oculos, redness, blush, Cic. III. Fig.: the fire or glow of passion, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of love: exarsere ignis animo, *wrath*, rage, Virg.: caeco capitis igni, *hidden flame* (of love), id.: lentus macer ignibus, Hor.: soni ignes, *nuptials*, Ov. 2. Meton.: a beloved object, a flame (poet.): meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. 3. Of that which brings destruction, fire, flame: ne parvus lucus incendium ignis ex-uscit, *this little spark*, Liv. fcf. Skr. *agnis*, *prithu*, for *agni* is *अग्नि*, and comes from same root.]

ignobilis, *adv.* [in] and ignobilis the original form of nobilis, q. v. unknown to fame, not renowned, distinguished, obscure: et *ignobilis* ad *supremum*, in *perpetuum*, Cic.: ignobilis aevum exigit, (cf. *they kept the noxious tenor of their way*), Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Euboronum, obscure and insignificant, Caes. II. of low birth, base-born, ignoble: ex aliqua familia non ignobilis, Cic.: virgo, Liv.

ignobilitas, *atis*, *f.* [ignobilis] want of fame, obscurity, vitium, Ov. II. low birth: multis viris tortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur, *mean origin*, Cic. ignobilitate, *adv.* *meanly*: Eui ignominia, *as*, *f.* [in] and *gnomen*, the orig. form of *gnomen*, q. v. hence it a deprivation of one's good name of one's character as a citizen] public disgrace, dishonour, infamy. A legal or military term: significos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militum subterfugissent, Cic. II. In gen.: expiunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fuerunt ac dedecus, id. In plur.: iudicis ignominisque conspectus, id. With Gen.: ignominia senatus, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, id.

ignominiosè, *adv.* disgracefully: Eutr. ignominiosus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] disgraceful, shameful. Of persons: exul eras ignominiosus, *branded with public disgrace*, Quint.: nec con-

cilium nite ignominioso fas, to a disgraced man, Tac. II. Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignorabilis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] unknown (rare): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile fuerit, Cic.

ignorans, *antis*, *Part.* [ignoro]. II. A *adj.* not knowing, unaware, ignorant (of rare): Caes.

ignorantia, *ae*, *f.* [ignorans] want of knowledge or information, ignorance: With Gen. obj.: loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. With depend. clause: ignorantia, quid sit illud, id.

ignoratio, *onis*, *f.* [ignoro] want of knowledge or acquaintance with anything; ignorance: with Gen. obj.: locorum, Cic.: virtutis, id. With de: Je aliquo, id.

ignoro, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. and *n* [v. gnarus] not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant (v.) With Acc. squidem istius regis (vici) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Cnina, do not know me, quite mistake me, Ter. In pass.: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, unobserved, Sall. With Acc. and Inf.: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus? Cic. With a dep. clause: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, I am well aware, id.: qua ferar ignoro, Ov. With de: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. With quin: id. Absol.: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, id.

ignoscens, *entis*, *Part.* [ignosco] forgiving, placable, Ter.

ignosco, *novi*, *notum*, *3*, v. a. [in] and *gnosco*, orig. form of *nosco*, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. Constr. the person forgiven in Dat.; the offence in Acc. or dep. clause: sometimes in Dat.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, pardon my writing, Cic.: vitis, Hor.: Pass. impers.: deprecatoris, quibus non erat ignotum, for whom was no pardon, Cic.: Ter.: with double Dat. peccato mihi ignosci, to have my fault overlooked, Ter. With Acc. only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, id. In pass. with word denoting the offence in Nom. and absol.: (dementia) ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes, pardonable indeed, if the infernal deities knew forgiveness, Virg.

(1) ignotus, a, um, *Part.* [ignosco].

(2) ignotus, a, um, *adj.* [in] and *gnotus*, orig. form of *notus*. Pa. s. s.: unknown: huius, Cic.: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv.: omne ignotum pro magno est, Tac. 2. For ignobilis, of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,

Hor.: Achivi, the ignoble Greeks, Ov.

II. A *ct* unacquainted with, ignorant (of rare for ignarus). ignotus fallit, notis est deus, *Joke that do not know him*, Phaedr.

ilex, *is*, *f.* a kind of oak, the holm-oak or evergreen-oak. Pliny speaks of two kinds: prob. the *kermes oak* and the *holm oak*. Virg.: Hor.: [Elym. uncertain.] (Hence it. *elce*; Fr. *yeuse*.)

illa, *rum*, *n* pl. the flank: Ov.: Virg.: ducere illa, to draw the flank: together, become broken-winded, Hor.: rumpere illa, to burst, Virg. II. Transf.: the entrails of animals: Hor.: [Elym. uncertain.]

illicet, *ade*, [i in *ire*, and *ilicet*; cf. *scilicet* and *videlicet*; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assent: *you may go, it is over*, hence, transf.: let us go, let us be gone: illicet: quid hic continemus operam frustra? Ter.

2. all is over or lost: actum est, illicet, me infelice et scelestam, Pl.: actum e't, illicet, peristi, you may take yourself off: you are done for, Ter.

II. i. q. *illico*, immediately, instantly, forthwith (poet.): fugit illicet ocior Euro, Virg.

iligneus, a, um = ilignus (q. v.): Cato: Col.

ilignus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex] of holm-oak, oaken: pedibus, Ter. (al. ligneus): canalibus, Virg.

illa, *adv.* by that way, in that direction (rare): Tac.

il-labefactus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet): vincula, Ov.

il-labor (inl.), *pass*, 3 v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall, or flow into, to fall down, sink down: Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, should fall upon (him), Hor. II. Fig. da, pater, angurium atque animis illabere nostris, enter into, Virg.

il-laboratus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* not laboured, uncultivated, spontaneous: terra, Sen.: fructus, Quint.

il-labōro (inl.), i v. n. to work upon, labour at: Tac.

illac, *adv.* = illa, with suffix *c* = *ce*: by that way, in that direction, on that side: angiporro illac per hortum, er cuit clam, Pl.: illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

il-lacessitus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* unprompted, unattacked: Tac.

il-lacrimabilis (inl.), e, *adj.* unweep, unlamented: omnes il-lacrimabiles urgentur, Hor. II. that is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable: Pluto, tearless, id.

il-lacrimor (inl.), *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. n. and *illacrimor* (inl.), *atus*, *i* v. dep. to weep at or over, to bewail, lament. With Dat.: morti, Cic.: errori, Liv. Absol.: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur il-lacrimansque dixisse, shedding tears at the sight, Cic.: si paulum potes, il-lacrimare, squeeze out a tear over him, Hor. II. Poet. of things: to weep, i. e. to drip, distil:

et maestum illacrimat templis chm  
aerique sudant, Virg.

**ill-aeus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *unhurt, unharmed, unscathed, unimpaired* illaeso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

**ill-laetabilis** (inl.), e, *adj.* *cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.) ora, Virg. murmur, id.

**illapetus** (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [il-labor].

**ill-laqueo** (inl.), avi, atum, i "a. to ensnare, entrap, entangle." volucres, Prud.

**II.** Fig.: *multa naviu saevos illaqueant duces, corrupt, seduce*, Hor.

**illatus** (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [inf-fero].

**ill-laudatus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *unpraised, without fame, obscure*: Plin.

**II.** Poet. for illaudabilis. *Unworthiness of praise, blamable, detestable*. Bursias, Virg.

**illautus**, v. illotus.

**ille**, a, ud (anciently olle and ollus, a, um), (Nom. pl. m. and 3rd sing. oli, Virg.) *dem. pron. of 3rd pers.*, meaning what is, or is regarded as, more remote; opp. to hic, iste (non antiquo illo more, s. d. hoc nostro fuit eruditus, not in that ancient fashion, but in this later one of ours, Cic.) *that, yonder*: he, she, it. With subst., sol me ille admonuit, yonder sun, id.: illa tranquillum virore, id. **2.** Of time, *rather what was once, or what will be*, thence the locative form illa means *either once upon a time, or hereafter*: illam veterem vim, id.: sapient non pendet ex futuro, sed exspectat illa, hunc praesentibus, looks forward to the future, while enjoying the present, id. **3.** When hic and ille refer to two things, *ille* means *what is, or is regarded as farther from the speaker's mind*: v. hic, 4. **II.** Absol., a true *pron.*: tum ille, non sum, inquit, incertus, id.: nati et qui nascuntur illis, Virg.: referring emphatically to a preced. noun: multum ille et terris factatus et alto, id. **2.** With another *pron.*: quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum, fancied myself the very man, Cic. **3.** In *neut.* with *Part. Gen.*: illud aetatis, of that age, Suet.: illud horae, id. **III.** Strongly euphatic (*ille* of celebrity): illa Medea, the famous, Cic.: tunc ille Aeneas, art thou that (great) Aeneas? Virg. Absol.: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, so long as those men do not, Sall.

**IV.** Particular phrases: (1) hic, ille, this... that; the one... the other, of single objects opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc sennum abiatum esse et illud, not merely this to that particular statue, Cic. (2) ill-ut (or et) ille, this, or that, such and such, id. (3) ille quidem, sed (autem, etc.), though he be to be sure, certainly yet still: philosophi quidam, timine mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, I e. I would not disparage them... but all the same, id. (4) ex illo, from

that time, post and rare ex illo fluere, p. 1. anagm, Virg.

**illecebra** (inl.), ae, f. [illicio] *II.* n. drawing gently on, hence an enticement, inducement, charm, allurements, bait, lure. With Gen.: peccandi, temptation to, Cic. In plur.: voluptatus, id. With Dat.: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. Absol.: ad quam illecebram quum conno-veretur nemo, seemed to rise to the bait, Liv. In plur.: jocum tentavit, eo quod illecebris erat motandus spectator, needed to be retained by some attraction, Hor. **II.** Meton. of an alluring, seductive person, an enticer, a decoy-bird: Pl.

**illecebrose**, adv. *alluringly, enticingly*: Pl.

**illecebrosus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illicio] *II.* *alluring, enticing, full of allurements, enticing, seductive*: istoc illecebrosus heri nihil potest, no "metal more attractive," Pl.

**illectus** (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illicio]

**illectus** (inl.), us, m. [id.] *an allurement, enticement*: Pl.

**illectus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illego] *not read, unheard*: (rare) Ov.

**il-lépide** (inl.), adv. *impolitely, rudely, inelegantly*: Pl. Hor.

**il-lépidos** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *impolite, unmannish, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable*: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, churchish, Cic.: deliciae, Cat.

(1) **il-lex** (inl.), legis, *adv.* *without law, contrary to law, lawless*: Pl.

(2) **illex** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illicio] *alluring, enticing*: App. **II.** Subst. a decoy, lure: Pl. **2.** a seducer, a seductress: malae rei tantar immus-illies, id.

**illi**, adv. v. illic, adv. *ind.*

**illibatus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illib-undiminished, unimpaired, unharmed, unharmed] *divitiae*, Cic.: vires, Lav.

**il-liberális** (inl.), e, *adj.* *unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungentlemanly, harsh, mean, disobliging*: Cic. Incomus, Ter. non te in me illib-aleu putabit, disobliging Cic.

**il-liberális** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [il-liber-] *conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness*: (rare) Cic.

**il-liberáliter** (inl.), adv. *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a volus, Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde il-liber-aliter, meanly, stingy, Cic.

**illic, illeae, illic, or illoc**, *pron.* [ille and ce] *he, she, or it yonder, that*: sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sostia, a portu illic nunc cum lanternis advent, Pl. illic est sapere, now, that is dis-cre-tion: Ter. **II.** With suffixed ce and the interrogative part ne: is that he?

**illic, illi**, adv. [illi, loc. case, with ce] *in that place, there, yonder* (most freq. ante-class): haec illic est pug-nata pugna, Pl. cives Romani, qui illic negotiantur, Caes.: non isto vi-

ritur illic, quo tu rero, moda there, I e. in the house of Maecenas, Hor.

**2.** in that matter, therein: Liv. ego illi maximam partem feram, in that case, Ter.

**illicine**, v. illic, *pron.* *no II.*

**illicio** (inl.), lexi, lectum [Inf. perf. sync. I. lexo, post ap. Cic.] *3 v. a.* [il-] *to draw gently in or on; to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (usu. in bad sense); whereas al-lucere gen. has a good sense). Is me ad illam illexit, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall.: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac.: ab eisdem illecti sumus, misled, led astray, Cic.: cave-neque, ne illiciaris, not to be drawn into the toils, Lucr.

**illicitator** (inl.), oris, m. [ilicito] *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder*: Cic.

**illicitus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac.: exactiones, id.

**il-luco** (illico), adv. [in loco] *in that very place, on the spot*: there: otiose nunciam illico hic consistere, Ter. **II.** Transf. instantly, immediately, directly: Cic.

**il-lido** (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to strike or dash against, beat against or upon* (poet.): libravt caestus effrac-taque illist in ossa cerebro, sent them crashing into his skull, Virg.: den-tem fragili (corpore), to bring one's tooth down on, to bite on, Hor.

**il-ligo** (inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *a. to bind or tie on, to fasten*: emblemata scite in aures populi alligabat, at-tached them, Cic.: liturae in jaculo illi-gatae, wrapped upon, Caes.: tigna, to brace firmly, id. **2.** to fetter, en-tangle, unbind: inutulis inque ligatus cedebat, cliepoque mimicum hostile trahabat, encumbered, Virg.: illigatus praeda, hampered, Tac.: aliquem lento veneno, to drug, I e. to incapacitate, id. **II.** Fig.: to attach, connect, combine: (paen) quam commodis-sime putar in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. **2.** Esp. to bind, to oblige, to hold bound: to fetter, en-cumber, entangle, impede: magnis et multis pignioribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic.: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Lav. in his conditionibus illigabitur pax, hampered by, Liv.

**il-lim**, adv. = illic, from that place, thence, Cic.

**il-limis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [il-mis] *without mud or slime*: fons, pur, Ov.

**il-lino**, adv. [il-lino] *with ce; cf. hinc* *from that or yonder place, thence*: Cic.: insperato utrimque illic et illic Jovi vota suscipere, from their respective sides, Pl. **II.** Transf.: from that person or thing, from that quarter, from that side: si illic bene-ficium non sit, Cic.

**il-lino** (inl.), levi, litum, 3. v. a. *a. to smear over, spread or lay on*: collyria oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibus illitum,

inwoven or embroidered on, id. *Poet.*: quod si bruma nives Albani fillinet agria, *spreads*, id.: quodcumque semel chartas illiverit, *has written*, id. **2.** Fig.: fuco illutus color, *daubed over with paint, rouged*, i.e. *superficial*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: to besmear, bedaub, anoint: texta Nesso veneno, Ov.: faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv.

il-liquéfactus (inl.), a, um, Part. melted, liquefied, liquid. Fig.: tanquam illiquéfactae voluptates, Cic.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illuso]

il-litēratūs (inl.), and illiteratus, a, um, adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned: vir, Cic. Of things: literae, unpolished, Plin.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illuso].

illū=illel (2), q v.

illō, adv. to that place, thither: neque temere praeter mercatores illi adit ququam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. **II.** Transf.: to that point: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrat, to that same point, Caes.

illōc, neutr. pron. v. pron. illic  
illōe, adv. =illuc, thither: post illo veni quam adventi, Pl. [From illo, adv., with ce]

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus, Pl.), a, um, adj. un washed, unwashed, unclean, dirty: illotis manibus aliquod tractare, Pl.: toralia, Hor.

illūc, neutr. pron. v. illic, pron.

illō, adv. [illic with ce, cf. huc] to that place yonder, thither: paulo momento huc illic impelli, to this side or that, Ter.: (corpora) huc illic agitur, first in one direction, then in another, Sall. **II.** Transf.: to that person or thing, thereto (rare): quo res haec pertinet?—illuc, to that point, i.e. result, Hor.

il-lūcō (inl.), 2. v. n. to shine in or on, to light up, illumine (v. rare) atra pax tuo capiti illuceat, make a torch of your head, Pl.

il-lūcesco or illucisoo (inl.), luxi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. Neutr. of the day or sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn: illuciscesc illaliquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, on which arose the day, Suet. **2.** Impers. illuxit, it grew light, day dawned (rare). uti illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tanta tenebris illuxerit, afforded light in darkness, Cic. **B.** Act. to shine upon, illumine: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to play upon, at or with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: with Dat.: illudo chartis, I trifle with paper, amuse myself with writing, Hor. **2.** Esp. to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With Dat.: dignitati, Cic.

With in and Acc. or Abl.: ut in imagine in nos illuseris, play tricks on, Ter. in aliquo, id. Absol.: illuseras inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversum e, Cic. **3.** To sport or fool away, to destroy in sport, to abuse. With Dat.: cum (stundi) silvestres urt assidue capreae que squacae illudunt, do mischief to, Virg. **II.** Act. to play at or with (poet. and rare) illusas auro vestes, fancifully embroidered, id. **2.** Esp. to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule: pergrine eam, Laeli, artem illudor, in qua primum excelli ipse? to flout, Cic.: voces Noronis, quoties caneret, Tac. **3.** To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (rare): vitam illuae, Ter.: corpus aliquis, Tac.

illūmināte, adv. clearly, luminously: dicere, Cic.

il-lūmino (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to light up, make light, illumine: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **2.** Transf.: to make splendid, embellish: purpura omni in vestem illuminat, Plin. **II.** Fig.: to set in a clear light, to set off, orationem, Cic. horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, made conspicuous by contrast, Vell.

illūsiō (inl.), ōnis, f. [illudo] a mocking, jerrying, also wrong, as a figure of speech. Cic.

illūstris (inl.), e, adj. [for il-luc-stris, from luc (lux) augmented with s] ligated up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: illūstri et claro quadam loco, Cic.: stella, id. Comp.: solis candor illūstrior est quam illius ignis, id. **II.** Fig.: clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest: his iudiciis tam collis, tamque illūstris, id. factum illūstre notumque omnibus, id. **2.** distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious: illūstris in personis temporibusque, id.: florens et illūstris adolescens, Caes.: feminae, noble, Suet. major atque illūstrior res, more remarkable, Caes.

illūstris, comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (rare): Cic.

il-lūstro (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to light up, make light, illumine: sol cuncta sua luce illūstrat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illūstrat oras, Hor. **II.** Fig.: to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illūstrentur, be made manifest, Cic.: philosophiam veterum Latinis litteris illūstrare, id. **2.** to render famous, renowned, illustrious, famillam, Suet.: illūstrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, will but be a fool to, Cic.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illuso]

illūtibilis (inl.), e, adj. [luc] that cannot be washed out: odor, Pl.

illūvies (inl.), ei, f. [in luc] dirt, filth: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. illuvie deformis, id. (viri) dira illuvies, nimisaeque barba, Virg. **II.**

an overflowing, inundation: aquarum, Just.: placida, i.e. the water that has overflowed, Tac. [In the first sense the in seems negative, in the second sense the word is formed as from a compound verb il-luo, as alluvies from al-luo.]

im, i. q. cum, v. is  
imāginārius, a, um, adj. [imago] of images: Edict. Diocl. **II.** that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary: fasces, Liv.: militia, Surt.

imāginatio, ōnis, f. [imagine] a mental image, fancy, imagination: Aegyptum secretis imāginationibus agitant, Tac.

imāgīfor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [imago], to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imāginata est collabi fastigium domus, Suet.

imāgo, inis, f. an imitation, copy: an image, likeness (i.e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, etc.): Agellus neque pictam neque fictam imāginem suam passus est esse, Cic.: e reae, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, the signet, image on the seal, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imāginibus? phantoms, Virg. **2.** Esp.: images, the images of distinguished ancestors among the nobles, viz. of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270). Cic.: quia magnus non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est (cf. "family portraits"), Sall.: senatorias imāgines, images of ancestors who had been senators, Suet. **3.** Transf.: a recollection of sound, an echo (mostly poet.): vocis offensa resultat imago, Virg.: ejus recinet jocosa nomen imago, Hor. **II.** Fig.: an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Scipionis memoriam atque imāginem sibi proponere, Cic.: expressum imāginem vitae cotidiana videre, id.: tantae pietatis, Virg. **2.** In rhetoric: a figure of speech, similitude, comparison. imago est oratio d monstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, which suggests a picture, Cic. **3.** a mere image, appearance (justitiae) umbra et ma: minus utimur, mere shadow and semblance, id. imago horum, only the appearance of courts, id. [Cogn. with in-ador, etym. uncertain.]

imāgunculā, ae, f. dim. [imago] a little image, aerea, Suet.

imbecillē, adv. weakly, feebly, faintly (rare; perh. only in Comp.), nis, quae videtur, imbecillitas assentiunt, give but a languid assent, Cic.

imbecillitas (inb.), atis, f. [imbecillus] weakness, feebleness of the body, etc.: corporis, Cic.: materia,

Caes. II. *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: Cic. animi, *cowardice*, Caes.: consili, Cic.

**imbēcillus** (imb.), a, um, *adj.* weak, feeble. Of the body: quam fuit imbecillus, *what a weakly person he was (having very poor health)*, Cic. In pl.: imbecilli, *the weakly*, opp. to firmi, *the healthy*, id. 2. Of other things: aetas, i. e. *old age*, Hor.: natura (generis humani), *frail humanity*, Sall.: medicina, Cic.: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. Of food: immutritus, Cels.: also, *light of digestion*, id. 3. Of abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anis pudent. Cic.: suspiciones, Tac. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

**imbellis** (imb.), e, *adj.* [bellum] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace*: Cic.: Liv.: turba, *non-combatants*, id.: juvenia, Hor.: cervi, Virg.: columba, Hor.: dii, i. e. *Venus and Amor*, Ov. II. Of things: itaque videas rebus iustus justos maxime dolere, imbecillibus fortis, at unwarlike, *cowardly conduct*, Cic.: sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu conjecit, *powerless*, Virg.: Asia, Liv. annos, *of peace, untroubled*, id.

**imber**, bris, m. *rain, a shower of rain, heavy or pouring rain* (distorted from pluvia, which is rain in gen., whether light or heavy): Cic.: iter factum corruptis imbris, Hor.: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic. grandinis, *hail-storm*, Lucr. Proverb.: (1) imbrein in cribrum gerere, *to put water in a sieve* (denoting a futile attempt), Pl.: (2) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *down-hill work, like rain falling*, i. e. *exceedingly easy*, id. II. Meton.: caeruleus supra caput asstit imber, *a rain-cloud*, Virg. 2. *rain-water* (in pl.): cisternae servandis imbris, Tac. 3. *water or liquid* in gen. (poet.): (naves) accipiunt immixtum imbrem, *admit the fatal sea-water*, Virg.: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *showers of tears*, Ov.

4. Like the Eng. *shower*, of things that fall fast like rain: furoris ingruit imber, i. e. *of javelins* (cf. "and showered his blows like wintry rain," and "iron sleet of arrowy shower"), Virg. [Cf. Gr. ὀμβρος.]

**imberbis** (imb.), e, *adj.* [barba] without a beard, *beardless*: juvenis, Hor.

**im-bibo** (imb.), bi, 3. v. a. *to drink in, imbibe*: Plin. II. Fig.: to imbibe mentally, to conceive: de aliqua malam opinionem animo imbibitur, *form*, Cic.: certamen animis, *to have the mind imbued with the spirit of contest*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to determine, resolve steadfastly* (usually with inf. fin.). Cic.: ut poenas petere imbibat, *resolve to exact*, Lucr.

**im-bibo** (imb.), 3. v. a. *to go into, enter*: domum, Pl.

**imbrez**, icis, f. [umber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile*: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl.: Virg.

II. Meton.: a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero: Suet.

**imbricus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rainy*: Auster, *rain-bringing*, Pl.

**imbrifer**, ers, erum, *adj.* [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy*: Austri, Ov.: ver, Virg.

**im-būo** (imb.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [a sort of causative of imbibō: v. bibō] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate*: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet or rather soaked with blood*, Cic.: sanguis novus imbutit arma, *has stained*, Virg.: oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbutit, *has sweetened*, Hor. With Acc.: alium imbuta colorem, *having drunk in, dyed with*, Lucr. II. Fig.: to fill, sleep, stain, taint, infect, imbue: gladium scelere, Cic. Esp. in Part perf.: imbutus admiratione, Liv.: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. 2. To inspire or impress with; to accustom, unure, initiate, instruct, imbue: animum tenerum opinioibus, id.: liberatiter educatos servilibus vitis imbuisset, *had infected*, Liv. Poet.: bellum sanguine, *gave a beginning to, shed the first blood*, Virg.: terras vomere, *to plough first*, Ov. In the Part perf.: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, *trained*, Cic.: imbutum iam a juvenia certaminibus plebeus, Liv.

**imbutus**, a, um, Part. [imbuo] *imbutus*, e, *adj.* [imbutus] *that may be imitated*: orationis subtilitas, Cic.: non imitabile fulmen, *not to be counterfeited*, Virg.

**imitāmen**, mis, n. [id] *imitation, and Meton.: a resemblance, likeness, image*: Ov.

**imitāmentum**, i, n. [id] *imitation, simulation, pretence*: peractis tractatibus imitamentis, *ministry of grief*, Tac.

**imitatio**, ōnis, f. [id] *imitation*: virtutis, Cic. 2. *simulation, pretence*: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id.

**imitator**, ōris, m. [id] *an imitator*: With Gen.: principum, Cic. Absol.: nec desines imitator in artum, *a mere copyist*, Hor.

**imitatrix**, icis, f. [id] *she that imitates*: boni (voluptas), Cic.

**imifto**, i, v. a. (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.*: in class, use only in perf. pass.: imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov.

**imitor**, atus, i, v. a. dep. [v. imago] *to imitate, represent, express, put off, copy, portray*: molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: populi speciem et nomē, Cic.: heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrando, *depict, sketch*, id. Poet.: putre solum imitator arandae, *not loose or friable*, Virg.: rolote duro

ferrum, *supply the place of*, id. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend*: maestitiam, Tac. II. *to imitate in conduct, etc.*, to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeited: imitator nepami, Pl.: imitator ergo Aratum, Cic.: mutata juvenem figura imitatis, *wearied the disguise of*, Hor.

**im-mādesco** (only in perf.), dūi: 3. v. n. *incep, to become wet or moist*: lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

**immānē**, adv. *frightfully, fiercely*: leo huius, Virg.

**immānis** (imn.), e, *adj.* huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous: corporum magnitudo, Caes.: immens immānisque praeda, Cic.: immam pondere caestus, Virg.: avaritia, Sall.: vitium, Hor. Neul. absol.: immāne quantum, like Gk. δαυνατορον πορον, *prodigiously*, Hor.: Tac. II. Fig.: monstrous in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: hostis, Cic.: janitor aulae, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.: coepit immābus effera Dido, *horrible, hideous*, Virg. Comp.: scelere ante alios immāior omnes, id. Saepe voluptati immānissimus quoque acrimae sequitur, *of coarsest, grossest nature*, Cic.: [The I. E. root is ma, Skt. mā, to measure (cf. pēgon), whence also manus, *adj.* 'good,' mane, and manes, q. v.]

**immānitās**, ātis, f. [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: vitiorum, Cic. II. Of character, etc.: immānitē, *crudelty, ferocity, savagery, fierceness, cruelty*: feritas quadam atque agrestis immānitās, id.: morum immānitāte vastissima vincit, id.: parriedi, Quint.

**im-mansuētus** (imn.), a, um, *adj.* *untrained, wild, savage*: (h) tu Boreā, de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id.

**immātūritas** (imn.), ātis, f. [im-maturus] *unripe, immaturity*: sponsarum, Suet. II. *unwisely, hastily, carelessness*, quid hanc immātūritas tanta significat? Cic.

**im-mātūrus** (imn.), a, um, *adj.* *unripe, immature, untimely, before the season*: of plants and fruits: pura, Cels. frons, Quint. II. Transf. of other things: comica, Pl.: infans immātūrus est editis, Suet.: mors, untimely, premature, Cic.: consilium Liv.

**im-medicābilis** (imn.), e, *adj.* *incurable* (poet.): vulnus, Ov.: telum the wound inflicted with which is incurable, Virg.

**im-mēmōr** (imn.), ōris, *adj.* *unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless*: constr. usually with the Gen.: less freq. absol. or with a clause: With Gen.: rorum gestorum, Cic.: ueracae conjugis, *heedless of*, Hor. Absol.: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic.: With clause: suum qui officium facere immemore est, Pl.

**im-mēns** (imn.), ātis, f. (imn.), e, *adj.* *unworthy of mention*, Pl.

**2. indescribable, immense:** spatium, Lucr. II. Act. *that will not tell, speechless, silent:* Pl.

**im-mémoratus** (imm.), a, um, *adj. unmentioned, not related:* juvat immemorata ferentem legi, *things not hitherto related, new*, Hor.

**immensitas** (imm.), ális, f. [immensus] *immensurableness, immensity:* latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic.

**im-mensus** (imm.), a, um, *adj. lit. not measured:* hence *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense:* magnitudinem regionum, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: jacuitque per antrum immensus, *of immense size*, Virg. immensus ruit profundo Pindarusore, *unfathomable*, Hor. Neut. *as adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely:* creverat immensus, Ov. immensum attolli, Tac. II. Neut. *as subst.:* immensus, i, n. *boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity:* loci, Liv. per immensum ventis actus, *through space*, Ov. proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac.

**im-mérens** (imm.), entis, *adj. undeserving, not meriting, innocent:* flor.

**im-mergo** (imm.), si, sum, (*perf. sync. immergi*, Pl.), 3 v. a. *to dip or plunge into:* *to immerse:* immergi in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov. **2. Transf.** *with pron.:* *to reflect:* *to throw or plunge oneself into, to take oneself:* immergi aliquo sese erudo in ganeum, Pl. Fig. *be in acquiescent-tudinem, to get very deep into intimacy with him*, Cic.

**im-mérito**, *adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause:* Cic. ut eos immérito probaverit, *with perfect justice* Quint.

**im-méritus** (imm.), a, um, *adj. Act. undeserving, guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus laes, Romaie, Hor.: gens, Virg. With Int. *virtus recludens immeritis morti casum, unworthy to die*, Hor. Subst. *immerito meo, for no fault of mine*, Pl. II. Pass. *undeserved, unmerited:* laus, Liv.

**im-mersabilis** (imm.), e, *adj. [mergo] that cannot be sunk:* fig. *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversus rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

**immersus**, a, um, *Part [immergo]*  
**im-métatus** (imm.), a, um, *adj. [meto] unmeasured:* jugera, Hor.

**im-migro** (imm.), avi, atum, 1 v. n. *to go or remove into, et in domum et in paternus hortos immigrabit*, Cic.

II. Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaeque immigraverint, Liv.

**im-mínue** (imm.), 2 v. n. *to pro-ject over or towards, to bend or lean towards, to overhang.* With Dat. or absol.: collis urbi imminet, Virg.: immines prope ipsi moenibus tumulus, Liv.: chorus ducit Venus im-

minete luna, *with the moon high overhead*, Hor. II. Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on, border upon:* imminet hic, sequiturque patem, *similisque tenenti non tenet, presses closely*, Ov.: caeteri imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv.

**2. Fig.:** *to be near at hand, to impend:* sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminunt, non videant, Cic. III. (like impendere and instare) *to threaten by nearness, to menace:* nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, id.: Partin Latio, Hor. instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminet, Caes. **2. Fig.:** periculum, Suet.: insidiae, id. Hence,

**3. to be intent upon, to be eager for: hujus mendicatas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminet, *kept clutching at*, Cic.: exilio conjungit, Ov. Verres avaritia semper biante atque imminenti fuit, *grasping*, Cic.**

**im-mínuo** (imm.), áti, átum, 3 v. a. *to lessen, diminish:* copias, Cic. **2. to weaken, impair: corpus otio, animum libidibus, Tac. II. Fig.: *to lessen, diminish, abate:* aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, *had shortened, contracted*, Sall.: verbum immunitum, *contracted*, Cic. **2. Esp. to encroach upon, to violate, impair, subvert, ruin, destroy: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo immunit, id.: libertatem, id.: pacem loci, disturbat, Sall.: Acrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, *had impaired the honour of*, Tac.****

**imminutio** (imm.), ónis, f. [immينو] *a lessening, diminution:* a weakening, impairing, impairing: corporis, mutilatio, Cic. II. Fig.: dignitas, id.

**im-miscéo** (imm.), scđi, xtum or stum, 2 v. a. *to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend:* manus manibus, to spiro, Virg.: summus ima, Ov.: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv. II. Fig.: non fugienda potendis immiscere, Hor.: ne adiutibus, ne propinquatibus immiscemur cavent, *become involved with them*, Liv.

**im-miserabilis** (imm.), e, *adj. un- pitied*, Hor.

**im-misericórditer**, *adv. unmercifully*, Liv.

**im-misericors** (imm.), ódis, *adj. pitiless, merciless (rare)*, Cic.

**immissio** (imm.), ónis, f. [immitto] *a letting in, admission (rare)* Ulp.

**2. sarnentorum, a letting grow, Cic.**

**immissus** (imm.), a, um, *Part [immitto]*

**im-mítis** (imm.), e, *adj. not soft or mellow, harsh, rough, sour.* Of fruits. uva, *unripe*, Hor. II. Fig.: rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable: natura et moribus humilis ferusque, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.: insulam Gyarum immittem et sine cultu hominum esse, *wild and uncultivated*, Tac. Comp.: calcato immitior hydro, *more savage*, Ov. Sup.: serpentes

immitissimum animalium genus, Plin.

**im-mitto** (imm.), misi, missum, 3 v. a. *to let or send into, to introduce, admit, to send or dispatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into:* servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.: scilicet tu praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immittes? *will put into possession of my property*, id.: corpus in undas, Ov.: pula in hostes, *to let fly*, Caes.: naves in classem im-misit, *let (the fire-ships) drive (before the wind) against*, id.: coronam im-misit caelo, *he placed it in the sky (as the constellation called Ariadne's Crown)*, Ov.: in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself, plunged*, Cic. tigna in flumen, *to sink, or force down piles*, Caes. plantas, *to insert or ingraft scions*, Virg. **2. Esp. to send against (secretly or hostilely), to set on, incite, instigate, suborn: alii Tarquinium a Ciceroe immissum aiebant, Sall.: immissis qui monebant, Tac.**

**3. to let grow unrestrained or wild: pro densitate arborum immis-sorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv. barba immissa, *for promissae, allowed to grow, unshorn*, Virg. **4. to slacken: frenia, id. II. Fig.: aliquid in aures, *to listen to*, Pl. nefarium injunxi in aliquem, *to intend, aim, design*, Cic.: immisitque fugam Tenebris atrumque timorem, *instilled*, Virg.****

**immixtus** (imm.), a, um, *Part [im-miscéo]*.

**immo** (imo), *adv. (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers.* To introduce a contradiction of what precedes, or a partial assent with an important qualification: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means, after sentences containing or implying a neg. by, yes indeed, by all means:* or in gen. by, *on the contrary* (often strengthened by eadem, hercle, vero, potius, etc., and freq. ellip.). Tr. Etiam laetatur de hospite? Tu Immo pernegat, *quite the reverse: he denies flatly*, Pl. Th. Visne adesse me una? La Immo vero abi, *No! certainly not, go away*, Ter.: non igitur facias, dixit quis, quod utile sit, quid expedit? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, *yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand, etc.* Cic.: quid tur? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora, *yes, I have faults, but they are different and perhaps less serious*, Hor. **2. To retort a question.** Me Quid apud haec aedes negoti est tibi? So. Immo quid tibi est? *what business have I?* *why rather, if it comes to that, what business have you?* Pl.

**3. After questions** implying doubt or uncertainty, to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of

the doubt: *not only . . . but even* *Ch. Equicūam meminit Mnesticū?* *P.s. Rogas? immo unice unum plurimū pendit, she not only remembers h.m., but, etc., id.* So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: *senatus habet intelligit, consilium videt, hic tamen vivit Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatu venit, lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but, etc., Cic.* And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more usual: *vel potius: nay rather, nay, I should rather say: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus subablatis esse, Liv.* 4. Colloq. *phr. immo si scias, or si audias, ah, but if you only knew, or had only heard, Pl.*

II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered *by yes, yes truly, so be it: though it will use be found to have more or less of a contradictory meaning immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus optores, ait, may it be so (for it is not so now), Ov.* [Etym. uncertain.]

**im-mobilis** (imm.), *e, adj. immovable: terra, Cic.* II. *unshaken, unalterable: ardet inextincta Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg.: immobilē ac precibus ostendit, Tac.*

**im-mobilitas** (imm.), *ātis, f. [im-mobilis] unmovableness: Just*

**im-moderātē, adv. without measure or rule: Cic.** 2. *Fig. immoderately, extravagantly: jactari, to become rampant, id. Comp.: immoderatus ferre casum, to feel too keenly, id.*

**im-moderātio** (imm.), *ōnis, f. want of moderation, excess: Cic.*

**im-moderātus** (imm.), *a, um, adj. without measure, measureless, unmeasurable (but only poet.): poet ap. Cic.: Lucr.* II. *Fig. unbridled, excessive, immoderate: cupiditate, unbridled passions, Cic.: luxuria, Suet. Of natural phenomena: tempestates, Cic.*

**im-moderatē, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently: amare, Pl.: gloriari, Liv.**

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**im-mōdūlātus** (imm.), *a, um, adj. unrhymical, unharmonious: Hor.*

**im-mōlātio** (imm.), *ōnis, f. [immolatio] a sacrificing, sacrifice (rare): Cic. In plur.: nefandae, Tac.*

**im-mōlātor** (imm.), *ōris, m. [id] one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer (rare): Cic.*

**im-mōlītus** (imm.), *a, um, adj. [molior] built up, erected (rare): Liv.*

**im-mōlo** (imm.), *avi, atum, i, v. a. [mola] orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal (mola salsa): hence, transf.: to offer, sacrifice, immolate: Musis bovem, Cic.: Liv. Absol. quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, was offering sacrifice, Cic. Pass. impens: quum pluribus diis immolatur, id. And with a part of the offering, quibus diis immolandum cuique deo, sacrifice must be offered, id. Poet. in more gen. sense, to immolate, slay: Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat, Virg.*

**im-mōrdēo** (imm.), *di, sum, 2, v. a. to hale into (poet. and rare): hastam in ore in the agonies of death: Stat*

2. *Fig. (v. rare): (stomachus) immorose, stimulated, i.e. with highly seasoned morsels, Hor.*

**im-mōrior** (imm.), *mortuus, v. n. dep. to die in or upon: illa se, n. immoritur, Ov.* II. *Fig. immortuor, he works himself to death, Hor.*

**im-mōror** (imm.), *atus, i, v. n. dep. to stay in, upon, or at, to linger near: Fig. to dwell upon: ne terrenus immoret, Quint.*

**im-morsus**, *a, um, Part. [immordere].*

**im-mortalis** (imm.), *e, adj. not subject to death, immortal: si nullum corpus immortale sit, Cic.* II. *Meton.: imperishable, eternal: memoria, id.: opera, i.e. achievements of imperishable fame, Liv.: immortalitas ne speres, mōnt annu, Hor.* 2. *sacredly happy: Prop.*

**im-mortalitas** (imm.), *ātis, f. [immortalitas] exemption from death, immortality: annorum, Cic.* II. *Meton.: imperishableness, immortality: non consert legendam et mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, imperishable renown, id. aliquid immortalitati commendare, id.*

**im-mortalitātē, adv. immortally, eternally: Cic.**

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**to bellow, roar, resound in ore** (poet.) *curvisque immugit Aetna cavernis, rebellowed, Virg.*

**im-mulgeo** (imm.), *2, v. a. to milk into: with Acc. and Dat. teneris ubera labris, Virg.*

**im-munditia** (imm.), *ae, f. [immundus] uncleanness, impurity, filth: Pl.*

**im-mundus** (imm.), *a, um, adj. unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul: humus, Cic.: homo, Pl.: canis, Hor. Virg.*

**II. Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosae dicta, coarse, id.: pauperies, sordid, id.**

**im-mūnio** (imm.), *ivi, 4, v. a. to fortify: praesidium, Tac.*

**im-mūnis** (imm.), *e, adj. [immunus] lit. without onus or duty, free or exempt from a public service, untaxed: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios, vicagios habemus, Cic.*

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**immūtatio** (imm.), ōnis, *f.* [immutatio]. In rhetor. and gramm.: a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another: verborum, Cic: immutationes nusquam crebriores, metonymies (i. e. using one word for another), id.

(1) **im-mūtātus** (imm.), a, um, *adj.* unchanged, unaltered (rare): id. multavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter.

(2) **immūtātus**, Part. [immuto]. **im-mūto** (imm.), avi, atum, i v a to change, alter: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidici? Pl: prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetor.: to put one word for another by metonymy: pro Afris immutat Africam, i. e. says 'Africa' when he means the people of Africa, id.

**imo**, adv. v. immo.

**im-pāctus** (imp.), a, um, *adj.* not peaceable, unquiet: Iberos, warlike, Virg: vita, Sen.

**impactio** (imp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] a striking against, concussion, impact: nubium, Sen.

**impactus**, Part. [impingo].

**im-pallesco** (imp.), lūi, 3 i n. in-cep to grow or turn pale at: Pers.

**im-pār** (imp.), āris, *adj.* uneven, odd (as the numbers 3, 5, 7): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic: ludere par impar, to play at odd and even, Hor. 2. not equal, whether greater or less: congressus impari numero, with inferior forces, Caes: imparibus intervallis, Cic: imparibus carminibus facta modis, i. e. hexameters and pentameters, Ov. 3. not alike, varying: acer coloribus impar, parti-coloured, id. With Dat: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, so inconsistent, Hor. II. Esp. unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker. With Dat: Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id: dolori, unable to support his grief, Suet. Absol. with or without a limiting Abl: viribus impar, Ov: juncta impari, to an inferior in rank, Liv. 2. unequal, unfair, sors, id. 3. Poet. transf. beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to: certamen venit ad impar, to the unequal strife, Ov: pugna, Virg.

**im-pārātus** (imp.), a, um, *adj.* not ready, unprepared, unprompted, unfurnished, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur, without premeditation, Cic Sup: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes.

**im-pāriter**, *adv.* unequal: versus impariter junctis, i. e. in hexameters and pentameters, Hor.

**impartio**, v. impartio.

**im-pastus** (imp.), a, um, *adj.* unfed, hungry (poet.): leo, Virg.

**im-pātibilis** (imp. and impetib.), e, *adj.* insufferable, insupportable, intolerable: dolor, Cic.

**im-pātens** (imp.), entis, *adj.* that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient: constr. usu. with Gen.: rarely with Inf. or absol. With Gen.:

laborum, Ov: solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac: iras, incapable of restraining his wrath, Ov. Sup: Manus quiescit impatientissimus, Vell.

2. Of things: ceria impatientis calor, not able to stand heat without melting, Ov. II. that does not feel or suffer, insensible (rare): animus, Sen.

**im-pātenter** (imp.), *adv.* impatiently, unwillingly: Tac. Comp.: Just. Sup: Plin.

**im-pātentia** (imp.), ae, *f.* unwillingness or inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience. With Gen: nauseae, Suet. Absol.: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, give way to weakness, Tac.

**impāvidē** (imp.), *adv.* fearlessly, intrepidly: exhausto poculo, Liv.

**im-pāvidus** (imp.), a, um, *adj.* fearless, undaunted, intrepid (not freq. till after the Aug per): impavidum ferient ruinae, undismayed, Hor: leo, Virg: pectora, Liv.

**impēditio** (imp.), i, n. [impedio] that which entangles or impedes, a hindrance, impediment: impedimenta naturae, natural difficulties, Cic: neque hanc rem esse impedimento, the matter in dispute need be no obstacle, Caes. II. Meton. plur. impedimenta, luggage, and esp. milit t. the baggage of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers) nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic: impedimenta castrisque nostri potius sunt, Caes.

**impēdiō** (imp.), ivi or fi, itum, 4. v. a [ped, stem of p: cf. expedio, and pēn, pēnā] to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov: sinistra impedita, satis comode pugnare non poterant, Caes: equos frenos, to bridle, Ov. Absol. impeditus, hampered, fighting under difficulties, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen.: to clasp, encircle, entwine, narrare parante impedit amplexu, Ov: viridi nitidum caput impire myrto, Hor. II. Fig.: to entangle, embarrass: stultitia sua impeditus, placed in a difficulty, false position by, Cic: qui me et se hisce impedit nuptis, Ter. III. Meton.: to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede: constr. with Acc. and Abl., with or without ab or in, ne and Subj., Inf., or absol.: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic: navigationem (Corus), Caes: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall: In suo jure impediti, to be obstructed in the exercise of, Caes: quem dignitas fuga impederat (rare constr.), had hindered from flight, Cic: casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit, Cic: quid est igitur, quod me impedit aequi? id. Absol.: omnia removen-tur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

**impēditio** (imp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio] a hindrance, obstruction (rare): Cic.

**impēditus** (imp.), a, um, Part. [impedio]. II. *Adj.* agmen, disordered, in difficulties, Liv: navigatio, difficult,

Caes.: res impedita et perditā, intricate and hopeless, Ter: impedito animo, engaged, busy, Cic. Esp. of places: blocked up, full of obstacles: impedito atque iniquo loco, difficult of passage, Caes. Comp.: siltus artior et impeditior, Liv. Sup: Cic.

**im-pello** (imp.), pūll, pulsū, 3. v. a. to push, drive, or strike against: cavum conversa cuspidē montem impulit in latus, Virg. Poet: auras mugitibus, beat the air, make it resound, Ov. 2. Esp.: to drive on, set in motion, impel: biromes subjectis acutulis impulsas vectibus, Caes.: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, waft, Hor: aequor velis, Tac: sagittam nervo, to discharge, Ov: praecipitem igitur impellamus, give a push to, Cic: impulit aciem, broke, Liv: animū labantem impulit, has shaken my wavering soul, Virg. II. Fig.: to impel, incite, urge; esp. to instigate, stimulate, persuade: constr. usu. with Acc. of pers. and Acc. of thing with ad or in, or ut with Subj.: less freq. with an adv. Inf., the simple Acc., or absol.: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic: ad memoriam comprehendendam impulsi, id: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illic impellitur, is swayed, Ter: quae mens tam dira impulsi his cingi telis? has constrained thee, Virg.: ut forte legen tem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, arouse, address, Hor. In pass: Bellovacus impulsus ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. Absol.: cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, as an instigator, Cic.

**im-pendēō** (imp.), 2. v. n. and a. to hang over, to overhang. Neutr.: usu. with Dat. ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic: mons altissimus (tineri) impendebat, Cic. II. Fig.: to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendebant, Cic: vento impendente, Virg: magnum bellum impendit a Parthis, Cic. B. Act.: mare quae impendens vesco sale saxa percreta, Lucr. Fig.: tanta te impendens mala, Ter.

**impēdiō**, *adv.* [Abl. of impendium; for sense, cf. impense] by a great deal, greatly, very much: with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, the more a great deal, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic.

**impēdiōsus** (imp.), a, um, *adj.* [impendium] that spends too much, extravagant: Pl.

**impēdiūm** (imp.), il, n. [impēdiō] outlay, cost, charge, expense: qui quaesitum sibi institisset sine impendio, Cic. Esp. in Abl.: at or with an expense, with a loss: parvo impendio, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, so trifling a cost, id. II. Esp.:



*interest paid on a loan.* *fenus et impendunt recusare, Cic.* 2. *Transi* et impendit etiam augere possumus largitatem tui muneri, *id.*

*im-pendo* (imp.), *di, sum, 3. v. a.* *lit. to weigh upon; hence to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend:* pecuniam in aliquam rem, *Cic.* : certus sumptus impendit, *id.* II. *Fig.* : *to expend, devote, employ, apply:* aui sui spatium in id opus, *Vell.* : statim unui aliquis, *Tac.* : operam, curam in aliquid, *Cic.* : nihil sanguinis in socios, *Ov.*

*im-penetrabilis* (imp.), *e, adj.* *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable:* silix ferro, *Liv.* : accipendis ictibus, *invulnerable, Tac.* II. *Fig.* : *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* blanditus, *Sen.* : pudicitia Agrippinae, *Tac.*

*im-pensa* (imp.), *ae, f.* (*sc. pecunia*) [*impendo*] *outlay, cost, charge, expense:* impensam fecimus in macrobiis, *Cic.* : sine impensa, *id.* : exigua, *Suet.* *In plur.* : impensae meliores, *muiri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic.* 2. *Fig.* : *crucis, Ov.* : officiorum, *Liv.*

*im-pensē* (imp.), *adv.* *at great cost, expensively:* bibliothecas impensissime reparari curavit, *Suet.* 2. *Transf.* *repeatedly, greatly, very much, earnestly, eagerly, zealously.* With verbs: illi videre mihi, *verum unus tamen impense, Ter.* *Comp.* : eo facio id impensis, *Cic.* With adjectives: *impense improbus, Pl.*

*impensus* (imp.), *a, um, Part.* [*impendo*]. II. *A, d, j.* : *ample, considerable, great:* impensio pretio, *at a high price, Cic.* : also *absol. impensio, extravagantly, Hor.* : vae misero illi, *cujus cito iste factus impensor, stultus, fatter, Pl.* 2. *Transf. giv.* : *vehement, earnest:* voluntas erga aliquem, *Liv.* : libido, *Lucr.* *Comp.* : impensor cura, *Ov.* *Sup.* : preces, *very urgent, Suet.*

*imperator* (imp.), *oris, m.* (*old form impudator:* *Lucr.*) [*impero*] *one who exercises the imperium:* orig. a milit. term, a commander-in-chief, general: *disting.* from *legatus* (*lieutenant-general*): aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris, *Caes.* : sapiens et callidus imperator, *Cic.* 2. *Esp.* *In the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after an important victory:* his rebus gestis Curio universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, *Caes.* : *Liv.* Hence placed after the name as a title: *M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp.* *Cic.* Hence also, 3. *The title of the Roman emperors, which always preceded their names* (*cf. Smith's Ant. 211*): *Suet.* Hence *absol.* *Imperator, a Roman emperor:* velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, *id.* II. *Transf.* *In gen. any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:*

(*Romani*) *inmutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. the consuls, Sall.* : *induperator classis, admiral, Lucr.* : *imperator histricus, stage-manager, director, Pl.* : *nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.* *In partic.* : *epithet of Jupiter:* *id.* : *Liv.* (*Hence Fr. empereur.*)

*imperatorius* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* [*impero*] *pertaining to a general:* labor, *Cic.* : partes, duties of a commander-in-chief, *Caes.* : *navis, an admiral's ship, Plin.* II. *imperial:* *Suet.*

*imperatorix* (imp.), *icis, f.* [*impero*] *she who commands, a mistress* (*rare*): fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e. Clodia*) in mensis locatos, *Cic.* (*Hence it. imperatrice:* *Fr. impératrice.*)

*imperatū*, *i, n.* [*id.*] *that which is commanded, a command, order:* imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys, Caes.* : *ad imperatum, according to orders, id.*

*im-perceptus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *unperceived, unknown* (*rare*) *Ov.*

*im-perco* (imp.), *also imperco,* *3. v. n* [*parco*] *to spare:* *Pl.*

*im-percussus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *not struck:* pedes, *noiseless, Ov.*

*im-perditus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *not destroyed, not slain* (*poet*): vos o Graes imperdita corpora, *Teucri, Virg.*

*im-perfectus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* pars, *Virg.* : *pous, Caes.* : *cibus, undigested, Juv.*

*im-perfossus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *unperced, unstabbed:* *Ov.*

*imperiōsus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* [*imperium*] *possessed of command, flourishing, mighty, powerful:* urbes, *Cic.* : *virga, the fasces, Ov.* : *full by Dat sapiens, sili qui imperiosus, master of himself, Hor.* II. *Esp.* *in bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperia, *Cic.* : *Proserpina, Hor.* : *familia, Liv.*

*im-pertē* (imp.), *adv.* *unskillfully ignorantly, awkwardly:* fictum, *Cic.* *Comp.* : *id.* *Sup.* : *id.*

*im-pertitia* (imp.), *ae, f.* *inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness:* legati, *Sall.* : *pugnā imperitia poscere, Tac.*

*im-perio* (imp.), *avi, atum, 1. v. n* and *a. freq.* [*impero*] *to command, govern, rule:* with *Dat.* : *quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, as to lord it over, Virg.* *Pass.* *impers:* quod superbe avarique crederent imperitatum victis esse, *Liv.* *Abzol.* : *libido imperitandi, Sall.* *Pass.* *impers:* quanto sit angustius imperitatum, the power (of Rome) made itself felt, *Tac.* With *Acc.* *frequently or habitually, to be lord and master of* (*rare*): quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro pro precibus, *Pl.* : *aquam rem imperio, Hor.*

*im-pertitus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *unperceived in, not knowing, unac-*

*quainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience.* *constr.* usually with the *Gen.* or *absol.*, rarely with *in* With *Gen.* : *juris, Cic.* : *nostrae consuetudinis, Caes.* *Abzol.* : *quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique considerant, uneducati, Cic.* : *ut prudentes cum imperitis manus conscrerent, unpractised, novices, Sall.* *Rarely of things:* *ingenium, Pl.* With *in* : *in verbis, Quint.*

*imperiū* (imp.), *ii, n.* [*impero*] *power, and in partic. an authority conferred by the Roman people:* it was of two kinds, (1) *military command*, specially conferred by popular vote, and exercised only out of the city. and (2) *a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil (not criminal) part of the law* (*v. Smith's Ant. 211*): *imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.* : *de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, term of government, Caes.* : *novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet.* Often opposed to *magistratus*. *cum imperio aut magistratu, in a military or civil command, id.* *mandant (gives) imperia, magistratus, military and civil commands, Cic.* 2. *Mc-ton.* for *imperator, a commanding officer, commander, ruler* (*only in pl.*): *imperia, potestates, legationes, quum s. natus creverit populoque fuisset, ex urbe exento, the authorities, id.* : *erat plena licetorum et imperiorum provincia, officials, Caes.* 3. *The supreme power:* tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, *Suet.* II. *The sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty, government in gen.* : *sub populi Romani imperium dicietioneque cadere, Cic.* : *cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id.* : *quod ipse knae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes.*

2. *dominion, realm, empire:* duae urbes inimicissimae huc Imperio, *Cic.* : *imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg.* : *imperi portecta majestas ad ortus solis, Hor.* III. *command, order in general.* si quid opus est, *impera, imperum exsequar, Pl.* : *hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes.* : *imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, exercise of authority, Sall.* 2. *The right or power of commanding, authority, command:* tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, *absolute control, Cic.* : *reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, sway, Hor.* (*Hence Fr. empire.*)

*im-periurātus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *that is never sworn falsely by, poet.* epithet of the Styx : *aque, Ov.*

*im-permissus* (imp.), *a, um, adj.* *unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, *Hor.*

*im-pēro* (imp.), *i, v, atum* (*old form imperasit, Cic.*) : *i, v, a. [paro] lit. to put upon* (*cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder"*).

used in fig. sign. only: constr. with acc. of direct (impersonal) object, and *Dat.* of indirect. *noli obsecro mihi exercitum impetrare, i. e. do not bring trouble upon me, Pl.* Hence, to impose as a burthen, *taz, etc.* commonly translated, to order to furnish or supply, *to give orders for, make a requisition for:* quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta millia imperat, *requires him to pay, Sall.* quum maximum militum numerum provinciae toti imperat, *levies, Caes.* II. Hence in gen. to command, order, enjoin: faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl.: utque imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. Less freq. with *hujus*: has omnes acturias imperat fieri, Caes. With *depend* (clause) (rare): Imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, *gave directions, Ter.* With *ut* and *Subj.*: his, uti conquirent et inducerent, imperavit, Caes. With *Dat.* only: si hoc imperato, probe tectum habebis, Pl. *Absol.*: Pa. Subjunct? Cic. Juba, caes. atque impero, Ter. 2. Polit. *to order the citizen to assemble, to summon:* Pl. 3. In *m. ac* to order, prescribe: Sen. III. to command, govern, rule over (of nations, public officers, etc.): with *Dat.* or *absol.*: qui modeste parvi, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. jus esse belli, ut, qui viciant, ut, quae viciant, qui modum velle ut imperarent, Caes.: Jugurtha omni Numidae imperare parat, to make himself master of all N., Sall.: recusabas imperare, i. e. to be emperor, Plin. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, to receive orders or instructions: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqua loquuntur, Cic. 2. In gen. to command, master, govern, rule, control: libris, Ter.: imperare sibi, maximum imperium esse, Sen.: imperat arvis, lords it over his fields, i. e. forces them to be productive, Virg. *Absol.*: annuum regis, qui, nisi paret, imperat, is master, Hor.

**im-perterritus** (imp.)<sup>o</sup>, a, um, adj. undaunted, int. *id.* (poet.) Virg. **im-pertio** (imp.)<sup>o</sup>, also impart, i. vi or ii, itum (also in the depon form impartiri, Ter.), 4. v. a. (partic.) to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart: constr. usu with acc. of direct object, *Dat.* of indirect: impertiant ea suis communicantque cum proximis, Cic.: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, salutes thee heartily, id. In pass.: viro forti collegae meo laus im-pertitur, id.: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, in eam n. for these benefits, Liv. *Absol.*: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperta, frankly impart, Hor. 2. Also with acc. of person and *Abk.* of thing, to make one a sharer or partaker in, to present with: Parmenonem suum plurimum salute, Ter.:

neque quemquam osculo impertiti, *id.* not favour anyone with a salute, Suet.

**impertior, v. impertio.**

**impertitus, a, um, Part.** [impertio]

**im-perturbatus** (imp.), a, um, adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm (rare): imperturbato ore, Ov.

**im-pervius** (imp.), a, um, adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, unpierced: amnis, Ov. Transf.: lapis ignibus, fire-proof, Tac.

**im-peto** (imp.), 3. v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack: Stat.

**impetrabilis** (imp.), e, adj. [impetio] Pass.: easy to be obtained, attainable: triumphus, Liv.: viciis, id. II. Act.: that easily obtains or effects, successful: non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl.: dies, propitius, id.

**impetratio** (imp.), ōnis, f. an obtaining by request: in part.: Cic.

**impetrō** (imp.), itum, 4. v. a. (a peculiar form of impeto) Relig. *to seek to obtain by favourable omens:* ut tunc exis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetiri solent, Cic.

**im-petro** (imp.), avi, atum [old Inf. *ful* impetrassere, Pl.] 1. v. a. (patro) to accomplish, effect, bring to pass, to get, obtain, procure (esp. by asking or entreating): With acc.: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi a Phalocasio, Pl.: a me, stem exceptionem nunquam impetrabit, Cic.: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. With *Subj.*: a Siquis impetiat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, obtains leave from them, id. Pass. *injures:* impetrato, ut maneret, upon their consenting, Liv. *Absol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, to accomplish, Pl.

**im-petus** (imp.), ūs, m. (old and poet. Gen. sing. impetis, Lucr.: *abl.* impete, id.) [impeto] lit. a going against, hence, an attack, assault, onset: armatorum, Cic. gladius restrictus in eos impetum fecerunt, charged, Caes. 2. F.p. in medic.: an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm: febris, Cels. II. In gen. (without reference to an object), violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force. Physical: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, stormy violence, Caes.: impetus caeli, rapid motion, Cic.: also, each, sweep, Lucr.: tantos impetus ventorum, violent gales, Caes. 2. Mental: internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion, etc.: Sing.: in peritino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic.: impetu magis quam consilio, on the spur of the moment, Liv.: donec impetus tamae et favor exercitus languesceret, the tide, Tac. Plur.: animalia, quae habent suos impetus, impulses, instincts, Cic.

**im-pexus** (imp.), a, um, adj. un-

combed: barba, Virg.: porrigo, ignorant of the comb, Hor. II. Fig.: antiquitas, rugged, unpolished, Tac.

**impigē** (imp.), adv. *vi* religiously, undutifully, wickedly: Tac.

**im-pietas** (imp.), ōtis, f. want of reverence or respect to parents or to the gods: impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty: Cic.: impietas in principem, high treason, Tac.

**im-piger** (imp.), gra, grum, adj. not indolent, active, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic: Cic.: impiget manu, prompt, Tac.: Hercules, Hor.: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, enterprising, Sall. With a hunting Gen.: multiae, active in war, Tac. With Inf.: impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

**impigrō** (imp.), adv. actively, quickly, readily: de nocte multa impigroque exsurrexi, Pl.: impigro prudenterque res attendere, to keep a keen eye on, Sall.

**im-pingo** (imp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. (pingo) to drive into or at; to thrust, strike, or dash against: pugnum in os impingo, Pl.: in vallum impingeretur, would have been driven to, Tac.: cistellas ferus impingas, dash down rudely, Hor.: compedes, to fange on, fasten on, Pl.: hunc calix multum impingendus est, must dash a cup of mead down his throat, Cic. II. Fig.: decem tibi impingam grandem, I will bring a heavy action against you, Ter.: naturae munus suum, to fling in her face, Sen.

**impio** (imp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (impis) to render impious or sinful, to pollute morally: si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, have trespassed against, Pl.

**im-pius** (imp.), a, um, adj. without respect or love for the gods, one's parents, or native land; irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatiotic: abandoned, wicked, impious, heartless, Cic.: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes. (Danaides) impiae, without natural affection, Hor.: dii, involved in imprecations, Tac.: miles, rudely, Virg. II. Of things (mostly poet.): propinquorum manus, Cic.: cervix, Hor.: furor, Virg.

**im-placabilis** (impl.), e, adj. unappeasable, implacable; constr. usu. with *Dat.*, in and Acc., or *absol.*: se mihi praebere, Cic.: in te tam implacabilis essem, id.: nimen, Ov.

**implacabiliter** (impl.), adv. implacably: in comp. Tac.

**im-placatus** (impl.), a, um, adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed: (poet.): Charybdis, Virg.

**im-placidus** (impl.), a, um, adj. ungentle, rough, savage, fierce (poet.): genus, Hor.

**im-plecto** (impl.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, wind, or twist into, to interweave, interlace, entwine (usually in part. perf.). caeruleos implacae cri-

nibus angues Eumenides, Virg. : manibus implexis, Sen. || Fig. : vidua implexa luctu conficta, *wrapped in*, Tac.

**im-plēo** (impl.), āvi, ūtum (syncope), forms, implerunt, implemēs, etc. are not uncommon, 2. v. a. *to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill*. With Acc. and Abl. : Cic. : mero pateram, Virg. With Acc. and Gen. : ollam denarium, *fill it full of*, Cic. With Acc. only : de justitia quatuor implevit libros, id. 2. *to fill with food, to satisfy, satiate*; esp. in pass. with refl. sense : implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, *eat their full of*, Virg. 3. *to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout* : nascentes implevit conchyliarum, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. 4. *to impregnate* : (Peleus Thetidem) implet Achille, Ov. || Fig. in gen. With Acc. and Abl. : urbem nomine meo, *make the town ring with*, Hor. urbem tumultu, Liv. With Acc. and Gen. : hostes fugae et formidinis, id. With Acc. only : acta Hercules impleant terras, Ov. : non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end* : puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. : me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, *completed*, Hor. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content* : ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. : munia sua, Tac. (Hence It. *empire*)

**implētus** (impl.), a, um, Part. [impleo].

**implexus** (impl.), a, um, Part. [impleo].

**implīcatō** (impl.), ōnis, f. [implico] an entwining, interweaving, entanglement : nervorum, Cic. : rei familiaris, involvement, embarrassment, id.

**implīcatūs** (impl.), a, um, Part. [implico]. || Adj. : entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate : nec in sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. : vox rauca et implicata, *indistinct*, Sen.

**implīcatus** (impl.), scl, 3. v. n. dep. [id.] to become confused, disordered : Pl.

**implīcātē** (impl.), adv. intricately : Cic.

**implīcātus** (impl.), a, um, Part. [implico].

**im-plīco** (impl.), āvi, ātum, or (esp. after the Aug. per.) ūti, ātum, 1. v. a. to unfold, involve, entangle, entwine, wrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp : et nunc huc, inde huc licetis implicat orbes, Virg. : implicavit materno brachia collo, Ov. : implicante comam laeva, *grasped, twining it round his hand*, Virg. : implicare ac perturbare aciem, *confuse*, Sall. In Part. perf. : quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, *intersecting each other*, Caes. || Fig. : to entangle, implicate, involve,

envelop, engage : dii immortales vim suam hominum naturis implicant, *blend, implant*, Cic. : multis implicari erroribus, id. bello, Virg. In Part. perf. : Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic. : graviore morbo implicatus, seized, Caes. 2. Esp. to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join ; pass. to be intimately connected, associated, or related : omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, Cic. In Part. perf. : aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id. (Hence Fr. *employer*)

**implōrātio** (impl.), ōnis, f. [imploro] a beseeching for help, imploring (rare) : deorum et hominum, Cic.

**im-plōro** (impl.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to weep with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid ; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore. With personal objects : quem obtestor ? quem implorem ? Cic. : a Venus exoritur Camillumque ducem implorabant, Liv.

|| With munus, or abstr. objects, to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore : ejus hominis fides imploranda est ? Cic. : auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. : caelestes implorat aquas, Hor. : mater filii nomen, *shrinks her (dead) son's name*, Cic.

**implūmis** (impl.), e, adj. [pluma] without feathers, unfledged : pulli, callow brood, Hor.

**im-plūo** (impl.), āvi, ātum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. : to ram into or upon : fanum Veneris, in ejus quadrantem aream non impluit, Plin. With Acc. : to cause to ram upon, to wet. Peneus summas aspergite silvas impluit, Ov. || Act. : to send down or ram, to cause to fall on : Fig. malum quum impluit ceteris, ne impluat unum, *ram m. schief on*, Pl.

**im-plūtus** (impl.), a, um, Part. [impluo].

**im-plūviātus** (impl.), a, um, adj. [impluvium] shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided having a square border : vestis, a kind of garment worn by women, Pl.

**implūvium** (impl.), ii, n. [impluv] a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the compluvium, q. v. Cic. : Liv. || Meton. : the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium : Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).

**impoenītus** (imp), v. impunitus. **impōlītē** (imp), adv. without ornament : Cic.

**im-polītus** (imp.), a, um, adj. unpolished, rough : lapis, Quint. || Fig. : unpolished, inelegant, unfinished : genus (magistrorum), wanting in accurate knowledge, Cic. : unfinished, id.

**im-polītus** (imp), a, um, adj. unstained, unpolluted : virginitas, Tac.

**im-pōno**, pōnū, sītum (old forms of the perf. imposuī, Pl. : imposuī, id. Syncope form of the Part. perf. impos-

tus, Lucr. : Virg.), 3. v. a. to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in : constr. usually with Acc. and Dat., or another Acc. with in ; rarely with in and Abl., or absol. : quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposuī, Pl. : aliquid in rogi, Cic. : aliquid in foco, Pl. : coronam auream litteris confer, Cic. : juvenes regis, Virg. : Pelion Olympo, *pile on*, Hor. : lapsus vento imposuit caelo, *placed them in the sky as constellations* (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an adv. instead of Dat. : eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. 2. Esp. : naut. l. t. to put on board ship, to embark : deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impostis, id. Absol. : ipsi expediti naves multum posset imponi, id.

|| Fig. : to lay or impose upon, to throw or inflict upon ; to put, set, or give to : ne magnus onus observantibus nostro imponerem, Cic. : graviores labores sibi, Caes. : leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. : imponens cognata vocabula rebus, assignum, Hor. : hunc sper, *extinguish hope*, Liv. summum munus operi, *put the finishing touch*, Plin. 2. Esp. to set over, as overseer, commander, etc. : Cic. : Lae daemoni devotis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuit, Sall. 3. to lay or impose a tax, burden, etc. stipendium victis, Caes. : tributa genti, Suet. 4. With Dat. of pers. only : to put something off upon another, to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick : Catona egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic.

**im-porto** (imp), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import : communicat importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. instrumentum balnei, Vell.

|| Fig. : to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause : importunus non merces solum adviticia, sed etiam mores, Cic. : odium libellus, Hor. : fraudem aut periculum, Liv.

**importūnē** (imp), adv. unsuitably, unreasonably, rudely, violently : Cic.

**importūnitas** (imp), ātis, f. [importunus] un-suitableness, unfitness (in this sense rare) : importunitatem spectate aenulae, *how I am pestered by the hag*, Ter. || Esp. of character : want of consideration or respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness : importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, *churlishness*, Cic.

**importūnus** (imp), a, um, adj. v. opportunus unft, unsuitable, inconvenient (in this sense rare) : aggribus turribusque locust, Sall. Armeniam id temporis importunam, quia hiems occubabat, Tac. || Troublesome, grievous, distasteful, dangerous (rare) : morbus, Celus : pauperies, pinching, Hor.

|| Of character : wanting in consideration or respect for others : indecorosus, unmannerly, rude, churlish, cruel : tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. : de-

*em-viri*. Liv : dives et importunus, *ill-natured, churlish*, Hor : senex, *cross-grained*, Ter. 2. Of things : immanis atque importuna natura, *shameless*, Cic. mors, Ov. *sitis fameseque argenti, besetting*, Hor.

*im-portuōsus* (imp.), a, um, *adj.* without a harbour : mare, Sall.

*impos* (imp.), *ōtis*, *adv.* [pret. in potis : v. compos] *not master of, without power over, not possessed of* : homo, animi impos, Pl.

*impositus* (imp.), a, um, *Part.* [impono]

*im-possibilis* (imp.), e, *adj.* impossible : Just

*im-potēs* (imp.), a, um, v. impono. *im-otēs* (imp.), *entis*, *adj.* powerless, impotent, weak, feeble : Absol. : Cic. (Junio) inulta cessaret impotens tellure, *powerless to save*, Hor. With Gen. : having no power over, not master of, unable to control : gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv : amoris, Tac. : impotentis regendi (=quos), unable to manage, Liv. II. Esp. that is not master of himself, headstrong,

*uncontrollable* : victoria eos impotens impotentesque reddidit, Cic. : mulier, having a furious temper, Suet. : with Dat. (late and rare) : militibus impotens, *violent towards the soldiers*, Just. Poet with Inf. : (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, *mad enough to embrace any wild hope*, Hor. 2. Of things : quae effrenatio impotentis animi (Cic. in multo impotentiorum subito rabum accendi, Liv. : Jussa mulierum, Tac. : Aquilo, furious, Hor.

*im-potentē* (imp.), *adv.* *powerlessly* : elephantus impotentius regi, *with less control*, Liv. II. *passionately, violently, intemperately* : aliquid facere, Quint. : dicere aliquid, id.

*im-potentia* (imp.), ae, f. [impotens] *inability, want of means, poverty* : magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Juv. II. *want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence*, Juv. : animi, Cic. : mulieris, Tac.

*im-praesentiarum* (imp.), *adv.* [apply, for "in praesentia harum rerum"] : so repetendum without the subst. [at present, for the present, now] : Auct. Hor. : Tac.

*im-pransus* (imp.), a, um, *adj.* that has not breakfasted, fasting : hic e. solver and temperate : verum hic im-pransum mecum disquirite, Hor.

*im-prēcātio* (imp.), *ōtis*, f. [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse* : Sen. : Plin.

*im-prēcōr* (imp.), *atus*, i v. a. *dep.* to invoke (good or evil) on, to call down upon, to imprecate : litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg. : diras Pompeio, Plin.

*impressio* (imp.), *ōtis*, f. [imprimō] *a pressing into or upon, an impressing, impression* (left on the mind), Cic. 2. Esp. *an eruption,*

*inroad, onset, assault, attack* : non iudicio neque disputatione, sed vi [que impressione (aliquam) evertere, id. II. Fig. of style : a division : id. 2. a marked expression, emphasis], vocum, id.

*im-pressus* (impr.), a, um, *Part.* [imprimō]

*im-rimis* (impr. and separately in primis), *adv.* in the first place, chiefly, especially : ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic. : in primis arduum videre res gestas scribere, Sall.

*im-primo* (imp.), *pressi*, *pressum*, 3 v. a. [premo] *to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint*. Lit. : si in ejusmodi ceratentum sigilla hoc anulo impressor, Cic. : notam labris dente, leave the mark of his teeth on them, Hor. : Dido os impressa toro, *pressing her lips on*, Virg. : staminateque impresso fatalia pollice neutus, *pressed upon*, Ov. 2. *to press, in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark* : an imprimi quasi ceram aulicum putamus? Cic.

II. Fig. *to impress on the mind, to attack, insult, a scandal, stigma* : quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, id. (Hence Fr. *imprimendi* and *imprimer*)

*im-prūbābilis* (impr.), e, *adj.* *not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptional* : rationes, Cels. : motus animi, Sen.

*im-prūbatio* (imp.), *ōtis*, f. [improbō] *disapprobation, blame* (rare). Cic.

*im-prōbē* (impr.), *adv.* badly, *unwisely, improperly* : multa improbe fecisti, Cic. : praedia parta, id. Comp. : im-probius ferri, id. Sup. : respondere, id.

2. *beyond measure, unmoderately* (rare) : de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, *unduly developed*, Suet.

*im-prūbilitas* (impr.), *ātis*, f. [improbū] *carelessness, bad quality* (rare in this sense) : malorum silvęgrum, Plin. II. Fig. : wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity : Cic.

2. Of animals : *audacity, avidity* : simiae Dodoneae, id.

*im-prōbō* (impr.), *avi*, *atum*, i v. a. [improbū] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, regret* : Cic. : utrumque improbus consilium, censurando, Caes. : im-probat has (Nymphas) pector, derides, Ov. : iudicium, to set aside, annul, Cic. Absol. : qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

*im-prūbūlis* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* *dam.* [id. somewhat wicked] : Juv.

*im-prōbus* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* of bad quality, bad, poor : merces, Pl. : panis, Mart. 2. Fig. : *morally bad, wicked*, i (the exact sense depending on the context) : improbi et scelesti, Pl. : nequam improbus, degraded, spiritless, Juv. II. *Of things* : improbo iracundior Hadria, *violent, stormy*, id. dicta, Ov. : fortuna, *spiteful*, Virg.

II. *exceeding the proper measure,*

*enormous, monstrous* : mons, Virg. : imber improbius, Sen. 2. *immoderate, excessive, insatiable, obstinate* :

(anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem, *ransque loquacibus implet, voracious*, Virg. : labor, *indomitable*, id. : amor, Hor. III. *bold, audacious, shameless, braggart, impudent* : negat improbus et te negligit, *has the effrontery to refuse*, id. : improbus annis, atque mero fervens, *with the audacity of youth*, Juv. 2. *licentious, wanton* : verba, Ov.

*im-prēcōerus* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* *not tall, undersized* : pecora, Tac.

*im-prōfessus* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* that has not professed or declared himself : deferentur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet.

*im-rōmptus* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* *not ready* (rare) : lingua imromptus, *slow of tongue*, Liv.

*im-prō-erātus* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* *not hastened, not hasty, lingering* : vestigia, Virg.

*im-prō-erius* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* *not fitting, unsuitable, improper* : nomen, Quint. : cognomen, Plin.

*im-prō-er* (impr.), *era*, *erum*, *adj.* *unfortunate, unprosperous* : fortuna, Tac.

*im-prōspērē* (impr.), *adv.* *unfortunately* : Tac.

*im-prōvidē* (imp.) *adv.* *improvidently* : se in praecipis dare, *recklessly*, Liv.

*im-prōvidus* (imp.), a, um, *adj.* *not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident* : Absol. : ducis, Cic. : improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, *unawares*, Liv. : pectora, *blind to the future*, Virg. With Gen. : improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv.

*im-prōvisus* (impr.), a, um, *adj.* *unforeseen, unexpected* : sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, Cic. : im-provisor pestis, Tac. : im-provisi adeunt, *unexpectedly*, Virg. II. De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, *adverbially, unexpectedly* : quasi de improviso respice ad eum, *casually*, Ter. : sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic.

*im-prūdens* (imp.), *entis*, *adj.* *not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious, off one's guard* : equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggre-diantur, Caes. : haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. : nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, *unwarned*, Virg. II. *not knowing, ignorant of* : with Gen. : legis, Cic. : laborum, that has not experienced, Virg. III. *without prudence or wisdom, rash* : quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint.

*imprūdentē* (impr.), *adv.* *without foresight, unknowingly* : Cic. II. *imprudently, inconsiderately* : te mihi lucturum iudicaram, Caes. Comp. : ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.

**im-prudentia** (impr), *ae. f.* want of foresight or of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence: propter imprudentiam ut ignoscere, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam iudicasset, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. II. *imprudēce, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia telli emissi, a random shaft, id.

**im-pubes** (inp), *ēris* and *is*, *adj.* not having attained the age of puberty, in the case of a male, under fourteen, and of a female, under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 211): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Of things: corpus, flor. maleae, beardless, Virg. II. *virgin, unmarried*: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes.

**im-pudens** (inp), *entis, adj.* without shame, shameless, impudent: Cic. Impudens liqui patris Penates, Hor. Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! brazen, Pl.

**impudenter** (inp), *adv.* shamelessly, impudently: nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. Comp. Cic. Sup.: impudentissime mentiri, id.

**impudentia** (inp), *ae. f.* [impudens] shamelessness, impudence: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic.

**impudicē** (inp), *adv.* unchastely, impudicissimē et obscenissimē vixit, Eutr.

**impudicitia** (inp), *ae. f.* [impudicus] unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness: Pl.: Tac.

**im-pudicus** (inp), *a, um, adj.* shameless, impudent: facinus, Pl. II. *unchaste, immodest, lewd*: Cic.: mulieres, id.

**impugnatio** (inp), *ōnis, f.* [impugno] an attack, assault (rare) Cic.

**impugnatus** (inp), *a, um, Part* [impugno].

**im-pugno** (inp), *avi, atum, i, v. a* to fight against, to attack, assault: terga hostium, Liv. Absol.: nostri rediit-gratis viribus acris impugnare coeperunt, Caes. II. In gen. to attack, assault, oppose, impugn: acerrime regem, Sall.: meritis et fidem, Hor. Absol.: quum illis id tempus impugnandi datur, Cic.

**impulsio** (inp), *ōnis, f.* [impello] a pushing against, exerted pressure, influence: Cic. II. Fig. *incitement, instigation, impulse*: id. 2. *ad hilaritatem, a pleasantry* (figure of speech): id.

**impulsor** (inp), *ōris, m.* [id.] an inciter, instigator: protectionis, Cic.

**impulsus** (inp), *a, um, Part* [impello].

**im-pulsus** (inp), *ūs, m.* [id.] a pushing in motion against, a pushing or striking against, an outward pressure or shock, an impulse (most freq. in the Abl. sing.): bonus qui impulsus et motu orbium conbellat, Cic.: scutum, id. II. Fig. *incitement, insti-*

*gation, influence*: vestro impulsu, instigant, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes.

**impūnē** (inp), *adv.* without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity: Cic.: quidem istuc impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, be left unpunished, Tac. Comp.: credere mihi impunius licere, Ter. Sup.: impunissime vendere, Pl.

**impūnitas** (inp), *ātis, f.* freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: Cic.: Caes.

**impūnitē** (inp), *adv.* with impunity: Matus in Cic.

**im-pūnitus** (inp), *a, um, adj.* unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure: Cic. Comp.: qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor.

**im-pūritas** (inp), *a, um, Part* *adj.* [impūrus] infamous, vile: impuratus ille, that vile wretch, Ter.

**im-pūre** (inp), *adv.* impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely: vivere, Cic.

**im-pūritas** (inp), *ātis, f.* uncleanness (in a moral sense), pollution, impurity: Cic.

**impūritia** (inp), *ae. f.* [impūrus] uncleanness, vileness, impurity: Pl.

**im-pūrus** (inp), *a, um, adj.* unclean, filthy, foul: mater, Ov. II.

Fig.: impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. o hominem impurum villam, Ter. anus haud impura, fairly decent, id. impurus et sceleratus, Cic. Comp.: quis illo qui maledictus impurius? id. Of things: animus, Sall.: in-toria, Ov. **impūtatus** (inp), *a, um, Part* [imputo].

**im-pūtatus** (inp), *a, um, adj.* unpurged, unblamed, uncondemned, id.

**im-pūto** (inp), *avi, atum, i, v. a* to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge: Col. II.

to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to (for ascribing, ascribe): gaudent muneribus, sed ne data impudent, nec acceptus obligantur, consider them as putting the receiver under an obligation, Tac.: quum quidam crimen ultro fatentur, nonnulli etiam impudent, made a merit of it, Suet.: saevit, natumque obijcit et imputat illis, charges upon them his son's fate, Ov. III. to give, assign: hoc solum erit certamen, quos nihil plurimum imputet, Tac.

**imūlus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [imus] the lowest; the bottom of (only of small objects): imula orellia, Cat.

**imūs**, *a, um* [Sup. of infimus, q.v.], *adv.* deepest, undermost: terra ima sedes imper haeret, Cic.: in fundo imo, at the very bottom, Virg.: ad muni quicum, at the foot of the oak, Phaedr. vox, the highest treble (it was in unison with the string that was held lowest), Hor.: conviva, that occupies the lowest seat at table, id. In neut. absol.:

ab imo ad summum, all told, from sole to crown, id.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summus mutare, to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. With Gen.: inter ima pedis, Virg. II. Of time: the last (poet.): mensis, Ov. Absol.: servetur ad imum, to the end, Hor.: also as *adv. phr.*, ad imum, at last, to wind up with, id.

**in** (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell. Lucr.) *prep.* with Abl. and Acc. [Nkr. an in an-far (within); Gr. ἐν; Goth. and Eng. in, etc.] A. With Abl. in denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time; and similarly in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. Of space: in, within, on, upon, over, at, among: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes.: sedere in equo, on horseback, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, over the river, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Caetia est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. II. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period, without the idea of progress from that period into another: in, during, in the course of: feci ego istaec istidem in adolescentia, in my youth, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 2. Particular phrases, in tempore, at the right or proper time, in time: in pedis equiteque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. (ii) in praesentia and in praesenti, at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances: vixit quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die iudicandae sunt, at the time, Cic. III.

In other relations it denotes the being in a certain fixed or present condition or situation, magno in aere alieno, deeply in debt, id.: summa in solitudine ac timore, Caes.: in summa, on the whole, Cic. (ii) as regards the opinion of others: in odio esse, to be detested, id.: in honore esse, to be respected, id.: in amore, etc., id. (iii) of persons: in the case of, as regards: in Nervus, in the case of, Caes.: in bono sermo dici, to be said of, Cic.: non talis in hostes fuit Priamo, in dealing with him, Virg.: in omni in barbaris et vitiae genus omisit: usual among, Tac. (iv) on the score of: vexatur in eo libro quem scripsit, in reference to, Cic.: (Pausanias) in eo est reprehensus, on the ground, Nep. (v) with ref. to dress, arms, etc.: arrayed in, set in: in viola, at in rosa dicere, Cic.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv.: in armis, under arms, Caes.

2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: in, among: omnibus fere centumviris vulneratis, in his principio Pl. Sextio Baculo, id.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With gerunds and gerundives, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some particular act: in: ne in quaerendis suis pug-

nandi tempus dimitteret, *in looking for*, Caes. : in excedenda Numantia, Cic.

**B.** With *Acc.* : to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, or object (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach) : sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to *ex*). Of space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to* : ibi in Piræum, Pl. : in foream decidi, id. : equitatus noster in conspectum venit, Caes. : in Britanniam tractus, id. : Of motion in an upward direction, *up to* : in caelum ascendere, Cic. Sometimes with *versus* : castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, etc. (for *in* with *Abl.*) : in "qualem impositus, placed on the rack, Cic. : sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. **2.** Denoting mere direction towards, without motion. *towards* : Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solm, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction, *in* : sex pedes in altitudine, id. **III.** Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come *into, till, for, towards* : dormiet in lucem, *till broad day*, Hor. inuitas in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv. ad eum hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, Cic.

**2.** Particular phrases : in postmum (posteritatem) or in futurum, *in future, for the future* : (ii) in praesens, *for the present* : (iii) in perpetuum or in aeternum, *for ever* : res dilata est in posterum, id. : id aegre et in praesentia li. passi, et in futurum etiam metum c. perurit, Liv. : ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. (iv) in diem vivere, *to live only for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. (v. dies). Also, *from day to day, daily* : in diem raptus vivit, Liv. : so also, in horam, *every hour*. per totum hoc tempus subiectioni in diem et horam invadit, Hor. (v) In tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion* : sensus miles in tempus conficit, Tac. **III.** In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, etc. : *on, about, respecting* : towards, against : *for, as, in, to, into* : id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, with reference to them, Cic. : num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse *is availed against*, Liv. : venerat in funus, *for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic. : quae in rem sunt, of use, useful, Liv. : servilem in modum, in the manner of slaves, Cic. **2.** Esp. with verbs of dividing : in partes tres, Caes. : Macedonibus tres in nuni in capita statutum est pretium, *a head, for each person*, Liv. **3.** To denote change into something : in villos abeunt vestes, *turn into shaggy hair*, Ov. **4.**

In adverbial expressions : in universum, *in general*, Liv. in omnia, *in all respects*, Vell. : in tantum, *so much*, Virg.

**C.** In is occasionally found with an *Acc.* where an *Abl.* might be expected, and *versus*, with an *Abl.* instead of an *Acc.* With *Acc.* for *Abl.* : in custodium habitus, kept in prison, i. e. put into and kept in, Liv. : Tac. **D.** In composition, *n* is assimilated to a following *l, m, or r*, and is changed before the labials into *m* : illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbuo, impello. **2.**

As a prefix, it generally has the sign *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest : incolo, dwell in ; impono, put upon ; insideo, sit upon ; and the meaning *into, against, towards*, etc. when prefixed to verbs implying motion : induco, lead into ; impello, push against.

**in** (before *b* and *p*, *m* ; *n* assimilated before *l, m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix [id. with *Skr. an- ; Gr. ἀνα-, ἐν- ; Germ. and Eng. an-*] which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed ; equivalent to the Eng. *un-, in-, not ; impar, unequal ; intolerabilis, unbearable, intolerable ; immittis, not mild, rude*. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs ; ignosco is an example of the latter.

**in-accessus, a, um, adj.** unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible : mare, Plin. : lucus, Virg.

**in-accesco, acci, 3. v. n. incept.** to become sour in, to turn sour : Plin. II. Fig. haec tibi per totos inaccessant omnia sensus, i. e. let them vex you, Ov.

**inactus, a, um, Part.** [inigo].

**inade, v. inacc.**

**inadi, v. inaff.**

**inads, v. inass.**

**inadt, v. inatt.**

**in-astutus, a, um, adj. unsinged** (rare) : corpus, Ov.

**inaedificatio, ōnis, f.** [inaedifico] a building up : Pl.

**in-aedifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to build in, on, or at, to build up, erect.** inaedificata in muris moenia, i. e. so nearly to touch, Caes. : aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. : inaedificata superne multa multis nubila, piled heap on heap, Lucr. **II.** Meton. : to build up, wall up : portas obstruit, vias plateasque inaedificat, Caes.

**in-aequalis, e, adj. uneven, unequal** (rare) : locus, Varr. : haec inaequalibus varietate distinguimus, Cic.

**in-aequaliter, adv. unevenly, unequally** : restit provinciam, Suet.

**in-aequalis, e, adj. uneven, unequal unlike** : loca, Tac. portus, of different sizes, Ov. : calices, to suit each man's taste, Hor. Fig. : of persons : mutable, inconsistent : vixit inaequalis, clavam ut mutaret in horas, capricious, id. Comp. : nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Sup. : inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet.

**II.** Act. : that makes uneven. tensor, that cuts unevenly, Hor.

**in-aequalitas, atis, f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality** : Quint.

**inaequaliter, adv. unevenly, unequally** : Liv.

**in-aequatus, a, um, adj. unequal** : onus, Tib.

**in-aequo, 1. v. a. to make even or level** : Caes.

**in-estimabilis, e, adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless** : Cic. **II.**

that cannot be estimated or judged of : nihil tam inestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, little to be counted on, Liv. **III.** beyond all price, invaluable : imperator, id.

**in-aestio, 1. v. n. to boil or rage in** : Hor.

**in-affectatus, a, um, adj. unaffected, natural** : Quint. : Plin.

**in-amabilis, e, adj. not amiable or worthy of love, unlovely, odious** : Pl. : regnum (of the Lower World), Ov.

**in-amāresco, 3. v. n. incept.** to become bitter : inamārescunt epulae, become acid or nauseous on the stomach, Hor.

**in-ambitiosus, a, um, adj. unambitious, unassuming** : rura, Ov.

**in-ambulatio, ōnis, f. a walking up and down** on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare) : Cic.

**in-ambulo, 1. v. n. to walk up and down** : paululum in porticu, Cic.

**in-amoenus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy** (poet.) : regna (of the Lower World), Ov.

**ināniae, arum, f. plu.** [inanis] emptiness : Pl.

**inānilōgus, a, um, adj.** [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] that talks vainly or emptily : Pl.

**in-animatus, a, um, adj. lifeless, inanimate** : Cic.

**inanimentum, i, n** [inanio] emptiness : Pl.

**inānimus, a, um, adj.** [anima] lifeless, inanimate : Cic.

**inānio, 1. v. n. to empty, to empty out, evacuate** : hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr.

**inānis, e, adj. empty, void** : opp. to plenus. domum, Cic. : quae (navis) manens ad eum remitterentur, without troops on board, Cic. : hic homo est inanis, without money, Pl. : funus, without a corpse, Hor. : interae, containing nothing of interest, Cic. : Ditis regnia, bodiless, ghostly, Virg. With *Abl.* : nulla epistola inanis aliqua utilit. Cic. With *Gen.* : sanguinis atque animi pecus inane, void of. **2.** Meton. : poor, deficient in produce, etc. : Apulia pars inanimissima Italiae, Cic.

**3.** Subst. : inane, is, n. an empty space, a vacuum : scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. : ita nullum man, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. Esp. the air, atmosphere : magnum per inane, Virg. **II.** Fig. empty, hollow, worthless, vain, unprofitable : aures ipsae, quid plenum,



**incensio**, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] *a setting on fire, burning* (rare) Cic.

(1) **incensus**, a, um, *Part.* [incendo]

(2) **incensus**, a, um, *adj.* [census] *not registered, not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor, hominem incensum vendere, Cic.*

**incitio**, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] *a beginning* (rare) Cic. II. *an undertaking, attempt*: Ter.

**incepto**, i, v. *a. f.* [id] *to begin*: facinus lace-re, Pl. II. *to undertake, attempt*: quod inceperat? Ter. (Hence Sp. *inceptari*.)

**inceptor**, ōris, m. [id] *a beginner or originator*: Ter.

**inceptum**, i, n. [id] *a beginning, attempt, undertaking*: servetur adimum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. I. *abstere incepto, Liv.* in *pluri* (freq.) Ov.

**incetus**, a, um, *Part.* [incipio]

**incerno**, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. *a. to sift over or upon, to scatter with a sieve*: pipper album cum sale mure incernam, i. e. *sifted over, as with a pepper-shar*, Hor.

**incēro**, ōis, perf. atum, i. r. *a. to smear or cover over with wax*: caudiculum, Cels. Post. *gutta coarctata, to make rows to the gods* (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Liv.

**incerto**, ōis, *adv.* *not certainly* ubi habit dum, incerto scilicet, Pl. (in *pluri*)

**incerto**, i, v. *a.* [incertus] *to wonder doubtfully or uncertainly*: animam, Pl.

**incertus**, a, um, *adj.* [Object] *(i. e. of things thought about) uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, unsure, not fixed*: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. *sp. incerta certum mihi laborum sustuli, Ter.* *itineris, taken at hop-hazard, of doubtful outlet*, Caes.: *colligere incertos, et in ordine ponere crimes, not arranged*, Ov. *lunam, fiftful* (cf. *the struggling moonbeam's misty light*), Virg.: *incertus mensibus, unsettled months*, (i. e. *as to vagabond*), id. Neut. *as subst.* *anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty*: ne cuius incerti vanique auctor esset, conjectural and groundless tale, Liv. *incerta maris et temporis, risk*, Tac. *Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, for an indefinite time*, Liv. *Neut. adverb.* (post.) *incertum vigilans*, Ov. II. *Subject.* *(i. e. of what one thinks about things)*: Pass. *prop.* *that about which one's mind is not made up*: hence *not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain*: casus, Cic.: *ut incertis temporibus diversaeque itineribus iretur, not known beforehand*, Caes. With *interrog.* *clause*: *moritundum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die*, Cic. 2.

*Act.*: of persons *who have not made up their minds*: hence, *irresol-*

*ute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful*: varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. With *interrog. clause*: *quid dicam huc, incertus sum*, Ter.: *incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facient*, Sall. With *Gen.*: *non quia incertus sententiae fuerit, he had not made up his mind*, Liv. (ii) *without certain knowledge, not sure*: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. With *Gen.*: *incertusque meae pacis salutis eram*, Ov.

**incesso**, cessivi or cessi, 3 v. *a.* (i. e. *4.*) *to fall upon, assault, assail*, Cic.: *varios lapidibus, Liv.* *telorum lapidumque jactu*, Ov. II. *Fig.* *to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse*: reges dictis protervis, id. aliquem criminibus, *to accuse*, Tac.

**incessus**, ūs, m. [id] *a going, walking, pace, gait*: *incessus, citus modo, modo tardus*, Sall.: *erectus*, Tac.: *vera incessa patuit dea*, Virg.: *hominum jumentorumque incessu, trampling*, Liv. II. *a hostile attack, invasion* (rare): *Parthorum*, Tac. III. *Menton an entrance, approach*: *incessus claudite*, id.

**incesse**, *adv.* *impurely, sinfully*: facere sacrificium inanes, Liv. 2.

**incesso**, avi, i. r. *a.* [incestus] *to pollute, defile, totam incestat funere classem*, Virg. II. *E-p.* *to dishonour*: *publiam*, Pl.

**incestum**, i, n. [id] *unchastity, lechery*: *incestum*: Cic.: *incesti damnata*, Quint. In *pluri*: Cic.

**in-cestus**, a, um, *adj.* [castus] *lit. unchaste*: hence, *injure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal*: quum virorum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, *with foul-mouthed abuse*, Cic.: *saepae Desipier neglectus incesto addidit mitrum, the guilty*, Hor. II. *E-p.* *unchaste*, *lud.*: *judea, i. e. Paris*, id.: *nuptiae*, Tac.

**incestus**, ūs, m. [incestus] *unchastity, incest*: Cic.

**inchoatus**, a, um, *Part.* [inchoo]

(1) *Adj.* *unbushid, incomplete, imperfect*: *perfecta anteposuntur inchoatis*, Cic.

(2) **inchoo** (in old MSS. also *inchoo*), avi, atum, i. r. *a.* *to begin, commence, institute*: *Phidias post signum ab alio inchoatum absolvit*, Cic.: *tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, i. e. begins to sacrifice*, Virg. [Ety. *un-*certum.]

**in-cido**, cidi, cāsum, (perf. *in-cidit*, *luc.*), 3 v. *n.* [cado] *to fall into or upon, to fall, light upon; to fall into, sink into*: *constr.* *with in and Acc.*, less freq. *with other prep.*, *with Dat.*, or *absol.* *With in and Acc.*: *in foveam*, Cic.: *saxum in crura*, id.: *pesilentia in undem*, Liv. With *other prep.*: *inciditictus ignis ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, sinks*, Virg.: *(tursis) super agmina late incidit, fell on them*, id. With *Dat.*: *portis, to rush*

*into*, Liv. *Absol.* *illa (hasta) volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, lights, strikes*, Virg. 2. *E-p.* *to fall upon, come upon*: *unexpectedly, fall in with*: *nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris incidunt*, Caes.: *in insidiis, fall into*, Cic. 3. *to fall upon, assault, attack*: *in hostem*, Liv. With *Dat.*: *ultimus Romanis*, id. II. *Fig.* *to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen to*: *in morbum*, Cic.: *tantus terror incidit exercitum, seized*, Caes.: *ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, happened*, Cic. 2. *to fall upon accidentally*: *to come or occur to one's mind, or in conversation*: *redeunt, ex ipsa re nulli incidit suspicio, comes across, strikes*, Ter.: *incidit de uxoris mentio, the talk turned*, Liv. 3. *Of time*: *to fall upon, happen in*: *quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nuntiavit, incidit*, Cic. 4. *to fall out, happen, occur*: *quum aliquod bellum incidit*, Caes.: *forte ita incididerat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur*, Liv. 5. *to fall in with, agree with, in opinion, etc.*: *ne ipse incidat in Diodorum*, Cic.

**in-cido**, cidi, cāsum, 3 v. *a.* [caedo] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.*: *tenuis arboribus incisis atque inflexis, cut into*, i. e. *partly cut through*, Caes.: *non incisa notis marmora publicis, i. e. engraved*, Hor. *funem, sever*, Virg. 2. *to carve, engrave, inscribe*: *constr.* *with in and Abl.*, less freq. *with in and Acc.*, *Dat.*, or *absol.*: *id in aere incisum volans tradiderunt*, Cic. *leges in aes incisae, Liv.* also *absol.* *incidebantur jam domi leges*, Cic.: *tabulae his incisae litteris, Liv.* *tribus locis foedus incisum litteris, id.* *amores arboribus*, Virg. 3. *to form by cutting, to cut* (poet.) *ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serrae ruperit usum*, Ov. *facies*, Virg. II. *Fig.* *to break off, interrupt, put an end to*: *poemata*, Cic.: *lites, to avoid*, Virg. *ludum*, Hor. 2. *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: *spe meissa*, Liv.

**incens**, entis, *adj.* *pregnant, with young*: *Plm* [For *in-cu-entis*, as *clens for clu-entis*; cf. Gr. *κν-ew* and *εγ-κν-ος*] (Hence It. *incinta*; Fr. *enceinte*.)

**incile**, is, n. [perh. for *in-cid-le*, from *incido*] *a ditch, trench*: *incilia aperire*, Cato. *Fig.* *in incili omnia adhaerent*, Caes. in Cic.

**incinctus**, a, um, *Part.* [incingo]

**in-cingo**, xi, cūm, 3 v. *a.* *to gird in, gird about, surround*: *(aras) verbenis silvaque innoxim agresti*, Ov.: *incingi tota, id. Reflect.* (*Tripophon*) *rona* *incingitur angue, girds herself with*, id. *Part. perf.*: *incinctus enecti Gabino*, Liv.: *pellibus*, Virg.

**in-cino**, 3 v. *a.* [cano] *to sing (i. play upon, to sound* (rare): *varios incunt omnes modos*, Prop.

**incipesso**, v. *incipisso*.





pass of, *id* 2. Esp. to restrain, limit: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustis, Liv. 3. Of time: to close, finish, end: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis includit volucris dies, has shut fast, registered, Hor.: forsan includet crastina fata dies, Prop.

**includio**, *onis*, *f* [Includo] a shutting up, confinement: Cic.

**inclusus**, *a, um*, *Part* [includo]. **includus** and *includus*, *a, um*, *v*. *includitus*.

(1) **incoctus**, *a, um*, *Part*. [Incoquo] (2) **in-coctus**, *a, um*, *adj*. uncooked, raw (rare). Pl.

**in-cogitabilis**, *e, adj*. thoughtless, inconsiderate: Pl.

**in-cogitans**, *antis*, *adj* thoughtless, inconsiderate: Ter.

**in-cogitantia**, *ae*, *f* [Incogitans] thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness: Pl.

**in-cogitatus**, *a, um*, *adj* *Pass* - *inconsidered*, *unstudied*: opus, Sen. II. Act: thoughtless, inconsiderate: annus, Pl.

**in-cogito**, *i v a* to contrive, devise. *Act*: *Agains* (any one) fraudem socii, Hor.

**in-cognitus**, *a, um*, *adj*. not examined, untried: res, Cic: causa, id.

II. not known, unknown: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id with *Pat* of pers: quae omnia fide Gallis erant incognita, Caes: palus oculis incognita nostris, *inven*, Ov.

**incola**, *ae*, *comm* [incolo] an inhabitant, a resident: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, Cic: Poet in apposition, or as *adj*: Petraea, incola captivo quicquid victor arat, victoribus setit, Ov: *Camei* incola turba vocat, the natives, id. 2. Transf of animals and manimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic: (allquem) obijce incolis aquilombus, *native*, Hor. II. a foreign resident, as opp to a citizen: peregrini atque incolae, Cic: audi. hanc Pythagoram Pythagoraeosque incolas paene nostros, almost our countrymen, id. III. Fig: of a deity: *and dwelling*, *in*spiring: Pythus, Hor.

**in-colo**, *lūi*, *3 v d* and *n*. Act: to dwell in, inhabit: urbes, Cic: ea loca, Caes. *Pass*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. II. Neutr: to dwell or reside in: Neptuno, qui salus locis incolui, Pl.: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

**in-columis**, *e, adj*. unimpaired, unwarred, safe, sound, entire, whole: urbem et civem, Cic: exercitum transducere, Caes: genae, i.e. fresh and comely, Hor: summa, undiminished, Lucr. With *ab*: quæstem splendorem a calamitate iudicii retinere, *untarnished*, i.e. by reduction, Cic [In-columis is by some connected with *calamitas*: but Corssen compares Gr. *κόλος*, *κόλουω*.]

**in-columitas**, *ātis*, *f*. [Incolumis]

good condition, soundness, safety: Cic: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, promised them their lives, Caes.

**in-comitatus**, *a, um*, *adj*. unaccompanied, unattended (rare): funera, Lucr: externis virtus bonis, ungraced with, Ov.: in-comitata videtur ire viam, companionless, Virg.

**in-commerciatus**, *a, um*, *adj*. unconnected, in commerce, poet. given up, abandoned: tollus, sc. ventis, Ov.

**incommode**, *adv*. unseasonably, inconveniently, inconveniently, unfavorably: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram obijciunt incommode, Pl: posse te non incommode ad me venire, without difficulty, with no personal risk, Cic: accidit, unfortunately, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

**incommōditicus**, *a, um*, *adj*. comically for incommodus (q v): Pl.

**incommōditas**, *ātis*, *f* unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommōditousness. alienat animi, Cic: temporis, unseasonableness, Liv. II. *disadvantage*: incommōditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter: incommōditate abstinere, impoliteness, act of illbreeding, Pl.

**incommōdo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i v n*. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying (rare): alium, Ter.: Cic.

**incommōdum**, *i*, *n* [incommodus] inconvenient, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, misfortune, disaster: Cic: Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habet incommōdi, id. Sp. cially of a defect in the field: ut accipiam incommōdum virtute sarciatur, loss, id. Of the health: with *Gen*: valetudinis, Cic. In *plur*: tot incommōdis confecti, so many difficulties, Caes: incommōda vitae, "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," Juv.

**incommōdus**, *a, um*, *adj* unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable: iter, Ter: valetudo, bad health, Cic: ne voce quidem incommōda, unfriendly, Liv Sup: in rebus ejus incommōdissimis, in his extremity, Cic. Of persons aliquid huic responde commode, ne incommōdus nobis sit, Pl.

**incommutabilis**, *e, adj* unchangeable, immutable (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

**incomparabilis**, *e, adj* that cannot be equalled, incomparable: Quint.

**incomperitus**, *a, um*, *adj* of which one has no information, unknown: inter cetera vetustate incomperita, lost in antiquity, Liv.

**incompositē**, *adv* without order, disorderly: hostis veniens, Liv. II. Of discourse: *hastily*, *unplanned*: Quint.

**incompositus**, *a, um*, *adj* not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed: agmen, Liv.: motus, artless, unstudied, Virg. II. Fig.: of style: pes, irregular, Hor. Meton of the author: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, rugged, Quint.

**in-comprēhensibilis**, *e, adj*. that cannot be seized or held: Col. II. Fig.: that cannot be understood, incomprehensible. *prae-cipit*, Quint. 2. that cannot be grasped, endless: opus, Sen.

**in-comptus** (Incompt.), *a, um*, *adj*. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude: Incomptis Curium capillis, untempled, Hor.: apparatus, simple, Tac. II. Fig.: of style: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, unpolished, Virg.

**in-concessus**, *a, um*, *adj*. not allowed, forbidden (rare): hymenaei, unlawful, Virg. II. not granted, impossible: homini, Quint.

**in-conellō**, *avi*, *atum*, *i v a*. to gain or dig over to oneself: inconclastin' eum, qui mandatu' est tibi? Pl.: copias omnes aliquid, id. II. to bring (something) upon one, make trouble or difficulty for one: ne inconclastare quid nos porro postules, id.

**in-concinifas**, *ātis*, *f*. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety: Suet.

**in-concinus**, *a, um*, *adj*. inelegant, awkward, absurd: qui in aliquo genere inconcinus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, of a speaker, out of place, mal-a-propos, Cic: personam feret non inconcinus, without awkwardness, Hor.

**in-concussus**, *a, um*, *adj*. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged: caelestia sidera, Lucan. II. Fig: otium, Sen.: pax, Tac.

**incondite**, *adv*. confusedly: Cic.

**inconditus**, *a, um*, *adj*. without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude: acies, Liv.: jus civile, undetermined, vague, Cic: genus dicendi, id: carmina, artless, rude soldiers' songs, Liv.: jocos militares, rough, id: nova atque incondita libertas, unmoulded, undisciplined, id. 2. untrained: corpora, Lucan.

**in-congruens**, *tis*, *adj*. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable: Plin.: Gell.

**in-considerantia**, *ae*, *f* want of reflection, inconsiderateness. C.c.

**inconsideratē**, *adv*. inconsiderately, rashly: Cic.

**inconsideratus**, *a, um*, *adj*. thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate: usu. of persons: Cic. Of things: cupiditas, reckless cupidity, id.

**in-consolabilis**, *e, adj*. inconsolable. Fig.: incurable: vulnus, Ov.

**in-constans**, *antis*, *adj* changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent: Cic: populus, "changing crowd," Sen. Of things: Iterae, Cic.

**inconstanter**, *adv*. changeably, capriciously, inconsistently: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et tibi, inconsistently and confusedly, Cic.

**in-constantia**, *ae*, *f* changeableness, fickleness, inconsistency: nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Of things: mentis, id.: fulgoris, Plin.

**inconsulē**, adv. *unadvisedly, inconsiderately*: dicere, Cic.: committere proclum, Liv.

**in-consultus**, a, um, adj. *not consulted, unasked*: inconsulto senatu, Liv. II. *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsultū abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, *without obtaining counsel*, Virg. III. *inconsiderate, indiscreet*: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.: Of things: largito, Liv. -

**in-consultus**, is, m. *the not advising with another* (only in Abl. sing.): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Pl.

**in-consumptus**, a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*: Ov.

**in-contaminatus**, a, um, adj. *uncontaminated, undisfiled, pure*: Liv.

**in-contentus**, a, um, adj. *unstretch'd; fides, out of tune*, Cic.

**in-coatēns**, tis, edj *not containing, not retaining*: utrius, Plin. II. Fig.: *not keeping within due bounds, immoderate, unimperate*: homo, Pl.: Tityos, lustful, Hor.: manus, violent, id.

**incontinenter**, adv. *immoderately, intemperately*: cibum assumit, Cels.

2. *without due self-control*: Cic.

**in-continentia**, ae, f. *mobility to contain or hold*: urnae, Plin. II. Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, want of self-control, intemperance*: Cic.

**in-contrōversus**, a, um, adj. *undisputed, uncontroverted*: jus, Cic (dub.)

**in-convēniens**, entis, adj. *unsuitable, disagreeing*: corpus, Placid.

**in-cū-uo**, xi, tum, 3. v. a. *to bowl in or with, to bowl down, to bowl, scathe*: consistit with Ace and Inf or Abl. radices Baccho, in vine, Virg.: cruciorem heribus, Hor. 2. TRANS. *to dip in, to dye*: vellera Tyrois mae a rubores, dyed with, Virg. II. Fig. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (= imbutum), imbued, filled with nobleness, Pers.

**in-corporālis**, e, adj. *bodiless, incorporeal*: jus, Quint.

**in-correctus**, a, um, adj. *uncorrected, unproved*: opus, Ov.

**in-corrūp-tū**, adv. *ununcorruptly, purely, justly*: judicare, Cic. Comp.: id.

**in-corrūptus** (incompact), a, um, adj. *unspoiled, uningured, uncorrupted*: succus et sanguis, Cic.: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. II. Fig.: *ununcorrupted, uningured, unadulterated, unbled, not seduced, genuine, pure*: testis, Cic.: vinctus, id.: custos, *ununcorruptible*, Hor.: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac.: Of things: sensus, Cic.: Judicium, unbiased, Juv., Liv.: praedia, *undiminished*, Tac.

**in-crēbro**, brūi, 3. v. n. *to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread*: mores detri-oros, Pl.: vetus, Cic.: fama belli,

Liv.: proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, id.

**in-crēbro**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [c. e-ber] *to do anything frequently*: Pl.

**in-crēdibilis**, e, adj. *that cannot be believed; marvellous, extraordinary*: fides, Cic.: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id.: lenitas, *astounding*, extreme, Caes.: incredibile hoc mihi obigit, *extraordinary thing*, Ter. With Sapient: incredible memoratu, *wonderful*, Sall.

**in-crēdibiliter**, adv. *incredibly, extraordinarily*: Cic.

**in-crēdulus**, a, um, *unbelieving, incredulous*: Hor.

**in-crēmentum**, i, n. [increscō] *growth, increase*: Lit. of plants and animals: vitium satius, ortus, incre-mentum, Cic. 2. Meton = suble-ventary or foster-child (poet.): Jovis, Virg. 3. *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase*: Front. Fig.: incrementum novae excretionis, *fresh leaven*, Curt. II. Fig. *increase, augmentation*: summo bono affert incrementum, *enhancement*, Cic. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax*: Quint.

**in-crēmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to burn to ashes, consume by burning*: Flor.

**in-crēpito**, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. *fringed; to call or cry out, to challenge*: tum Butiae dedit increpatus, *plucking him*, Virg. II. *to chide, blame, rebuke*: incipitare atque in-vasare reliquos Belgas, *upbraid and reproach against*, Caes.: cum verbis quoque increpatus, Liv.: hostis amare, *quid increpatus, chide, torment*, Virg.

**in-crēpitus**, a, um, Part. [increpo] **in-crēpō**, ūi, itum (ch. s. h. q. avi, atum), 1. v. n. and a. Neutr. *to make a noise, to rattle, clatter, whizz*: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.: corvum increpuit densis exstruere alas, Virg.

2. *to make a noise, be not at all about*: quicquid increpuit, Cathani timent, *whatever clamour is abroad*, Cic.: si eund increpuit terro-ribus, Liv. II. Act.: *to utter aloud* (poet.): tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg.: sua mater Ilyn, Prop. 2. Meton *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, *has dashed upon*, Ov. 3. *to shake, disturb, frighten*: pectus confuse, *madden*, Hor. 4. Most freq. sense: *to exclaim loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, re-buke, remove*: per quid increpavit filium? Pl.: maledictus omnes bonos, Sall.: ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, *encourages some and upbraid others*, Virg. With abstract object, *to reprove, censure, enough against*: illis verbis increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Like accuso, with Gen. of that with which any one is charged: avaritiae, *to upbraid with*, Suet.

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**in-creresco**, ēvi, 3. v. n. *to grow in or upon*: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov.

2. In gen. *to grow, increase*: maxime cibo eget, qui increment, Cels.

II. Fig.: *to grow or increase in*: animus discordibus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to increase, grow; audacia*, Liv.

(1) **in-crētus**, a, um, Part. [increo] *unseeded* (rare): futurus, App.

**in-crētus**, tus, a, um, adj. *unseeded with blood*: Ov. (in tmesi: in-que clementatus).

**in-crētus**, tus, a, um, adj. *bloodless, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed; or, that has shed no blood*: haud incrementum proci, Liv.: miles, id.: excrementis, *that has not lost any men*, Sall.

**in-crusto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust*: ollam sapa et farie, Varr.: sinerum vis, *to bedaub a pure vessel* (to label vultus as vultus), Hor.

**in-cūbatio**, ōnis, f. *a lying upon egg*, a brooding, incubation: Plin.

**in-cūbito**, 1. v. freq. *to lie in or upon*: Plin. 2. Esp. *to sit off eggs, brood*: Col. 3. In coarse sense: Pl.

**in-cūbo**, ūi, itum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of to brood), 1. v. n. *to lie in or upon, to lean upon, use, with Lat. or in and Abl: stramentis, Hor.: humero hasta, rests, lies upon the shoulder*, Ov.: Liv.: Curt. Fig. of darkness, night, *to close in upon, brood over*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to lie down or pass the night in a temple*: for the cure of disease, or to receive communications from the deity: in Aesculapii tino, Pl. 3. *to sit upon egg, to brood, hatch*: Col. 4. *to abide or dwell in*: rure in ababo in praedictura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Virg. 5. *to be near or contiguous to*: Jugum mari, Plin. II. Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealously*: pecunias, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv. 2. *to weigh upon, press heavily on, fasten on*: Italiae Hannibal, Hor. 3. *to take up a position at*: urbis faucebus, Hor.

**in-cūdo**, di, sium, 3. v. a. *to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (poet. and only in part. perf.): incuscas lapas, *an undressed or sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg.: incusa auro dona, Pers.

**in-culcatus**, a, um, Part. [inculco] **in-culco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [culcō] *to tread in, tread down, ram down, mow*, Col. 2. *to stuff, press or cram in*: lanam morsibus canis, Plin. II. Fig.: *to cram, wedge, or fast in*: mania verba, Cic. 2. *to force upon, to impress or inculcate on*: id quod inculetur, percipere animo, id. se inculant auribus, *obtrude themselves*, id.

**in-culpatus**, a, um, adj. *blameless*: vita indeque, Ov.

**in-culte**, a, b. in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly:

vivere, Cic.: agitare, Sall. **II.** *inclemently*: dicere, Cic.

**incultus**, a, um, *adj.* *untilled, uncultivated, neglected*, agr., Cic. solum, id. **II.** *Transf. untended, undressed, unpolished, neglected, rude, wild*: comia, uncombed, disordered, Ov. genae, disfigured, id.: mores, *uncivilized*, Sall.: versus, *unpolished, rude*, Hor.

**incultus**, ūs, *m.* *want of cultivation or attention to*: honores desertos per incultum, *made void by neglect*, Liv. **2.** *squalor, dirt*: incultus, tenebris, odore, foeda (Tulliani) facies est, Sall.

**incumbo**, cūbū, cūbūtum, i v n [v. cubo] *to lay oneself upon, to lean or recline upon*: *constr.* with *in* and *acc.*, *ad.* or *Dat.*: olivae, Virg.: incum, (ut . . . ad vos, Ov.: tecto (of a bird), *perch on*, id.: incumbe remis, *bend to your oars*, Virg. **2.** *to lean or incline towards, to overwhelm, to throw oneself on*: incumbens arae, *bending over*, id.: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword*, Cic.: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy*, Liv. Fig.: fatio urgenti, 'to rend his weight to the destiny that was bearing us down' (C). Virg.: incunatus rebus, *to give the decisive push to sinking fortunes*, Liv. **3.** *to come upon, fall upon*: furiarum terrores, *settled on*, Hor.: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to bend one's attention to, to apply or devote oneself to, to exert oneself or take pains with, preattention to*: *constr.* with *in* and *acc.*, *ad.* or *Dat.* (et animi) et opibus in bellum, Caes.: in causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem, id.: With *Sed.*: suis viribus, *ut, etc.*, Liv.: With *Inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg. *Abstr.*: nunc, nunc me umbere tempus, *to strain every nerve*, Ov.: With *adv.*: eos, qui audiunt, quocumque monebant, impellere, *whenever he may incline*, Cic.

**incunabula**, orum, *n. plu.* *swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands*: opus est pulvis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl.: ab incunabulis mabutis odio tribuorum, *from childhood*, Liv. **2.** *Transf. a birthplace; the cradle of a race*: in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *an origin, beginning, source*: doctrinae, id.

**incūratūs**, a, um, *adj.* *neglected, uncured*: ulcera, Hor.

**incūria**, ae, *f.* [cura] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: milites incuria, fame, morbo, consumpti, Cic.: maculae quae incuria fudit, Hor.

**incūriōsē**, adv. *carelessly, negligently*: castra posita, Liv. *Comp.*: Tac.

**incūriōsus**, a, um, *adj.* *Act. careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent*: With *in*: in capite comendo, Suet.: With *Gen*: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, *overlooking what is new*, Tac.: With *Abl.*: serendis frugibus, id. **II.** *Pass neglected, not made or done with care*: historia, Suet.

**in-curro**, curri (cūcurri), cursum, i v n and a *to run into or towards*, *to rush at, assault, attack, invade, etc.* With *in*: incurritur armis in columnas, = "to run one's head against," Cic.: in Romanos, Liv.: With *Dat.*: armamentis, Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv.: With *Acc.*: novissimos, *to attack*, Tac.: With *adv.*: *to run against anything*: quis est tam lynceus, qui nusquam incurrat? Cic. *Abstr.*: suos jam incurrentes revocavit, *charging*, Nep. **2.** *to extend or project into*: agri, qui in publicis Campanum incurrebant, Cic.

**3.** *to assail (unchastely)* Juv. **II.** Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight*, Cic.: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into*, id. **2.** *to happen, occur at a certain time*: in ipsos etiam, id.: plebens (ircensibus, Suet. **3.** *to inveigh against, jeer at, etc.*: in tribunus, Liv.

**in-cursio**, ōnis, *f.* *a running to or against*: aliorum, *collision*, Cic. **2.** *a hostile assault, incursion, onset*: armatorum, id.: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes.: Fig.: incurso seditionis, *shock, invasion*, Cic.

**in-cursio**, i, v n *freq.* *to rush upon, assault, attack*: in aliquem, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *to dash against, run one's head against something*: tota vita incursumus, id.

**in-curso**, avi, atum, i v n and a *freq.* *to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack*: With *in*: in agmen, Liv.: With *Acc.*: aliquem pugnis, Pl.: aciem equitatus incurat, Tac.: *in pass.*: agmen incuratum ab equitibus hostium, Liv.: With *Dat.*: silvasque tenent de Iphiliis, et altus incurant ramis, *swim against*, Ov.: rupibus, id. **II.** Fig.: incurساب in te dolor meus, Cic.

**incursus**, a, um, *Part* [incurro] *incursus*, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running against, an assault, attack*: ceterorum tela atque incursum refugit, Cic.: incursum equitum sustinere, Caes.

**in-curvesco** or **-visco**, i v n *incep* [curvus] *to bend down*: baccharum ubi ratis, Poet. ap. Cic.

**in-curvisco**, v *incurvesco*.

**in-curvo**, avi, atum, i v a *to bend, bow, crook, curve*: flexos arcus, Virg.: In the *Part. perf.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. Poet.: querelā, *to move to commiseration*, Pers.

**in-curvus**, a, um, *adj.* *bent, bowed, crooked, curved*: Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter.: Of things: aratum, Virg.: carnae, Ov.: litus, *winding*, Lucr.

**incūs**, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] *an anvil*: sine fulibz et incudibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *still occupied with their education*, Tac.: incudi reddere versus, *to put upon the anvil again*, i. e. to

revise, recast, Hor. Proverb: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing*, Cic.

**incūsatio**, ōnis, *f.* [incuso] *blaming, accusing, accusation*: Cic.

**incūsō**, avi, atum, i v a [causa] *to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame* (usu. in extra-judicial sense: accuso, *to accuse in court*). *constr.* with *Acc.* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing: alterum proberi, Pl.: aliquem superbiae, Tac. **2.** With *Acc.* of thing: vestrum factum, Ov.: injurias Romanorum, Liv.: duritiam operum, Tac. (ii) with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: bella ex bellis scri, Liv. (iii) With *rel. clause*: eos incusavit, quod . . . Caes.: In *part. pass.* charged upon, attributed to, Plin.

**incussus**, a, um, *Part* [incutio]. **incussus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking or dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac.

**in-custōditus**, a, um, *adj.* *not watched, unguarded, not attended to*: ovile, Ov.: incurcare incustoditus, *without a guard*, Tac.: unconcealed, amor, id. **II.** *Act. heedless*, Plin.

**incūsus**, a, um, *Part* [incudo]. **in-cūtio**, cūcti, cūctum, i v a [quatio] *to strike upon or against*: scorpionem in caput alcujus, Liv.: colaphum servo, *to box his ears*, Juv. **2.** *to throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to strike into, inspire with, infect, excite, produce*: With *Dat.*: religionem animo, Liv.: aliquid fidum nuntium, *to bring shocking news*, id. *Abstr.*: timor mentitur ex periculis, Cic.

**indāgātio**, ōnis, *f.* [indago] *a searching into, investigation* (rare): veri, Cic.

**indāgātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who searches into, an investigator, explorer*: celati, Pl.

**indāgātrix**, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who searches into, investigates, explores*: virtutis, Cic.

**indāgō**, avi, atum, i v a *to trace out, track, as bounds*: causis natus ad indagandum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to search into, investigate, explore*: indicia communis exiti, id.: de republica, id. [For etym. v. full art.]

**indāgō**, ōnis, *f.* *an encircling, enclosing with nets*: saltus indagine elegant, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *of legacy hunting* (cf. Hor. Sat. II 5 23): testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. **2.** *a searching into, examining after, investigation*: doctrinae, Plin.: [App. mid-ag-o, from ag-i ago, with primary notion of 'driving in'; cf. amb-ige-re]

**indaudō**, i v a = *inaudio*: q. v., with *ind* for *in*: Pl.

**indē**, adv. [is: cf. unde]. *Of place*: *from that place, thence*: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. **II.** *Of things*, *to show the*

source, or origin: inde (ex audacia) omnia scelera agnuntur, *from this*, Cic. Also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *after that*, Ter. **III.** Of time: *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then*: Nep. eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, Caes. **2.** *from that time forth, ever since*: inde usque repetens, Cic. With preceding *jam*: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. **With Gen.**: inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon*, Lucr. (Hence the Fr. pronoun *en*.)

**in-debītus**, a, um, *adj.* that is not owed, not due; regna, Virg.

**in-dēcens**, tis, *adj.* unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly; Mart. Of things: nasus, d.: risus, Suet.

**in-dēcenter**, adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully; Quint. Comp.: indecentius, Sen. Sup.: indecentissime, Quint.

**in-dēcō**, 2. v. a to misbecome: (rare) Plin.

**in-dēclīnābilis**, e, *adj.* [declino] inflexible, unchangeable; Sen. **II.** In grammar: nomen, indeclinabile, innom. **in-dēclīnāsus**, a, um, *adj.* unchanged, constant; Ov.

**in-dēcor**, ōris, or **in-dēcōrnis**, e, *adj.* unbecoming, inglorious, shameful (rare): indecoris (al. indecorus), Tac. regno indecoras, a disgrace to, Virg.

**in-dēcōrē**, adv. unbecomingly, indecently; Cic.: Tac.

**in-dēcōris**, v. indecor  
**in-dēcōrō**, 1. v. a to disgrace, disfigure (rare): indecorant bene nata culpae (al. dedecorant), Hor.

**in-dēcōrus**, a, um, *adj.* unsightly, ugly; visu, Plin. **II.** unbecoming, inappropriate, disgraceful: of persons, wanting in grace or propriety; Cic.: gestus, Quint.

**in-dēfatīgābilis**, e, *adj.* [defatigo] that cannot be wearied, untiring; vigilia, Sen.

**in-dēfatīgātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] unwearied; Sen.

**in-dēfēnsus**, a, um, *adj.* unprotected, undefended; Liv.: Tac.

**in-dēfēsus**, a, um, *adj.* unwearied, indefatigable; dextera, Virg.: agendo, Ov.

**in-dēfētus**, a, um, *adj.* unwept, unlamented; animas, Ov.

**in-dējēctus**, a, um, *adj.* not thrown down; Ov.

**in-dēlēbilis**, e, *adj.* indelible, imperishable; nomen, Ov.

**in-dēlībātus**, a, um, *adj.* untouched, uninjured (poet): opes, unimpaired, Ov.

**in-dēmnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [dam-natus] uncompensated, unsentenced; Cic.

**in-dēplōrātus**, a, um, *adj.* unwept, undeplored; Ov.

**in-dēprēhēnsus**, and per *sync.* **in-dēprēnsus**, a, um, *adj.* unobscured, undiscovered (poet): error, Virg.

**in-dēstus**, a, um, *Part.* [indiscover] **in-dēsētus**, a, um, *adj.* not deserted, unforsaken; regna, Ov.

**in-dēsctictus**, a, um, *adj.* untouched, un injured; Ov.

**in-dēsctus**, a, um, *adj.* unshorn; Thyoneus, Ov.

**in-dēvītātus**, a, um, *adj.* unavoidable; telum, Ov.

**index**, leus, c [root dic, to point out: v. dico] lit. the pointer, hence the finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indices monstrat t. digito, Hor.

**II.** Fig.: an informer, a discoverer, a discover, esp. of one who has been an accomplice: haec omnia indices detulere aut, n. i. conf. si sunt, Cic.: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicarius, id.: index idem et testis, Tac.

**III.** Transf. of things: that which discloses, betrays, etc.: a sign, mark, index: vocem indicem stultitiae, Cic.: auctoris anulus index, Ov.

**2.** a title, superscription: librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv.: tabula cum indice h. e. posita, inscription, id. **3.** a town-sign, silem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, test, Ov.

**indicatio**, ōnis, f [indico] an indication, setting, or setting, a valuation, hence a sale, price, value: tua merces, tua indicatio est, Pl.

**(1) indicēns**, nus, *Part.* [indico]

**(2) in-dēcens**, entis, *adj.* that does not say, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec sunt, not without my talking, Ter.: etiam me indicente, with no hint from me, without my bidding, Liv.

**indicium**, i, n. [index] a notice, information, discovery, disclosure: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjurationis, Cic.: res est per indicium enuntiata, Caes. **2.** evidence given before a court: indicio legatorum convicti, Sall. Hence, indicium profiti or offerre, "to turn Queen's evidence," i. e. to offer to give evidence so as to escape punishment: ipse deprehensus, indicium prohitetur, id. Also, indicium postulare, to ask leave to do s., Cic.

**3.** a reward for giving evidence or informing: edictum cum poena atque indicio, id. **II.** In gen. a sign, indication, mark, token, proof: certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, will serve as a proof, Ter.

**indīcō**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (indicasso, for indicavero, Pl.) [id.] to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray: rem dominae, Cic.: rem patri, Tr.: causam publicae pestis, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat mores, shows, is the mirror of, Cic.: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. **2.** Esp. to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall. **II.** to value, put a price on: fundum, Cic.: indicā; fac pretium, make a bid, name your figure, Pl.

**in-dīcō**, xi, ctum (imper. Indice, Pl.), 3. v. a. to declare publicly, to

proclaim, publish, announce: to appoint, appoint: totius Galliae concilium Bibrae indicitur, Caes.: exercitum in aliquem locum, to order it to, Liv.: bellum, to declare, Cic.: funus, to invite to a funeral, Suet.: familiaribus cenae, to invite oneself as a guest, id.: militum, to impose a penalty, Plin.: tributum, Liv.

**(1) indictus**, a, um, *Part.* [indico]

**(2) in-dictus**, a, um, *adj.* not said, unsaid: quod dictum, indictum 'st, is omitted, Ter.: carminibus, unusung, Virg. Esp. indicta causa, without a hearing, unheard, Cic.: Liv.

**indicum**, i, n. [Indus], a pigment used in painting and dyeing: prob. indigo; Plin.

**indidem**, adv. from the same place: indidemque America, an ex urbe; Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv.

**II.** From the same matter or thing: unde simul duci potest indid in verbum unum, Cic. [From inde with suffix -dem, cf. -dem, at-dem, ab-dem.]

**in-dies**, adv. for in dies, from day to day, esp. where daily increase or diminution is indicated (v. dies, 1f.)

**in-differēs**, entis, *adj.* in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent; Cic. Of persons: indifferens, careless: circa victim indifferens, Suet. In gramm. of quantity, doubtful (e. g. tembrae); Quint.

**indifferenter**, adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently; Quint.: terro, to bear with indifference, unconcern, Suet.

**indīgēna**, ae, *adj.* e [indu, old form of in, a d. gen. in gigno] born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. **II.** Subst.: a native: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv.

**indīgēns**, entis, *Part.* [indigeo].

**II.** A. *adj.* in want of, needy, indigent: with Gen.: quid enim Africani indigens mei? minime hercle, Cic.: aliorum opum, Nep. With Abl.: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. A. subst.; esp. in pl. a needy or indigent person: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

**indīgēntia**, ae, f. [id.] need, want, wantage: ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic.

**II.** unsatiableness, unsatiably desire: indigentia est libido inexplēbilis, id.

**in-dīgēō**, ōi, 2. v. n. [ind, old form of in, and gēō] to need, want, to stand in need of, require. With Gen.: ingeni et virtutis, Cic. With Abl.: bona existimatione, id. **II.** to long for, desire: with Gen.: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

**indigēs**, ētis, m. lit. native, indigenous: with deus, or a proper name: a native deified hero; also a tutelary deity: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicum flumen: Jovem indigentem appellavit, Liv.: indigentem Aeneam debere

caelo, Virg. Esp. in plur.: dii indigetes, Liv. [The same with *indigena*, except that in the present word the simpler root *ga* takes the place of *gan*, Lat. gen.]

**indiges**, *is*, *adj.* [indigeo] *needy, indigent*: Pac. ap. Cic.

**indigestus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unarranged, without order, confused*: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

**indignābundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: Liv.: Suet.

**indignandus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned*: Ov. **indignans**, *antis*, *Part.* [indignor]

**II.** *Adj.*: that cannot endure or suffer, *impatient, indignant*: venti, chafing at restraint, Virg.: verbaque quærenti satis indigna lingua defuerunt, Ov.

**indignatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *displeasure, indignation, disdain*: Hor.: movere, Liv. **2.** Esp. *an exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*: Cic.

**indignatus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [indignor]

**indigne**, *adv.* *unworthily, undeservingly, dishonourably, shamefully*: doti in quaerere, Pl.: aliquem injuria afflicte, Ter.: interierunt, Cæs. **II.** *Indignantly, with reluctance*, pati, Cic.

**indignitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [indignus] *unworthiness, rancour*: hominum, Cic.: accensurus (as of a slave), id. **2.** Of things: *harshness, enmity, etc.*: rei, the disgrace of the step, Cæs.: calamitatis, Cic. **II.** Esp. *unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity*: aliquis aduendi et conveniendi, id.: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Cæs.

**2.** *Indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: indignitas atque ex ea iram animos cepit, *a burning sense of wrong*, Liv.

**in-dignor**, *atus*, *i* v. a. *dep.* *to consider as unworthy or improper, to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant*. With Acc.: ea, quæ indignantur, Cic.: casum indignabar amici, *gloomily brooded over*, Virg. With quod: milites, quod hostes posset, etc. Cæs. With Inf. or Acc. And Injunct.: vincti, Ov.: regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Cæs. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear*, Virg.

**in-dignus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unworthy, undeserving*. Absol.: divitias, quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. With Abl.: honore, id. With Gen.: magnorum avorum, Virg. With rel.: indigni, qui impetrarent, Cic.: quem mors tam sæva maneret, Juv. **2.** Of things: *unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh*: Ilictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, *'entreated shamefully'*, Liv.: exempla, Ter. With Supine: relatu, unworthy of record, Virg. With Inf.: fabula non indigna referri, *worth telling*, Ov. Neut. absol.: indignum! as an exclamation, *shame!* id. **II.** In

a good sense: *who has not deserved some evil*. exanimat indignos inque mentes, *innocent and unoffending*, Lucr. **2.** Of things: *undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv.

**indigne**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [indigeo] *needing, in want*. With Gen.: opis, Virg. With Abl.: auxilio, Lucr.

**in-diligens**, *tis*, *adj.* *careless, heedless, negligent*: si indiligentiores fuerint, Cæs.

**indiligenter**, *adv.* *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*. nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Comp.: praesidia indiligenter servare, *to be less on the alert*, Cæs.

**in-diligentia**, *ae*, *f.* [indiligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: litterarum missarum, Cic. Academicum, Cæs.: veri, in ascertaining the truth, Tac.

**indipiseo**, for *indipiscor* Pl.

**indipiscor**, *depius*, *i*, v. a. *dep* [ind apiscor] *to attain, reach*: naverum, Liv. **2.** *to get, obtain, acquire*: mercedes, Pl.

**in-directus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not direct, indirect*: actus, Quint. (dub.)

**in-direntus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unplundered*. Capitulum, Tac.

**in-discretus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: cum agricultura, Varr.: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, i.e. *his own kin are kept the closest to every man*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate*: Sen. **2.** *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: proles, Virg.

**indiserte**, *adv.* *ineffectually (rare)*. Cic. **in-disertus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *ineloquent*: Academicus, Cic.: prudentia, *a loss for words*, id.

**in-dispositus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *without order, confused*: Tac.

**in-dissolubilis**, *e*, *adj.* *that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble*: nodus, Plin. **II.** Transf.: of persons, *imperishable*: immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

**in-distinctus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not properly distinguished, confused*: delensio, *without making any distinction*, Tac. **2.** *indistinct, obscure*: Gell.: Tac. **3.** *free from rhetorical display*: Quint.

**indistricus**, v. *Indestricus*.

**inditus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [indo]

**in-dividus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *indivisible*: atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Subst.: *an indivisible particle of matter, atom*: id. **II.** Fig.: *inseparable, not separated*: Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, *inseparable companions*, Tac.

**in-divisus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *undivided*: ungulae eorumque, *not cloven*: Varr.

**II.** Transf. *not distinguished, indiscriminate*: pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common, indiscriminately*, Cato: Sen.

**in-do**, *didi*, *ditum*, *i*, v. a. [v. do] *to put, set, or place into, upon or over*: ignum in aram, Pl.: custodes, Tac. With Dat.: compedes servis, Pl.: also with Acc. of part of body put in fetters: vinclo cervicem, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to introduce*: novus ritus, id. **2.** *to impart or give*: to: alicui vocabulum, id.: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv.

**in-doctus**, *e*, *adj.* *untaught, difficult to be taught, indocile*: Cic. With Inf.: pauperem pati, Hor. Of the thing to be taught: indocilem usus disciplinam, *the hard lesson of experience*, Cic. **II.** Transf. *untaught, unlearned, ignorant*: genus, Virg.

**2.** Of things, *untaught, rude*: numerus, *measure*, song, Ov. **III.** *untaught, not shown*: et sciat indociles currere lymphas vias, Prop.

**in-doctus**, *adv.* *unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully*: Cic.

**in-doctus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilful*: Cic. With Inf. (poet.): Cantabrum indocum juga ferre nostra, *unschooled*, Hor. With Gen. (poet.): pilae discere trochei, *who cannot play*, id. Of things: moribus indoctus, Pl.

**in-dolentia**, *ae*, *f.* *freedom from pain*: Cic.

**in-doles**, *i*, v. [ind and ol] *"to grow"*: v. ad-olesco] *an inborn or native quality*: frugum, pecudum, Liv. **II.** Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition*: adolescentibus bona indole praediti, Cic.: semis, Tac.: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, *profund ability*, Liv.

**in-dolesco**, *ui*, *i*, v. n. *incept* [doleo] *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache*: locus tactu indolescit, Cels. With Acc.: *to feel pain at*: tactum hominum, Just.

**II.** Fig.: *to feel pain or grief, to be grieved, troubled at*: constr. with the Acc. and Inf. or quod: poet. also with Acc. or Abl.: quis fuit, qui non indoluit, tam serio se cognoscere? Cic.: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim caesa pudoris, Ov.: successurum Minervae indoluit, *over the coming success of*, id. With Acc. of neut. pron.: id ipsum indoluit Juno, id. With Abl.: *facto*, id.: malis, id.

**in-domābilis**, *e*, *adj.* *that cannot be broken in or tamed, untameable*: Pl.

**in-domitus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not broken in, untamed, wild*: boves, Varr. **II.** Fig.: *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce*: mulier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Cæs.: indomitas et praefereces nationes, Tac. Of things: *dextra, unconquered*, Ov.: mors, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.: Falernum, i.e. *very fiery*, Pers.

**in-dormio**, *ivi*, *itum*, *4*, v. n. *to sleep or fall asleep at, on, or over*: constr. with Dat., in, or Abl.: congestus undique saccis indormis, Hor.

**II.** Fig. : to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, to be careless about : in isto homine colendo, to be remiss in, Cic. : malis, to be heedless, regardless of, Curt.

**in-dotātus**, a, um, adj. unportioned, portionless : soror, Hor. **TRANS.** corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honours, Ov. **II.** Fic. **undorned**, pool : artem indotatam, Cic.

**indu**, v. in, ad inīt  
**in-dūbitābilis**, e, adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable : Quint.

**indūbitātē**, adv. undoubtedly : Liv. **in-dūbitātus**, e, a, um, adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure : Quint. : spes, Plin.

**in-dūbito**, avi, atum, f. v. n. to doubt (of poet) : with Dat. : abscipio precando viribus indubitare tuis, to show distrust of, Virg.

**in-dūbus**, a, um, adj. not doubtful, certain : innocentia, Tac.

**induciāe**, v. induciāe.

**in-dūco**, xi, etum (induxi for induxi, Ter.), 3. v. a. to lead, bring, or conduct into : to lead or bring in : constr. with in and Acc. or Dat. With in and Acc. : exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With Dat. : fossā mare urbi, Suet. **Absol.** : princeps turmas inducit Asyas, leads on, brings up, Virg. **2.** Esp. to bring forward, exhibit, represent : gladiatorium par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. **3.** to bring into or before a court : inducta teste in senatu, Suet. **4.** to put on articles of dress : calceum, id. : tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. : manibus caestus, id. **5.** to draw over, spread over, to overlay, over-spread : post-pice, Pl. : varias plumas, Hor. : pontem, to throw a bridge across, Curt. : scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, to cover, Caes. Fig. : omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, elipere, Vell. **6.** to strike out, erase, i. e. what is written on a wax tablet, by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus : nomina jam facta sunt : sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. **7.** to make an entry in an account book, to enter to account : inducere in rationibus, id. : agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, to charge, id. **II.** Fig. : to bring into, introduce : seditionem in civitatem, id. : novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. **2.** Esp. with animus or in animus, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine : to suppose, imagine : with Inf. : animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id. Caes. ar in animum inducere laborare, vigilare, had determined, Sall. With Subj. : quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. **3.** to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing : hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation, to introduce : sermonem, id. **4.** to lead to or into : to move, excite, persuade : to mislead, seduce :

constr. with in or ad, and Acc. : in errorem, id. : animum ad aliquid, Ter. ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, to move, excite, Cic. With Subj. : aliquem ut mentiatur, id. With Inf. : consulem promissis sententiam promere, Tac. **5.** Hence **absol.** : to mislead, cajole, deceive : hiecos, quibus erat ignotus, decepti, feledi, induxit, Cic. (Hence Fr. *induire*)

**in-ductio**, ōnis, f. [induco] a leading or bringing into, introducing : aquarum, irrigation, Cic. : horum (juvenum), introduction, exhibitio, Liv.

**II.** Fig. : a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention : animi, Cic. **2.** errors inductio : a misleading, id.

**3.** In rhetoric : induction, a mode of reasoning from admitted particulars to a general conclusion, Quint.

**in-ductor**, ōris, m. one who stirs up or rouses, a chastiser, scourger : Pl.

**inductus**, a, um, Part. [induco]

**in-ductus**, ūs, m. (only in the Abl. sing.) [id.] an inducing, persuasion (rare, and only in Abl.) : hujus persuasui et inductu, Cic. ap. Quint.

**inductila**, ae, f. [induo] a kind of under-garment worn by females : Pl.

**indulgens**, tis, Part. [indulgeo]

**II.** A dj. : indulgent, kind or tender, fond. With Dat. : obsequium peccatis, Cic. With in and Acc. : civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With Gen. : harum ministrum, willing abettors of, id. **2.** addicted to : aleae, Suet.

**indulgenter**, adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly : nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Comp. and Sup. : Sen.

**indulgentia**, ae, f. [indulgeo] indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness : in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, tender care, Tac. : frequ. constr. with in and Acc. : Caesaris in se, Caes. **2.** Esp. tender love or affection for one's relations : indulgentia filiarum commovet, Cic. **II.** Transf. of things : caeli, mild weather, Plin. : fortunae, favent, Vell.

**indulgēō**, ōis, tum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr. : to be kind or indulgent to, to be pleased with or inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in : usu constr. with Dat. : hunc legem Caesar indulserat praecipue, had shown especial favour to, Caes. : irae, to give way to passion, Liv. : animo, Ov. : ordibus, give room to, set wide apart, Virg. : sibi, to allow oneself licence, Nep. Pass. impers. : si aviditati indulgeretur, Liv. With Acc. of person (rare) : te indulgebant, Ter. **II.** A ct. : to concede, allow, grant, permit (late) : with Acc. and Dat. : alium usum pecuniae, Suet. : ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. : veniam pueris, to make all allowance for, Juv. **2.** With Acc. of pron. reflect. and Dat. : to give oneself up to, to comply with : sese alicui, id. [By some

connected with Gr. *δολιγός*, the prim. sense being perh. that of patience.]

**indultus**, ū, um, Part. [indulgeo]

**indūō**, ōis, ūm, 3. v. a. to put on, esp. of dress : with Acc. of thing and Dat. of person : Herculi tunica, Cic. : galeam, Caes. : alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. : scalas, to carry a ladder with. Reflect. : to put on oneself : to dress oneself in : with Acc. or Abl. : virginis longam induitae vestem, clad in flowing garment, Liv. : indutus galea, Virg. : soccis, Cic. **2.** to surround or cover with, to put on, assume, etc. : diu induti specie humana, id. : pomis se induti arbor, decks itself with, Virg. : quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, had made to wear the likeness of, id. **3.** With pron. reflect. : to fall into or upon, to be entangled in : se in laqueum, Pl. : se vallibus, Caes.

**II.** Fig. : to put on, assume : habes somnum inagnam mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. : personam judicis, to assume the part of, id. : magnam animum, Tac. : sententiam, to engage in, id. : morte Praesartum, Curt. [The word is prob. ind-u-o, not in-du-o; cf. ex-u-o, sub-u-cula, the etym. is obscure.]

**indūrātus**, a, um, Part. [induro]

**in-dūro**, ūi, 3. v. n. incept to become hard, to harden : corpus induruit usui, Ov. : robora flammis, Stat.

**II.** Fig. : miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become unalterably loyal to Vitellius, Tac.

**in-dūro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make hard, to harden : nivem indurat Boeas, Ov. **II.** Fig. : to harden, steel : indurandus est animus, Sen. : vultum, to assume an expression of firmness, Tac.

**Indus**, a, um, adj. = *Indos*, pertaining to India, Indus : dens, ivory, Cat.

**indūsīār**, ūs, ū, m. [induo] a maker of women's under-garments : Pl.

**indūsīātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] that has on an under-garment : Pl.

**industria**, ae, f. [industrius] diligence, activity, assiduity, industry : navis summa industria armare, Caes. : ingenium industria altius, Cic. : itineris, assiduity of the journey, Suet. Frequ. in phr. : de or ex industria, on purpose, purposely, intentionally : ex industria, Liv. : de industria, Cic. Also ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in plur. : summis opibus atque industriis, id.

**industriē**, adv. diligently, industriously : Caes.

**industriōsē**, adv. very industriously : Suet.

**industriōsus**, a, um, adj. [Industria] very active, diligent, or industrious : Sen.

**industrius**, a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious : homo, Cic. Comp. : industrius or industrius (both forms ante-class.) : quo neque industrius de juventute erat, Pl. [Prob. for *indu* (= in)-*stru*-*us*, from *stru* in *struere*. For i in *u*, cf. *clens*.]

**indutiæ** (better than -ciae), *arum*, *f. plu.* a cessation of hostilities, a truce, *armistice*: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae Indutiæ, Cic.: tollere, to break off, Liv.: agitare, to keep, Sall.: per Indutiæ, during a truce, Liv. || In gen.: a cessation, pause, delay: imo Indutiæ parumpert fuit, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [For *indutiæ*: properly the "march-in" of the army to camp or city on conclusion of an armistice; ut becomes *ui*.]

**indutus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [induo].

**indutus**, *ûs*, *m.* [id.] a putting on (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, clothing, Tac.

**induviæ**, *arum*, *f. plu.* [id.] clothes, garments: Pl.

**In-ebrio**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to make drunk, inebriate: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. **Transf.**: to saturate, fill full: uvæ vino suo inebriantur, id. || **Fig.**: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv.

**In-edia**, *ae*, *f.* [êdo] an abstaining from food, fasting: vigilis et media necatus, Cic.

**In-editus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not made known, unknown: cura, Ov.

**In-efficax**, *avis*, *adj.* ineffectual, inefficient: verborum, unable to articulate, Sen.: dii, id.

**In-elegans**, *antis*, *adj.* not choice or neat; tasteless, inelegant: Cic.: odor, unpleasant, Plin.

**Ineleganter**, *adv.* not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic.

**In-eluctabilis**, *e*, *adj.* which one cannot struggle out of: coenum, Stat.

**Id.** **Fig.**: unavoidable, inevitable: tempus, Virg.: fatum, id.: fatum vis, Vell.

**In-emrior**, *tûs*, *3 v. dep.* to die in or at; with *Ind.*: spectaculo, Hor. (for immorior, occurs but once, Epod. 5, 34).

**In-emptus** (Inemtus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* unbought, unpurchased: dapes, Virg.

**In-enarrabilis**, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be related or described, indescribable: labor, Liv.: pietas, Vell.

**In-enarrabiliter**, *adv.* in an indescribable manner: Liv. \*

**In-ênodabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [enodo] that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled: capillus, App. || **Fig.**: that cannot be explained, inexplicable: res, Cic.

**In-êo**, *ivi*, more freq. *ii*, *itum*, *4 v. a.* and *n.* **A.** *Act.*: to go into, to enter: constr. with *Acc.* or *in* and *Acc.*: with *Acc.*: viam, iter, to enter on a journey, Cic.: urbem, Liv. **Abso.**: ut ovans iniret, should enter with an ovation, Tac. **Pass.**: nenus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. **Pass. impers.**: inibitur tegum, sc. domum, Pl. With *in* and *Acc.*: in urbem, Liv. **Esp.** of time; inita aestate, at the beginning of summer, Caes. || **Fig.** to enter upon, begin a business, office, state of life, etc., to undertake, obtain, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: gratiam ab aliquo,

to gain anyone's favour: plures incurrunt gratias, the favour of many is gained, id.: apud regem inittam gratiam volubant, to stand well with, Liv.: pro te tua munera inibo, will undertake, Virg. 2. With ratio or a similar word, to make a calculation: rationem mire oportet operum, an estimate must be made, Cato: vix ratio iniri poterat, it was difficult to calculate, Caes.: numerus interfectorum baud facile iniri potuit, could not easily be reckoned, Liv. 3. With consilium; to devise, contrive: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, form plans, Caes. **B.** **Neutr.**: to make a beginning, to begin: ab ineunte ætate, Cic.: teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te consule, inibit, shall begin his career, Virg.

**Inepte**, *adv.* improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly: disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor. **Ineptia**, *ae*, *f.* [ineptus] silly behaviour, absurdity, folly: Pl. || **Meton.**: plu. ineptiae, *arum*; sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

**Inepitio**, *4 v. n.* [id.] to talk or act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool (poet.): ineptus, nonsense! Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

**In-eptus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aptus] unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact: inepit et iactantur hic paulo est, Hor.: inepta, quid rides? simplicit, Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.

**In-êquitabilis**, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in: camp, Curt.

**In-êquito**, *i. v. n.* to ride in or over: with the *Dat.*: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequant, Flor.

**In-ermis**, *e*, and (very rarely) **in-ermus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [arma] unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: inermes armati judicarentur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

2. **Transf.**: inermis ager ac nudus praesidia, Liv.: legati, without troops, Tac. || **Fig.**: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, unprepared, not well versed, Cic.: carmen, unwarlike, inoffensive, Prop.: Ov. **Form inermus**: cum paucis mermis (al. inermibus), Cic.: ab inermis pedibus, Sall.

**In-erans**, *tis*, *adj.* not wandering, immovable, fixed: stellae, Cic.

**In-erro**, *i. v. n.* to wander or ramble about in: montibus, Plin. **Ep.** 2. **Fig.**: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, hovered before the eyes, id.

**In-ers**, *eris*, *adj.* [ars] without skill, unskilful; artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic.

**In.** In gen.: inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert: lingua factiosus, inertes opera, slow performers, Pl.: senectus, Cic.: qui lora restricta lacertus sensist iners, tamely submitting,

cowardly, Hor. 2. Of things: otium, Cic.: aquae, stagnant waters, Ov.: glabrae, uncultivated, that bear nothing, Virg.: terra, unmovable, Hor.: versus, tame, spiritless, id.: tempus, Bull, blank, uneventful, Ov.: somno et inertibus horis ducere obliviam, etc. (cf. "the world forgetting, by the world forgot"), Hor.: iners censoria nota, inflicted on those who refused to perform military service, Liv.: genus interrogationis, empty, aimless, Cic.: Of food: without flavour, insipid: caro, Hor. 3. **Poet.** In act. sense: rendering idle or inactive: frigus, Ov.

**Inertia**, *ae*, *f.* [inertis] want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance (rare): as opp. to artes, Cic. || In gen.: inactivity, idleness, laziness: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, make that concession to our indolence, id.: laboris, aversion to labour, id.

**In-êruditus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* un instructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward: non ergo Epicurus meruditus, sed ille indocti, Cic.: voluptates, unrefined, coarse, Quint.

**In-esco**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to allure with bait, to entice: muta animalia cibo, Petr. 2. **Fig.** to entice, deceive: specie beneficii, Liv.: inescantam temeritatem, deceived by the lust of spoil, id.

**In-êvectus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* borne or mounted upon (poet.): Virg.

**In-êvitabilis**, *e*, *adj.* unavoidable, inevitable: crimen, Tac.: fulmen, Ov.

**In-excitus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unmoved, quiet, calm: Ansonia, Virg.

**In-excûsabilis**, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be excused, unexcusable: ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes, with no apology to offer, Hor.: tempus, taking no denial, Ov.

**In-exercitatus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful: miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

**In-exhaustus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unexhausted: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.

**In-exôrabilis**, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be moved by entreaty, unmovable: constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, adversus, or the *Dat.*: in ceteros, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: delictis, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.: disciplina, rigid, strict, Tac.: fatum, Virg.

**Inexpectatus**, *v.* inexpectatus.

**Inex-êditus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* entangled, confused: pugna inexpectitor (al. impeditor), Liv.

**In-ex-erectus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unawakened: Ov.

**In-expertus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Act.* that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to, With Gen.: lasciviae, Tac. With Abl.: exercitio bonis, Liv. With *adv.*: animus ad contumeliam, Liv. **Abso.**: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. || **Pass.** untried, unproved: lectiones, Tac.



**in-expiabilis**, e, adj. [expiō] that cannot be atoned for, *inexpiable*: religio, Cic. || **Transf.** *implacable*, *irreconcilable*, *obstinate*: bellum, Liv.: odium, id.: invidia, Suet.

**in-expiabilis**, e, adj. [expiō] that cannot be filled, *insatiable*: stomachus, Sen.

|| **Fig.** *cupidity*, Cic.: vir in-expiabilis virtutis, Liv.

**in-explētus**, a, um, adj. *not filled*, *unsatisfied*, *unsated* (poet.): alvus, Stat. || **Fig.** *lumen*, Ov.: in-expletus lacrimans, i. e. *uncontrollably*, Virg.

**in-explicabilis**, e, adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, *inextricable*, *intricate*: Vinculum, Curt. || **Transf.** *continuis in-bribus viae*, *impassable*, Liv. || **Fig.** *intricate*, *perplexed*, *difficult*, *impracticable*, etc.: bellum, *endless*, Tac.: error viarum, Plin.

|| **Fig.** *inexplicable*: haec quid in-inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.: facilitas, that leads to no result, Liv.: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin.

**in-explorāto**, adv. *without examination*, or *reconnoitring*, Liv.

**in-explorātus**, a, um, adj. *unexplored*, *unknown*: vada, Liv.

**in-ex-pugnabilis**, e, adj. that cannot be taken by assault, *impregnable*: arx, Liv. || **Fig.** *homo*, *unconquerable*, *firm*, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.

**in-exspectātus** (inexp), a, um, adj. *unexpected*: in armis hostis adest, Ov.: Of things: quanta vis! quam in-expectata! Cic.

**in-exstinctus** (in-ext), a, um, adj. *unextinguished*, *inextinguishable*: ignis, Ov. || **Fig.** *fames*, *unappeasable*, id.: nomen, *imperishable*, id.

**in-exsuperābilis** (inexp), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, *insurmountable*: Alpes, Liv.: terrae, id. || **Fig.** *vis fati*, *unconquerable*, id.: in-exsuperabilibus vim afferre, to attempt impossibilities, id.

**in-extricābilis**, e, adj. [extrico] that cannot be disengaged, or disentangled, *inextricable*: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

**in-fabrē**, adv. *in an unworkman-like manner*, *unskilfully*, *rudely*: vasa non in-fabrē facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor.

**in-fabricātus**, a, um, adj. *unwrought*, *unfashioned*: robora, Virg. **in-facētē** (in-ficete), adv. *coarsely*, *rudely*, *unwittily*, *stupidly*: Vell. Sup.: Plin.

**in-facētiae**, arum, f. plur. *rude jests*, *coarse jokes* or *puns*: Cat.

**in-facētus** (in-fic.), a, um, adj. *clumsy*, *coarse*, *blunt*, *rude*, *unmannerly*, *not witty*, *stupid*, *insipid*: Pl. Canius nec in-facetus et satis litteratus, Cic.: Of things: mediocrum, id.

**in-facundus**, a, um, adj. *ineloquent*: Liv. Comp.: id.

**infāmia**, ae, f. [infamis] *ill fame*, *ill report*: *bad repute*, *dishonour*, *disgrace*, *infamy*: rei, Caes.: illa iudicia

senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic.: *scarcely*, to *repair*, Caes.: trahere aliquod ad infamiam, to bring into *disrepute*, Tac. || **Plur.**: et ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. || **2.** *Reputatio*: that which brings into *bad repute*: Caecus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, (Ov.): saeculi, *reproach of*, id.

**in-fāmis**, e, adj. [fama] *of ill report*, *ill spoken of*, *disreputable*, *notorious*, *infamous*: homines vitis, Cic.: vita, id.: annus, Liv.: scopolus, *bearing a name of ill omen*, Hor.

**in-fāmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infamis] *to bring into ill repute*, to brand with *infamy*, to *disgrace*, *dishonour*, *defame*: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamem iniquum, puts to shame, Cic. || **Transf.** *to blame*, *accuse*, *charge*: infamandae rei causa, Liv.

**in-fandus**, a, um, adj. *unspeakable*, *unutterable*, *unheard of*, *unusually shocking*, *abominable*: res crudelis, in-fanda, Cic.: epulae, of human flesh, Liv.: dolor, Virg. Neutr. as in-fandus, navibus (infandum) amissis, oh, *woe unutterable*! id.

**in-fans**, ntis, adj. [fa in fari] that cannot speak, *speechless*, *mute*: iuri, Cic.: status, Hor. (or perh. *new-made*, of *un-assumed wood*): pectora infantia, of babes, Ov.: ossa, id.: scribit Illeodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, dumb, Cic.: Of young animals: pulli, Plin.: catuli, id.: Of things, young: boletus, id.: Hence, Subst. *a little child*, *an infant*: infantem in utero matris clausasse, Liv. || **Fig.** *childish*, *silly*: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic.

|| **2.** *without eloquence* or *rhetorical talent*: homo, id.: Of things: pudor, *faltering*, *longue-tied*, Hor. (Hence It. fanti; Sp. infante; Fr. enfant; also through *infantulus*, It. fancullo.)

**infantia**, ae, f. [infans] *inability to speak*: lingua, Lucr.: F. g. *want of eloquence*: Cic. || **Meton.** *infancy*, *early childhood*: Quint.: ad infantia, from infancy, Tac.

**infantilis**, e, adj. [id.] *of infants* or *little children*: blandimenta, Just.

**in-farctio** (infercio), si, sum, and tum, 4. v. a. *to stuff into*. Col. || **Fig.** *inferciens verba*, Cic.

**in-farsus** and **in-fersus**, a, um, Part. [infercio].

**in-fatūo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fatuus] *to make a fool of*, *to insultate*: Cic.

**in-fastus**, a, um, adj. *unlucky*, *unfortunate*: puppes, Virg.: dies, Tac.

**in-fector**, ōris, m. [inficio] *a dyer*: Cic.

(1) **in-fectus**, a, um, adj. [factus] *not made or done*, *unwrought*, *unmade*, *unperformed*, *unfinished*: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl.: omnia pro infecto sint, let all be regarded as *undone*, Liv.: infecta pace, *without having concluded a peace*, Ter.: re infecta

abire, *without accomplishing the matter*, Liv.: Victoria, *incomplete*, id.: facta atque infecta, i. e. *true and false*, Virg.: argentum, *uncoined*, Liv.: infecta dona facere, to *revolve*, Pl. || **2.** *not feasible*, *impossible*: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

(2) **in-fectus**, a, um, Part. [inficio] **in-fēcunditas**, atis, f. *unfruitfulness*: tetarrum, Tac.

**in-fēcundus**, a, um, adj. *unfruitful* (rare): ager arbore, Sall.

**in-fēlicitas**, atis, f. *ill luck*, *misfortune* (rare): Ter.: Liv.: ill. poverty: Quint.

**in-fēliciter**, adv. *unhappily*, *unfortunately*. fit mihi obvium, Ter.: tentata res, Liv.

**in-fēlico**, i. v. a. [infellix] *to render unhappy*: di me et te infelicit, Pl.

**in-fēlix**, icis, adj. *unlucky*, *not fertile*: tellus frugibus, Virg.: aethori in-felici suspensio, i. e. *on the gallows*, Cic. || **Transf.** *unfortunate*, *unhappy*, *miserable*: crux infelici et a tumore comparatur, forlorn and wretched sufferer, id. Wit.: Gen.: in-felix animi, Virg. || **3.** *Act causing misfortune or calamity*, *unlucky*, *calamitous*: republicae, Cic.: vates, *prophets of evil*, Virg.

**in-fēnsē**, adv. *hostily*, *bitterly*: Cic.: Tac.

**in-fensio**, i. v. a. and n. [in-fensus] *to treat in a hostile manner*, to *raage*, *destroy*: bello Armeniam, Tac.

|| **Neutr.** *to act like an enemy*, to be *hostily disposed*: quasi in-fensantibus Diis, id.

**in-fensus**, a, um, adj. [most prob. from *send* in de-fendo, of-fendo, etc., v. infestus] *hostile*, *inimical*, *enraged*: Tarquinius in-fensus esset hosti, his enraged foe, Liv.: in-fensus atque inimico animo venire, Cic.: With Ital.: Dracae Turno, Virg.: spes principibus, *hurtful*, *dangerous*, Tac.: With in and Acc.: in-fensioibus in se iudicibus, Liv.

**infercio**, v. infercio.

**inferi**, orum, v. inferus.

**inferiae**, arum, f. plur. *sacrifices in honour of the dead*: alicui inferias afferre, Cic.: Tefergy, Hor.: inferias alicui facere, Tac. [By some connected with inferi, v. inferus; but more prob. from infero: cf. offermentia.]

**inferior**, v. inferus, II.

**inferius**, adv. v. infra.

**infernē**, adv. *below*, *beneath*: opp. to superne, Lucr.

**infernus**, a, um, adj. [inferus] *lower*, *that which lies beneath*: stagna, Liv.: mare, the *Tuscan sea*, Lucan.

|| **Esp.** *underground*, *belonging to the lower regions*, *infernal*: Dil, Liv.: rex, Pluto, Virg.: Juno, Proserpina, id.: palus, the *Styx*, Ov.: ratis, Charon's boat, Prop.: rota, *Ision's wheel*, id.: vim deum infernam, "the infernal powers divine," Virg.: aspectus, *fiendish*, Tac.: infernas umbras carminibus ellicere, to *raise the dead by magical incantations*, id. || **2.** Subst.:

(1) *inferni*, orum, *m. plu.* the shades below: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. (2) *inferna*, orum, *n. plu.* the infernal regions: Tac. (Hence *Fr. infern.*)

**in-fēro**, intulī, illātum, inferre, *3. v. a. irreg.* to carry, bring, put, or throw into, to, in, upon or against: constr. with *in* or *ad* and *Acc.* or with *Dat.*: templis ignes, to set fire to, Cic.: aliquid in ignem, Caes.: semina arvis, Tac.: scalas ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv. 2. Esp. to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra delect, neve alienum inferat, Cic. 3. to furnish, pay (a tribute or tax): vicissimam, Plin. 4. to give in an account; also, to enter or charge in an account: sumptuum civibus, Cic. 5. In milit. lang.: conversa signa in hostes inferre, to face about and charge, Caes.: pedem, to advance, attack, Liv. (Inferre pedem means also simply, to enter, set foot in: pedem cum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic.: quod juvenis accessu inferat, approach, Virg.)

6. With *pron. refl.* or reflect to betake oneself to, repair to, rush or throw oneself into: lucus, quo se Numa inferbat, Liv.: atque etiam se ipse inferbat, abstruded himself, came unbidden, Cic.: se inferre, to advance, move, Virg.: Pl. in urbem inferri, to rush into, Liv. 11. Fig. to bring upon, to introduce, to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict: populo R. bellum, to make war upon, to wage war against, Caes.: bellum Italiae, Cic.: bellum contra patriam, id. cum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut inferat, is either engaged in defensive or offensive war, Caes.: arma, to begin a war, commence hostilities, Liv.: alicui injuriam, Caes.: vim vitae suae, to lay violent hands upon oneself, Vell.

2. Esp. to conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic.

**inferus**, *a, um, Part.* [infercio].

**inferus**, *a, um, Part.* [infercio].

**inferus**, *a, um, adj.* below, underneath, lower: opp. to *superus*. *Posit.*: limen superum inferumque salve, Pl.: loca, the lower parts, Cic.: mare inferum, the Lower, i. e. the Tuscan Sea (opp. to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea): Plin.: Cic. 2. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower world: Di Deaque, Pl. Subst.: inferi, orum, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.: si ab inferis exstaret rex Hicero, were to rise from the dead, Liv.: ab inferis testes excitare, to call to witness them of old time, to quote dead men, Cic. 11. Comp. **inferior**-ius, lower in situation or place: spatium, Caes.: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below (opp. to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic.

2. Of time: subsequent, later, latter: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, lived later, were younger, id.

3. *inferior* in quality, rank, or number. With *Abl.*: inferior fortunā, id.: voluptatibus inferiores, id.: dignitate, auctoritate non inferior, id.: inferior copis, Nep.: inferior numero navium Brutus, Caes. With *in* and *Abl.*: in jure civili, Cic. Absol.: inferiores extollere, id.: non inferiora secutus, i. e. no inferior chief, Virg.: ex inferioribus ordinibus, of military promotion, Caes. 111. **Sup. infimus** (and *imus*, *q. v.*), *lowest*: ab infimis radicibus montis, id.: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic.: sub infimo colle, at the foot, Caes. *Neutr. absol.*: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, from the bottom, id. 2. Fig.: *lowest*, *meanest*, *basest* in quality or rank: faex populi, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

**in-fervesco**, ferbūi, *3. v. n. incomp.* to grow hot, be heated, to boil: hoc ubi inferbit, Hor.

**infestis**, *adv.* hostilely, violently, outrageously: Liv. Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic.

**infesto**, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [infestus] to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infect: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. 11. In gen. to attack, destroy, injure, impair: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin.

**infestus**, *a, um, adj.* (of weapons) carried against, presented at: infestis signis impetum facere, with standards advanced, Caes.: Tarquinius infesto piculo petit, with levelled lance, Liv. Hence, 2. hostile, troublesome, dangerous: Gallia, Cic.: nautis Orion, Hor.: republicae pestis, Cic.: virtutibus tempora, unfavourable to, Tac. gens infestissima nomini Romano, bitterly hostile to, Sall.: infestis oculis conspicit, Cic. Absol., sperare infestis (sc. rebus), to be hopeful in adversity, Hor. 11. Meton made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe: via excursuibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.: serpentiibus, Sall.: infestum agrum reddere, to make unsafe, Liv.: mare infestum habere, to disturb, render insecure, Cic. Comp. **infestior** senectus, more troubled, Liv. Sup.: infestissima pars Chalcidiae, Cic. [App. for *in-fend-tus* from *fend* in *fendo*, *offendo*, etc.: cf. *mani-festus* Infestus is differently formed from the same stem.]

**inficere**, *v. inficere*, *v. inficere*.

**inficio**, feci, factum, *3. v. a.* [facio] to mix with: pocula veneno, Just.: hoc amnem inficit, with this he tinges, Virg. 2. to put or dip into; to stain, dye, tinge: omnes se Britanni vitro infucunt, stain themselves, or perh. tattoo, Caes.: diem, to discolour, darken, Ov.: pallor, blanches, Hor.: of a blush, suffuses, Tib. 3. to taint, infect: pabulatabo, Virg.: non infectum fronde, tasting of leaves, Plin. 11. Fig. to instruct in, imbue with: artibus, Cic.: sapientia aimum infecit, has but tinged, Sen. 2. to cor-

rupt, deprave: cupiditatibus principum et vitis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.

**inficior**, *v. inficior*.

**in-fidelis**, *e, adj.* unfaithful, faithless: Cic.: Bellovacī, wavering, Caes.

**in-fidelitas**, *atis, f.* unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity: Cic.: Caes.

**infidēlīter**, *adv.* faithlessly, perfidiously: Cic.

**in-fidus**, *a, um, adj.* not to be trusted, faithless, treacherous, false (rare): amici, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.: scurra, Hor.: mare, Lucr.

**in-figo**, *xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix, thrust, drive or fasten in*: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.: ferreis hamis infixis, *lea* in, Caes.: infigitur sagitta arbore, plants itself, sticks fast, Virg.: saxo infixit acuto, impaled him on, id.

11. Fig.: to *impr.* impress, imprint (esp. in *Part. perf.*): in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura infixum, engrained, rooted, Cic.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, was thoroughly resolved on, Tac.

**in-fimatis**, *is, adj.* [infimus] one of the lowest (in rank, etc.), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimis, "servant of servants," Pl.

**infimus**, *a, um, v. inferus*, III.

**in-findo**, *fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos (mari), to plough the waves, id.

**in-finitas**, *atis, f.* [finis] boundlessness, endlessness, infinity: locorum, Cic.

**in-finitē**, *adv.* without bounds, without end, infinitely: Cic.

**in-finitio**, *onis, f.* [infinitus] boundlessness, infinity: Cic.

**in-finitus**, *a, um, adj.* not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited: tempus, Lucr.: imperium, Cic. 11. Transf.: without end, endless, countless, infinite: altitudo, id.: spes, id.: hominum multitudo, Caes. Subst.: infinitum, *1. n.* an infinitude, an endless quantity or number: ex infinito coorta, from the infinite, i. e. boundless space, Lucr. Adverbially: ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end: haec (ars statuarum) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 2. undefined, indefinite: infinitior distributio, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, Cic. 3. In Gram.: indefinite, infinitive: Quint.

**infirmatio**, *onis, f.* [infirmus] a weakening, invalidating: rerum iudicatarum, jurid. t. t., setting aside of precedents, Cic. 11. Transf. a refuting, disproving: id.

**infirmē**, *adv.* not strongly, weakly, faintly: animatus, Cic. 2. weak-mindedly, superstitiously: Suet.

**in-firmitas**, *atis, f.* want of strength, weakness, feebleness: puerorum, Cic. 2. Meton.: infirmity, indisposition, sickness: suspensioem infirmitatis dare, to let oneself be thought ill, Suet. (11) the weaker sex.

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women: Liv. **II.** Fig.: animi, want of spirit, Cic. **2.** *fickleness, inconstancy*: Gallorum, Caes.

**infirmitas**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (*infirmus*) to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble: legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig.: to impair, diminish: fidem testis, to shake his credit, Cic. **2.** to invalidate, disprove, refute: id. **3.** to annul, make void: legem, Liv.

**infirmitas**, a, um, adj. *not strong, weak, feeble*: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo, id.: pecus, i. e. sheep, Ov.

**2.** *not powerful, possessed of little ability or strength*: civitas, Caes. Of things: classicæ, Cic. **II.** Fig.: weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded: tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, weak and unstable, Caes.: sum paulo infirmior, not quite so strong-minded, Hor. **2.** Of things: of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial; inconclusive as evidence: Cic.

**in-fir**, v. defect. [*fi*] he (or she) begins: infiri ibi postulare, Pl.: ita farier, Virg. More freq. absol.: he (or she) begins to speak: ibi infiri, animum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

**infinitas** (also *infinitae*), arum, f. plu. [*fa* in fateri] *denial*: only in Acc. with ire: infinitas ire, to deny (lit. to go to denial): ille infinitas ibit, Ter.: quorum alterum neque nego, neque infinitas eo, the one of which charges I neither gainsay nor disavow, Liv.

**infinitas**, e, adj. (*infic.*) [*Infinitae*] negative, consisting in denial: Cic.

**infinitatio**, onis, f. (*infic.*) [*Infinitor*] a denying: Cic. **II.** Esp. a denying or disowning of a debt: Sen.

**infinitator**, onis, m. (*infic.*) [*id*] a denier, esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit: Cic.: lentus, a bad debtor, id.

**infinitor** (*infic.*), atus, i. v. a. dep [*Infinitae*] to deny, disown: quum id posset infinitari, repente confessus est, Cic. Gerundive in pass. sign.: progenies haud infinitanda parenti, by no means to be disavowed, Ov. **II.** to deny anything promised or received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement, etc.: quid si infinitatur? quid si omnino non debetur? suppose he denies the debt, Cic.: vitia, to decline to be responsible for defects in an article sold, not to warrant, id.

**infirmitas**, a, um, Part. [*Infirmitas*].

**inflammatio**, onis, f. [*inflammare*] a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration: Flor. **2.** Transf. of the body, an inflammation: Cels. **II.** Fig. a kindling, inflaming: animorum (pœtatarum), Cic.

**in-flamo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to set on fire, light up, kindle: taedas ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. **2.** Transf. of the body: to inflame: laser tauros inflammat naribus illis, Plin. **II.** Fig.: to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite: contentibus et legibus invidiam rena-

tus, Cic.: allicquem amore, Virg. In Part. perf.: inflamed, kindled, excited: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

**inflatio**, onis, f. [*info*] a blowing or swelling up; e.g. of boiling water: Vitruv. Of the body, a swelling up, inflation, flatulence: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), produces flatulence, Cic. **II.** an inflammation, i. q. inflammatio, praecordiorum, Suet.

**inflatus**, comp. adv. [*id*] too pompously: aliquid perscribere, Caes. **2.** with exaggeration: inflatus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percerebatur, far beyond the facts, id.

**inflatus**, a, um, Part. [*info*] **II.** Adj. lit. (as part), blown into (i. e. like a flute or a football), hence, swollen, puffed up, inflated: bucca, Suet.: serpens inflato collo, Cic.: annus, swollen, Liv. **2.** puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud: animus, Cic. Comp.: juvenis inflator, Liv. **3.** Of style inflated, turgid: Quint.

**inflatus**, us, m. [*id*] a blowing into, a blast: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. **II.** Fig. a breathing into, inspiration: divinus, id.

**in-flecto**, exi, exum, 3. v. a. to bend, bow, curve: quum ferrum se inflexisset, had bent itself, Caes.: bacillum, Cic. Reflect.: of a coast line, curves round, id. **2.** Esp. to change, alter by bending or turning: vestigium sui cursus, id. **3.** vocem, to modulate: vocis cantu, Prop. **II.** Fig.: to change, alter, lessen: jus civile gratia, Cic. **2.** to touch, move: solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg.

**in-flectus**, a, um, adj. unwept, unlamented (poet.): Virg.

**in-flexibilis**, e, adj. that cannot be bent, inflexible: dolor (cervicum), tetanus, lock-jaw, Plin. Fig.: iudicium, unchangeable, Sen.

**in-flexio**, onis, f. a bending, swaying: latrum, action, Cic.

**inflexus**, a, um, Part. [*inflexio*] **inflexus**, us, m. [*id*] a bending, curving, inflecting: vicorum, turning, Juv.

**inflictus**, a, um, Part. [*inflicto*].

**in-fligo**, ixi, ictum, 3. v. a. to strike on or against: alicui securim, Cic.: puppis inflicta vadis, dashed against, Virg. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, is turned against himself, Cic. **II.** Transf. to inflict a wound, etc.: plagam, id. **2.** In gen. to inflict, impose upon: alicui turpitudinem, id.

**in-flo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow into or upon, blow out, inflate: inflatur carbasus Austro, is filled, Virg.: quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflat, should puff out both his cheeks in anger, id. **2.** Esp. to play upon a wind instrument: calamos leves, Virg.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Absol.: to blow: simul inflavit tibicen, id.: with cognate Acc.: sonum, id.

Also of speech and writing: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, filled his cheeks a little too much (i. e. was over-vehement), id. **II.** Fig.: to puff up, inflate: regis spem, Liv.: animos ad superbiam, id. (Hence Fr. enfler).

**in-fluo**, xi, xum, 3. v. n. to flow or run into: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. With adv. of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, id.

**II.** Transf. of things not fluid, to flow, stream, rush, or press into: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Fig.: in universorum animos, steal into, insinuate oneself into, id.

**in-fodio**, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter: squales conchas, Virg.: tales in terram, Caes.: infossus puer, buried (alive), Hor.

**in-focundus**, v. infecundus.

**in-formatio**, onis, f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft: aedium sacrarum, Vitr. **II.** Fig.: an idea, conception: del, Cic.

**informis**, e, adj. [*forma*] that has no form or not a proper form: unformed, shapeless: alveus, Liv.: ca., Plin. **II.** Transf.: unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, unsightly, Virg.: hiemes, Hor.: exitus, hideous, Tac.

**in-formo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to give form to, to shape, fashion: clipeum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to mould or train the mind: artes (quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet), Cic.

**2.** to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possumus, to picture, id. in summe oratore fingendo talem informabo, will describe, id.

**inforo**, i, v. a. [*forum*] to accuse in a court of justice: Pl.

**in-fortunatus**, a, um, adj. unfortunate: o infortunatum senem, Ter. Comp.: Cic.

**infortunium**, ii, n. [*fortuna*] misfortune, punishment: terres infortunium, thou wouldst come badly off, Ter.: ni pareat patri, habiturum infortunium esse, the would suffer for it, Liv.

**infossus**, a, um, Part. [*infodito*].

**infra** (infera, sc. parte), adv. and prep. Adv.: on the under side, below, underneath: infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic.: infra scripti, have written below, id.: mare, quod aluit infra (i. e. on the southern coasts of Italy), Virg.: onerariae paulo infra delatae sunt, somewhat lower down the coast, Caes.: non seges est infra, in the underworld, Tib. Comp. inferus: lower, farther down: altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabam, inferus terras, Ov. **2.** Fig.: below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberos aie ut multum infra despectare, Tac. **II.** Prep. with Acc.: below, under: infra oppidum, Cic. Of time: later than: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit,

id. Of size: *smaller than*: *uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *below, beneath*, in rank or esteem: *res humanas desplicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, non worth taking into account*, Cic.

**in-fractio**, ōnis, *f.* a *breaking to pieces*: hence, Fig.: *a weakening*: animi, despondency, Cic.

**infractus**, a, um, Part. [infringo] II. A d. i. broken, bent: Plin. 2. Fig.: *broken, exhausted, weakened*: infractus animos gerere, Liv.: *ad proclium vires*, Virg.: *veritas, falsified*, Tac.: *fama, impaired*, Virg. 3.

Esp. of speech: *broken off*: *infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected*, Cic.: *infracta loquela, broken prattle* (of a nurse talking to a baby), Lucr. 4. *effeminate*: vox, Gell.

**infræno**, v. infreno

**in-frāgilis**, e, adj. *that cannot be broken*: *adamans*, Plin. II. Fig.: *that cannot be weakened, strong*: vox, Ov.

**in-frēmo**, ōi, 3. v. n. *to make or utter a noise* (poet.); *to growl, bellow*: *infrēmuntque ferox* (aper), Virg.

(1) **in-frenātus** (infræn), a, um, adj. *without a bridle*: *equites, on unbittled horses*, Liv.

(2) **infrēnātus**, a, um, Part. [infrēno]

**in-frendō**, 2. and **infrēndo**, 3. v. n. *to gnash the teeth*: *dentibus infrēdens genūtu*, Virg.

**infrēno**, v. infrēno.

**infrēns**, e, and **infrēnsus**, a, um (infræns), adj. [frenum] *without a bridle, unbridled*: *infrēns equus*, Virg.: *who has form infrēns in pl.*: *Numidae infrēni* (Aen. 4. 41).

**in-frēno** (infræn), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle*: *equos*, Liv.: *currus, to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to curb, restrain*: *infrēnatus conscientia scelem* um, Cic.

**infrēnsus**, a, um, v. infrēns.

**in-frēnsus**, tis, adj. Of persons: *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, infrequent*, not numerous: *deorum cultor, infrequent*, Hor.: *senatus, not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree*, Cic.: *exercitus, thinned by furloughs*, Liv.: *sum et Romae in modo infrequens, having few servants*, Cic. II. Of things: *that is seldom seen, rarely resorted to, rare, unusual*, Cic. Gell.: *infrequentissimæ res, the parts least inhabited*, Liv.: *causa, which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. 2. *not filled with, not well provided with*. With Abl.: *parci (urbis) infrequens aedificia*, Liv.: *infrequentia armatis signa, with but few soldiers in the ranks*, id. Also absol.: *infrequentia signa*, id.

**in-frēntia**, ac, f. a *small number*, thin: *ass, scantiness*: *senatus*, Liv.: *proditia infrequentia* (sc. legionum), the fewness of his troops, Tac. II. *solitariness, loneliness*: *locorum*, id.

**in-frico**, cūi, ctum and catum, 1. v. a. *to rub in*: *aliquid alicui rei*, Col. **infrico**, Part. [infrico].

**in-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break off, to break, bruise*: *infractus hastia*, Liv.: *papavera in hortu liliacque*, Ov.: (limumbus) *infrēgi latus, broke my ribs against the threshold* (viz. by lying there so long), Hor.: *infractus remus, appearing broken, from refraction of the rays of light*, Cic. 2. Transf.: *to strike one thing against another*: *aliquid colaphum, to give one a box on the ear*, Ter. II. Fig.: *to break, impair, diminish*: *ut primus incurtus et vis militum infringeretur*, Caes.: *florem dignitatis*, Cic.: *animos hostium*, Liv.: *infringitur ille quasi verborum amibut, is impaired*, Cic. 2. *to assuage, appease*: *deos precibus*, Stat.

**in-frio**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to rub or crumble in*: *Cato*: *Cels.*

**in-frons**, ondis, adj. *without foliage, treeless*: *Ov.*

**in-fructuosus**, a, um, adj. *unfruitful*: *vites*, Col. II. Fig.: *fruitless, useless*: *militia*, Tac.

**in-fucātus**, a, um, adj. *painted*: Fig.: *vittia* (orationis), *showy, meretricious*, Cic.

**in-fūla**, ae, f. a *band, bandage*: Cic. 2. Esp.: *a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes, consisting of a long lock of wool, knotted round at intervals with a riband, a priest's fillet*: *sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis*, id. Also, *the fillet of the victim*: *lanæ nivea circumdatur infula vitta, the woollen fillet is surrounded with a snow-white riband*, Virg. Of the fillet worn by a suppliant: *Caes.* 3. Transf. *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour*: *his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis* (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. [Etyim. unknown.]

**in-fūcio**, si, tum, 4. v. a. *to cram in*: *aliquid cibum*, Suet. II. Transf.: *to put in, foist in*: *verbum*, Sen.

**in-fūlātus**, a, um [infūla] *adorned with the infula* (q v.): Suet.

**in-fūmus**, a, um, 1. q. infimus

**in-fundibulum**, i, n. [infundo] *a funnel*: *Cato*: *Col.*

**in-fundo**, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour in, into, or upon*: *constr. with in and Acc; or* (poet.) *with Acc. and Dat.*: *in vas*, Cic.: *animas formatæ terræ*, Ov. 2. *to pour out* (into a cup) *for*: *to administer to*: *with Acc. and Dat.*: *aliquid venenum*, Cic.: *poculum*, Hor. 3. *to pour upon, spread, diffuse, etc.*: *margaritas mare littoribus infundit*, Curt.: *humeris infusa capillis*, Ov.: *sole infuso* (terris), Virg.: *infusus populus, that had poured in in crowds*, id.: *colore infusa mariti, clinging to*, Ov. 4. *to mix or mingle with*: *homines in alenum infundere genus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart*: *orationem in aures alicujus*, id.: *infusa*

*per artus mens, diffused through, pervading*, Virg.

**in-fusco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure*: *velleri*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to dilute, lower, etc.*: *vinum*, Pl.

Fig.: *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish*: *eos barbaries infuscaverat*, Cic.: *vicinitas non infuscat malivolentia*, id.

**in-fusus**, a, um, Part. [infundo]

**in-gēmino**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to redouble, repeat, reiterate*: *Act.*: *dextrâ ictus*, Virg.: *me miserum* | *ingeminat, repeats the cry*, Ov. II. Neutr.: *to increase*: *ingemnant austris*, Virg.: *curae, returned with doubled force*, id.: *indignant plausu, applaud repeatedly*, id.

**in-gēmisco**, 3. v. a. and n. *to groan or sigh over a thing*: *Act.*: *with Acc. and Inf.* *hostem judicatum Dolabelam*, Cic. II. Neutr.: *quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, sigh, groan in spirit*, Liv. With Dat.: *ulli malo id.* ad aliquid, Suet.

**in-gēmo**, ōi, 3. v. a. and n. *to groan or sigh over*: *to mourn over, lament, bewail*. Act.: *alicujus interitum*, Virg. II. Neutr.: *with Dat.*: *exsilium alicujus*, Ov.: *laboribus*, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: *ingemere cavernae, gave forth a groan*, Virg.: *Ov.*

**in-gēnēro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to implant, ingenerate*: *natura ingenerat amorem in eos*, Cic.: *non ingenerantur hominibus mores, are not innate*, id. II. Transf.: *to generate, create*: *animum esse ingeneratum a Deo*, id.

**ingēniātus** (ingenuatus), a, um, adj. [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature*: *lepide ingeniatus*, Pl.

**ingēniōsē**, adv. *cleverly, ingeniously*: *Cic Comp.* Plin Sup.: *homo ingeniōsissime nequam*, Vell.

**ingēniōsus** (ingenus), a, um, adj. [ingenium]. Of persons and mental qualities: *of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious*: *Cic.*: *homo ingeniōsissimus*, id.: *ad aliquid*. Ov.: *res est ingeniōsa dare, giving requires good sense*, id. II. Transf.: *of things: possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for*: *vox mutandis sonis*, id.: *ad segetes ager*, id.

**ingēnitus**, Part. [ingigno] *inborn, inbred*: *vitia*, Suet.

**in-gēnium**, i, n. [gen in gigno] *innate or natural quality, nature*. Use of persons. *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: *ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lullu-binem, the natural temper*, Ter.: *inverecundum aium ingenium*, Cic.: *re-dire ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent*, Ter.: *ingenium ingeni, peculiarity of disposition*, Pl. Of what shows character: *Neronianae aulæ ingenium, the crew that gave it*

tone to the court, Tac. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: ingenii vis, id.: ingeni vena, Hor.: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic.: extremi ingenii esse, to be of a very mean intellect, Liv.

3. Meton. a *genius*, i.e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person: (only in pl.) ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (II) Of things: an invention, contrivance: exquisita ingenia conatur, Plin.: Tac. II. Less freq. with ref. to inanim. things: arvorum, natural peculiarity, Virg.: camp, Tac. (Hence It. *ingegno*; Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

*ingens*, *tis*, *adj.* [in "not" and *gen* in *gigno*, *gens*: "unnatural," hence] monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious: magnas vires ager gratus Thais mihi? Gn. Ingenit, s. Ter.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit, "much" obliged would have seemed: "immensely," he says, Cic.: aequor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. II. Fig.: great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.: virtus atque animus, Hor.: ingentis spiritus vir, of boundless ambition, Liv. With Abl.: vir fama ingens, ingentior arma, Virg. With Gen.: femina ingens animi, great of (in) soul, Tac.

*ingenuitās*, *v. ingenuitas*.

*ingēnuū*, *adv.* in a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously: educatus, Cic.: confiteri, id.

*ingēnūitas*, *ātis*, *f.* [Ingenuus] the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. II. Fig.: a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness: prae se probitatem quamdam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic.

*ingēnuū*, *a, um, adj.* [gen in *gigno*] inborn, innate, natural: indoles, Pl.: color, Prop. 2. native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr. II. Transf. free-born, born of free parents: 'ingenue homo' meant originally one born of a certain father, who could name or cite his father: Liv. (disting. from *liber*, which includes also freedmen; but the son of a freedman was *ingenue*: v. Smith's Ant. 212): ingenuumne an libertinum, Pl.: omnis ingenuorum sedit multitudo, Cic. 2. Esp.: worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous: dolor, id.: vita, id.: amor, honourable, i. e. of a freeborn woman, Hor. 3. weakly, delicate, tender (as of one not used to roughness): vires, Ov.

*ingēro*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *3. v. a.* to carry, throw, or put into, to, or upon: constr. with Acc. alone, Acc. and Dat., or in and Acc.: aquam ingero, Pl.: ligna focu, cast, heap upon, Tib. Of weapons,

etc., to hurl, plant, thrust into: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg.: saxa in subeuntes, Liv.: pugnos in ventrum, to hit one in the belly, Ter. 2. With pron. reflect. to betake oneself or rush to: ubi confortissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just.

II. Fig.: to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say: convicia alicui, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv.

2. to obtrude, press, or force upon: recusanti amicitiam suam, Suet.: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius incestum repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac.

*ingestus*, *a, um, Part.* [Ingero].

*in-gigno*, *gēndi*, *gēntium*, *3. v. a.* (used only in the perf.) to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: Lucan. II. Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

*inglorius*, *a, um, adj.* [gloria] without glory or fame, inglorious: Cic. imperium, Tac. With Gen.: militiae, inglorious in war, id.

*inglūvies*, *ei, f.* [v. gluto and gula] the maw, crop, of animals: piscibus ingluviens explet, Virg. II. Meton. voraciousness, gluttony: stringere ingluvie rem, to waste away a fortnight by gluttony, Hor.

*ingrātē*, *adv.* unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly: Ov. II. unthankfully, ungratefully: Ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic.

*in-grātia*, *ae, f.* thanklessness, ingratitude: Tert. Hence, in Abl. plur. ingratias (contr. ingratias), without one's thanks, against one's will: tuis ingratias, Pl. With Gen.: vobis inuitus atque amborum ingratias, id. 2. Absol. as *adv.*: unwillingly, against one's will: Cic.: ingratus ad depugnandum cogi, Nep.: argentum ingratius ei datum erit, in spite of them, Ter. *in-grātis* and *ingrātis*, *v. ingratia*.

*in-grātus*, *a, um, adj.* unpleasant, disagreeable: Cic.: oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes.: otium, unwelcome, Hor.

II. unthankful, ungrateful: nihil cognovi ingratus, Cic.: esse in aliquem, Liv.: Ter. With Gen.: salutis, not thankful for his preservation, Virg.

2. Transf. of things: ingluviens, that makes no return, sterile, insatiable, Hor. III. In obj. sense: receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged: id erit tibi ingratum, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.

*in-grāvesco*, *3. v. n. incept.* to grow heavy, become heavier: Plin. Propt. to become pregnant: Lucr. II. Fig.: to grow worse, more burdensome and oppressive: Ingravescentem aetatem ferre, the increasing burden of years, Cic.: in dies malum, id.: corpora exercitatione ingravescent, are wearied, exhausted, id.

*in-grāvo*, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to weigh down: puppem, Stat. Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress:

annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. II. to render worse, to aggravate: ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg.

*in-grēdior*, *gressus sum*, *3. v. dep. n.* and *a. [gradior]* to step or go into, to enter: with Acc.: domum, Cic.: curiam, Liv. With in and Acc.: in templum, Cic.: in urbem, Liv. With intra: intra munitiones, Caes. With acc: ad quos (deos penates) ingressus, Just. With Dat.: castris Etruscis, Virg. 2. For the simple verb, to go along, walk, proceed: tardius ingredi, to walk rather slowly, Cic.: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. II. Fig.: to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to: in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic.: in causam, id.: Ingredere, enter on thy functions, Virg.

2. to begin, commence: with Inf.: dicere, Cic.: sic contra est ingressa Venus, began to speak, Virg. With Acc.: res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, enter on a subject, id. 3. to tread in, imitate, follow: vestigius patris, Cic.: vestigia patris, Liv.

*ingressio*, *ōnis, f.* [ingredior] a going into, entering: fori, entrance, Ac.

II. Fig.: gait, pace: moderata, id. 2. a beginning: id.

*ingressus*, *ūs, m.* [id.] a going into, entering: prohiberi ingressu, Caes. 2. Esp. a marching in, toward: ingressus hostes, Tac. 3. a going, walking, gait: ingressus, cursus, ac cubitus, Cic.: instabilem ingressum praebere, Juv.: Liv. II. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in ingressu, Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg.

*in-grūo*, *ūi, 3. v. n.* [v. congruo] to rush or to rack into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack: hostes erubri cadunt: nostri contra ingrunt vicinus, Pl.: simul ingrunt, saxa jacent, Tac.

II. Fig.: ingruere morbi in remiges coepit, not, to break out amongst, attack, Liv.: ferreus ingruit mibor, threatening, Virg.

*inguen*, *īnis, n.* the groin: often plur.: inguina, Cels. 2. the organs of generation: Ov.: Hor. [Ety. m. uncertain]

*ingurgitātis*, *a, um, Part.* [ingurgito].

*ingurgito*, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [gurg-] Aet.: to pour in like a flood: ingurgitat merum in se, sweils, Pl. 2. to glut or gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandise, guzzle: crudique posttride se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. 3. Fig.: to engage deeply in, to addict or devote oneself to (with ref. to what is sensual): se in flagitia, to plunge into, id. II.

*in-gustātus*, *a, um, adj.* untasted, not tasted before: Hor.

*in-hābilis*, *e, adj.* that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unyielding: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, unhandy, id. II. Meton.: unfit, unapt, incusable, un-

**able**: alieni rei, Cic. With *ad*: multitudo inhabitabilis ad consensum, Liv.

**in-habitabilis**, *e*, *adj.* uninhabitable: regiones, Cic.

**in-habito**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. *a.* to dwell in, inhabit: Plin.

**in-haerēdo**, *haesi*, *haesum*, *2* v. *n.* to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, *inhere in*. Constr. with *Abi*, *Dat*, or *prep.*: sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id.: conflux humeris abeuntibus inhaerens, clinging to, Ov. With *ad* and *acc.*: ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. With *in* and *Abi*: in visceribus, id. *Abst.*: dextram amplexus inhaesi, clung fast to him, Virg. **II.** Fig.: inhaerent in mentibus quoddam augurium, is inherent in our minds, Cic.: vultibus illa tuis inhaeret, hangs upon, dwells in memory upon, Ov.

**in-haerresco**, *haesi*, *haesum*, *3* v. *n.* insep. to stick fast, or adhere to: ne quid emineret aut ignis hostium inhaeresceret, get a hold, Caes. **II.** Fig.: penitus in mentibus, Cic.

**in-hālo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. *n.* and *a* to breathe upon: alicui popinam, to breathe in anyone's face the smell of food that has been eaten, Cu.

**in-hibēo**, *ūi*, *itum*, *2* v. *a* [habeo] to hold or keep in, restrain, curb, check: tela inhiibete, Virg. frangos, to draw rein, pull up horses, Liv. equos, Ov.: inhiibete remis, or inhiibete remis puppim, or inhiibete retro navem, to back water. Tyrri inhiibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhiibete, Liv.: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiibent Rhodum, id. **2.** Transf. *to restrain, hinder, prevent*: impetum victoris, id. With *ab*: s. turpi mentem probro, Cat.

**II.** to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ: eadem supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium a deditis, to exercise, Liv.

**inhiibitō**, *ōis*, *f* [inhiibeo] a restraining: remigum, backing water: Cic. (v. inhiibeo)

**inhiibitus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [inhiibeo].

**in-hio**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. *n.* and *a*. Neutr. to stand open, to gape: ora inhiisse luporum, Stat. **2.** Esp. fig.: to gape, gaze, stand open-mouthed with desire, eagerness, wonder, etc. tenuit inhians Cerberus ora, Virg.: postea, gaze (open-mouthed) on, id.: attonitis inhians animis, agone with amazement, id.: Romulus lactans uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consult exta, poring over, Virg. **II.** Act.: to long for: homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupo, Pl.

**in-honestō**, *adv.* dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic.

**inhonesto**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. *a.* [inhonestus] to dishonour, disgrace: Ov.

**in-honestus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, inglorious

**rōus**: homo, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, abused by, the low-born son of, Hor.: vulnus, foul, unseemly, Virg.: Cupiditas, Cic.

**in-honōrātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unhonoured, disregarded: vita, Cic.: dea, to whom no offerings are brought, Ov.

**2.** unrewarded: aliquem dimittere, Liv.

**in-honōrus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable: civitates, Plin. **II.** signa, neglected, shorn of their ornaments, Tac.

**in-horrēdo**, *2* v. *n.* to stand on end, stand erect, bristle: haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, Liv. (v. e. like chevaux de frise).

**in-horresco**, *horriti*, *3* v. *n.* insep. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up: spica jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, (cf. 'on his bow-back he hath a battle set of bristly pikes'), id. **2.** to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake: pennis agitatus inhorruit aer, vibrated, Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, v. ruffled, Virg.: veris inhorruit adventus folius, has shivered through (of spring breezes), Hor. **II.** Transf. to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, dissonance, etc.: inhorruit frigore, Petr.: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

**in-hospitalis**, *e*, *adj.* inhospitable: Caucasus, Hor.

**in-hospitalitas**, *ātis*, *f.* inhospitality: Cic.

**in-hos-itus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* inhospitable: tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

**in-hūmāne**, *adv.* inhumanly, savagely, cruelly: facere, Cic.: aliquem cruciare, Ter. Comp. dicere, Cic.

**in-hūmānitas**, *ātis*, *f.* inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity: Cic. **II.** want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, discourtesy, id. **2.** harshness: importunitas et inhumanitas, id.: non amat profundas epulas, sordes et inhumanitas in multo minus, id.

**in-hūmāniter**, *adv.* uncivilly, discourteously: Cic.

**in-hūmānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous: quis tam fuit inhumanus, qui, etc., devoid of human sympathy, Cic.: via, covered with corpses, Tac.: crudelitas, brutal, ruthless, Liv.: adeone me putas inhumanum, so unnatural, Ter. **II.** unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, discourteous: Cic.: ad hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, ill-bred, id.

**in-hūmātus**, *a*, *um*, *unburied*: Cic.: corpora, Virg.

**in-ibi**, *adv.* therein, there, in that place, in that matter: superbia nata inibi (sc. Captivae) esse videtur, Cic.

**II.** Transf. of time: inibi est = in eo est, it is near at hand, will soon

take place: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

**In-igo**, *ēgi*, *actum*, *3* v. *a.* [ago] to drive into or to: Varr. **II.** Fig.: to incite, urge; feras ad nocendum, Sen.

**Inimicō**, *adv.* in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically: Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

**Inimicitia**, *ae*, *f.* [inimicus] unfriendliness, hostility, enmity: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Usu. plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities: capere inimicitias in aliquem, take a dislike to, Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: nobiles, a notorious feud, Liv.

**Inimico**, *i* v. *a.* [id. *f*] to make enemies, to set at variance: Hor.

**in-imicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [amicus] unfriendly, hostile: animus, Cic.: Claudius est nobis, id.: Hannibal nomen R. Nep. **2.** Of things: hurtful, injurious: nares accipit inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervis, Hor.: consilia quum patriae, tum sibi, destructive, Nep. Comp.: nec quidquam inimicus orationi verisus, Cic. **3.** For hostis, of belligerents (cf. *infr.*): nomina, Virg.: castra, id.: ignes, lit by the enemy, id.: insigne, spoils of a foe, id. **II.** Subst.: inimicus, *i*, *m.* an enemy, foe (a personal enemy; disting. from hostis, which denotes a public and declared enemy): aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. Inimica, *ae*, *f.* a female enemy: conjugium inimica, Cic. Sup.: inimicissimus suus, his bitterest enemy, id.

**Iniquē**, *adv.* unequally: iniquus certatio comparata, i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched, Ter.: quam inique comparatum est, unfairly arranged, id. **II.** Fig.: unjustly: expulsi, Cic.: causari aliquem, Hor. **2.** unfitly, unsuitably: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. **3.** not patiently, indignantly: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Su. t.

**Iniquitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [iniquus]. Of place: unevenness, inequality: loci, Caes.: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness: rerum, Caes.: temporum, Cic. **2.** unfairness, injustice, unreasonable demands: id.: iniquitates, unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes, Tac.

**in-iquus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aequus] unequal, uneven; not level (rare): of a hidden reef, dorsum, Virg.: via, Ov.

**2.** not of the right measure, too great or too small: iniquae heminae, false, unjust, Pers.: iniquo pondere rastris, extremely heavy, Virg.: sol, immoderate, i. e. too hot, id. **II.** Fig.: unfair, unjust: iudices, Ter.: condicio, Cic.: Parcae, Hor.: lex, id.: pax, Virg.: pugna, id. **3.** inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous: iniquum esse in aliquem, to be estranged from, Ter.: homines

natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. Subst.: only in pl.: iniquos meos, Cic. 3. *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining*: iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, *with the least resignation*, Cic.: iniquae mentis anellus, *sulky*, Hor.: nostris vitus iniquus, *a foe to, intolerant of*, id. 4. *unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy*, Pl.

**Initiatio**, ōnis, f. [Initio] *an initiation; a taking part in sacred rites*: Eleusiniolorum sacrorum, Suet.

**Initio**, a, ōnis, i, v. a. [Initium] *to initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres*: Cic. Of other mysteries: Initiat Bacchidis, Liv. 2. In gen. *to initiate into, consecrate to*: studii, Quint. (From cum-initiare comes Fr. commencer.)

**Initium**, ii, n. [i root of eo: cf. ex-itiū] *a going in, entrance; hence, a beginning, commencement*: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, Cic.: initium capere, Caes.: transeundi, id. dicendi, Cic. The Abl. sing. is used adverb., *in the beginning, at first*: quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, id. 2. Esp. in plu. elements: indagatio initiorum, id. Hence, *first principles, the axioms of a science*: mathematicorum, id. 3. *origin, parentage* (also in pl.): natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 4. *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign* (also in pl.): novis initiis et omnibus opus est, i. e. *of a new king*, Curt.: Tac. 11. In pl.: *sacred rites or mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted*: Cic.: initia Saemothracum, Curt. 2. *things used in celebrating these mysteries*: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat.

**Initus**, a, um, Part. [Ineo]

**Initus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival*: Lucr. 2. *a beginning, commencement*: movendi, id.

**Iniectio**, ōnis, f. [Inicere] *a laying on; manus, a laying on of the hand, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision*: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint.

**Iniectus**, a, um, Part. [Inicere]

**Iniectus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a throwing or casting on or over; opprimi senem injecto multae vestis jubat*, Tac. 11. Transf. *a putting in*: animi in corpora, Lucr.

**Inicere**, ōnis, i, v. a. [Inicere] (Inicere for Iniecerit, Pl.) *to throw, cast, or put in or into; with Acc., and Dat. or in and Acc.*: Cic.: ignem castris, Liv. dextram fuculo, id. Hence with pron. reflect. *to throw or*

*fling oneself*: se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. 2. *to throw or put on, upon, at, or over*: eo super tigna injiciunt, Caes.: pallium injice in me huc, Pl.: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic.: frena licentiae, to curb, Hor.: Iniecit humeris capilli, *falling over*, Ov. Esp. legal t. z. manum alicui injicere, *to seize, take possession of, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision* (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave: v. Iniection): Liv. (cf. Liv. 3. 44). So too in summing before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam iniecit manum, Pl.

11. Fig.: *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnae exercitui, Caes.: certamen, *to give occasion for*, Liv. 2. Of the mind, with pron. reflect.: *to dwell upon, reflect on*: in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. 3. With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over*: quieti ejus inieci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin.: inieceram manum Parcae, *claimed*, Virg.

4. *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest*: Cic. **Injunctus**, a, um, Part. [Injungo]

**Injunctus**, ūs, m. [id.] *unpleasantly*: Cic. **In-jūcunditas**, ātis, f. *unpleasantness*: Cic.

**In-jūcundus**, a, um, adj. *unpleasant*: labor, Cic. 11. *harsh, severe*: adversus malos, Tac.

**Injunctus**, a, um, Part. [Injungo]

**In-jungo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to join or fasten into*: tignos in asseres, Liv.

2. *to join with, to join, unite, or attach to*: vineas moenibus, id.

11. Fig.: *to inflict, occasion, bring upon*: civitatibus servitutem, Caes.: alicui laborem, Liv. 2. *to lay or impose upon as a burden*: to charge, enjoin: injuncta militia, id. Quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin.

**In-jūratūs**, a, um, adj. *that has not sworn, unsworn*: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insequi, Cic.

**Injuria**, ae, f. [Injurius] *an unjust or illegal act, a wrong, an injury*: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: injuriam alicui facere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The Abl. is used adverb.: *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause*: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic.: quo jure quaque injuria praecipitem in pistrinum dabit, *rightly or wrongly*, Ter.

2. *an injury, affront*: sprete: injuria formae, *slight, indignity*, Virg.: injuriam multam dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury or affront*, Cic. 3. *unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter.

4. *revenge or punishment for injury inflicted*: caedis nostrae, Virg.

5. *an unjust acquisition*: in-

juriam obtinere, Liv. 6. *damage, harm, injury*, even if proceeding from inanimate things: incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet.: oblivionis, *grievance*, Plin. Ep.

**Injūriōsē**, adv. *unjustly, unlawfully*: Cic. Comp.: id.

**Injūriōsus**, a, um, adj. [injuria] *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal*: in proximis, Cic.: injurioso pede, *contumelious*, Hor. 2. *hurtful, noxious*: ventus, id.

**Injūrius**, a, um, adj. [jus] *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust*: injurium est, Cic.: sibi esse injuriosum videri, *to feel oneself in the wrong*, Ter.

**Injūrus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious*: Pl.

**In-jussus**, a, um, adj. *unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*: Hor.

2. Transf. of things: virescunt gramina, *self-sown, spontaneously*, Virg.

**In-jussus**, ūs, m. only in the Abl.: *without command*: Injussu suo et civitatis, *without his or the state's orders*, Caes.

**In-justē**, adv. *unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully*: Cic. Sup.: Sall.

**In-justitia**, ae, f. *injustice, an unjust proceeding*: Cic. 11. *severity, a harsh proceeding*: Ter.

**In-justus**, a, um, adj. *unjust, wrongful*: vir, Cic.: moverca, *harsh, severe*, Virg.: injusto carpere dente, *the fang of spite, malice, etc.*, Ov. Subst.: injustum, i. n. *injustice*: jura inventa metu Injusti, Hor. 2. *unreasonable, excessive*: onus, Cic.: Injusto sub fasce, *under an oppressive pack*, Virg.

**In-nābilis**, e, adj. [no] *that cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov.

**In-nascor**, natus sum, 3. v. dep. *to be born in, to grow or spring up*: neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.: innata rupibus robora, Ov.

11. Fig.: *to be produced, have its origin*: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

**In-nāto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a *to swim or float in or upon*: with Dat.: and less freq. Acc.: homines flumini innatant, Plin.: lactuca acri innatat stomacho, *does not settle on*, Hor.: innatat unda fretu dulcis (i. e. as being lighter), Ov. With Acc.: undam innatat alius, *swims the stream*, Virg.

2. *to swim or float into*: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. 3. *to flow or float upon*: Nilus innatat terrae, Plin.

11. Fig.: *innatans illa verborum facilitas, floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint.

**Innātus**, a, um, Part. [Innascor]

11. Adj.: *innate, natural*: cupiditas scientiae, Cic.

**In-navigābilis**, e, adj. *unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv.

**In-necto**, nexi, nexum, 3. v. a. *to tie, join, or fasten to, together, or*





of an author's style; plain: Cic. III. Transf. *uncelebrated*: non ego te meis chartis innotatum silebo, Hor.

**in-p-**, *v. imp-*.

**inquānus**, *in*, late writers **inquāno**, *3. v. def.* (the folk. forms are in use: *inquānus*, *inquāns*, *inquāt*, *inquāmus*, *inquāt*, *inquābat* or *inquēbat*, *inquāt*, *inquēs*, *inquāt*, *inquē*, *inquāt*), *I say*, placed parenthetically, like *quoth* in English, after one or more words of a quotation, like our said *I*, said *he*, etc. In citing the words of a person: Romulus, Juppiter, tuus, *inquāt*, *jussus avibus*, Liv. With *Dat.* (rare): tum Quintus en, *inquāt* mihi, haec ego pater quotidie, Cic. 2. In emphatically repeating one's own words: per mihi, per, *inquānus*, mihi gratum feceris, *exceedingly*, *I say*, id. 3. In stating objections to one's own arguments: *but, says such an one, or such a law*, id. *Inquit* is sometimes omitted by ellipsis turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, *en*, hic declarat quales situs iudices, *look here, says he*, Phaedr.: and inserted where it seems more than the sense wants: hoc adiunxit: pater, *inquāt*, meus, Nep. [Ety. uncertain.]

**in-quiēs**, *ēis*, *adj* restless, unquiet: vir, Vell.: inquis Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. **in-quiēto**, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [*in-quiētus*] to disquiet, disturb: victoriam, to make less assured, Tac.: aliquem litibus, Suet. **in-quiētus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* restless, unquiet: animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor. **inquilīna**, *ae*, *f*, *v.* *inquilinus* **inquilīnus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*, [*nicola*] merely residing in a city, alien: *inquilīnus* civis, Sall. Also *absol.*: Iust. Fig.: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed *inquilīnos* voco, i. e. *who hear, but do not learn*, Sen. **inquīnātē**, *adv.* filthily, impure: *y*: loqui, Cic.

**inquīnātus**, *a*, *um*, *Part*, [*inquīno*] II. *A* *adj*: *foul*, *corrupt*, *filthy*, *impure*, *contaminated*, *base*, etc.: *nomine ore, lingua, manu*, vitia omni inquitum, Cic.: *dextra inquitum*, Cat.: *sermo inquitatissimus*, most filthy, Cic.

**inquīno**, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to be-daub: *parietem luto*, Vitr. 2. to be-foul, stain, pollute, defile: *vestem*, Pl.: *ruris opes nuntat: inquitat arma situs*, Ov.: *aqua cadaveribus inquinata*, Cic. 3. to stain, dye: *murice vellus*, Mart. II. Fig.: to defile, pollute, corrupt, etc.: *amicitiam nomine criminosa*, Cic.: *senatum*, Liv. 2. to adulterate, deteriorate: *Juppiter inquinavit aere terapus aureum*, *alloyed*, Hor. [Cf. *cupio* and *v. oenium*] **inquīlo**, see *inquānus*.

**in-qui-ro**, *quisivi*, *quisitum*, *3. v. a.* [*quaero*] to seek after, search for: *inquire into*: *Flaminii corpus magna cura inquisitionum non inventi*, *though sea-church, diligently for*, Liv. Fig. *vera honestas*, quam natura maxime

*inquit*, Cic.: *omnia ordine*, Liv.: *vitia alicujus*, to scan, scrutinize, Hor.

II. Transf.: to institute an inquiry, to examine, enquire into, pry into: *inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita*, Cic.: *patrios inquit in annos, tries to find out how long his father has to live*, Ov. 2. Legal *t. t.* to search for grounds or proofs of a charge: *diem inquitendi in Siciliam perexiguam*, i. e. (an adjournment) to get up one's case, Cic.

**inquisitio**, *ōnis*, *f* [*inquirō*] a seeking or searching for: *tu cave, inquisitioni mihi sis, don't let me have to look for you*, Pl. II. a searching or enquiring into, an examination: *veri*, Cic. 2. Esp. legal *t. t.* a seeking for proofs of a charge, a legal inquisition: *id*: *annua*, for which a year is allowed, Tac.

**inquisitor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id*] a searcher, examiner, investigator: *rerum naturalium*, Sen. 2. Esp. in law, one who searches for proofs to support an accusation: Cic. II. Under the emperors: *a secret spy, police agent*: *se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere*, Suet.: *algae, tide-waiters who search the very sea-weed*, Juv.

(1) **inquisitus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [*inquirō*]

(2) **in-quisitus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*: [*quaero*] not searched or inquired into: *res*, Pl.

**in-**, see *irr-*.

**in-sālūbris**, *e*, *adj* unhealthy, unwholesome: *fundus*, Plin. II. Transf.: *unserviceable*, *unprofitable*, *useless*: *id*.

**in-sālūtātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*, *ungratified*, *unsaluted*: *in tmesis*: *inque salūtatem linquo*, without taking leave, Virg.

**in-sānābilis**, *e*, *adj*, that cannot be cured or healed, incurable: *morbus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *ingentium*, incurable, Liv.

**insānē**, *adv.* madly, insanely, crazily, *amare*, Pl. Comp.: *in silvā non ligna teras in-anus*, Hor. II. Transf.: *outrageously*, *excessively*: *insane bone*, Pl. (dub.)

**insānia**, *ae*, *f* [*in-anus*] madness, frenzy, folly, senselessness: Cic.: *occupare aliquid ad insaniam*, to run mad after, id. Plur.: Pl. II. Fig.: *madness as displayed in excess, extravagance*, etc.: *villarum*, Cic. 2. poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration: *auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? pleasing illusion*, Hor.

**insānio**, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum* [*imper*] *insanābit*, Ter.), 4 *v. n.* [*id*] as medic *t. t.* to be mad, insane: of men, Cels.: of animals, Plin. 2. to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane: Cic.: *certa ratione modoque*, to be mad by rule, Hor. Transf. of things: *insaniens Bosphorus, raging*, id. II. to act like a madman, to rage, rave: *insanivisti hercle*, Pl.: *insanire libet quoniam tibi*, Virg. With *cogn.* *Accusilem* (errorem), to suffer from the

like kind of madness, Hor.: *serus amores*, to dote upon any one, Prop.: *quam me stultitiam insanire putas*, what is my particular craze, Hor. With *in* and *Acc.*: *in libertatis*, id.

**in-sānitas**, *ātis*, *f*, unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease: Cic.

**insānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*, unsound in mind, mad, insane: Cic. II. acting like a madman, raving, frantic; outrageous: *ex stultis insanos facere*, Ter.: *homo insanissimus*, Cic.: *substructionum moles*, absurd, monstrous (like our 'folly'), id. 2. Of things: violent, vehement, extravagant, excessive, etc.: *cupiditas*, id.: *caecis cupido*, i. e. blind fury, Virg.: *montes*, the mad mountains (so called from their furious storms: a range in Sardinia), Liv.: *insano verba tonare foro* (cf. 'the maddening crowd's ignoble strife'), Prop. Neut. *adv.* outrageously, vehemently, excessively: *insanum bona*, Pl. 3. enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired: *vates*, Virg. III. A *ct* maddening: *fames*, Lucan.

**in-satiābilis**, *e*, *adj* [*satio*] Pass that cannot be satisfied, *s. s. s. s.*: *cupiditas*, Cic.: *humanus animus*, Liv. With *Gen*: *sanguinis*, Just. II. A *ct*: that cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety: *varietas*, Cic.

**insatiābiliter**, *adv.* insatiably: *deflere*, Lucr.: *parare memoriam sui*, Tac.

**in-satiētās**, *ātis*, *f* insatiateness, insatiety: plur., Pl.

**in-saturābilis**, *e*, *adj*, insatiable: *abdomen*, Cic.

**insaturābiliter**, *adv.* insatiably: Cic.

**in-scendo**, *endi*, *ensum*, 3. *v. a.* [*scando*] to climb into or upon, to climb up, mount, ascend: *quadrigas Jovis*, Pl.: *in arborem*, id.: *equum*, Suet. *absol.*: *in-scendo*, I go on board ship, embark, Pl.

**in-scensio**, *ōnis*, *f* [*in-scendo*] a mounting, ascending: Pl.

**in-scensius**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [*in-scendo*] **in-scīens**, *entis*, *adj* not knowing, without knowledge, unaware: *si peccavi, in-scīens feci*, Ter.: *nihil me in-scīente esset factum*, without my knowledge, Cic. II. ignorant, stupid, silly: *abi eis, in-scīens*, Ter.

**in-scīenter**, *adv.* unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly: Cic.

**in-scīentia**, *ae*, *f*, want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: *tenebrae erroris et in-scīentiae*, Cic. With *Gen* *sul*: *vulgi*, Caeus. With *Gen*. *obj.*: *dicendi*, Cic.: *locorum*, Caeus.

**in-sōtē**, *adv.* unskillfully, clumsily, awkwardly: *comparari*, Cic.: *facta navis*, Liv.

**in-scītia**, *ae*, *f*, [*in-scītus*] ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness. Usu. with *Gen*. (1) *Subj*: *per in-scītiam ceterorum*, without the knowledge of their comrades, Tac. (2) *Obj.*: *rerum*, Cic.: *veri*, Hor. With *erga*: *in-scītia erga domum suam*, ignorance about household affairs, Tac.

**2. Absol.: ignorance, stupidity.** male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl.

**in-soltus, a, um, adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid:** mulier, Pl. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Pl.

**in-solus, a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant of:** constr. *absol.* or with *Gen.* rarely with *de.* *Absol.:* distinguere artificem ab inscio, dunc, bungler, Cic. With *Gen.:* omnium rerum inscius, id. = of a colt, inscius aevi, i. e. *unconscious of his growing strength.* Virg. With *de:* de verbis inscius, Pl. With *depend. clause:* nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, I am quite aware, Cic.: insci quid in Aedulis gereretur, Caes.

**in-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in or upon, to inscribe.** With *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*) of what is written, that which is written upon, in *Dat.*, or with *in* and *Abl.*: aliquid in basitropaeorum, Cic.: nomen suum monumentis, id.: ut si quae essent inscae aut inscriptae litterae, tolleretur, id. Fig. oratione in animo, to engrave on the mind, i. e. *impress deeply.* id. In *pass. refl.* with *Acc.*: inscripti nomina regum flores, *inscribed with.* Virg. **2.** Meton. to assign a name or pretext to: vitis suis sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vines the name of wisdom, Sen. **II.** With *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) of that which is written upon, and *Abl.* of what is written: to furnish with an inscription, title, etc.: aedes mercede, put up a bill 'to let', Ter.: aedes venales haec inscribit litteris, writes on it 'for sale', Pl. in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, Cic. With *Abl.* of instr.: pulvis inscribitur hasta, is scored, Virg. **2.** Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov.

**in-scriptio, onis, f. a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title:** nomina, Cic.: monumenti, Plin.

**(1) inscriptus, a, um, Part. [in-scribo].**

**(2) in-scriptus, a, um, adj. unwritten:** Quint

**in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave:** sortes in robore, Cic.: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. **II.** to imprint, impress upon: res in animo, Cic.

**in-sculpi, psi, a, um, Part. [in-sculpo].** in-scpo, cui, etum, 1. v. a. to cut into, to cut up: corpora mortuorum, to dissect, Plin.

**in-sectatio, onis, f. a pursuing, pursuit:** hostis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: a pursuing with words, an attack on, unweighing against: Brut in Cic.: studiorum et morum alieuius, Suet.

**in-sectator, oris, m. a persecutor, censurer (rare):** plebis, Liv.

**in-secto, svi, ptum, 1. v. a. (rare for insector) to pursue:** Pl. Just.

**insector, atus sum, 1. v. a. dep.**

**freq. [insequor] to pursue, attack furiously:** impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic.: verberibus, to assail with blows, Tac. Transf.: assiduus herbam insectabere rastris, i. e. *waage incessant war upon.* Virg. **II.** Fig.: to pursue with words, to inveigh against: audaciam improborum, Cic.: damnum amissi corporis, to upbraid with, Phaedr.

**insectum, i, n. [inseco] an insect:** Plin.

**insectus, a, um, Part. [inseco]**

**in-se-dabiliter, adv. unquenchably, incessantly:** Lucr.

**in-senesco, nui, 3. v. n. in-cep. to grow old in or at:** with *Dat.* libris et curis, Hor.

**in-sensilis, e, adj. that cannot be felt, unperceptible:** principia, Lucr.

**in-sepultus, a, um, adj. unburied:** in-sepultos project, Liv.: sepultura, a burial without the customary rites, and therefore *undeserving the name.* Cic.

**in-se-quor, citus (quitus) sum, 3. v. a. dep. to follow after or upon, to follow, Virg.:** fugientem lumine pinum, follows the flying ship with her eyes, Ov. Fig.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. **2.** to come near in order or time: insequens annus, Liv. Esp. to pursue closely; with intent to slay: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.: agnemi, Caes.: Virg. **5.** to overtake: mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to pursue with words, to inveigh against, reproach: turpitudinem vitae, id. With *Abl.* of the mode: irridendo, id. **2.** to strive after, endeavour: pergam atque insequar longius, id.

**(1) in-sero, sevi, sctum, 3. v. a. to sow or plant in:** frumentum, Col. **2.** to graft, ingraft: mala, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to implant: num qua tibi vitiorum in-severit olim natura, Hor.: animos corporibus, Cic.

**(2) in-sero, serti, sertum, 3. v. a. to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert:** constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, or with *Dat.*: collum in laqueum, Cic.: caput in tentoria, Liv.: insertus familiae, Suet. *Absol.:* insertas fenestras, let into the wall, Virg. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* to mingle with, join: se turbare, Ov. **II.** Fig.: to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with: Cic.: adeo minus etiam rebus prava religio insert Deos, Liv.

**in-sertivus, a, um, adj. [insero] inserted, ingrafted (only fig. and rare):** liberi, spurious, Phaedr. (prob. f. i. for insitivi).

**in-sero, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to put into:** with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: clipeo sinistram, Virg.

**in-sertus, a, um, Part. [insero].**

**in-servio, ixi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to be a slave or vassal:** Antiochus inservitum regum ditissimus, Tac. With *Acc.*: si illum inservibis solum, Pl. **II.** Transf. to be ser-

vicable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve: with *Dat.*: alieui, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, who had been treated with the utmost deference, Liv. Of things, to attend to, take care of: honoribus, Cic.: inserviens famae, with a view to, Tac.: temporibus, to mark the signs of the times, wait upon occasion, Nep.

**in-segus, a, um, Part. [insideo].**

**in-sibilo, 1. v. n. to hiss, whistle, or rustle in (poet.):** Enrus, Ov.

**in-sido, sedi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] to sit in or upon.** With *Dat.* rarely with *Acc.*: equo, Liv.: toro, Ov.: insidens capulo manus, with a firm grip on the hilt, Tac. **2.** With *Acc.* of troops, to hold, occupy: locum quem insideatis, the spot to keep yourselves (in ambush), Liv.: Pass. viae omnes hostium praesidii insidentur, id. In gen. to inhabit, dwell in: ea loca, id.: cineres patrae, to have remained settled or fixed among them, Virg. **3.** of towns, etc., to be situated on: Joppe insidet collem, Plin. **II.** Fig.: with *in* and *Abl.* to be firmly seated, fixed, etc.: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, abides, dwells, Cic.: insidat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, there was firmly fixed, or established a standard, or ideal, etc., id.: in memoria alieuius, to be permanently impressed, id.

**insidiae, arum, f. plu. [insideo] an ambush, ambuscade.** Of troops: insidias collocare, to set an ambush, Caes.: instruere, Liv.: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. Of the place: signa in insidiis ponere, Cic.: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. **II.** Fig.: any plot, device, snare, or artifice: insidias dare alieui, Pl.: facere vitae alieuius, to lie in wait for, Cic.: avibus moliri, to set snares for birds, Virg.: noctis serenae, deceitful appearance, id.: so, insidius, per insidias, ex insidiis, by artifice or stratagem, craftily: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic.: per insidias quempiam interficere, id.: ex insidiis invadere alieum, Sall.

**insidiator, oris, m. [insidiator] a soldier lying in ambush:** Hirt.

**II.** Transf. one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare): viae, Cic.: imperii, i. e. a secret enemy, one likely to plot against, Nep.

**insidiator, atus sum, 1. v. n. dep. [insidiae] to lie in ambush, lie in wait for.** With *Dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. *Absol.:* neque precibus, nec insidiando, nec speculando, id. Fig. of things: tempori, to watch for the favourable moment, Liv.: temporibus, to wait for what time may bring forth, to watch the course of events, i. e. for one's own ends Vell.

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*cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious*: Cic.: Ov.

**in-sido**, sēdī, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. to sit down in or on, to settle on (denoting the act of settling or sinking upon; whereas insideo denotes a state or position): constr. with Dat. or Acc.: credit tactis digitos insidere membris, *sink into, make an impression on*, Ov.: apes floribus insident, Virg.: insidia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ Deus, *is settling on her bosom*, id.: in-sessum arvis Capitolium, *perched upon*, Tac. 2. Esp. of colonists, to settle in a place in order to dwell there: Lydia gena jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg.

3. Of troops, to occupy, take and keep possession of a place: tumulus tres insedit, *took up his position on three hills*, Liv.: montani viam insedere, *established themselves upon*, id.: montes insessi, Tac.: with in and Abl.: cum in locis semen insedit, *has rooted itself*, Cic. 11. Fig.: to be rooted in, make an impression on, adhere to: insedit in animo oratio, id.: macula insedit in nomine, id.

**insigne**, is, n. [insignis] a mark or token: quod erat insigne, eum, etc., a sign that, Cic.: navalis corona, trajeti oceanis insigne, Suet. 2. Esp. a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunæ, Cic. More freq. in plur. sacerdotum, Liv.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *arms and decorations*, Caes. 3. an ensign, flag: navem Bruti, quæ ex insigni facile agnosceri poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's ship, id. 4. a signal: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oportuit, id. 11. Fig.: insignia virtutis, marks: Cic. (Hence It. *insegna*; Fr. *enseigne*; and from the latter, Eng. *ensign*.)

**insignio**, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. [id.] to put a mark upon, to mark: puer insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect*, Pl. fragm. 2. to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn, etc.: levem clipeum sublitus cornibus to auro insignibat, Virg.: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladiibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by*, remarkable for, Tac.

**insignis**, e, adj [signum] that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv.: jamque canent insignes, still wearing the mark, Tac. 11. Fig.: remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent: virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, id.: calamitas, Caes.: jamdum causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliud facit tibi, i. e. of punishing thine severity, (cf. 'signal vengeance'), Ter.

**insignis**, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: Cic. Comp.: Liv. insigniter, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: amicos diligere, Cic.: pullus cristatus, Suet. Comp.: insignulus ornare, Nep.

**insignitus**, Part. [insignio]. 11. Adj.: clear, well-marked: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. 2. distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable: flagitium, Tac.

**insilla**, lum, n. plu. [insillo] the treadle of a weaver's loom: Lucr.

**in-sillo**, ūl, v. n. [salio] to leap into or upon, to spring at: constr. with in and Acc., Acc. alone, or Dat. (the two latter poet.). With in and Acc.: in equum, Liv.: in phalangas, Caes. With Acc.: undas, Ov. With Dat.: ramis, id. 11. Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall be crucified*, Pl.

**insimilo**, v. insimulo.

**in-simul**, adv. at the same time: Flor. Stat. (Hence It. *insempre*, Fr. *ensemble*.)

**in-simulatio** (insimil), ōnis, f. a charge, an accusation: Cic.

**insimulatus**, a, um, Part. [insimulo]

**in-simulo** (insimil), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to allege anything against a person; esp. to accuse falsely: also in gen. to charge, blame, accuse: constr. with Gen. of the thing, rarely with Acc. (of neut. pron.). With Gen.: uxorem probrī, Pl.: peccati, Caes. With Acc.: id quod ego insimulo, id Pass.: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

**in-sinœrus**, a, um, adv. not genuine, not pure, adulterated: cruror, Virg.

**in-sinuatio**, ōnis, f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way: Pontus, Avien. 11. Fig. as rhetor. 1. an ingratiating or insinuating oneself into favour: Cic.

**insinuat**, a, um, Part. [insinuo].

**in-sinuo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to put gently in: manum in sinum, Tert. 2. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate, and, in gen. to cause to arrive at or go to: aestum per septa domorum, *force, cause to stream*, Lucr.: Romani quæcumque data intervalla essent, insinuant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. 3. With pron. reflect.: to push, or work one's way into: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along*, Liv. 11. Fig.: se in antiquam philosophiam, *to make oneself acquainted with*, Cic. 2. to ingratiate or insinuate oneself: se ad aliquem, Pl.: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. 3. Neutr.: to wind or steal into, to reach, arrive at: constr. with in, Acc., or Dat.: caecasque latebras insinuare omnes, *find one's way into*, Lucr.: pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, *runs through*, Virg.: penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic.

**in-sipiens**, entis, adj. [sapient] unwise, senseless, foolish: Cic. Comp.: id.

**insipienter**, adv. unwisely, foolishly: sperare, Cic.

**insipientia**, ae, f. [insipiens] want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

**in-sisto**, stitī, 3. v. n. and a. to stand or tread upon; to be seated or placed on; to stand at or by; to halt, stop: constr. usu. with Dat., also with in and Abl. or Acc., Acc. alone, or Inf. With Dat.: ut proximal jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes.: rotis insisteret victor, *to stand over*, Virg. With in and Abl.: insisterat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With in and Acc.: in sinistram pedem Quinti, *With Acc.: limen, to tread*, Virg. 2. With iter, viam, etc. (commonly fig.) to enter upon a route, path, journey or course of action: quam insistam viam? Ter.: vestigia certa vias, of bounds, to get on the scent, Lucr.: viam domandi, *begin breaking in*, Virg.: rationem pugnae, to adopt, Caes.: iter, quod insistis, Liv. Absol.: prave insistere, *to enter on a bad course*, Ter. 3. With Dat.: to pursue, press upon: hostes, Nep.

11. Fig. to stop, pause, etc.: stellarum motus insistent, Cic.: quæ cum dixisset paulumque insistisset, id. 2. to dwell upon: singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere, id. 3. to persevere, persist with: Infinit.: credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With but: caedibus, *to continue the work of*, Tac.

4. to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.: vestigia laudum, *tread in the steps of*, Liv.: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trivirorum insistit, *devotes his whole attention and energy to*, Caes.: munus, Cic. 5. to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, id.

**insitio**, ōnis, f. [insero] an ingrafting, grafting: Cic. Meton the time of grafting: Ov.

**insitivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. 11. Fig.: substituta, spurious: liberi, Phædr. (al. insertivi)

**insitor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who ingrafts: Prop.

**insitus**, a, um, Part. [insero] 11.

Adj. implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: sapientia, Cic.: fruges, Liv. 2. In gen. taken in, admitted, adopted: Cic.

**in-solabilis**, e, adj. that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible: gens, Liv.

**in-solabiliter**, adv. inconsolably: dolere, Hor.

**in-solens**, tis, adj. contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter.

2. unaccustomed to: with Gen.: infamias, Cic.: bulli, Caes. With in and Abl.: in dicendo, *unpractised*, Cic. Absol.: emiratibus insolens, *new to the sight*, Hor. 3. Of things: unusual, not in use: verbum, Cic. 4. Hence, immoderate, excessive: ostentatio, id.: laetitia, Hor. 5. Of persons or

things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent, overbearing*: nec erat ei verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Caes. in Cic. **6.** *extravagant, prodigal*: insolens in aliena re, Cic.

**insolenter**, adv. *unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently*: evenire, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. *Comp.*: of troops, *premere, to press more audaciously on the enemy*, id.

**insolentia**, ae, f. [*Insolens*] a want of custom or use, a being unaccustomed: with *Gen.*: furi judiciorumque, Cic. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insaurire, Liv. **II.** In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness*: Cic. **III.** *excess, want of moderation*: hujus saculi, extravagance, id. **IV.** *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence*: id.

**insolens**, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*solens*] to grow haughty or insolent, to become elated: per licentiam animus humanus insolens, Sall.: totius se cundis, Tac.

**in-solĭdus**, a, um, adj. *not solid, soft, tender*: herba, Ov.

**in-solĭtus**, a, um, adj. *A. C. t. unaccustomed to: constr. absol.*, with *ad*, or *Gen.*: Cic.: insolitae fugient in flumina pluviae, *not want to do so*, Virg.: ad laborem, Caes.: rerum bellarum, Sall. **II.** *Pass unusual uncommon*: mihi loquacitas, Cic. *Absol.*: insolitum audire, *something unusual*, Tac.

**in-solubĭlis**, e, adj. *that cannot be loosed, indissoluble*: vinculum, Macr.

**II.** *Fig.*: *that cannot be paid, of a loan or debt*: Sen. **2.** *that cannot be repaid, uncomestable*: senum, Quint.

**insomnĭa**, ae, f. [*Insomnis*] sleeplessness, want of sleep: incubatur insomnia, Suet. In plur.: vigilare, neque insomniae neque labore fatigari, Sall.: caret violentia et cruditate et insomnia, Cic. (*acc.* to some, *bad dreams, nightmares*: v. insomnia). **insomnis**, e, adj. [*sonnis*] sleepless: insomniae magis quam pervigilae, Tac.: Tisiphone, Virg. Of things: nox, id.

**in-somnĭum**, II, n. a dream (*poet.* form=*sonnium*: formed after anal. of Gk. ἐν-ύπνιον). In plur.: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg.: quae me insomnia terrent, *what troubled dreams affright*, id. **II.** *sleeplessness, vigils* (late): longo malicent insomnia penso, Val. Fl.

**in-sōnō**, ōi, i. v. n. *to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea*, Virg.: calamis, *to play upon*, Ov. With *Acc.*: verbera insonuit, Virg. With *Abi.*: insonuit flagello, *cracked* (with) his whip, id.

**in-sons**, tis, adj. *guiltless, innocent*: with *Gen.*: fratrum sanguinis, Ov.: publici consilii, Liv. With *Abi.*: cri-

mine, *clear from*, id. *Absol.*: Inson-tes, sicuti fontes, circumvenire, Sall.

**II.** *harmless* (*poet.*): Cerberus, Hor.

**in-sōpitus**, a, um, adj. *not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (*poet.*): Ov.

**in-sorĭtus**, e, um, adj. *not allotted*: Pl.

**in-spectio**, ōnis, f. *a looking into, inspection*: Col. **2.** *a looking through, examination*: tabularum, Quint. **II.** *Fig.*: *consideration, investigation, contemplation*: hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, id.

**in-specto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* *to look at, observe, view*: aliquid, Pl.: adstante et inspectante ipso, in his presence and before his eyes, Caes.

**inspectus**, a, um, Part. [*inspicio*]. **in-spērāns**, tis, adj. (*rare in Nom.*) *not hoping, not expecting*: insperant mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, *contrary to my expectations*, Cic.: Ter.

**inspērātus**, adv. *unexpectedly*: Pl.

**in-spērātus**, a, um, adj. *unhoped for, unexpected*: Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. **2.** Of things: praesidium, Cic. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen*: malum, id. *Adverb.*: ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

**in-spergo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] *to sprinkle or scatter into or upon*: molan et vinum, Cic. *Fig.*: egregio inspersos corpore naevos, *sprinkled over, speckled*, Hor.

**inspersus**, a, um, Part. [*spargo*].

**in-spicio**, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [*specio*] *to look into, to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine*: intro inspicere, Pl.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Tā: leges, Cic.: morbum, Pl.: arma militis, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive*: res socorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv.: aliquid a puero, Cic.

**in-spīco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make pointed, to sharpen*: faces, Virg.

**inspirātus**, a, um, Part. [*inspiro*].

**in-spīro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and *n.* *to blow into or upon; to breathe into, inspire*: inspirantes rami arborum aurae, Quint. **II.** *Fig.*: *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame*: oculum ignem, Virg.: fortitudinem, Curt.

**in-spōlĭātus**, a, um, adj. *not plundered*: Quint.: Virg.

**in-spūto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* *to spit upon*: Pl.

**in-stābilis**, e, adj. *A. C. t. that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*: gradus, Curt.: ingressus, Liv. **2.** *Meton.* *unsteady, that does not keep its ground*: hostis, id. **3.** *Fig.*: *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes.: animus, Virg. **II.** *Pass.* *which cannot be trodden or stood upon*: tellus, Ov.

**instans**, Part. [*insto*]. **II.** *Adj.*: *present*: bellum, Cic. **2.** *pressing, earnest, urgent, importunate*: species

terribilior jam et instantior, *more peremptory*, Tac.: tyrannus, *threatening*, Hor.

**instantor**, adv. *vehemently, earnestly, pressing*: Plin. *Comp.*: instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

**instantia**, ae, f. [*insto*] *a standing upon or near; hence, a being present*: Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *constancy, perseverance*: Plin.

**instār**, n. *indecl. magnitude, quantity, measure, amount, scale*: quasi puncti instar obtinere, *to have about the magnitude of a point* (be no larger than a point), Cic.: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videntur, *in all about the numbers of a single legion*, Caes. Rarely with *adj.*: parvum instar eorum quae sepe conceperat, *a small measure of his* (great) *schemes*, Liv.: quantum instar in ipso, *what greatness, majesty*, Virg. **2.** *Very freq.* as *adv.* *Acc. foll. by Gen.*: of the size of, equivalent to, like: navis maxima, *triremis instar, as large as a trireme*, Cic.: instar montis equum, *huge as a mountain*, Virg.: ad instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebant, *equal to a wall*, Caes.: unus ille dies mihi instar immortalitatis fuit, *equivalent to immortality*, Cic.: mearum epistolarum nulla est *συναγωγὴ*, *sed habet Tiro instar septuaginta, to the number of, about, id.* Later, *ad instar*: castrorum, in the form of a camp, Just. [*Etyim.* unknown.]

**instauratio**, ōnis, f. [*instaurō*] *a renewing, repetition*: ludorum, Cic.

**instaurativus**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *renewed, repeated*: Iudi, Cic.

**instaurō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*root sta. v. sto; cf. Gr. σταύρω*] *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore*: Latinas, Cic.: diem donis, celebrate, Virg.: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, Cic.: novum de integro bellum, Liv.: instaurati animi, *revived, refreshed, rehndled*, Virg. **2.** *to repay, requite*: dil, talia Grahis instaurate, id.

**in-sterno**, stravi, stratum, 3. v. a. *to spread or strewn upon; to cover, cover over*: instrata cubilla fronde, *strewn*, Lucr.: instrati ostro alipedes (equi), Virg.: *absol.* equus instratus, *caparisoned*, Liv.: modicis instravit pulpita tignis, *floored the stage with*, Hor.

**instigatōr**, ōris, m. [*instigo*] *a stimulator, instigator*: Tac.

**instigatrix**, icis, f. [*id.*] *she that instigates*: Tac.

**instigo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *lit.* *to prick or goad on; hence, to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr.: Intellexit Smones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes.: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. [From I. E. root *stg*, whence Gr. στίγω, στίγ-μα; Lat. *distingo*, *in-stingo*, *stimulus* (for *stigmula*-s); Goth. *stik-s*=*στίγ-μή*]

**in-stillo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to pour*

in by drops, to instill: with Acc. and Dat.: oleum luminī, Cic.: oleum caulibus, Hor. Fig.: praeceptum auriculis, & instill, id. II. to drop (fall) info or upon (with Acc. & poet.): guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic.

**in-stimulātor**, ōris, m. one who incites, an instigator: seditiois, Cic.

**in-stimulo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to urge on, stimulate: aliquem, Ov.

**instinator**, ōris, m. [instinguo] an instigator: sceleris, Tac.

**instinctus**, a, um, Part. [instinguo]. **instinctus**, ūs, m. (mostly in Abl. sing.) [id.] instigation, impulse: instinctu divino, inspiration, Cic.

**in-stinguo**, nxi, nctum, i. v. a. to instigate, incite, impel: Gell. Esp. in Part. perf.: furore et audacia, Cic.: his vocibus animatus, Liv.: divino spiritu, inspired, Quint. [For etym. v. instigo].

**in-stipulor**, i. v. dep. to bargain, stipulate for: Pl.

**instita**, ae, f. ["set on," "attacked," insistit] the platted border or flounce of a Roman lady's tunic: quarum sub-stata talos tegit instita veste, Hor. longa, Ov.

**institio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a standing still [for]: errantium stellarum, Cic.

**institor**, ōris, m. [id.] a factor, broker (i. e. one who sells on commission), agent: a huckster, hawk, peddler: mercis, Liv. Absol.: Hor.

**institorium**, ii, n. [institor] the trade of a huckster, etc.: Suet.

**in-stituō**, ūi, ūtum, i. v. a. [statuo] to set up, to erect, found, make, construct: jugera tercenta, ubi instituit vineae possunt, Cic.: muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes.: naves, to build, id.: dapes, to prepare, Virg.: arborem, to plant, Suet. So fig.: argumenta in pectus multa instituit, Pl.

2. to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive: mercatum, Cic.: portorium vini, to lay on, impose, id. sermonem, Caes.: sacros ludos, Ov.

3. to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon: rationem pontis, Caes.: certamen, Cic.: codicem, id. Esp. milit. t. t. to draw up in battle-array (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes.

4. to resolve, determine: with Inf.: bellum gerere, id.: Topica conscribere, Cic.

5. to institute, appoint: esp. an heir: secundum heredem, id.: or to appoint any one to an office: magistratum, id.: tutorem, id. 6. to instruct, train up, educate: adolescentes, id.: annum ad cogitandum, Ter. 7. to procure, gain: remiges, Caes.: sibi amicos, Cic.

**institutio**, ōnis, f. [instituo] disposition, arrangement: custom, manner: rerum, Cic. II. instruction, education: puerilis, id.

**institutum**, i, n. [id.] an arrangement, plan: mode of life: a regulation, ordinance, institution: Cic.: hi omnes linguae, instituta, legibus inter se differunt, customs, usages, Caes.: patriae, jod

laws of, Nep.

II. a purpose, intention, design, resolution: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic.

III. an agreement, stipulation: militem ex Instituto dare, Liv. IV. instruction, inculcated principles (usu. pl.): philosophiae, Cic.

**institutus**, a, um, Part. [instituo].

**in-sto**, stiti, i. v. n. to stand in or upon: constr. with Dat., in with Abl., or Acc. With Dat.: jugis, Virg. With in and Abl.: instans in medio triclino, Suet. With Acc (fig.): rectam instas viam, you are in the right path, Pl. II. Lit. and fig.: to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten, etc.

Instant ludi, Cic.: quum longinqua ab domo instet militia, awaits you, Liv. Of persons: cum legibus instare Varr., Caes. Absol. to be at hand, to present: quare illud quod instet, agi oportet, the matter that is urgent, Cic. 2. to urge, press on, harass, attack, etc. (with Dat. or absol.): hostes armis instabant, Caes.: cedi-nti, Liv.: quomodo in urge, in-sta, perforce, Cic. 3. to follow up, pursue: instare vestigis Caesar, went in hot pursuit, kept close on his heels, Flor.: famae, to keep up his reputation, Tac.: solis instans aristas, make grain-crops your only object, Virg. with Acc. and Inf.: ille instat factum (sc. esse), insists that it was so, Ter. 4. With Acc.: to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal or diligence: parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, were hastening forwards to completion, working hard at, Virg.

5. to demand earnestly, insist upon: satis est quod instat de Milone, Cic.: te instante, at your instance, your solicitation, id. (1) **instrātus**, a, um, Part. [instruere]. (2) **in-strātus**, a, um, adj. unarmed, not armed, bare: inter duca instrato saxa cubali, Virg. (Hen. however, instrato may perhaps be part of insterno, in bed made amid the rocks, i. e. in rocky bed.)

**instrēnū**, adv. without spirit: Just. in-strēnū, a, um, adj. not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless: homo, Pl.: animus, Ter.: dux, Suet.

**in-strēpo**, ūi, ūtum, i. v. n. to make a noise in or upon: to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere faginus axis instrēpat, Virg.

**instructus**, a, um, Part. [instringo]. **in-stringo**, nxi, ictum, i. v. a. to wind, fasten: Quint.

**in-structio**, ōnis, f. [instruo] a constructing, erecting, building: Trajan ad Plin. 2. an arranging, planning, setting in array: signorum, Cic.

**instructus**, comp. adv. [instructus] with greater preparation: in better style: Liv.

**instructor**, ōris, m. [instruo] a preparer (rare): Cic.

**instructus**, a, um, Part. [instruo].

II. A. d.: well furnished and prepared, instructed, versed in, etc.: ad

dicendum instructissimus, Cic.: vitilis instructor, Hor.

**instructus**, ūs, m. [id.] arrangement, preparation (rare): Cic.

**instrumentum**, i, n. [id.] collectively, implements, utensils, tools: stock, in trade, furniture, etc.: in instrumento ac suppellectile Verrii, his entire household utensils and furniture (comprehensive expr. including all moveables), Cic.: Suet.: villae, the tools and apparatus of a farmhouse, Varr.: militare, material of war, Caes. 2. outfit, dress: in pl. (poet.): felices ornatae haec instrumenta libellos, adornments, Ov.: anilia, dress, id. 3. an instrument (later; and prob. only in pl.): necis, id. II. Fig.: means and resources for doing anything: oratoris instrumentum, repertory (as it were, "stock in trade"), Cic.: in this sense sing. pl.: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, ad. 2. In legal sense: a document possessing authority: collectively, imperni, a body of law (cf. corpus juris civilis), Quint.: instrumenta publici auctoritas, Suet.

**in-struo**, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to pile upon, put in order upon: to build, erect, construct: contabulationem in parietes, Caes.: aggrum, Tac. 2. Milit. t. t. to set in due order or array, to draw up, etc. (very freq. in Caesar): aciem, Caes.: Cic.: exercitum, Liv. Fig.: instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia, my plans are arranged, Ter. 3. to prepare, provide, procure, furnish: domum, Cic.: agrum, Liv.: naves, to equip, Caes.: navibus instructis, manned (or as 2), marshalled, Virg.: instructi ferro, fully armed, mail-clad, id. II. Fig.: fraudem, Liv.: accusationem, Cic.: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, had prepared himself, id. 2. I. s. p. to teach, instruct: disciplinae et artes, quibus instrumitur, id. dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, schooled, Virg.

**insuāsum**, i, n. a kind of dark colour: Pl.

**in-suāvis**, e, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable: herba cibo non insuavis, Plin.: vita, Cic. Of persons: crabbed, sour, harsh: Hor.

**in-sūdo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sweat in, on, or at: quis (libelli) manus insudet vulgi, i. e. "thumb," Hor.

**insuefactus**, a, um, adj. accustomed, trained (rare): Caes.

**in-sueco**, ūi, ūtum, i. v. n. and a. in-ep. N. e. ut. to accustom or habituate oneself, to become accustomed to: constr. with Dat., ad, or Inf.: corpori, Tac.: ad disciplinam libelli insuescere militem, Liv.: mentiri, Ter.

II. A. c. l. to accustom or habituate any one: constr. with double Acc. (the 2nd pers. object being neut. pron.), or with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, trained me to this, Hor.: aqua pecus, Col. Pass.: ita se a pueris insuetus, Liv.

(1) **insuētus**, a, um, Part. [insueco].

(2) **in-suētus**, a, um, *adj.* Act.: not accustomed to, unused to: constr. with *Gen.*, *Dat.*, *ad.* or *Inf.*: laboris, Caes.: moribus Romanis, Liv.: corpora ad opera portanda, Caes.: vera audire, Liv. **II.** Pass.: to which one is not accustomed, unusual: Olimpi Olympi, Virg.: solitudo, Liv. *Neid.* plu. *adverb.*: insuetia rudentem, uttering unwonted roars, Virg.

**insula**, ae, f. an island, isle: insula Britannia, Cic. **II.** Transf.: a detached house (an insula was usually let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family): ut insulam vendidit, id. Sometimes tue form insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and owned by one person: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse ventalum, block of houses, id. [Porh = "what is in the water" cf. Skr. *salila-m*, water] (Hence It. *isola*; Fr. *île*)

**insulanus**, i, m. [insula] an islander: Astypalaeensis insulanus, Cic. **insularis**, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to an island, insular: Amni

**insulse**, *adv.* tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly: aliquid facere, Cic.: non insulse interpretari, not amiss, not badly, id. **insulatus**, *atus*, f. [insulsus] tastelessness, insipidity; silliness, absurdity: villae, Cic.: orationis, id.

**insulsus**, a, um, *adj.* [insulsus] unsalted, insipid: amura, Col. Transf. gula, that long for tasteless things, Cic. **II.** Transf.: tasteless, insipid

**insulsi**, *adv.* multa (in sermone) nec sili, absurd: multa (in sermone) nec sili, absurd: nec insulsi, id.: insulsissimus homo, Cat. **2.** clumsy, bungling: bipennis, Juv.

**insulto**, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. *freq.* [insulto] to spring or leap at or upon: with *acc.* or *Dat.* fores calcibus, to kick at, Ter.: busto, Hor. With *Acc.*: memora matres insultant, are bounding over, Virg. Absol.: juvenum coctus Bacchico insultans modo, Enn.: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes, bounding, prancing, Virg. **II.** **Fig.**: to behave insolently, to taunt, exult over: alicui in calamitate, Cic. With *Acc.*: multos bonos, Sall. With *in* and *Acc.*: in republicam, Cic. With *Abl.*: morte mea, at my death, Prop. Absol.: vitio incendia miscet insultans, in insolent triumph, Virg.: Liv.

**insultura**, ae, f. [id.] a springing or leaping at or upon: Pl.

**in-sum**, fūl, esse, r. n. irreg. to be in or upon. With *Dat.* or *in* and *Abl.*: numi in marsupio inferunt, Pl.: nec digitis anulus ulius inest, Ov. **II.**: to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to: superstitioni, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, is implied, Cic.: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. With *Dat.*: cui virile ingenium inest, in whom dwells the spirit of a man, Sall. Absol.: praecipue pedum perniciem inerat, was a gift of his, Liv.

**in-sūmo**, mpsl, mptum, 3. v. a. to take for any purpose; hence, to apply to, expend or bestow upon, etc.; constr. with *Acc.* of direct object; with *in* and *Acc.*, *Dat.*, or *ad* and *Acc.* of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, to devote to, Cic.: paucos dies reficiendae classis, Tac.: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. **II.** to take to oneself, to take, assume: interficiendi domini animus, Tac.

**in-sūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew in or into, to sew up in: aliquem in culeum, Cic. With *Dat.*: patrio femori insul (of Dionysus), Ov.: vestibus aurum, to embroider, id. (In *Lav.* 40, 51, insuerat is f. l. for imposuerat)

**in-super**, *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** Adv.: on the top, above, overhead: cumulatim in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbant, Liv.: eum munuit undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall.: jugum insuper imminens, overhanging, Liv. **II.** Fig.: over and above, moreover, besides: si id parum est, insuper etiam poenas expetite, id.: insuper quam, besides that, id. **B.** Prep. with *Acc.* and *Abl.*: over, above: With *Acc.*: Insuper arbores tibi am planam imponito, Cato. **2.** With *Abl.*: insuper his, over and above these, Virg.

**in-superabilis**, e, *adj.* that cannot be passed over, insurmountable: Alpium transitus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: unconquerable: genus bello, Virg. **2.** unavoidable, inevitable: fatum, Ov.

**in-surgo**, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite remis, rise on your oars, i. e. ply your oars vigorously, Virg. **2.** to raise oneself, to rise, mount: insurgat Aquilo, Hor. alior insurgens heros, rising to the throw, Virg. **II.** Fig.: of persons, etc.: to rise, grow in power: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. **2.** to rise against (with *Dat.*): insurgere regis alicuius, to aim at seizing any one's kingdom, Ov. **3.** to rouse or bestir oneself: Plin. **4.** Of style: to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

**in-susurro**, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to whisper in, into, or to; to insinuate, suggest. Neutr.: (alicui) ad aurem, Cic. **II.** Act.: mihi cantilenam, id. Fig.: Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, gently whispers, reminds us, id.

**insutus**, a, um, Part. [insuo]. **in-tābesco**, būi, 3. v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away: diuturno morbo, Cic.: quum intabuisse pupulae, had shrunk, withered away, Hor. **2.** to melt away, dissolve: intabescere maturnae pitulae sole tepente solent, Ov.

**in-tactilis**, e, *adj.* that cannot be touched, intangible: Lucr.

**in-tactus**, a, um, *adj.* untouched, uninjured, intact: thesaurus, un-

rified, Hor.: nix, unmelted, unbroken (coating of), Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall.: boves, never yoked, Hor. **II.** untried, unattempted: silvas altiusque intactos, unexplored, Virg.: carmen, Hor.: bellum, in which nothing is done, i. e. not even begun, Sall.

**III.** Fig. of moral qualities unstained, unaffected: intactus superstitione, free from superstition, Curt.: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. Esp.: unde-filed, chaste: Pallas, Hor.

**in-tactus**, ūs, m. intangibility: Lucr. (dub.)

**intāminātus**, a, um, *adj.* [tamino] unsullied, undehiled: hoirsres, Hor.

(1) **intectus**, a, um, Part. [intego]. (2) **in-tectus**, a, um, *adj.* uncovered, unclad: dux prope intectus, Tac.: pedes, having sandals only, id. **II.** Fig.: open, frank: aliquem sibi efficere, id.

**intēgellus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [integer] not seriously injured (humorously), Cic.

**in-tēger**, gra, grum, *adj.* [tag in tango] untouched, undiminished, whole, entire: thesaurus, Pl.: quorum (sub-lucarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. **2.** unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, rigorous: munimenta, still standing and undamaged, id.: integris viribus repugnare, id.: integrum famem ad ovum afferro, a keen or unimpaired appetite, Cic.: florentes atque integri, id.: of troops opp. to defessus; cum integri defessus succederent, fresh reliefs, or supports, Caes.: integris turmis, in unbroken order, Tac.: gens a cladibus belli, Liv.: victor, with unbroken powers, Hor.: mulier actae integra, in the flower of her age, Ter.: in integrum restituere, to reinstate, restore to one's former condition, Caes. With *Gen.*: integer aevi, unimpaired in youthful vigour, Virg. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, anew, afresh: de integro scribere, Cic.: colu-men efficere ab integro novam, id.: incipere ex integro vires, Quint. **3.** untainted, fresh, sweet: fontes, Hor.

**II.** Fig.: of moral and intellectual qualities: blameless, irrepachable, unblemished, Cic.: testes, unimpeachable, id.: with *Gen.* (Gr. constr.), vitae, spotless in life, Hor. Of female chastity, Ter.: Diana, the virgin, Hor. **2.** Free from passion or prejudice, unbiased: se servare, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.: with ref. to love: untouched, heart-whole: Hor.

**3.** raw, ignorant, inexperienced: discipulus, Cic. **III.** Of things: in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined: rem integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, to remain undecided, id.: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, open, unembarrassed, Caes.: offensiones, not yet cancelled, Tac.: integrum est mihi, it is still in my power, I am at liberty, Cic. (Hence It. *intero*; Sp. *entero*;

Fr. *entier*, and, from the last, Eng. *entire*.)

**in-tēgo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover: turres sorilis, Caes.

**integratio**, 3. v. n. *incep.* [integrō] to begin afresh: Ter

**integratio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a renewing, restoring: amoris, Ter.

**integrē**, adv. wholly, entirely: mutare, Tac.

|| Fig.: irremediably, honestly; esp. with ref. to being inaccessible to bribes: Judicare, Cic. *Sup.*: Asian integerrime administravit, Suet.

2. Of style: purely, correctly: dicere, Cic.

**integritas**, atis, f. [integer] an undiminished or unimpaired condition, soundness: corporis, Cic. || Fig.: mentis, soundness of mind, Labco

2. blamelessness, incorruptibility, integrity: integritas atque innocentia, Cic.: vitae, Nep.

3. Esp. chastity: Cic. 4. Of style: purity, correctness: Latini sermonis, id.

**intēgro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] 1. to make whole or sound: annes integrant mare, replenish, Lucr. 2. to restore, heal, repair: elapsus in pravi artus, Tac. 3. to renew, begin again: pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg.

|| Fig.: to recreate, refresh: animum, Cic.

**intēgumentum**, i, n. a covering, a protection: corporis, Pl.: Liv. Fig.: dissimulationis, a cloak, mask, Cic.

**intellectus**, a, um, Part [Intelligo].

**intellectus**, ōis, m. [id.] a perceiving, discerning by the senses: saporum, Plin.

|| Fig.: a perceiving or discerning by the mind; an understanding, comprehension: quis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura,

neither sense of honour, nor scruple about baseness, Tac.: hiems et vor et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, have a meaning and a name, i.e. are understood, id.

|| Meton.: the meaning or signification of a word: Quint.

2. the faculty of understanding, intellect: Sen.

**intelligens**, entis, Part [Intelligo].

|| A dj.: sensible, intelligent, acquainted with: dicendi existimator Cic.: vir, id. With Gen.: ejusvis generis ejus (voluptatis), keenly appreciative of, id.

2. well skilled in matters of taste: as subst. a connoisseur: id.

**intelligenter**, adv. intelligently: Cic.

**intelligentia**, ae, f. [Intelligo] perception, discernment by the senses: in gustu et odoratu, Cic.

|| perception or discernment by the mind, an understanding, knowing: id.: somniorum, the art of interpreting dreams, Just.

2. Esp., skill, taste, judgment: in rusticis rebus, Cic.

|| the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence: Druis intelligentiam in animo inclusit, id.

**intel-ligo** (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (intellexi for intellexisti, Cic.: Ter.: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl.): 1. to choose between, i.e. to exercise knowledge or judgment in distinguishing: to perceive, discern by the senses: nullo intelligit ignes, is aware of no flame of passion, Ov.: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, i.e. are tracked, Plin.

|| to perceive or discern by the mind, to become aware: quam sis audax, hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, Cic.: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes.

|| to perceive or discern by an effort of the intellect, to understand, comprehend: haec, quae ipsi viderunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic.

In answers, intelligo corresponds to our I *understand*, very well: Pl.: Ter

2. I *sp.* to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in something, to be a connoisseur: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, I am not much of a judge, Cic.

3. Of persons: to understand, comprehend rightly: Sociates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint.

**intēmperātus**, a, um, adj. undisciplined, unpolluted: (Camilla) virginitatis animum intemperata colit, unstained, *spotless*, Virg.: quid per hos dies mansum intemperatissime vobis, not profaned, Tac.: munera, libations of undiluted wine, Virg.

**intēmperans**, antis, adj. without self-restraint, extravagantly, unmoderate, intemperate: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari vellet, Cic.: in cupiditate, id.: in augendo eo non alius intemperator est, exaggerates more wildly, Liv.

2. Esp.: incontinent, profligate, debauched: Cic.

**intēmperanter**, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately: Cic. *Comp.*: insequi, to pursue too hotly, Liv.

**intēmperantia**, ae, f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency: caeli, Sen.

|| Fig.: want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance: Cic.: vini, Liv.: intemperantia perire, debauchery, Suet.

2. Esp. of conduct: want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance: Pausaniae, Nep.

**intēmperatē**, adv. intemperately, Cic.

**intēmperātus**, a, um, adj. untempered, inclement: quid ad caeli naturam intemperatus, Sen.

|| Fig.: unmoderate, intemperate: benevolentia, Cic.

**intēmperiae**, arum, f. plu. [duplicate form of intemperies] intemperateness, inclemency of weather: Cato.

|| Fig.: intemperate behaviour: quae te intemperiae tenent? what are you raving about? Pl.: nescio, pol, quae illuc hominem intemperiae tenent, what frenzy possesses the man, id.

**intēmperies**, ei, f. inclemency (of

weather): caeli, Liv.: aquarum, an excessive rain/fall, id. In gen. a tempest, storm. Fig.: intemperies modo in nostram adventit domum, Pl.

|| Fig.: intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness: amici, Cic.: cohortum, violence, Tac.

2. In gen. intemperance: ebrietas, Just.

**intempestivē**, adv. out of season, unseasonably: accedere, Cic.: juvare, to offer ill-timed help, Tac.

**intempestivus**, a, um, adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient: postes intempestivos excelsos credo, at the wrong season, Pl.: imbres, excessive, Lucr.: auritica, Cic.

2. misplaced: gula, coming on at all hours, Suet.: honor, ill-timed, Tac.

|| Transf.: acting unseasonably: anseres clamore, Plin.

**intempestus**, a, um, adj. [tempus] unseasonable: nox, the dead of night, Cic.: profundus, Virg.: personified: perh. dismal Night, id.

|| Transf.: unwholesome, unhealthy: Graviccae, id.

**intendo**, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. to stretch towards or against, to strive out, extend: dextram ad statuum, Cic.: alium manus, Sen.: arcum, to bend, Virg.

Hence, 2. to aim or direct a weapon: tela in patriam, Cic.: sagittas, Virg.

3. to stretch or put upon, to strain: Cic.: vasa, carbo-

nis intenti vobis, arming with, Cic.: stuppea vincula collo, to tie, bind on, Virg.: vela Zephyri, swell, fill, id.

With pron. rel., to spread, extend: primus se intenditibus tenebris, spreading, coming on, Liv.

|| Fig.: to strain or stretch towards: aciem aciem in omnes partes, to turn keen looks on every side, Cic.: aures ad verba, Ov.: digna res ubi nervos intendas, strain every nerve, Ter.

2. Of motion to a place: to direct one's course, to turn, etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendi perveniat, Cic.: ad explorandum quoniam hostes iter intendissent, Liv.

Abol.: quo nunc primum intendam? whether shall I turn? Ter.

Hence, 3. of the mind: *Quid dices* one's thoughts or attention to: animos intendunt in ea, Cic.: in ea re intentis animis, intent upon, Caes.: consilium, to form a plan, Ter.

4. to urge on, incite: intendere eum tot audite proditores, Liv.

5. to purpose, endeavour, intend: quod intendat efficere potest, Sall.

So with animo: si quod animo intendat perficere potuisset, Cic.

With Inf.: quo ire intendat, Sall.

6. With pron. reflect.: to exert oneself, prepare for: se ad firmitatem, Cic.

Hence, intendi animo, to be intent upon, Liv.

7. to maintain, assert: pergin', scelerate, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl.

8. to direct against (cf. 1, 2), to seek to bring upon: aliquid actionem perducillationis, Cic.: proba et minas aliquid, Tac.

9. to heighten, augment: alimentorum pretium, id.

10. In rhetor to state the premises of a syllogism: Quint

**intensus**, a, um, Part [intendo].  
(1) **intētātus**, a, um, Part [intento].

(2) **intētātus**, a, um, adj. *untried, unattempted*: misori quibus intētata nites, Hor. iter, Tac.

**intētē**, adv with *con* nestness, *attentively, intently*: pro utiari, Plin Comp: delectum habere, with greater strictness than usual, Liv.

**intento**, ōnis, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

2. *increase, augmentation*: doloris, Sen. II. Fig. of the mind, exertion, effort: opp. to remissio, Cic. 2. *attention, application, care*: Sen With Gen. of object: lusus, to the game, Liv.

**intento**, avi, atum, i, v a *freq* [id] to stretch out, extend or direct towards, esp in a threatening manner *sicam*, to menace with, Cic: manus, Liv. And of abstract objects. Romanum imperium, id. terro omnibus intētātus *terror hung over*, Tac.

2. *Esop* threaten or bring an action at law: crimen, Quint Absol: quasi intētātus loci, Cic.

**intensus**, a, um, Part [intendo].

II. Adj. *attentive to, intent upon, waiting for*: aliquo negotio, Sall. 2. *eager, intent*: Cic: intenti ora tenebant, Virg. oculi, Id. 3. *strict, rapid*: intētorius custodia, *strictly strict*, Liv: disciplina, Tac. 4. *earnest, energetic, vigorous*: sermo, Cic.

**intensus**, ūs, m. [id] a stretching out, extending: palmarum, Cic.

**in-tēpēo**, ūi, 2. v n. *to be lukewarm, to be warm*: lacus aëstivis intēpēt (under aquis, Prop: Lernaia palus intēpēt, Stat.

**in-tēpēsoo**, pūi, 3. v incept n to grow warm, be warmed: mucto, Virg. variae radus comae, Ov.

**inter**, prep with Acc. between, between, among, amid. A. Of space, (mons Jura) est inter Soquanos et Helvetios, Caes: inter hostium tela, Cic: medios inter hostes Londinium perorxit, Tac. Placed after the noun. Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2. Of where people live: inter falcarios in Leecae domum, in the scythe-makers' street, Cic. Phr.: ante oculos interque manus, i. e. within the evidence of the senses, Virg: inter manus auferri, in or with the hands (grasped between them), Cic.

B. Of time: denoting two points between which an action takes place: between: inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv. Hence, proverb: inter caesa et porrecta, like our "twixt cup and lip," Cic. 2. Denoting a period: during, in the course of, within: inter continuum triennium, Pl: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. And with a subst, to denote the time during which an action is performed: haec

inter eam Throni dictavi, while at supper, Cic: inter vias, on the road, Ter. With gerunds and gerundives:

inter agendum, Virg. Esp. in phr., inter haec, meanwhile, Liv (freq.): also inter quae, Tac. C. Of other relations: difference: between: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic: hi omnes inter se differunt, from one another, Caes. 2. Discrimination, choice: between, among: iudicium inter decas tres, Cic. 3.

With pers. pron. used refl., or refl. pron. itself: between or among, with, mutually, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, together, with each other, id. pueri amant inter se, love one another, id. Phr: inter nos, among ourselves, confidentially, like the French nous: quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intelligis, id. 4. To denote attendant circumstances: among, amidst, during: inter has turbas, id. inter supplicia, in time of danger, Tac. 5. To denote an order, class or number: among: quantum inter omnes (sc. oratores) unus excellat, Cic: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. Hence, phr., inter cuncta, amid all (almost = before all), Id. inter cetera, especially, Liv. Hence legal t. inter scarios, on a charge of assassination, Cic.

6. Distribution among: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl. 7. Denoting something between two qualities or conditions: between: colorem inter iugulum candidumque, Suet. 8. Of friendly or hostile relations: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. D. In composition: (i) between: intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium (ii) at intervals, from time to time: interaestivare, intervisere (iii) asunder, down into: interfodere (iv) destruction: interire, intericere [From in, cf. subtiler from sub: v. intereo].

**interāmenta**, orum, n. plu. the inner timbers and fittings of a ship: Volaterrani interāmenta navium polliciti sunt (al. incramenta, resin and pitch for calking), Liv.

**inter-aresco**, 3. v n. incept. to become dry, to dry up: Viti II. Fig. to dry up, decay: Cic.

**inter-bibo**, 3. v n. to drink in, drink up: Pl.

**inter-bito**, 3. v n. [bito] i q. intereo, to perish, come to naught: Pl.

**intercalaris**, e, adj. [intercalo] that is inserted, intercalary: dies, an intercalary day, Plin. Kalendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Liv: Kalendae priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic.

**intercalarius**, a, um, adj. [intercalaris] intercalary (= preced): mensis, an intercalary month: Cic.

**intercalatio**, ōnis, f. [intercalo] an insertion, intercalation of a month, day, etc.: Plin.

**inter-cālo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to proclaim something intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month: usu. pass.: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, i. e. to prevent time being extended by intercalation, Cic. (Respecting the intercalation of the Romana, v. Smith's Ant. 66 sqq.) II. Fig.: to put off, defer: poema intercalata, Liv.

**inter-cāpēdo**, ōnis, f. [capio] an interruption, interval, pause: scribendi, Cic: molestiae, id.

**inter-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go or come between, to intervene: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. 2. to be, stand, or lie between: palus intercedebat, Caes. 3. Of time: to intervene, pass: vix annus intercesserat, Cic: intercessere pauci dies, Liv.

II. Fig.: to occur, happen, come to pass: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes: inter bellorum curas res parva intercescit, Liv. 2. to be or exist between persons: ira inter eas intercescit, Ter: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. 3. to interpose one's credit, become surety: pro aliquo, id: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, to procure for a person by becoming surety for him, id. 4. Esp. in political affairs: to interfere to prevent, protest against: said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a proceeding with Dat.: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id. se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc., Liv. 5. In gen.: to interpose, interfere, to obstruct, hinder: Suet.: imaginibus, to object to, forbid, Tac: gaudio, to intervene to mar, Ter.

**interceptio**, ōnis, f. [intercipio] a taking away from between, snatching away (v. interceptio): poculi, Cic.

**interceptor**, ōris, m. [id] one who intercepts, an usurper, ambassador: praedae, Liv: donativi, Tac.

**interceptus**, a, um, Part [intercipio].

**inter-cessio**, ōnis, f. a coming between, intervention: esp. in legal sense, an intervention, mediation: Cic. 2. an interposition, a becoming surety: pecuniarum, id. 3. Polit. t. t. an intervention or veto on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: Caes: intercessionem remittere, to remove their veto, Liv.

**intercessor**, ōris, m. [intercedo] one who intervenes, a mediator: Cic.

II. one who interposes, enters a protest: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, would put his veto upon it, id: legis, Liv. 2. In gen.: a hinderer, preventer: rei malae, Cic.

**inter-cido**, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces: commentarios, to cut out leaves in order to falsify, Plin.: pontem, to break down, Liv: sententias, to cut up,



*mangle*, Gell. . dies intercisit, *half-holidays*, on which no legal business was trans. cited either in the morning or evening, Varr. (cf. Ov. F. 1, 49).

**inter-cido**, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fail between, esp. of missiles, to alight between, without striking or wounding any one: ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut ullum telum in mari vatum intercederet, Liv. II. Fig. : to happen in the meantime: si qua intercederunt, Cic. 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov.: si intercedit tibi aliquid, should have escaped your memory, Hor.

**inter-cino**, 3. v. a. [cano] to sing between: Hor.

**inter-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] lit. to take between, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to intercept: si me hostes interceperint, Pl.: litteras, Cic. commatatus, Liv.: aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off, id.: hostes discretos, to cut off in detail, Tac.: venenum, to take the poison intended for another, Cic.: hastam, come in the way of the spear aimed at another, Virg. II. to deprive of, purloin, rob, steal: honorum, Cic.: interceptae e publico pecuniae, embezzled, Tac. III. to snatch away, carry off, esp. of the cause of death: (aper) Cervem in spiciis intercepti (poet.), purloins the grain (takes it before the farmer can gather it in), Ov.: interceptus veneno, taken off before his time, Tac. IV. to interrupt, hinder: iter, Liv.

**intercise**, adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly: Cic.

**interciso**, a, um, Part. [intercideo].

**inter-clūdo**, ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut off, or block up, to cut off, hinder: inimicis commeatum, Pl.: fugam, Cic.: animam, to choke, suffocate, Liv. 2. Of persons, to cut off, separate from: nostros commeatibus, Caes. With ab: adversarios ab oppido, id. Fig.: intercludor dolore, quominus, etc., I am prevented, Cic. II. to shut or hem in, blockade: angustus intercludi, Caes.: aliquem in insidiis, to entrap, Cic. (al. includere).

**interclusio**, ōnis, f. [intercludo] a stopping or shutting up: animae, Cic.

**interclūsus**, a, um, Part. [intercludo].

**inter-columnium**, ii, n. [columna] the space between two columns: Cic.

**inter-curro**, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run between: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 2. to hasten in the mean time to: indicto delectu in dlem certam, ipse interin Velos intercurrit, Liv. 3. to run through, be between: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (= intercedit), Lucr. II. Fig.: to step between, to intercede: qui intercurrenter misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. 2. to come between, be intermingled with: ergo his laboriosis exercitiis animus et dolor intercurrit, id.

**inter-curso**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. freq. to run between frequently: intercur-santibus barbaris, charging across the line, Liv. Fig.: to lie or be between, to intersect: intercurtant cinguntque has, urbes tetrarchiae, Plin.

**intercursum**, Part. [intercurro].

**inter-cursus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl sing.) a running between, intervention, interposition: Liv.

**inter-cus**, ūtis, adj. [cutis] under the skin, intercutaneous: aqua, the dropsy, Pl.: Cic.

**interdatus**, a, um, Part. [interdo].

**inter-dico**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak between; i. e. to say what comes between any one's right, wish, or intention, and its exercise or fulfillment; hence, to forbid, prohibit, interdict: constr. with (1) Dat. of pers. and Abl. of thing; male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, a sentence of forfeiture of property is passed upon, Cic.: omni Gallia Romanis, to require them to evacuate all Gaul, Caes. Esp. in legal phr., interdiceret aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. (ii) Dat. of pers. and Acc. of thing; alicui patriam, Just.: histionum scenam, Suet. (iii) with Subj. praecipit atque interdictum unum omnes petentur Indutiarum, ne quiquam vulneret (where the first verb refers to petentur, the second to vulneret), strictly forbids them to wound, Caes.: interdictio ne vellis, etc., Ter. (iv) with Acc. and Inf. pass.; interdixit commeatu peti, Suet. 2. Of the praetor, legal t. i. to forbid, interdict; esp. to make a provisional (i. e. not final) decree: praetor interdixit de vi, Cic. interdictio huic omne adimat jus praetor, grant an injunction against him, Hor.

**interdictio**, ōnis, f. [interdico] a prohibiting, interdicting, tecti et aquae et ignis, banishment, Cic. finium, Liv.

**interdictum**, i, n. [id.] a prohibition: deorum, Cic. II. Legal t. i. a provisional decree of the praetor, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: id.

**interdictus**, a, um, Part. [interdico].

**inter-diū**, adv. during the day, by day: nonnunquam interdiū, saepius noctu, Caes.: nec nocte nec interdiū, Liv.

**interdius**, adv. = interdiū: Pl.

**inter-do**, dātum, 1. v. a. to give between (i. e. with a break of continuity) nec mora nec requies interduar ulla fluendi, intervenes, Lucr. II. to distribute: cibis interduas, diffused (through the body), id.

**interduatim**, adv. = interdum: now and then: Pl. (dub.).

**inter-ductus**, ūs, m. inter punctuation, Cic.

**inter-dum**, adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then: interdum

cursus est in oratione incitatio, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic.: modo . . . interdum, Suet.: laeti interdum numi vulgabantur, donec, etc., from time to time, Tac.

**inter-dūo**, 3. v. a. [for interdo] to give between: nihil interduo, I care no more for the one than for the other, Pl.

**inter-ēa**, adv. meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, Cic.: interea . . . dum, Caes.: interea . . . quum, Cic.: nec nulla interea est inaratae gratiae terrae, and the land, though in the meantime unploughed, is not ungrateful, Virg. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie, and all the while, Pl.

**interemptor** (-emt-), ōris, m. [interimo] one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer: fratris, Vell.

**interemptus** (-emt-), a, um, Part. [interimo].

**inter-ēo**, ii, itum, 4. v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die: ut terit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, becomes lost in it, Cic.: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov.: segetes, Virg.: pecunia, is wasted, squandered, Nep. interit ira morā, melts, dies away, Ov. 2. Of persons: fame aut ferro, Caes.: pecudes, Virg. Hence, as an exclamation: interit! I am ruined, undone: interit, perit, Pl.: So also, inteream, may I perish! Hor. [In this word, as also in interfectio and interitum, inter has the sense of under, which last is indeed radically the same; cf. for sense, Germ. untergehen.]

**inter-ēquo**, 1. v. n. to ride between: Liv.

**interfatio**, ōnis, f. [interfor] a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking (rare): Cic.

**interfectio**, ōnis, f. [interficio] a killing, slaying (rare): Brut ad Cic.

**interfector**, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: alijque, Cic.: Nep.: Tac.

**interfectoris**, icis, f. [id.] a murderer: nep. tis, Tac.

**interfectus**, a, um, Part. [interficio].

**inter-ficio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio; v. intereo] to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume: menses, Virg.: herbas, Cic. 2. Esp. to kill, slay (simply, to put to death, whether rightfully or wrongfully: whereas neco = to kill cruelly or wickedly, to murder), very freq. in Caesar: latrones, Caes.: aenum siti fameque atque algui, Pl.: aliquem per insidias, Cic.: exercitum, to cut to pieces, annihilate, Nep. With Abl. of separation; aliquem et vita et lumine, to deprive of, cut off from, Pl.

**inter-flo**, ūri, v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away (poet.): Pl.: flammis, Lucr.

**inter-flūo**, xi, 3. v. n. to flow be-

*tween* (rare): angusto fretu interfluente, Plin. With Acc. fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interluit, Liv. With Dat.: interfluens urbi Tiberinus, Flor. (In Cic. Sen. 6, 16, read interfluens.)

**inter-fodio**, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig through or to pieces, to pierce, perforate, bore into: pupillas, Lucr.

**inter-for**, fatus sum, 1. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking: priusquam ille postulat peragere, Interfatur Appius, Liv.

**interfossus**, a, um, Part. [interfodio].

**inter-fugio**, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to flee between or into (poet.): Lucr.

**inter-fulgere**, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between: Liv.

**inter-fundo**, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour between; and pass. to flow between: interfusum mare, Plin. || Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, stained with blood-red (fever-like) spots, Virg.

**interfusus**, a, um, Part. [interfundo].

**interfūturus**, v. intersum

**inter-ibi**, adv. in the meantime, for interea, interim: Pl

**interim**, adv. [inter, and im, old Acc. sing. of is] = interea, meanwhile, in the meantime (the usu. sign.): Cic. intrin quoque Caesar Aeduo frumentum flagitare, Caes. 2. For the present, just at this moment: hortante Phaeonte, ut Interim in specum egrestae harenae concederet, Suet.: mox, inquit, de ceteris interim a sole mihi velim non obstes, Val. Max. ||, sometimes: Quint.: Sen.

**inter-imo**, ēmi, emptum or emtum, 3. v. a. [emo: v. intereo] do away with, abolish, destroy: vitam, Pl.: interimidorum sacrorum causa, Cic. 2. Esp. of persons: to slay, kill: Phrygia de gente Dolona Interimo, Ov.: se, to commit suicide, Pl.: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fig.: me interimunt hae voces Milonis, (all but) kill me, break my heart, id.

**interior**, ius, ōris: comp. of interus, which, however, is not found; cf. exterus and v. intra (Sup. Intimus, a, um, q. v.) inner, interior: in inferiore aedium parte, Cic.: in interiore parte, in the women's apartments, Ter.: domus, Virg.: secessit in partem interiorē, i. e. of the palace, Liv.: nationes, living further in the interior, Cic.: so, subst. n. plu. interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom, Liv.: rota, the left-hand or near wheel, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov.: radit iter laevum interior, i. e. gets inside at the turn, Virg.: epistola, the middle or body of a letter, Cic.: interior periculo vulneris, i. e. too close to be hit, in under his guard, Liv.: nota Falerni, i. e. from the back of the cellar, old choice, Hor. || more hidden, secret, or unknown to people in general: Cic.: consilia, deeper, Nep.: animi nota,

inner, secret character, Suet.: vita, private, id.: anlici, confidential, id. ||, deeper, more intimate: timor, which penetrates more deeply, Cic.: amicitia, Liv.: potentia, more influential position, Tac.

**interiō**, ōnis, f. [intereo] for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare): Cic.

**interitus**, ūs, m. [id.] destruction, ruin, annihilation, death: omnium rerum, Cic.: Giacchi, id.

**interius**, adj., v. interior. || Adv.: v. intra.

**inter-jaceo**, 2. v. n. to lie between; constr. with Dat. or Acc.: campus interiacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.: regio duas Syrtis interjaacet, Plin. With inter repeated: id.

**interjacio**, v. Interjicio

**interjacio**, ōnis, f. [interjacio] a throwing or placing between, insertion: verborum, Auct. Her. 2. In gramm. an interjection: Quint. 3. In rhet. a parenthesis: id.

**interiectus**, a, um, Part. [interjicio].

**interiectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or placing between, interposition: App.

|| a coming between, intervention: terrae, Cic. Fig.: temporis, lapsus interval, Tac.: paucorum dicrum, respite, id.

**inter-jicio** (interjacio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw or cast between, to set, place, or put between; to join or add to, to intermix: constr. with Dat., inter, or absol.: nasus oculis interjunctus, Cic.: aer interjunctus inter mare et caelum, id.: pleraque sermone Latino interjaciebat, kept bringing in a great many Latin expressions, Tac.: paucis interjectis diebus, after an interval of a few days, Liv.

**interjunctus**, a, um, Part. [interjungo].

**inter-jungo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. and n. to join mutually, join, unite: dextrae interjunctae, Liv. || to un-yoke: equos, Mart. Hence, fig. (absol.), to rest: Sen.

**inter-labor**, psus sum, 3. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, glide, or flow between (poet.): by thesis, inter eum labentur aquae, Virg.

**inter-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to cull or pluck off here and there: frondes, Virg.

**inter-lino**, lēvi, lītum, 3. v. a. to smear between, besmear, bedaub: caementa interlita luto, having the interstices filled in, Liv. || to falsify by smearing out or erasing parts: testamentum, Cic.

**interlusus**, a, um, Part. [interludo].

**interlitus**, a, um, Part. [interlino].

**inter-lōquor**, quōtus or cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking: with Dat.: succine mihi interloquere? Ter.

**inter-lūeo**, xi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between or during: duos soles visos, et noctu interluisse, Liv.: of flies in amber, to be seen shining

through, Tac. || Fig.: to appear, be visible between: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interluet, a difference is perceptible, Liv. 2. to be capable of being seen through: interluet corona (militum), i. e. shows gaps, Virg.

**inter-lūo**, 3. v. a. and n. to wash between. Act. to wash while doing anything: manus, 1. c. in the course of the performance of a sacrifice, Cato.

|| Neutr. to flow between: quantum interluit fretum (al. interfluit), Liv. With Acc.: pontus arvaque et urbes interluit aestu, Virg.: Tac.

**inter-menstrūs**, a, ūm, adj. between two months; interlunar: i. e. at the time of new moon: Plin. Subst.: intermenstruum, 1. n. (sc. tempus), the time of new moon: Cic.

(1) **inter-nātus**, a, um, adj. unbounded, endless: Cic.

(2) **inter-nātus**, a, um, Part. [interminor].

**inter-minor**, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to threaten, menace (poet.): mihi tibi que interminatus est, Pl. ||, to forbid, or charge with threats (cf. interdic): minor interminorque, ne quis mihi obstitit, id.: Istinice interminatus hinc abiens tibi, straitly charged you not to . . . , Ter. Part. perf. in pass. sense: interminatus cibis, forbidden, Hor.

**inter-miscēo**, scōi, xtum or stum, 2. v. a. to mix among, intermix: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv.: sic tibi Doris non intermiscet undam, Virg. Absol.: turbant equos pedes intermixti, Liv.

**inter-misso**, ōnis, f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption, a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance: forensis operae, Cic.: per intermissiones hae intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, construction by short clauses, Cic.

**intermissus**, a, um, Part. [intermitto].

**inter-mitto**, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to let go between; hence, Act. to leave off for a time, intermit; neglect: constr. with Acc. or Inf.: studia, Cic.: litteras mittere, id. 2. to let (time elapse) without doing something: tempus a labore, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, id.: brevi tempore intermisso, after a short interval, id.

3. to interrupt, discontinue, break off, etc.: esp. in Part. perf.: planties intermissa collibus, id.: custodis loca, left without, Liv.: trabes intermissae spatibus, separated, Caes.

|| Neutr. to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause: Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, i. e. ceases to be a protection, Caes.: vidit hostes neque a fronte subeuntes intermittere, id.

**intermixtus** or **intermistus**, a, um, Part. [intermiscēo].

**inter-mōrior**, tūs sum, 3. v. dep.

to departally; die off, fall to decay: ignis, Curt. : civitas, Liv. 2. to faint away, to swoon: in ipsa conitione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Id. II. Fig., esp. in Part perf. intermortuus: Catilinae reliquiae, half-extinct, Cic. : eontheos, id.

**intermortuus**, a, um, Part. [inter-mortuus].

**inter-mundia**, orum, n. plu. [mundus] spaces between the worlds, in which Epicurus supposed the gods to reside: Cic.

**inter-mūralis**, e, adj. between two walls: amnis, Liv.

**inter-nascor**, -ātus sum, 3 v dep to grow between or among: virgulta internata, Liv.

**internātus**, a, um, Part. [internascor].

**internēcātus**, a, um, Part. [interneco].

**internēcīnus**, a, um, v. internecivus.

**internēcio** (-nicio), ōnis, f. [interneco] a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination: improborum, Cic. : Lucerni ad internecionem caesi, exterminated to a man, Liv. : prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes.

**internēcivus** (-Inus), a, um, adj. [Interneco] deadly, murderous, destructive: bellum, Cic.

**inter-nēo**, avi, atum, 1. v a to kill, destroy (rare): internecit-hostibus, Pl.

**inter-nēto**, 3 v a. to intertwine, bind (poet.): Virg.

**internecio**, v. internecio.

**inter-nitēo**, 2. v n. to shine among, shine forth: sidera internitebant, Curt.

**inter-nōdum**, i, n. [nodus] the space between two knots or joints. Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 2. Of the leg: Ov.

**inter-nosco**, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v a to distinguish from one another: geminos, Cic. : blandum amicum a vero, id.

**inter-nuntia** (-cia), ae, f. adj. serving as a messenger between: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. : Pl.

**inter-nuntius** (-cius), i, m a mediator, messenger, go-between: Pl. : Caes. : Jovis interpretes internuntique, i. e. the augurs, Cic.

**internus**, a, um, adj. inward, internal: discordiae, Tac. II. Subst. n. plu. interna, orum, interior parts of mundi, Plin. 2. Fig. : internal or domestic affairs: si quando ad interna praeverteret, Tac.

**in-terō**, trivi, tritum, 2. v a. to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound: aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. in Part. perf. : glans intrita, Id. II. Fig. : tute hoc intristi (=intrivisti): tibi omne exedendum est, you have made the mess and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through (cf. 'you have made your bed and must lie upon it'), Tes. (Hence It. intridere.)

**interpellatio**, ōnis, f. [interpello] a speaking between, an interruption in speaking: Cic. 2. In g. n. : ōnis interruption, hindrance: id. : Suet.

**interpellator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter: Auct. Her. II. a disturber: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

**interpellatus**, a, um, Part. [interpello].

**inter-pello**, avi, atum, 1. v a. [v. appello] to interrupt in speaking: nihil te interpellabo, Cic. 2. to beset or disturb with demands, etc.

ne ream quidem interpellare desint, e. quid pāneret? Suet. II. In g. n. : to interrupt, disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest: constr. with Acc, ne (and after neg, quin, quominus), or Inf (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes. : tribunus interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv. : pransus non avide, quantum interpellat inani ventre diem durare, just enough to prevent, Hor.

**inter-pōlis**, e, and **inter-pōlus**, a, um, adj. [polio] that has received a new appearance, altered by refurbishing, ramped up, repaired, esp. falsified, painted, not genuine: Plin. II. Fig. : istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, painted old hags, Pl.

**inter-pōlo**, avi, atum, 1. v a. [interpolus] to give a new form or appearance to: to polish, refurbish, or dress up togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic Fig. : illic homo me interpolat, meumque os fingit, denuo, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Pl. II. to alter by insertions, corrupt, falsify documents: Cic.

**inter-pōno**, pōsi, pōstum, 3. v a to put, place, lay or set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose: equitatus auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt. : ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, should be introduced (so as to break the thread of discourse), Cic. : iudicium summi, id. : spatium interpositum, i. e. some time after, Id. : spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, that an interval should be allowed, Caes. : aliquem familiaribus epulis, to admit, Suet. quod neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, by any difficulties being raised, Caes. : interposita pactione, Just. 2. With pron. reflect. and Dat, in and Acc, or absol. : to interfere or intermeddle with (either to hinder or forward), to mediate, mix oneself up with, etc. : quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? oppose, Cic. semper se interposuit, came forward to help, Nep. : se in pacificationem, Cic. 3. interponere fidem, iuramentum, etc, to pledge one's word, etc iuramentum, Liv. : in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. 4. In law: to issue an order: decreta, Cic. 5. to interpolate, falsify: rationes, Id.

**inter-pōsio**, ōnis, f. a putting between, insertion, personarum, Cic. : of words in a MS., etc. : Id. 2. In rhetor. a parenthesis: Quint. **interpositus**, a, um, Part. [interpono].

**inter-pōsitus**, ōis, m. (only in Abl. sing.) a putting between, interposition (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic.

**interpēs**, ētis, c. an agent between two parties, a broker, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, go-between: quod egi, te interprete, through your agency, Pl. : interpretes corrumpeudi iudicii, middle-men, agents, Cic. : pacis, Liv. : Divum, i. e. Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Virg. : juris, Cic. : caeli, an astronomer, Id. : interpres mentis est oratio, Id. : interpretes comitorum, competent to say if they are duly held, i. e. the haruspices, Id. [Ety. uncertain]

**interpētiō**, ōnis, f. [interpator] an explanation, exposition, interpretation: Cic. : Liv. 2. Meton. signification, meaning: foedi, Cic. II. In rhet. : an explanation of one expression by another: Quint.

**interpētātus**, a, um, Part. [interpator].

**interpētor**, atus sum, 1. v dep [interpēs] to explain, expound, interpret, translate: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. : ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv Fig. : with Dat. : memoriae aliquis, to act as spokesman for, i. e. to assist any one's memory, Pl. 2. to put a construction upon, to conceive or understand in a certain manner, infer, conclude: aliquid intuiorem in partem, to take the more favourable view of, Cic. : victoriam ut suam, to claim, or regard as his own, Vell. : plerique, viso aspectuque Agricola, quaerent fanam, patet interpretarentur, few understood him, Tac With Acc and Inf : liberatum se esse iurjurando interpretabatur, was for having it understood, Cic. : qui interpretarentur significari rerum mutationem, deemed, took it to mean that, Suet. II. to decide, determine: recte an perperam interpretor, Liv. : nonnulli ita interpretantur, auliti civitatem Romanam alia ascita, lay it down, are of opinion, Nep.

**inter-primo**, pressi, pressum, 3. v a [premo] to press, squeeze, to crush: alicui fauces, throttle, Pl.

**inter-punctio**, ōnis, f. a placing of points between words, punctuation verborum, Cic.

**inter-punctum**, i, n. 1. q. inter-punctio, punctuation: Cic.

**interpunctus**, a, um, Part. [interpungo].

**inter-pungo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v a. to place points between words, to punctuate: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. : narratio in-

terpuncia sermonibus, *diversified*, Cic.

**inter-quēror**, questus sum, 3. v. dep. to interrupt anyone with complaints (dub.): Liv.

**inter-quiesco**, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. incept. to rest between whiles, pause: Cic.

**inter-regnum**, i, n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum. In the republic, the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatur, Liv. res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

**inter-rex**, regis, m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another, a regent, interrex: Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id (v. Smith's Ant. 213)

**inter-tūrus**, a, um, adv. undaunted, undismayed: spectatque inter-tū pugnās, Virg. With Gen (after the anal. of transitive adjs.): mens leti, inter-tūta at, Ov.

**inter-rōgatio**, ōnis, f. a questioning, inquiry, examination: testum, Tac. II. In rhetor. an interrogation: Quint. III. an argument, syllogism: Cic.

**inter-rōgatiuncula**, ac, f. dim (interrogatī) a short argument or syllogism: minuta, Cic.

**inter-rōgātum**, i, n. that which is asked, a question: Cic.

**inter-rōgo**, avi, atum, i v a to ask, question, inquire, interrogate: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl. aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. II. In law to examine: testes in reos, Plin. I. testem, to cross-examine, Cic. 2. in fact, accuse: legibus interrogari, Liv. quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic.

**inter-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a to break asunder, break up, pices, break up: pontem, Caes.: itinera, to obstruct, Tac. 2. to separate, divide: hos interruptos esse, separated, Cic.: ignes, scattered about, Virg.

II. Fig.: to interrupt, break off: orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, id.

**interruptē**, adv. interruptedly: narrare, Cic.

**interruptus**, a, um, Part. [inter-rumpo].

**inter-scindo**, idi, issum, 3. v. a to cut or tear asunder, break down: pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, to open, Tac. 2. to cut off, separate: Chalcia arto interscinditur freto, Liv.

**inter-sepio** (seep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a to fence between, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure: toramnia, Cic.: quaedam operibus, Liv. II. to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent: interseptum iter, Cic.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv.

**interseptus**, a, um, Part. [inter-sepio].

(1) **inter-sēro**, sēvi, sētum, 3. v. a. to sow, plant, or set between: Lucr.

• (2) **inter-sēro**, sēvū, 3. v. a. to put or place between, to interpose: constr. With Acc. and Dat.: mediis oscula verbis, Ov. With Acc. only: causam, to allege, assign, Nep.

**intersitus**, a, um, Part. [inter-sēro].

**inter-spiratio**, ōnis, f. a fetching of breath between: Cic.

**inter-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a to strew or lay between or among: bitumine interstrato, Just.

**interstinctus**, a, um, Part. [v. distinguo] variegated, chequered: facies medicaminibus, spotted in places with plasters, Tac.: candor coloribus, Plin.

**inter-stinguo**, 3. v. a. [v. extinguo] to put out, quench, extinguish: ignes, Lucr.

**interstitium**, ii, n. a space between, interspace: Macr.

**interstratus**, a, um, Part. [inter-sterno].

**inter-strēpo**, 3. v. n. to make a noise among (poet.): ausser olores, cackle like a goose among, Virg.

**inter-stringo**, nxi, ictum, 3. v. a to squeeze tight (poet.): Pl.

**inter-sum**, fui, esse, v. n. irrego to be or lie between. Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum, xlii anni interfuerunt, there was an interval of, id.

II. to be apart: clathros interesse oportet pede, a foot apart, Cato. 2. Fig.: to be different, to differ: ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, there is not the slightest difference, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus interstet, are unlike in just that, Ter. With ab: qui illa visa... negant quidquam a falsis interesse, are anywise distinct from, Cic.

III. to be present at, take part in, attend: with Dat. or in and Abl.: rebus divinis, Caes.: illis temporibus, Vell.: bello, Liv.: parentes supplicio filiorum, Suet.: Tragodia intererit Satyris, will mix with, Hor.: lactus intersus populo Quirini, mayst thou dwell auspiciously among, id. With in and Abl.: in convivio, Cic. Absol.: si ille interfuerit ac praesens viderit, had been on the spot as an eyewitness, id.

IV. interest, impers, prob. contr. of intererit, i.e. lit. it is connected with the affair: hence constr. with Gen. of pers. or thing concerned, dep. on (the contained) rem: and with what was prob. once the Acc. of the poss. pron. agreeing with it (the pron. have lost the final m, and hence are usu. regarded as A's of refert): it concerns, imports: as of importance: often with a qualifying neut. adj. (multum, plurimum, etc.), adv. or Gen. of value also with Acc. and Inf., or depend. clause with Subj. as its subject: quid illius interest, ubi sis? Cic.: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id.: tua et mea

maxime interest, te valere, id.: magni interest Ciceronis, vel meā potius, ... me, etc., id.: docet quantopere reipublicae communicae salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, how important it is, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus additus sit, it matters much, Cic. With ad and Acc.: interest ad laudem civitatis, it is of importance to, id.

**inter-texo**, xūi, xtum, 3. v. a. to intertwine: flores hederis, Ov. 2. to interweave: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

**intertextus**, a, um, Part. [inter-texo].

**inter-trāho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to withdraw from, take away: Pl.

**inter-trimentum**, i, n. [tero] loss by rubbing or wearing away, waste of gold or silver in melting or working: in auro, Liv.: argenti, id. II. Fig.: loss, damage: sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.: (non) sine magno intertrimento, not without ruinous expense, Ter.

**inter-turbatio**, ōnis, f. disquietude, confusion: Liv.

**inter-turbo**, i. v. a. to cause a disturbance or confusion (poet.): Ter.

**inter-vallum**, i, n. lit. the space between two palisades: hence, in gen. space between, interval, distance: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes.: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, a long way from each other, Liv.: unus signi, Cic. Of time: intermission, pause: annum intervallum regni, an interregnum of a year, Liv.: sine intervallu loquacitas, incessant, Cic.: per intervalla, from time to time, Plin.: per intervallum adventantes, at intervals, in detachments, Tac. II. Fig.: difference, contrast: inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementia, Cic.

**inter-vello**, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune: Plin.

**inter-venio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt: constr. with Dat., rar. with Acc., or absol.: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, might intrude, Cic.: neminemne curiosum intervenire nunc mihi, fall in with, come across, Ter.: equites interveniunt, come up, Caes.: orationi, Liv.: proelio, put a stop to, id. With Acc.: ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenierant, had intervened before the trial, Tac. With pro: pro sociis P. R. intervenit, interfered on behalf of, Flor.

II. to happen, occur, befall: nulla mihi res posthac potest iam intervenire tanta, Ter. casus mirificus quidam intervenit, has taken place, Cic. III. to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb: more ignis, qui interveniente flumine abruptum, Flor.: vilicium intervenientem flagellasset, Suet.: fœdus intervenisse, was an obstacle, Sall.

With *Dat.* : bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. With *Subj.* : ne quid feret, Suet. de caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, there was a sign from the heavens, Liv. **IV.** to be at hand, to be present : nisi ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **V.** Like intercedo (q. v.), to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority (esp. of magistrates) : neque senatu interveniente, id.

**interventor**, ōris, m. [intervenio] one who comes in, a visitor : vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic.

**interventus**, ūs, m. [id.] a coming between, intervention : alicujus, Cic. Of things : noctis, Caes. : malorum, Cic.

**II.** Fig. : interposition, mediation, assistance : sponsorum, Suet.

**interversus**, a, um, Part. [interverto].

**inter-vertō** (-vorto), tī, tum, 3. v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction : Vitr. **II.** Fig. : to alter, change : ingenia, Sen. **2.** to pervert, pervert : embezzle : donum regale, Cic. : vestigalia, Suet. **3.** With *Acc.* of person and *Abl.* of thing : to cheat, defraud : ut m. muliere intervertet, Pl. **4.** to intercept, deprive of : promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertit, ad. eque transtulit, Cic. **5.** to waste, squander : Tac.

**inter-viso**, ūs, sum, 3. v. a. to come or go to look after, inspect secretly : Cic. : intervivo jamme a portu adventum : Illi just quietly see, Pl. **II.** to visit from time to time : nos manus intervixit, Cic. : uxorem, Suet. : manipulos, Tac.

**inter-vōlito**, i v. n. *freq.* to fly about between or among (rare) : Liv.

**inter-vōmo**, ūs, tum, 3. v. n. to throw up among (poet) : Lucr.

**in-testābilis**, e, adj. disqualified from being a witness or making a will, in consequence of misconduct : XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, **II.** Meton. : infamous, dishonourable : Pl. (double entente). **2.** execrable, detestable, abominable : improbus in-testabilique, Sall. : in-testabilis et sacer, Hor. : with *Abl.* : sacertit. Tac.

(1) **in-testātus**, a, um, adj. that has made no will, intestate : Cic. **II.** unconvinced by witnesses : Pl.

(2) **in-testātus**, a, um [testis, testicē] castrated, Pl.

**intestina**, ōrum, v. Intestinus.

**intestinus**, a, uni, adj. [intus] inward, internal : mare, i. e. the Mediterranean, Flor. : opus, inland work, fine joiner's work : villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. **II.** Meton. intestine, domestic, civil : intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic. : bellum, id. : Suet. : Just. **III.** Subst. : intestinum, i, n. and intestina, ōrum a gut : the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal : laborare ex intestinis, to be disordered in the bowels, Cic.

**in-tero**, xī, tum, 3. v. a. to weave into, to weave, embroider, interlace,

etc. (with *Acc.* and *Dat.*) : purpureas notas filis, Ov. : vitibus ulmos, Virg.

**II.** Fig. : to interweave, intermingle, form by joining : venae corpore intextae, Cic. : tribus Intextum tauris opus, wrought with threefold hides, Virg. : facta chartis, to interweave on paper, i. e. to describe, Tib.

**intextus**, a, um, Part. [intexo].

**intime**, adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally : uri, App. **II.** Fig. : most intimately : uti aliquo, to be on terms of close intimacy with, Nep. **2.** heartily, cordially : commendari, Cic.

**intimus**, a, um, sup. adj. [formed directly from in; cf. extimus. The corresp. compar is interior, q. v.] inmost, innermost : traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, from the depths of, Pl. : in eo sacratio intimo, Cic. : Tartara, nethermost, Virg. **II.** Fig. : most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc. : ex intima philosophia, Cic. : consilia, id. : amicitia, Nep. **III.** Subst. intimus, i, m. a most intimate friend : Catullinae, Cic. **2.** intima, ōrum, n. plu. the inward parts, intestines, Pers. Fig. intum, the heart of, Liv.

**intinctus**, a, um, Part. [intingo].

**in-tingo** or **in-tinguo**, xī, nectum, 3. v. a. to dip in; facies sanguine, Ov.

**in-tolerābilis**, e, adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable : odoris foetida, Cic. : frigus, id. : sumptus, Pl. : regium nomen, Liv.

**in-tolerāns**, a, um, adj. insupportable, intolerable : tyrannus, Cic. : id. : frigora, Liv. **2.** Of troops : irresistible, Just.

**in-tolerans**, anti, adj. Act that cannot bear : with Gen. : secundarum rerum, Liv. : omnium, impatient, Tac.

**II.** Pass. insufferable, intolerable (late) : vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id.

**intoleranter**, adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively : dolere, Cic. : intolerantius insequi, too hotly, Caes. intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

**in-tolerantia**, ae, f. insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence : Cic.

**in-tōno**, ūs (avi), r. v. n. and a. Neutr. to thunder : intonare poli, Virg. Impers : intonuit laevum, id. Fig. of an orator : intonuit vox tribuni, Cic.

**2.** In gen. to make a noise, resound : silvae intonare profundae, rechoed, Virg. **II.** Act. to thunder forth something : cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. **2.** to thunder at or upon : Fois intonata fluctibus hiemis, Hor. (where intonata is by some regarded as dep.)

**in-tonsus**, a, um, adj. unshorn (mostly poet.) : capilli, Hor. : caput, Ov.

**II.** Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards : avi, bearded, Ov. : Cato, Ilor. **2.** Fig. : unpolished, rude : homines intonsi et inculti, Liv.

**3.** not cleared by cutting ; leafy, covered with wood : montes, Virg.

**in-torqueō**, toris, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to ; to wrench, sprain : mentum in dicendo, to distort, screw, Cic. : oculos, to roll, Virg. : paludamentum circum brachium, to wrap round, Liv. : angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, entwined with, Hor. **2.** to brandish, hurl : hastam tergo, Virg. : telum in hostem, Sen. **III.** Fig. : to hurt abuse, insults : Cic.

**intortus**, a, um, Part. [intorqueo].

**II.** A. adj. : oratio, perplexed, involved, Pl. : mores, depraved, Pers.

**intra**, adv. and prep. [for intra, abl. fem. of interus, v. interior; cf. extra, supra, infra].

**A. Adv.** on the inside, within : intra, opp. to extra, Cels. : intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. Comp. interius : Ov. Fig. : interius si attendas, more carefully, Juv. : ne insistat interior (oratio), stop short abruptly, fall short of clearness, Cic. Sup. intime, q. v. **II.** Prep. with *Acc.* Of space : without motion : within : intra navim, Pl. : intra parietes, Cic. : intra Apeninum sese tenuere, i. e. on their own side of, Liv. **2.** With motion : into, within : intra portas compelluntur, id. : qui intra fines suos Ariovistum receperunt, Caes. **B.** Of time : (i) within : intra viginti dies, Pl. With quam : intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, i. e. in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv. (ii) during : qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublevent, Caes. **C.** Of number : under, fewer than : intra centum, Liv. **D.** Fig. : of other relations : populari iura legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows, Cic. : intra famam sunt scripta, beneath his reputation, Quint. : intra fortunam, within the limits of one's means, Prop.

**E.** Placed after its case (rare) : dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, was confined to daylight, Tac. (Hence It. tra.)

**in-trābilis**, e, adj. [Intro] that can be entered : per amnis, Liv.

**in-tractabilis**, e, adj. not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable, intractable : rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons : genus bello, Virg. Of things : frigore loca, uninhabitable, Just. : bruma, inclement, i. e. not available for husbandry, Virg.

**in-tractatus**, a, um, adj. not handled or managed, untamed : equus, unbroken, Cic. Fig. : ne quid intracatum acclerisve dolive fuisse, unatempted, Virg.

**intrātus**, a, um, Part. [Intro].

**in-trēmo**, ūs, 3. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake : omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg.

**intrepide**, adv. undauntedly, intrepidly : Liv.

**in-trēpidus**, a, um, adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid : intrepidus militibus, undismayed, not quailing

before, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: hiems, spent without alarms, Tac.

**intricatus**, a, um, Part. [intrico].

**in-trico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tricae] to entangle, perplex, puzzle: Ceryllus intricatus hoc modo, Cic.: lenem intricatum dabo, will embarrass him, Pl.

**intrin-sēcus**, adv. [v. altrinsecus] on the inside: vasa picare, Col.: Lucr.: of the soil of Sicily: stratum sulphure et bitumine dicitur, formed inwardly of layers, etc., Just. II. towards the inside, inwards: Suet.

(1) **intritus**, a, um, Part. [intero].

(2) **in-tritus**, a, um, adj. not rubbed: orna, worn away, whole, entire, sound: olva, Col. II. Fig. unexhausted, not worn out: cohortes, Caes.

**intrō**, adv. [in] into the inside, within: sequere intro me, into the house, Pl.: cure ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic.

**intro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to go into, to enter: constr. with Acc., sometimes with in, intra: curiam, Suet.: limen, Cic.: maria, Virg.: in hortis, Ov.: intra praedia, Caes. With Nom. in pass.: silvae intratae, Liv.: ei mare intretur, be embarked on, Tac. Pass. unpers.: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem possit, Caes. II. Fig. to penetrate or pierce into: in rerum naturam, Cic.: penitus in alicuius familiaritatem, to become one's intimate friend, id. animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Absol.: si intravit dolor, have entered into the heart, Hor.

**intrō-dūco**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring within or in: noctu milites, i. e. into the house, Sall. copias in fines hostium, Caes. II. Fig. to introduce, bring into vogue or practice: philosophiam in domos, bring indoors, make familiar, Cic.: novum in republica exemplum, Caes. 2. to bring forwards, maintain (an argument, etc.): introducebatur summum bonum esse frui, Cic.

**intrō-ductio**, ōnis, f. a leading in, introduction: mulierum, Cic.

**intrō-ductus**, a, um, Part. [introductus].

**intrō-ſo**, ſvi and ſi, itum, 4. v. n. to go into, to enter: constr. with in or ad and Acc., with simple Acc., and with Inf.: in urbem, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: domum, Cic.: filius introitū videre, quod agat, went in to see, Ter. Absol.: porta introire, through the gate, Cic.: introire neminem video, Ter.: introisse victoria fuit, the mere fact of entrance, Flor. II. Fig.: to be born, opp. to exire de vita, Cic.

**intrō-fero**, tūll, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to carry or bring in: Cic.: Liv.

**intrō-grēdiōr**, gressus sum, 3. v. drp. [gradior] to step or go into, to enter (poet.): Virg.

**intrōitū**, ōis, m. [id.] a going into, an entering, entrance: introitus Smyrnae, Cic.: primo statum introitu, im-

mediately on his entry, Tac. 2. Meton. a place of entrance, passage: omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes.

II. Fig.: an entering upon an office, into a society, etc.: sacerdotii, Suet. 2. a beginning, introduction, overture: fabulae Clodianae, Cic.

**intrōlātus**, a, um, Part. [introfero].

**intrōmissus**, a, um, Part. [intro-mitto].

**intrō-mitto**, misit, missum, 3. v. a. to let or send in: legiones (i. e. in oppidum), Caes.

**introrsum** and **introrsus**, adv. (constr. from intro versus) towards the inside, inwards, into: hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv.: ut non facile introrsus perspicui posset, one could not easily see what was on the other side, Caes. II. inwardly, within: turpis, Hor.: clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus roboris esse, that it (i. e. the formation) had no strength in it, Liv.

**intrō-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. to break or burst in, to break in, enter by force: in aedes, Pl.

**intrō-specto**, 1. v. a. to look into: Pl.

**intrō-spicio**, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. (specio) to look into: domum, Auct. Har. Resp. 2. to look at, behold: aliorum felicitatem acerbis oculis, scrutiniare, Tac. II. Fig. to inspect, examine, observe attentively: with in and Acc. or simple Acc.: penitus in omnes ripubli partes, Cic.: fortunam suam, to see through, understand: Tac. **intrō-voco**, 1. v. a. to call in: tribus ad suffragium, Liv.

**in-trūdo**, ūsi, 3. v. a. to thrust in: intrudebat se, obtruded himself, Cic.

**intūbus** (intybus), i, m or f, or **intūbum** (intybum), i, n. [ἐντύβιον] cheery or succory: Virg. (Hence It. indivia; Sp. endibia; Fr. endive)

**in-tūōr**, itus sum, 2. v. dep. to look at, upon, or towards: to gaze upon: with Acc., or in and Acc.: soleffi, Cic. in speciem rerum, id. II. Fig. to regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look into: causas belli, Tac.: with ad of direction: quo intuens, keeping which in view, Cic. 2. to look up to, to regard with admiration or astonishment: Liv.

**intūlus**, a, um, Part. [intueor].

**in-tūmesco**, mūl, 3. v. n. incip. to swell up, to rise: fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin.: Ov. II. Fig.: to increase, grow fuller: vox intumescit, Tac. 2. to be puffed up, elated, inflated, swollen: jure potestatis, Quint.: superbia ferociaque, Tac. 3. to become angry (poet.): Jupiter intumuit, Ov.

**in-tūmūlātus**, a, um, adj. unburied (poet.): Ov.

**in-tūōr**, 3. v. a. dep. (old form for intueor), to look at or upon: to behold: Ter.

**in-turbidus**, a, um, adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm: annus, free from

commotions, Tac.: vir, peaceful, unambitious: id.

**intus**, adv. [in] on the inside, within: intus est hostis, Cic.: domus intus opaca, ingens, Virg.: estne frater intus? at home, Ter.: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. With in: in corpore, Cic. Poet. with Abl.: templo intus tali, Virg.

2. Of motion: to the inside, into: refractis foribus rueret intus, Tac.: agere equos, to the inside of the course (fig. of keeping to the point), Ov. (in) from within: tu intus pateram profero foras, Pl. II. Fig.: of character: te intus et in cute novi, inside and out, i. e. thoroughly, Pers. Prov.: omnia intus canere, to keep one's own counsel, care for one's self, Cic.

**in-tūtus**, a, um, adj. unguarded, defenceless: castra, Liv. Plur. neut. subst.: intuta moenia, the insecure parts, Tac. II. unsafe: latebrae, id. dangerous: amicitia, id.

**intūbus**, intybum, v. intubus.

**inūla**, ae, f. [ἐλένιον] elecampane, a plant: Hor. (Hence It. enula, ellu; Sp. enula; Fr. aune)

**inultē**, adv. without revenge: Curt.

**in-ultus**, a, um, adj. for whom or which no vengeance is taken, unrevenged: ille (Marius) ne esset, Cic.: imperatores, Liv.: mors, Cic.: dolores, Ov.: precēs, for vengeance that are unheaved, Hor. II. upon whom no vengeance is taken, unpunished: cur hunc esse inultum tandem sinis? Cic.: hostis, Ov. neu sinas Medos equitare multos, with impunity, Hor. Of things: for which no punishment is inflicted, unpunished: scelus, Sall.: quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, i. e. numbers secure impunity, Lucan.

**in-umbro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: toros obtentu frondis, Virg. II. Meton.: to cause darkness: innumbrante vespera, Tac.

2. to cover: ora coronis, Lucr.

**inunctus**, a, um, Part. [inungo]

**inundatio**, ōnis, f. [inundo] a flowing in upon or over, an inundation: coecere, Suet.

**in-undo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to overflow, deluge, inundate: Cic.: Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. With Dat.: umbrae campis inundantes, id.

2. Fig.: sanguine Enna inundabit, id.: Cilicium cruore Persarum, Curt.: Cimbro inundasse Italiam, Just.

II. Neutr.: of a river: to overflow: qua Enna inundaverat, Liv. 2. to be full, deluged: sanguine fossae, Virg.

3. Fig.: densi inundant Troes, come like a flood over the plain, id.

**in-ungo** (inunguo) nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to anoint: oculos, Hor.

**inurbānē**, adv. rudely, inelegantly, without wit or humour: Cic.

**in-urbānus**, a, um, adj. rustic, coarse, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly: habitus orationis, Cic.: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

**in-urgēo**, si, 2. v. a. to push, press, or thrust at: to obtrude: Lucr.

**in-ūro**, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn in: notas et nomina gentis, to brand (cattle), Virg. 2. to remove by burning: mammam (of the Amazons), Just.

3. to parch, dry up: ros inustus sole acri, Plin. II. Fig.: to brand, i.e. upon, imprint, or attach indelibly: with Acc. and Dat.: nomen notam turpitudinis, Cic: maculam genti, Liv. 2. to inflict: mala republicae, Cic: alicui dolorem, id. 3. Of style, to bedizen, or trick out with affectations: aliquid calumnistris (lit to curl, met. from hairdressing), id.

**inūsātē**, adv. in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely: scriptae epistolae, Cic. Comp: id.

**in-ūsātus**, a, um, adj. unusual, uncommon, extraordinary: belli ratio, Caes.: magnitudo, Cic. Comp: species navium Inusitator, somewhat strange or unfamiliar, Caes.

**inustus**, a, um, Part. [inuro].

**in-ūtīlis**, e, adj. useless, unserviceable, unprofitable: absol. with ad, or Dat.: Inutilis annos d moror, Virg.: homo, Cic: per aetatem ad pugnam, Caes.: aetate bello, id. Of things, rami, i. e. sterile, superfluous, Hor.

II. hurtful, injurious: civis, Cic.: oratio, damaging, Liv.

**in-ūtīlitas**, ātis, f. uselessness, unprofitableness: Lucr. II. hurtfulness, injuriousness: Cic

**inūtīliter**, adv. uselessly, unprofitably: Liv. II. hurtfully, injuriously: Varr

**in-vādo**, si, sum, 3. v. n. to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into: constr. with in and Acc. or simple Acc: ignis quocumque invasit, Cic. portus, Virg: tria milia stadiorum, accomplish a distance, Tac. viam, advance boldly on, Virg. 2. to fall or rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade: in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu, Cic: in collum (mulieris), fall upon her neck, id.: castra, Liv.: Iubae barbam, lay hold of, Suet. Pass.: sperans mox effusas hostes invadi posse, Sall. Pass. impers.: undique ex insidiis invaditur, id. II. Fig.: to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.: in multas pecunias, Cic.: cum morbus invasit, Pl. Esp. of the emotions of joy, grief, desire, fear, etc.: with or without Acc. expressed: repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall.: tantus repente terror invasit, Caes. Rarely with Dat.: furor invaserat improbis, Cic. 2. to address sternly (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg: consules invasit, inviolated against, Tac. (Hence Fr. *envahir*)

**in-vālesco**, ūi, 3. v. n. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful (only fig.): opibus, Cic. II. to increase, prevail, predominate: libido atque luxuria invaluerat, had grown to a height, Suet.

**in-vāletūdo**,inis, f. infirmity, illness, indisposition: Cic

**in-vālidus**, a, um, adj. not strong, 318

infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient: Liv: moenia adversus irrumpentes, inadequate to resist, Tac.

**invāsus**, a, um, Part. [invado].

**invectio**, ōnis, f. [inveh] a bringing in, importing of goods, importation (opp. to exportation): Cic. II. an inveighing against, invective: id.

**invectus**, a, um, Part. [inveh]

**in-vēho**, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. and n. to carry, bear, or bring into or to, to import: tantum in aerarium pecuniae, Cic.: frumenta, into the barns, Plin. With Dat: legiones Oceano, Tac. \*gazam urbi, Suet. II. Reflect, or with pron reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, fly into or to: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.: celeris hostes equo, Ov.: curru, Virg: natantibus invelens beluis, riding upon, Cic. 2. Esp. to enter, penetrate: quum utriqueque invidi hostem nuntiaretur, were forcing their way in, Liv: invēbant se hostes, were advancing to the attack, id. III. Fig: quocumque casum fortuna inveherit, brings with it, Cic. 2. to attack with words, inveigh against (often reflect): aperte in te invelens, baring or charging you openly, id.: inclementius in te, Liv.

**in-vendibilis**, e, adj. unsaleable: Pl.

**in-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. lit. to come or light upon, hence, to find, meet with: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quicquam, qui illum viderit, Pl. naves paratas ad navigandum, Caes.: filiae virum, Ter. II. to find out, discover, learn: with simple Acc or Acc. and Inf: aliquid ex captivis, Caes.: scis, Pamphilum meam inventam civem? is found to be a citizen's daughter, Ter: conjugationem, Cic. 2. Esp. to find by ratiocination, apud auctores, Liv. III. to find out, invent, devise, contrive: quendam fallaciam, hit upon, Ter: multa divinitus, Cic. IV. to procure, entice, obtain, get: perniciem alius, ac postremo sibi invenire, bring ruin on, Tac. V. non invenire se, to be at a loss, lose one's self: Sen. VI. With pron. refl., to show itself: dolor se invenit, found its way, Ov.

**inventio**, ōnis, f. [invenio] an inventing, invention: Cic. II. the faculty of invention: id.

**inventor**, ōris, m. [id] a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor: Ter.: Aristaeus, olivae, Cic: artium, Caes.: scelorum, denser, Virg.

**inventrix**, tris, f. [id] she that finds out or invents: omnium doctrinarum inventrix Athenae, i. e. mother of, Cic.

**inventum**, i, n. [id] a device, contrivance, invention, discovery: Ter. Ov.

**inventus**, a, um, Part. [invenio]

**in-venustus**, a, um, adj. not elegant or graceful, ungraceful: actor, Cic. II. unfavoured by Venus, i. e. unfortunate in love: Ter.

**in-vērōcūndus**, a, um, adj. without shame, shameless, immodest: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, most unblushing, Pl.: deus, Bacchus, who destroys bashfulness, Hor.: animi ingenium, Cic.

**in-vergo**, 3. v. a. to incline or turn to, to turn upon (poet.): fronti vina, Virg. **inversio**, ōnis, f. [inverto] a turning about, inversion of words: II. irony: Cic. III. an allegory: Quint.

**inversus**, a, um, Part. [inverto].

II. Adj.: perverted: mores, Hor.: verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, involved, Lucr.: Ter.

**in-verto**, vorti, versum, 3. v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert: pugnae solum fortes invertant tauri, turn up, Virg: vinaria, to turn bottom up, i. e. quaff, drain, Hor: inversus annus, brought round (of the change of the seasons), id. II. Fig: to invert, transpose, alter, pervert: quae in vulgus edita cupis verbis, inverte supersedeo, to alter, give in another form, paraphrase, Tac.: virtutes, reverse, misrepresent, Hor.

**in-vesperascit**, 3. v. impers. it becomes evening, it gets late in the day: jam invesperascebat, Liv.

**investigatio**, ōnis, f. [investigo] a searching or inquiring into, investigation: rerum occultissimarum, Cic.

**investigātor**, ōris, m. [id] he that searches or inquires into, an investigator: rerum, Cic.

**in-vestigo**, avi atum, i. v. a. to track or trace out, as a dog: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narum, Cic.

II. Fig: to search into, investigate, find out, discover: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl. ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, Cic. 2. to find the key to, decipher a writing in cipher: Suet.

**in-vetērasco**, avi, 3. v. n. to grow old, to become fixed or inveterate: ut hanc inveterasce consuetudinem noliut, that this practice should grow into an established custom, Caes.: P. R. exercitum huiusmodi atque inveterasce in Gallia, become settled, id.: inveteraverant bi omnes, had become seasoned troops, id.: of a debt: to become permanent, i. e. "a bad debt."

Nep. Impers: inveteravit, it has become a custom, grown into use: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. II. to grow obsolete: si (res) inveteravit, id.

**invētērātio**, ōnis, f. [Invetero] inveterateness (of a disease): Cic.

**invētērātus**, a, um, Part. [Invetero].

II. Adj.: of long standing, inveterate: amicitia, Cic: hœntia, long established, Nep.

**in-vetēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep a thing till it is old: aequum, Col. In pass: to become old, to acquire age or durability (rare except in p. part.): Cic (Aub.). Plin.

**in-vicem**, adv. [vicis] in turn, by

turns, one after another, alternately: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. **II.** among one another, mutually, reciprocally: cuncta invicem hostilia, (cf. "a house divided against itself"), Tac.

**invictus**, a, um, *adj.* unconquered; hence, *unconquerable, invincible*: constr. with ab, ad, in, adversum, and simple Abl.: se labore praestare, Cic.: a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.: ad vulnera corpus, Ov.: in mortem animus, undaunted at, fearless of, Just.: adversum gratiam animus, proof against, Tac.: animus, indomitable, Just.: armis, invincible in arms, (Cic. bello, Virg. **II.** Fig. not to be quitted, unanswerable: defensio, Cic.

**invidens**, Part. [invidio] *II.* Subst.: an envious person: Cic.

**invidentia**, ae, f. [id.] envy (rare, and used only as ethical t.); Cic.

**invidio**, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. and n. **I.** to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon: ("verbum dictum est a minus intendo fortunam alterius," (Cic.) with Acc. (rare) florentia Iberum, to look with jealous eye on my blooming children, Att. in Cic. Absol.: ne quis malus invidere possit, produce misfortune by his evil eye, Cat. **II.** Meton. to envy, grudge: constr. with Dat. of person envied, either absol. or with Acc. in and Abl. or Abl. alone, etc., of cause of envy: invident homines inmaxime paribus, Cic.: Ascantione pater Romanas invidet arces, Virg.: ut nobis optimam naturam invidisse videantur, seem to have grieved us at, Cic.: in hoc Crasso inviden, in this particular, id. = ne hostes quidam sepulture invident, grudge burial, Tac. Rarely with Gen. (poet.: Gr. constr.): neque ille sepositi ciceris invidit, Hor. In pass.: invidenda aula, id. Pass. impers.: invidetur commodis hominum, there is a feeling of envy at them, i. e. they are envied, Cic.

**2.** to be loth, unwilling, reluctant: to scorn, disdain: with Inf. (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, refusing to be led in triumph, Hor. **3.** to prevent (poet.): plurima, quae invideant puro apparere tibi rem, id.

**invidia**, ae, f. [invidus] Act. envy, jealousy, ill-will: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phrases: sine invidia, willingly, with pleasure, Mart.: abist verbo invidia, boasting apart (a phr. by which the writer asks pardon for apparently boastful language), Liv.: quae invidia, what jealousy forbids? Virg. **II.** Pass. odium, unpopularity: In invidia esse, Cic.: lenire, Sall.: pati, Ov. In plur.: procellae invidiarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. envie.)

**invidiosus**, adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously: dicere, Cic. Comp.: Vell.

**invidiosus**, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. A c.t.: full of envy, envious: formosus invidiosa Dea est, Prop.: vetustas, Ov.: jocus, spiteful, Suet. **II.** Pass.: envied, hateful, odious: possessiones, Cic.: ad bonos, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juven-tae, envied, Prop.

**invidus**, a, um, *adj.* [invidio] envious, grudging, jealous: imperator, Cic.: Lycus, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et invidi, Cic. With Dat. of person: acgris, Hor. With Gen. of thing envied: laudat, Cic. As subst.: invidi mei, my envious, id. **3.** Of things: nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.: cura, Hor.: actus, id.: dens, the fang of envy, id.

**in-vigilo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of: with Dat. (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. **2.** to be intent upon, pay attention to: aliae victu (for victus) invigilant, are careful for, Virg. With pro: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, be on the watch, or on the alert, Ov. With Inf. prohibere minas, Val. Fl.

**in-violabilis**, e, *adj.* imperishable, indestructible: Lucr. **2.** invulnerable: Tacit. **3.** inviolable: perfigum, id.: pasci pignus, Virg.

**inviolatè**, adv. inviolately: servare memoriam aliquis, Cic.

**in-violatus**, a, um, *adj.* unhurt, inviolate: Cic.: amicitia, id. **II.** inviolate: tribunus plebis, Liv.: jus vi fas, Just.: fides, Sall.: fama, un-impeachable, unsullied, id.

**in-vistatus**, a, um, *adj.* that has not been seen, unseen? Vitr. **II.** unvisited, un-frequented: Galli antea alienigenis, Liv. **III.** not seen, unknown: nova acies, id. **IV.** unusual, strange, unfamiliar: avis invistata specie, Tac.

**in-viso**, si, eum, 3. v. a. to look after, look into: domum nostram, look after the building of, Cic.: urbes, to superintend, Virg. **2.** to go to see, to visit: ut jam invisas nos, Cic.: Delum maternam, Virg. With ad: ad meam filiam domum, Pl.

**3.** to look upon, descry: colles, Cat. (1) **invisus**, a, um, Part. [invidio] **II.** A dj.: hateful, detested, loathed, odious: genus, Virg.: persona, Cic. Comp.: invisor et suspector, id. Of things: c. impressus, (because of its association with funerals), Hor.

(2) **in-visus**, a, um, *adj.* unseen: maribus sacra, Cic.: invisus atque inaccessible saltus, Flor.

**invitamentum**, i, n. [invito] an invitation: App. **II.** an allure-ment, attraction, incitement, inducement: Cic.: Lav.: Vell.

**invitatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] an invitation, kindly summons: in Epirum, Cic. **2.** entertainment: benigna, kind hospitality, Liv. **II.** a call to do something: quaedam ad dolendum, courting of sorrow, Cic.

**invitatus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] an inviting, invitation (rare): Cic.

**invite**, adv. against one's will, unwillingly (rare): invite cepi Capuam, Cic.

**invito**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (invitas-sus for invitatus, Pl.), to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain: constr. with ad or in and Acc., Acc. (of domus, etc.), Abl., or Subj.: aliquem ad cenam, Cic.: in hospitium, Liv.: domum suam, Cic.: tecto ac domo, id.: ut apud me de-versetur, id. **2.** to entertain hospi-tally: to regale, treat: invitandi causa, Caes. With pron. reflect.: to treat or regale oneself to carouse: sese in cena plusculum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: as *politi*, and *multit t. II.* to invite, summon, challenge, request: aliquem in legationem, Cic. in deditionem, Hirt. **2.** to incite, al-lure, attract, invite, induce: somnos, Hor.: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fruentum invitat senectus, Cic. [Prob. = invicto, for *invicito*, from root of voc-o; v. convicium.]

**invitus**, a, um, *adj.* against one's will, unwilling, reluctant: uti viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, whether they like it or not, Caes.: eum ego a me invitissimus dimisi, most reluctantly, Cic. Esp. freq. in Abl. absol. with pers. pron.: si es invito transire conarentur, in spite of him, without his consent, Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, with repugnance, Cic.: verba non invita, i. e. coming freely, Hor. Proverb.: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. [*Invitus* is prob for *invectus*, cf. Gr. ἀ-ἔκ-μῆ, the I. E. root being *rak*, to be willing, whence Gr. *ἔκ-αί-ρ*, etc.]

**in-vius**, a, um, *adj.* [vis] without a road, impassable, pathless, trackless (not to be confounded with *avius*, which signifies away from the regular road; out of the way): Iustra, Virg.: saltus, Liv.: with Dat. of pers.: maria Teucris, not to be traversed by, Virg.: *invia virtuti nulla est via*, i. e. "where there's a will, there's a way," Ov. As subst.: invia, orum, n. plu. places where there is no regular or beaten track: Liv.

**in-vocatio**, ōnis, f. a calling upon, invocation: deorum, Quint.

(1) **invocatus**, a, um, Part. [in-voco].

(2) **in-vocatus**, a, um, *adj.* un-bidden, unsolicited: imagines rerum, Cic. **II.** uninvited, unbidden as a guest: Nep.: Ter.

**in-voco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call upon, invoke, esp. as a witness or for aid: Lares, Pl.: Lucinum, Cic. Absol.: precor invocantium, begging for help, Tac. (ii) to appeal to: leges, id.: fidem militum, Suet. **II.** to call, name, style: aliquem mitissimum dominum, Curt.

**in-volatus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.)



*ing.*) a flying, flight of a bird: Cic. (dub.)

**involvere, v. involgo.**

**invólto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *freq* to fly frequently in or to: with *lat.*: *l'rud* II. Meton. of inanim. things: *to flow or float upon*: (comae) humeris, Hor.

**in-vólto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to fly into or at, to rush upon; to attack* With in and Acc.: *vix me comineam, quin involvem in capillum, from flying at his hair*, Ter.: in possessionem, to pounce on, take forcibly, Cic. With Acc.: castra, fall upon, Tac. Of abstract things: *animos involat cupidus cundi, scélus*, id. II. *to carry off, steal*: pallum, Cat.

**invólvere**, is, n. [involvere] a cloth or napkin to wrap round one, as in shaving: Pl. (dub.)

**invólverum**, i, n. [id.] a wrapper, covering, case, envelope: clipei, Cic. II. Fig.: *simulationum, cloak, disguise, mask*, id.

**invólutus**, a, um, Part. [involvere] Adj.: *involved, intricate, obscure, entangled, complicated*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissima, Sen.

**in-vólvo**, volvi, vólutum, j. v. a. *to roll to or upon* (poet.) Ossae Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov.: silvas secum, sweep away, Virg. 2. *to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve, shroud*: sinistras sagis, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. II. Fig.: *obscure vera, to wrap up truth in riddles*, Virg.: se litteris, to devote oneself wholly to, Cic.: se sua virtute, wrap oneself up in one's conscious worth, Hor.

**invólutus** (involverulus), i, m. [involvere] a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves: Pl.

**in-vulgo** (volg), avi, atum, i. v. i. *to publish, make generally known*: Gell. II. Absol.: *to give evidence, make a deposition*: quo die Allobroges involverunt, Cic.

**in-vulnerátus**, a um, adj. unwounded: Cic.

**íō**, interj.=íō, expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurrah! to hymen, hymenaeae*, to hymen, Pl.: milles, to magna voce, triumph, canet, Tib. 2. Expressing pain, *oh! ah! utor! to, remove saeva puella faces!* id.

**íōhla**, interj. an exclamation of denial, Pl. (dub.)

**íōta**, n. ind. the name of the Greek *ι*, *iota*=*iota* (in Gr. transl., in Lat. dissyl.): Cic.

**ipse**, a, um (nom. m. ipsus, Pl. Ter. Gen. ipsius, Virg. Sup. ipsissimus, like *avvátos*, the very same, Pl.) pron. (of all three persons: it is not reflexive, but is used with other pron. and with *subst.* to distinguish emphatically that to which it is applied, from all others: when used alone it is generally of the third person and always stands opp. to some other word expressed or under-

stood) *self, very, in person, etc.*: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitatus erraverim, I for my own part (whatever others might do), Cic.: *agam per me ipse, I will myself take what steps* I can, id.: *me ipse consolator, I am my own comforter* (i. e. no one else comforts me), id.: *tute ipse praescipisti, you your very own self*, Ter.: *lepidae ipsi hi sunt capti, are finely caught themselves*, Pl.: *caque ipsa belli causa fuit, the very or actual cause*, Liv. (When ipse is in the Nom, it emphasizes the subject; when it is in the Acc., it emphasizes the object: e. g. Priscus se ipse interfecit, killed himself; i. e. no one else did. Tac.: *fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, killed his brother, and then himself*, id.) With *et*: *Is, et ipse Alpinus annis, this, itself too an Alpine river*, Liv.: *qui et ipse cruas effugerat, had likewise*, Suet.: *exurere classem Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, the men, as disting. from the ships*, Virg. With *subst.*: *adest optime ipse frater*, Ter.: *notes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, till very morn.*, Hor.: *valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, of themselves*, Cic.: *ipsae domum referent capellae ubera, of their own accord*, Virg.: *ipso aetvo, by mere lapse of time*, id. II. To define precisely number, time, or place: *just, exactly*: *triginta dies ipsi, just thirty days* (i. e. neither more nor less), Cic.: *in tempore ipso advenis, in the very nick of time*, Ter.: *Praeneste sub ipsa, under the very walls of*, Virg. With *adv.*: *nunc ipsum, at this very time*, Cic. III. Of the master or mistress of the house: *ego eo, quo me ipse misit, my mistress*, Pl. So, ipse dixit, he, i. e. the master, teacher, has said, Cic. [Is and the suffix -ps- in the old writers the is declined and the -ps- remains undeclined: ea-ps- Pl.: *eam-ps-*, id.: the -ps- is prob. the same as -pte occurring in *sup-pte*, *micro-ps-*, *e-pte*, etc. and hence the orig. form of ipse was *perh. is-pte*]

**ipsum**, v. ipse

**ira**, ae, f. anger, wrath (cf. iracundia): Cic.: *ira furor brevis est*, Hor.: *ira esse aliquid, to be the object of one's anger*, Virg. Plur.: *veteres in Pop R. irae, ancient enmity with*, Liv. *tristes irae, bursts of passion*, Hor. With *Inf.*: *ira ulcisci patriam, a wrathful impulse to avenge*, Virg. With obj. Grn. (on account of): *ereptae virginis ira, in wrath at the maid's rescue*, id.: *ira interfecti domini, for the execution of his chief*, Liv. Fig.: *of things* (poet.): *maris, i. e. the raging sea*, Val. Fl. II. *an object or cause of wrath* (cf. use of *Dat. sup.*): *quae te mutaverit ira*, Ov.

III. Per-onified: in plur.: *the spirit of fury*: Virg. [Etyim. uncertain: *ir* seems to be the same as *ri* in *in-ri-to*, *pro-ri-to*. Possibly this *ri* is cogn. with Gr. *ép-ri-ε*.]

**iracundia**, ae, f. angrily, passionately: Cic. Comp.: id.

**iracundia**, ae, f. [iracundus] *prone-ness to anger, irascibility, hastiness of temper* (strictly, a propensity to anger; whereas *ira* is anger in action): Cic.: *irae atque iracundiae conscius sibi, that he had acted in wrath and in violence of temper*, Suet. II. *violence of anger itself*: rage, passion: *prae iracundia vix sum apud me*, Ter.: *suam republicae dimittere, to set aside his resentment for the good of the state*, Caes.

**iracundus**, a, um, adj. [ira] *irascible, passionate, choleric, angry* (denoting a disposition; whereas *iratus* denotes a temporary state of mind): senex, Cic.: *fulminia*, Hor. Comp.: *iracundior est paulo, a trifle hasty*, id.

**irascor**, j. v. dep. [id.] *to be angry, to be in a rage*: constr. usu. with *lat.*: *amicis irasci, Cic.*: *taurus irasci in cornua tentat, to throw his rage into his horns*, Virg.: *ne nostram vicem irascaris, on our account*, Liv.

**irátus**, adv. angrily: Phaedr.

**irátus**, a, um, Part. [irascor] • II. Adj.: *enraged, angry*: *numquid iratus es mihi? Pl.*: *habere aliquem iratum, as one's enemy*, Cic. Comp.: *Archylas cum vilico factus esset irator, id Sup.*: *Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus*, id. 2. Of things: *angry, furious, raging, vehement, violent*, rare, Hor.: *venter, id.*: *proces, i. e. imprecations*, id.: *sitis*, Prop.

**iris**, idis, f. (Acc. irim, Virg.)=iris, the rainbow: Plin.

**irónia**, ae, f.=εἰρωνεία, irony: Cic. **ir-rádo** (irr), rási, rásum, j. v. a. *to scrape into*: Cato. II. *to scrape, shave, make smooth*: caput irrasum, shaved, bald, Pl.

**irrásus** (irr.), a, um, Part. [irrado]. **ir-rationalis** (irr), e, adj. without reason, irrational: Sen. II. without exercising the reason: *usus, mechanical exercises*, Quint.

**ir-raucesco**, (irr), rausi, j. v. n. *insep.* [raucus] to become hoarse: Cic.

**ir-rédívivus** (irr), a, um, adj. ir-reparable, that cannot be restored: Cat. **ir-rédus** (irr.), ádis, adv. *that does not bring back*: *via, by which one cannot return*, Lucan.

**ir-réligátus** (irr.), a, um, adj. not tied, unbound (poet.): Ov. **ir-réligíose** (irr.), adv. *impiously, irreverently, disrespectfully*: Tac.

**ir-réligíoseus** (irr.), a, um, adj. *irreligious, impious*: Liv. **ir-rémédíablis** (irr.), e, adj. ir-retraceable, which one cannot find one's way out of (poet.): *error*, Virg.: *unda, i. e. the Styx, 'from whose bottom no traveller returns*, id.

**ir-rémédíablis** (irr.), e, adj. incurable, irremediable: Plin.

**ir-répárablis** (irr.), adv. ir-recoverable, ir-retrievable: *tempus*, Virg.

**ir-répertus** (irr.), a, um, adj. not found, undiscovered: aurum, Hor.

**ir-rāpo** (inr.), psl. 3. v. n. *to creep in, into, upon, or to: draconem repente irrepisse ad eam*, Suet. II. Fig.: *to creep or steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself: eloquentia irropit in sensus*, Cic.: *In testamenta locupletum*, id.

2. Esp. absol., *to creep into favour: Tac.*

**ir-rēprōhensūs** (inr.), a, um, adj. *blameless, without blame* (poet.) · Ov.

**ir-rēquiescētis** (inr.), a, um, adj. *unquiet, restless: mors*, Ov.: Charybdis, id.

**ir-rēsectus** (inr.), a, um, adj. *uncut, unpared: pollex*, Hor.

**ir-rēsolutus** (inr.), a, um, adj. *not loosened, not slackened: vincula*, Ov.

**ir-rētio** (inr.), Ivi, itum, 4 c. a [rete] *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle: Cic.* II. Fig.: *aliquem illecebris*, id.

**ir-rētītus**, Part. [irretio]

**ir-rērtorū** (inr.), a, um, adj. *not turned back: oculo irrtorito spectat acceros, with unreverted gaze*, Hor.

**ir-rēverēs** (inr.), entis, adj. *disrespectful, irreverent: Plin*

**ir-rēverēter**, adv. *disrespectfully, irreverently: Plin*

**ir-rēverēntia** (inr.), ac, f. *want of due respect or reverence, disrespect: Tac.*

**ir-rēvocābilis** (inr.), e, adj. *that cannot be recalled, irrevocable: actus praeterita, Lucr. in casum irrevocabilem se dare, rush into irrevocable disaster, Liv.* II. Fig.: *Domitiani natura, implacabile, Tac.*

**ir-rēvocātus** (inr.), a, um, adj. *not called back; not encoered: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocata*, Hor.

II. *that cannot be called or kept back: ab acri caede lupus*, Ov. (dub.)

**ir-ridēo** (inr.), risi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. Ne utr. *to laugh at, to joke, ger; with Dat of person; also with in and Abl of cause: Caesar mihi irrideo visus est*, Cic.: *Irrides in re tanta* · Ter.

II. *Act to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: venis ultro irrisum dominum*, Pl.: *per jocum deos irridens*, Cic.

**ir-ridicūle** (inr.), adv. *without humour or wit: non irridicula, smartly, Caes.*

**ir-ridicūlum**, I. n. a. *laughing-stock: irridicula habere, to make a laughing-stock of, Pl.*

**ir-rigatio** (inr.), ōnis, f. *a watering, irrigating: agrorum, Cic.*

**ir-rigo** (inr.), avi, atum, I. v. a. *to lead or conduct water, or other fluids: imbres plantis*, Virg.

II. Meton. *to water, irrigate: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.: to supply with nourishment, artus, Flor.* 2. *to overflow, inundate: Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus*, Liv.

3. *to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse, etc.* (poet.): *hugat terram cruor*, Sen.: *sol irrigat caelum candore, floods*, Lucr.: *sopor irrigat artus, bathes, steep* (cf. *enjoy the golden dew of sleep* · Virg.: *vinu aetatem, to refresh, cheer*, Pl.: *aliquem plagis, to cudgel soundly*, Id.

**ir-rīgū** (inr.), a, um, adj. *well watered, wet: herba*, Pl.: *hortus*, Hor. 2. Meton. in an act. sense: *that waters or moistens: fons*, Virg.: *aqua*, Ov.

II. Meton. poet. *moistening, soaking; or, pass moistened, soaked: somnus, nourishing, strengthening*, Pers.: *corpus meo, soaked*, Hor.

**ir-risio** (inr.), ōnis, f. *a deriding, mocking, mockery: Cic.*

**ir-risor** (inr.), ōris, m. *a mocker, scoffer: Cic.*

**irrisus**, a, um, Part. [irrideo].

**ir-risus** (inr.), ūs, m. *a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision: irrisum pueri sperans, a laugh at the boy's expense, Tac.: irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock, Caes.: ab irrisu, by way of mockery, Liv.*

**irritābilis** (inr.), e, adj. [irrito] *easily excited or enraged: irritabile: genus vatum, touchy, Hor.*

**irritāmen** (inr.), inis, n. [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative: opes animi irritamen avari, Ov.*

**irritamentum** (inr.), i, n. [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative (mostly in plur.): irritamentis iramulatum acere, rousing words, Liv.: gulae, Sall. belli, non pacis, Just.*

**irritatio** (inr.), ōnis, f. [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative: amorum, Liv.: conviviū, stimulant, Tac.*

**irritātus**, a, um, Part. [irrito]

**irrito** (inr.), avi, atum, I. v. a. [v ir] (perf. Subj. irritassus for irritaveris, Pl.) *to provoke, enrage, stimulate, excite, excite: irritari proprie canes dicuntur*, Donat. ad Ter.: *canem irritatam*, Pl.: *virum*, Cic.: *animos ad bellum*, Liv.: *bello gentes, exasperate, infuriate*, Just. II. Fig.: *to arouse, excite, inflame: suspiciones*, Tac.: *amores*, Ov.: *exitum, to provoke, hurry on*, Tac.: *delatores, encourage, embolden*, Suet.: *flammas, feed*, Ov.: *quietos animos, rouse to fury*, Hor.

**ir-ritus** (inr.), a, um, adj. [ritus] *invalid, of no effect: quod inodo erat ratum, irritum est, unsettled*, Ter.: *testamentum*, Cic. 2. *vain, useless, ineffectual: esse omnia intelligi*, Pl.: *ineffectum, i e a failure*, Liv.: *dona*, Virg.: *Neut. absol. after prep: spes ad irritum redacta, to naught*, Liv.

II. Meton. of persons. *that undertakes in vain or without effect*, with Gen.: *legationes, having failed in*, Tac.: *spei, baffled, disappointed*, Curt. Absol.: *varius assultibus urget, fruitlessly* ('as one that beateh the air'), Virg.: (legati) *remittuntur, without an answer*, Tac.

**ir-rōgatio** (inr.), ōnis, f. *an imposing, or indicating (of a penalty, etc.): multae, Cic.*

**ir-rōgo** (inr.), avi, atum, I. v. a. (ir-rōgasti for irrogaveris, Cic.) *to propose anything against any one, multam alicui*, Cic. 2. In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict: poenam*, Tac.: *to bestow, Quint.*

**ir-rōro** (inr.), avi, atum, I. v. a. *to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew: Col.*

2. In gen. *to moisten, besprinkle, wet: crimem aquis*, Ov. With Dat.: *lacrime irrorant folia*, id.

II. Transf.: *of things not fluid: with Acc. and Dat.: irrorare patinae piper, to sprinkle on*, Pers.: (ii) *oculis quietem, shed the dew of slumber on*, Sil.

**ir-ruo** (inr.), I. v. a. *to delch into: alicui in os*, Pl.

**ir-rumpo** (inr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. *to break, burst, or rush in, into, or in upon; with adv. or prep: huc intro*, Ter.: *in castra*, Cic.: *cum telis ad aliquem*, Sall. With Acc.: *domum*, Caes. With Dat.: *thalamo*, Virg.

2. Meton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off or down: pontem inchoatum*, Tac. II. Fig.: *to break or rush in; to intrude: Cic.: irrumper adulatione, assali*, Tac.

**ir-rūo** (inr.), ūi, 3. v. n. and a. *to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into: quam mox irrumpis? Ter.: irrumpus ferro*, Virg.: *in medium aciem*, Cic. With se: *vide ne ille huc prorūse se irruat, rush straight in*, Ter.

II. Fig.: *to rush upon, seize in alienas possessiones*, Cic. 2. *to make a false step or hasty blunder in speaking: id.*

**ir-rūptio**, ōnis, f. *a breaking or bursting in, an irruption, invasion, inroad: irruptionem facere in popinam, make a rush for*, Pl.: *si irruptio facta nulla sit*, Cic.

(1) **irruptus** (inr.), a, um, Part. [irrumptio].

(2) **ir-raptus** (inr.), a, um, adj. *unbroken, unsevered: copula*, Hor.

**is**, ēa, id [Dat. ei, Pl. ei, monosyllable, Cat. Plur. ei, eis, for ii, is, freq in MSS, and inscr. i and his are also common: Caes.: *Dat and Abl ubus and ibus*, Pl. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *ps*: *id* pron (pr.p. used only with reference to something in the context, the said, the same, the aforesaid; not like the demonstr., to direct attention to a thing actually in view: hence it is sometimes called a *legat* pron.) In connection with *sub*st.: *this or that: is locus*, Caes.: *ea res*, id.: *id flumen*, id. II. As pron. it is usu. of 3 pers.: *he, she, it: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit*, Cic.: *Myrs ab ea* (i e Glycero) *egreditur*, Ter.: *flumen est Arar: id Helveti transibant*, Caes. When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by position, it strengthens or lays stress on a preceding statement: *and that too, and those too: a to vero his tervae summum, et eas perberve litteras*, accipi, Cic.: *cum una legione enque vacillante*, id.: *certa flagitia merces, nec ea parva, and that too not small*, id. (ii) *Of first pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabella eram, I who did all this was one who, etc.*, id. (iii) *Of second pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur, is per*

municipia cucurrerunt, *so being, you nevertheless* . . . id. 2. Its reference is freq. defined by a rel. clause: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. 3. When it would be in the same case as the rel. it is usu. omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui . . . Celtas appellatur, i. e. *id. qui, those who*, id. But when the rel. clause comes first, it is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id. tentatur pecunia, *when what ought to be effected by virtue, the same is, etc.*, Cic. 4. Oft. used in *neut.* with quod, in appos. to an entire sentence or clause; id. quod, a thing *which* whitt: si ve ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id. quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audierit fuisse, id. 111. In the *neut.* freq. used subet.; and hence sometimes with Gen.: ad id locorum, *hitherto, till now*, Liv.: id. aetatis, *at that age*, Cic. hence, id., *therefore, on that account*: id. ego gaudeo, id. *(in this way the neut. is oft. used with verbs which would not admit of Acc. in the case of a noun)* In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *just on the point of, etc.*, Liv. In eo est, also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut sit concinnum, *everything lies in that*, Cic. Ex eo, *from that time*, Virg.: also, *from that, hence*: id. Cum eo, *with the condition*: Liv. 1V. Sometimes it refers to the follg. subst., instead of to that which precedes: quae pars major erit, eo (= *jus*) stabitur consilio, *by the decision of the majority*, id. V. *such, of such a sort, character, or quality*: in eum res redit jam locum, ut . . . *matters are at last come to such a pass that*, etc., Ter.: neque tu is es qui, quid sis, nescias, *not one to, not the man to*, Cic.

**istāo**, adv. *by that way*: abi istac, Ter.

**istao-tēnus**, adv. *thus far*: Pl. **istao**, v. **istic**.

**iste**, a, ud (Gen. **istius**; in the poets sometimes short, **istius**, Virg. An old form of the Gen. **isti**, Pl. [Dub.] Dat. fem. **istae**, id.), pron. demonstr. *that; connected with you*: quae est ista praetura, *what sort of praetorship is that of yours?* Cic.: de istis rebus expecto tuas litteras, *about affairs where you are*, id.: adventu tuo ista nubellia vacuefacta sunt, *the seats next you*, id. 2. **Iste**, in a forensic speech, often means 'your client': as opp. to *hic*, 'my client': also, though contempt is not contained in the actual meaning of *iste*, it is often implied by the context: animi est ista mollitia, *non virtus, that impulse of yours is mere faint-heartedness, not real courage*, Caes.: non erit ista amicitia, *sed mercatura, that will not be real friendship*, Cic.: iste vir optimus (ironically), id. With other pron.:

scio ista haec facta, Pl.: **istius** ipseus in dicendo facultatis, *of that particular power, or particularly of that power*, Cic. 3. *such, of such a kind*: homines ista auctoritate praediti, *qua vos eestis*, id.

**istic** (**isthic**), acc. oc and uc, pron. demonstr. [*iste with the suffix ce*] *that same, that*: isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Pl.: quae istaec fabula est, *what tale is this you tell?* id.: malum istoc, id.: istuc est sapere, *that is true wisdom you show*, Ter. With the suffix *ce* repeated, and in interrogations with *cine*: istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? *was it this I strictly charged you?* id.

**istio** (**isthic**), adv. [**isti**, locative of *iste*, with demonstr. suffix *ce*] *there, in the place where you are*: ibi malis esse quam istic, i. e. *ibi=other folks' place: istic=that place of yours*, Cic. 11. Meton.: therein, in that affair, on that occasion: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter.: istic sum, *I am with you, am attending*, id.: Cic.

**istim**, adv. *from the place where you are*: Cic.

**istimōdi**, v. **istiusmodi**.

**istino** (**isthinc**), adv. [**istim** with the suffix *ce*]: of place *from the place where you are, thence*: qui istic veniunt, Cic.: effugere istic, Hor. 11. Meton. *thereof, of that thing*: memento didimū istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl.

**istius-mōdi** (also separately **istius modi**, **istimōdi**, or **istimodo**, Pl.): *of that kind, such*: istiusmodi amicos, Pl.: istiusmodi ratio, Cic.

**istō**, adv. *to the place where you are*: isto venire, Cic. 11. Meton. *thereinto, into that thing*: Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est, id. 111. *therefore*: isto tu pauper es, *that's why you are poor*, Pl.

**istōo**, adv. *thither*: accede illuc. nimum istoc abisti, *you are too far off that way*, Ter. [v. **istic**]

**istorsum**, adv. [**isto** **versum**] *thitherwards*: concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter

**istūo** (**isthuc**), adv. isto [with the suffix *ce*]: *to the place where you are* dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. 2. In gen. *thither*: concede istic, Pl.

11. Meton. *thither*, i. e. *to that matter*: post istuc veniam, *I shall come to that afterwards*, Ter.

**istucine**, v. **istic**.

**itā**, adv. [*it*, stem of *is*] *in this or that manner, so, thus*: (it differs from *sic* as the logical is differs from the demonstr. *hic*; but the difference is not always observed): est, iudices, ita ut dicitur, *the fact is as stated*, Cic. faciam ita, ut vis, Pl.: quae quum ita sint, *this being the case*, Cic.: ut ita dicam, *so to say*, Suet. 2. *ita*, *ut*, even so as, just as: ita ut occipi, si animum advortas, dicam, Pl. (ii) *ut=ita, as=so; just as=so also; alike=and, even as=so likewise*: ut (Hercules)

Eurysthele filios, ita suos confagebat sagittis, Cic.: ut quisque optime Graece sciret, ita esse nequissimum, (that) the better a man knew Greek, the greater rogue he was, id. (iii) *ut=ita, although=yet*: ut a proelis quietem habuerant, ita non nocte, non die unquam cessaverant ab opere, *though they had had rest from fighting, yet they had never, etc.*, Liv. 3. Frequently before an Acc. and Inf.: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, *I made up my mind to this, that I must act with firmness*, Cic. 4. Leading to *ut* that, with consecutive clause; in such a way, so that: ita se de Pop. Rom. meritos esse, ut, etc. Caes.: inclusum in Curia Senatum habuerunt ita multos dies ut interierint nonnulli fame, *so long that some died of hunger*, Cic. 5. Leading to *ut* that, with consecutive clause, in sense of *thus far and no farther*, so, only so far: sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulvis superatusque regnaret, *they triumphed, it is true, but so that he, though beaten and overpowered, was still a king*, id. 6. In questions; (as if) *so really, truly?* itane cesses, *do you actually think?* id.: itan' credis? *do you really believe so?* Ter.

7. In answers; *yes, just so, assuredly*: Menaechmum opinor, te vocari dixerat? Men. Ita vero. *Your name is Menaechmus, you said, I think?* Yes, you are quite right, Pl.: ehem! volaticorum hominum? ita dico quidem, *certainly, that is what I said*, id. 8. In oaths, etc.; *so*: ita me Di ament, Ter.: ita vivam, Cic. 9. Of degree, ellipt. esp. after negatives, *non ita, not particularly, not so very*: id.: haud ita multum frumenti, *no very large quantity*, Liv. 10. Of degree, referring to what has been said; *so, thus, to such a degree*: (verer) ne non habeam jam quod cures, ita sunt omnia debilitata, *to such an extent is everything exhausted*, Cic. 11. Referring to what is to come as follows: ita cum Caesare agi, Caes. 12. Stating a natural sequel, or inference; *thus; consequently*: Cic. 13. Stating terms or conditions on this one condition, on this understanding: cuius (pacis) ita aliqua spes est, si eam vos ut victi audiat, *of (the granting of) which, there is some hope only on this condition, if you, etc.*, Liv.: non ita credimus, *not on such terms*, Hor.

**Itā-quē**, conj. and so, and thus; accordingly: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic.: itaque rem suscipit a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. 2. In logical sense; accordingly, therefore: Cic. With ergo, hence therefore, and so for that reason: itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, Liv.

**item**, adv. [*it*, stem of *is*] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise*, also: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Sometimes it is necessary to supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni

Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, but not equally pleasant to the rest, id. 2. In comparisons, with ut, quemadmodum, quasi, etc.: fecisti item ut praedones solent, id.: item . . . quasi, Liv.

3. Like iterum, likewise, again: parentes paene bis prodidit; semel . . . item, Suet.

Iter, itineris, n. (anomalous forms: nom. Itiner, Pl.: Abl. itere, Lucr.) [i, root of eo] a going, a walk, way: dicam in itinere, on the way, Ter. 2. Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey, and of an army, a march: cum illi iter instaret ad subitum et longum, Cic.: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetere, during the march, Caes.: ex itinere litteras mittit, i. e. without delaying his march ('en route'), Sall.: contendere iter, to hasten, Cic.: maturare, Caes. flectere, to change one's course, Virg.: continuare die ac nocte, to march day and night, Caes. 3. As a measure: the distance travelled, a journey, a march: justum iter diei, a day's march of the proper or usual length: confecto justo itinere ejus dici, id. 4. Meton.: a way, passage, path, road, route: itineribus deivis proficisci in provinciam, Cic.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. 5. A night of way: aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus a patie suntuur, Cic. 6. Of any passage: vocis, Virg.: aquae, Col. 7. Fig.: a way, course, custom, method, path: amoris et officii, Cic.: salutis, Virg.

Iteratio, ōnis, f. [itero] a repeating, repetition: verborum iterationes, Cic.

Iteratio, adv. again, once more: Just. Iteratus, a, um, Part. [itero].

Itero, avi, atum, i v. a. [iterum] to do anything a second time, to repeat: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl.: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic.: pugnare, to renew, Liv.: ortus, of the sun, to rise a second time, Ov.: aequor, take to the sea again, Hor.: tumulum, rebuild, Tac.

II. to repeat, rehearse, relate: haec ubi ordine iteratur, Pl.

Iterum, adv. again, a second time, anew: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic.: cum his Aeduo semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes.: iterum atque iterum spectare, again and again, repeatedly, Hor. [i, stem of is, with the compar. suffix.]

Itidem, adv. [ita and suffix; v. idem] in the same way, just as, likewise, also: Cic.: itidem, uti cata-pultae solent, Pl.

Itiner, v. iter, ad init.

Itio, ōnis, f. [i, root of eo] a going, walking, travelling: Ter. Cic.

Itō, i. v. n. freq. [id] to go: Cic. Itus, ōis, m. [id.] a going, gait, tread: nec repensitum cuiusviscunque animantis sentimus, Lucr. 7. Esp. a going away, departure (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic.

J, j, a consonant representing a sound which corresponds in Latin to the orig. Indo-European and Sanskrit spirant *y*, as well as to the German *j*, and the English *y* (before a vowel). It must not be supposed similar to the English *j*, whose phonetic power is quite different, nor to the French *j*, though the latter regularly represents it in derivatives from the Latin. There is no corresponding consonant in Greek, though many traces of its former existence are visible in that language; but Lat. *j*, the sound of which is very closely related to that of the vowel *i*, sometimes corresponds to a Greek *j*; v. jacio. In several Latin words *j* corresponds to a Greek *ζ*, which arose from *y* preceded by a parasitic *δ*; thus, Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*; Lat. *jus* (sauce), Gr. *ζυμός*. In at least one instance the *i* *E* *y* retained in Lat. *j*, is represented by the rough breathing in Greek; Lat. *jecur*, Gr. *ἥπαρ*.

II. In Latin MSS. *i* and *j* are represented by the same character. The ancient grammarians state that the *j*-sound between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence, in such cases, some authors (as Cicero) repeated the *i* in writing, *e* *g* alio (ajo), *Maia* (Maia), *pelius* (pejus), etc. Sometimes in like cases a tall *i* was written. In the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into *i*: *e. g.* Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, albam; and conversely, *ma*-jor arose from *mag*-jor, the *g* being dropped, and a lengthened by compensation for its loss. *I* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes, *e. g.* abjete, arjete, for abiete, ariete. 2. In the compounds of *jacio* *j* is sometimes omitted, especially in the poets: *e. g.* abicet, adicet, objicet, for abjicet, adjicet, objicet. 3. *Di* or *dy* is sometimes changed into *j*, as in Jovis for Ijovis.

III. Changes of *J* in the Romance languages. 1. into *g*, *gi*, or *gg*: *e. g.* Lat. *Januarius*, *jam*, *mayus*, *pejus*; It. *gennaio*, *già*, *maggio*, *peggio*. Lat. *juniperus*, *junia*, Fr. *genièvre*, *genisse*. 2. into *i*: *e. g.* Lat. *major*, *bagulare*, *adjutare*; Fr. *maitre*, *bailler*, *avider*.

3. into *y*: *e. g.* Lat. *jam*, *major*; Sp. *y*, *mayor*. 4. irregularly into *l*: *e. g.* Lat. *Julius*; It. *luplio*.

5. Omission of *j*: *e. g.* Lat. *jejunare*; Fr. *jeûner*. IV. As an abbreviation *J. O. M.* signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; *J. R.* Juno Regina; *J. V. T.* Julia Victrix Togata.

Jāso, cūl, cūm, 2. v. n. to lie: humi, Cic.: in limine, id.: lecto, Ov. Absol.: ad quartam jaceo, I lie a-bed, Hor. 2. Esp. to lie ill, to be sick: cum tristis morbo defessa jaceres, Tib.

3. to lie low, lie dead, to have fallen: Aecidae telo jacet Hector,

Virg.: so, to lie in ruins, be fallen. Troja jacet certe, Ov. 4. to be or stay long at a place: Brundisii, Cic. 5. Of geogr. position: to lie, be situated; quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 6. to be low, flat, level: esp. in pres. part.: jacentia et plana urbis loca, low-lying, Tac. And of the sea when calm: jacuit planum mare, Juv. 7. to hang loose: vagi crines per colla jacentes, Ov. 8. to be broad or spread out: desepit terras penitus penitusque jacentes, id. 9. Of the countenance: to be cast down: vultus jacentes, id.

II. Fig.: to be indolent or inactive, not to come forward: in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit, Cic. 2. to be cast down, dejected: animum amici jacentem excitare, desponding, id.: militum jacere animos, were depressed, dispirited, Liv. 3. to lie prostrate: victa jacet pietas, Ov. 4. to lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail or effect: cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacent, were powerless, Cic.: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est, volutate dominante, be in abeyance, go to the wall, id. 5. to fall to the ground, be refused: jacet tota conclusio, id. 6. to be low in price: praemia praediorum, id. 7. to be depressed, in no esteem: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. 8. Of money or capital: to lie idle or unemployed: Cic. 9. to be sunk in any state: in oblivione, id.

10. to lie open, be obvious, be at hand: id. [Jaceo is an intrans., related to jacio as candeo to ac-cendo, pendeo to pendo, etc.] (Hence, Fr. *geser*.)

Jācio, jēci, jactum, 3. v. a. to throw, fling, cast, hurl: lapides, Cic.: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.

2. to lay, set, construct, erect: urbi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere jacto, Caes.

3. to send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce: igniculos, Cic.: jacturas poma myricas, that they will bear, Ov. 4. to throw away: scuta, Pl. 5. to throw with dice: id. C. C.

6. to sow, scatter: semina, Ov.: Virg. 7. Of stages; to cast or shed the antlers: cornua, Ov. II. Fig.: to throw, cast; to throw out (in speaking), mention, intimate: oscula, to "kiss one's hand to", Tac.: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulteria, to charge with, id.: vera an vana jaceret, was uttering, Liv. With Acc. and Infin.: inter alias res jacti oportere, throws in or drops the observation that, Sall. 2. to lay, set: fundamenta pacis, Cic.: to found, ground, rest: in hac arte salutem, Virg.: odia in longum, sow the seeds of, Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. *ἵαττω*, in which *κ* arose out of orig. *k*; cf. *ἵαττω* beside *ἵαο*.]

Jactans, antis, Part. [jacto]. II. A. J.: bragging, boastful: Cic.

Jactanter, adv. boastfully, ostentatiously: Amm. Comp. *jactantius* maerere, Tac.

**jactantia**, ac, f. [jacto] a boasting, bragging, ostentation; Tac.

**jactatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a throwing or tossing to and fro, agitation; vulneris (of a wounded man), jolting, shaking, Liv.: Curt.: of a ship in a storm: ex magna jactatione terram videre, after much tossing of storms (fig.), Cic. 2. Esp. the motion of the body in speaking, gesticulation: corporis, id. 3. Fig.: a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity: id. popularis, a striving after popular applause, id. 2. vacillatio, inconstancy, animi, Liv.

**jactator**, ōris, m. [id.] a boaster, braggart: rerum, a se gestarum, Quint. **jactatus**, -is, m. [id.] a throwing to and fro, a tossing: pennarum, flapping, Ov.

**jactio**, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to bring forward in public, to utter: inter se ridicula intexta versibus, to bandy, Liv.

**jacto**, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [jacio] to throw, cast, hurl, scatter: hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. 2. to throw or toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about, etc.: aequare toto Troas, Virg.: crura, Lucr.: bidentes, Virg.: cerviculam, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, to writhe, Ov. Esp. to make gestures, as an orator, etc.: brachia in numerum, Lucr.: a facie manus, to kiss the hand to, Juv.: basia, id. 3. to throw away, cast off, resign, renounce: merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. 4. to throw out, emit, spread: de corpore lucum, Lucr.: voces per umbram, to send forth, Virg. 5. With pron. reflect. to move, stir: te jactare non audebis, Cic. 6. Fig.: to harass, disquiet, disturb: jactor, crucior, agitor, Pl.: clamor et convicio Cic.: morbis, Lucr.

2. With pron. reflect. or pass. in refl. sense; of opinions: to totter, waver, fluctuate: Cic. Of money; to vary or fluctuate in value: id. 3. to discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari volebat, Caes.: rem sermonibus, Liv.: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, talk of, Hor. 4. to throw or fling out threats, etc.: terrorem, Cic. 5. to extol, boast of, vaunt: urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself; to boast or vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display: intolerantius se jactare, Cic.: illae se ultorem, Hor.: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. With in or simple Abl.: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, may pride himself more, Virg. 6. As reflect., or with pron. reflect.: to be active in, to give oneself up to, to be actively engaged in (with Abl.): forensi labore jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribunicis, Liv. 7. se in pecuniis, to be prodigal of one's money, Cic.

8. to make light of, disparage, Cic. (Hence It. gettare, gittare; Fr. jeter.)

**jactura**, ae, f. [jacio] a throwing, a throwing away; esp. a throwing overboard of part of a cargo to lighten the ship: ei in mari jactura facienda sit, if it be needful to lighten the ship, Cic. 11. Fig. loss, sacrifice, detriment, diminution: rei familiaris, id.: honoris et dignitatis, Caes.: temporis, Liv.: sepulcri, Virg.

**jactus**, a, um, Part. [jacio]. **jactus**, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast: fulminum, Cic.: intra tell jactus, within range of, Virg.: tesserarum, Liv. 11. Fig.: an utterance: fortuitus jactus vocis, a remark casually thrown out, Val. Max.

**jactulabilis**, e, adj. [jactor] that may be thrown or hurled: telum, Ov.

**jactulor**, ōris, m. [id.] a thrower, caster, hurler: Encoladus jactulor andax, with Abl. of instrument, evolans truncis, bold hurler with uplown trunks, Hor. 2. Esp. a soldier armed only with darts or javelins: Liv. **jactulatrix**, -icis, f. [id.] she that hurls: Diana, Ov.

**jactulor**, atus, i, v. dep. n. and a [jactulum] to throw the javelin: Cic. 2. Act.: to throw or hurl at, to strike: cervos, Hor.: arces, id. 3. In gen.: to throw, cast, hurl, fling: puppibus ignes, Virg.: se in hostium tela, Flor. 11. Fig.: to aim at, strive after: quid brevi fortes jactulamur aevo multa? Hor. 2. to attack with words, gibe at, revile: probris procacibus jactulari (al. joculari) in aliquem, Liv. (Hence, Fr. jactuler.)

**jactulum**, i, n. [jactus] a dart, javelin: Cic.: Caes. 2. Perh. a harpoon: Ov.

**jactulus**, a, um, adj. [jacio] what is thrown (rare as adj.): rete jactulum and simply jactulum, a casting-net, fishing-net, Pl.

**jahn**, adv. by this time, now, already: jamque ab eo non longius bidui vi alacram, Caes.: inter labores aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos, already gone through, Liv. Denoting lateness: now at last, at length, only now: Cic.: ubi jam se paratos esse arbitrati sunt, Caes.: jam tandem Italiae fugientis preditionis oras, Virg.: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, now at last more propitious, id. 11. Of future time: presently, immediately, soon, directly, straightway: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl.: jam te premet nox, Hor. So with anticipation of the future: hic jam ter centum totos regnabit annos, thenceforth, Virg. 11. In enumerations and transitions: then again, besides: jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognoscis, Cic.: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderint, and finally, even supposing that, Caes. V. To introduce a consequence or conclusion: now, now

really: jam illud cujus est, non dico audaciae, sed stultitiae? Cic. VI. In commands or exhortations: come now: jam age, carpe viam, Virg. VII. With comparatives: still, yet: hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. VIII. jam repeated: jam jam, or jamque, instantly, now at this very moment: jam jam linquo acies, Virg.: jam jam futurus rusticus, Cic. (11) jam... Jam, like modo... modo, now—now, at one time—at another: gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. IX. With other particles: jam non, not yet, Nep.: jam tum, just then, already, Virg.: regnum Dea jam tum tenditque fovetque, already at that early time, Virg.: jam nunc, even now, at this moment: Cic. (Hence It. già, O. Fr. già, It. di già, Fr. déjà: jam magis, It. giamaia; Fr. jamais)

**jamdudum** (and separ. jam dudum), adv. now and for some time previously (often used with ref. to quite a short period): usu with pres. and imperf. tenses, which may be transl. by the perf. and past perf. of the Eng. verb jamdudum est intus, he has been indoors for a long time (and is so now), Pl.: jam dudum flebam, I had been weeping for a long time (and was still doing so), Ov. 11. With perf. tenses: long ago: amne ablit jam a millite? jamdudum: atatem, has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age, Ter. 2. for a long time past: nemo jamdudum hore in isto constitit, Ov. 11. With imper.; at once, forthwith (implying that the thing might have been done long ago) jamdudum sumite pomas, Virg.

**jampridem** (and separ. jam pridem), now and for a long time previously: this long time, for a long time past (usu implying a longer period of time than jamdudum: q. v.): with imperf. tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio, have long desired, Cic.: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg.: jampridem resedes animi, long tranquil or stagnant feelings, id. 11. With perfect tenses: long ago: jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter.

**janitor**, ōris, m. [janua] a door-keeper, porter: heus equis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: inferorum, Cerberus, Virg.: caelestis aulae, Janus, Ov.

**janitrix**, -icis, f. [id.] a female door-keeper, portress: Pl.

**janua**, ae, f. a door, house-door: reserare, Ov.: frangere, to force a door, Hor. 2. Meton. any entrance: inferni regis, Virg. Esp. as milit. t. t., the key of a position or territory: urbs Asiae janua, Cic. 11. Fig.: an entrance, approach: qua nolui Janua sum ingressus in causam, id.: mortis, Sil.: leti, Val. Fl. Pl.: animi, indez, Cic. [Prob. from root ya=, to go.]

**januarius**, a, um, adj. [Janus] pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis,

or subst. Januarius, i, m. *January*: auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic.: a d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. (Hence It. *gennaio*, Fr. *janvier*.)

**Janus**, i, m. acc. to some, another form of Dianus, lit the god of light or the sun, whence the feminine Diana: but the word was connected by the ancients with janua, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Biogr. 225), hence, **2**, a covered passage, arcade: janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. In partic.: an arched passage (of which there were three) in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: haec Janus summus ab imo perdoctet, Hor.: medius, Cic.

**Jecur**, jecoris, also jecinoris and jecinoris, n. the liver: Cic.: caput jecoris, Liv. **II**. Fig.: the seat of the passions: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *ἥπαρ*, in which *h* has replaced orig *k*, as in *ico*, *q* v.]

**Jecusculum**, i, n. dim. [Jecur] a little liver: Cic.

**Jēnū**, adv. meagrely, dryly, with poverty of language or ideas, disputare, Cic. Comp.: dicere jejuniis, id.

**Jēnūfōsus**, a, um, adj. [Jejunus] fasting, hungry: Pl.

**Jēnūitas**, ātis, f. [id.] a fasting, emptiness of stomach: jejunitatis plenus, Pl. **II**. Fig. of style. dryness, poverty, meagreness: Cic. **2**, ignorance: bonarum artium, id.

**Jēnūm**, il, n. [id.] a fasting, fast: jejuniūm (ereri institueret, Liv.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. **II**. Met on *hunger*: in vacuis spargit jejuna venis, id. **2**, leanness, poorness: Virg. (Hence Fr. *jeune*.)

**Jēnūus**, a, um, adj. that has not eaten or drunk, fasting, hungry: ita jejunos ut ne aquam quidem, gustarim, having fasted so completely, Cic.: Jejuna fessaque corpora, weakened by fasting and fatigue, Liv.: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, sharp-set, Hor.

**II**. Met on: dry, barren, unproductive: ager, Cic.: glare, Virg. **2**, scanty: summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, thin grey, id. **III**. Fig.: hungering for, desiring: with Gen. (after anal. of trans. adjs.): aures jejunaes hujus orationis, Cic. **2**, poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean, etc.: animus, id.: calumnia, id. **3**, Of style: meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: opp. to plenus (copious, exuberant), id. [Ety. unknown.]

**Jēntaculum**, i, n. [jento] an early meal, breakfast: Suet.: Pl.

**Jēnto**, avi, atum, i, v. n. to breakfast: Suet. [Ety. unknown.]

**Jēctio**, ōnis, f. [Jocur] a joking, joke: Cic.

**Jēclnor**, v. Jecur.

**Jēco**, for Joco: Pl.

**Jēcor**, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. [Jocus] to jest, joke. Ne utr.: tu hanc Jocar credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter.:

duplex Jocandi genus, Cic. **II**. A ct.: to say in jest: in faciem permuta Jocamus, having passed many a gibe on, Hor.

**Jōcōs**, adv. jestingly, jocosely: Cic. Comp.: dicere aliquid Jocosius, id.

Ov.: furtum, sportive, waggish, Hor.: imago, sportive, frolicsome echo, id.

**Jōclāris**, e, adj. [Joculus] facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: audacia, Ter.: Joclare istuc quidem, Cic. Subst.: Joclaria, rum, n. plu. Jests, jokes: ne sic, ut qui Joclaria, ridens percurram, as one making jest, Hor.

**Jōclārīter**, adv. jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: Suet.

**Jōclārius**, a, um, adj. [Joculus] ludicrous, droll (poet.): malum, Ter. (Hence It. *giocolaro*.)

**Jōclātōr**, ōris, m. [Joculor] a jester, joker: Cic. (Hence It. *giocolatore*: Fr. *jongleur*; Germ. *gaukler*; Eng. *juggler*.)

**Jōclātōrius**, a, um, adj. [Joculator] jesting, jocular: Joclari: Cic.

**Jōclōr**, i, v. a. dep. [Joculus] to jest, joke: Liv.

**Jōclūs**, i, m. dim. [Jocus] a little joke: Joculo dicere aliquid, to say in jest, Pl.

**Jōcundus**, v. Jucundus.

**Jōcus**, i, m. (in the plur. also Joca, oruin. n.) a jest, joke: Joci causa magistrum adhibui, for the sake of the joke, Cic.: agitare Jocos cum aliquo, to bandy jokes with, Ov.: movere aliquid Joco, to dangle, Hor.: extra Jocum, remoto Joco, joking aside, without joking, jesting apart, Cic.: per Jocum, by way of joke, in jest, Pl. **II**. Met on: game, pastime, sport: ludus et Jocus, mere sport, a trifle, child's play: Liv.: Ter. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *giuoco*; Fr. *jeu*.)

**Jōhia**, v. Iohia

**Jūba**, ae, f. the mane of a horse, etc.: equi, Cic. **II**, the crest, or plume of a helmet: Virg. Hence of the crest of a serpent: id. [Ety. uncertain.]

**Jūbār**, āris, n. the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine: Juhar aurcus extulerat Sol, Ov. Hence, for the sun itself: i portis jubare exorto, at dawn, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

**Jūbātus**, a, um, adj. [Juba] having a mane or crest: angues, Pl. Liv.

**Jūbō**, jussī, jussum, 2. v. a. (Jusso for Jussero, Virg.: jussi for Jussisti, Ter.) to order, bid, tell, command (the most general term for an order of any kind): Jubesne? Jubeo, cogito atque impero, Ter. Constr. usu. with Acc. and Inf.: eos enim adventum expectare jussi, Caes.: Ter. Also with Inf. alone: lex recte facere jubet, Cic. With Subj.: Jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. Less freq. with Dat. of person: hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent

reverti, Cic. With Acc. of thing ordered: caedem fratris, Tac. With Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers. (like impero: q. v.): tributum iis Drusus Jusserat modicum, had imposed on, id. Pass.: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes.: Germanos non Juberi, did not obey orders, Tac. **II**, to urge, recommend, entreat: sperare nos amici Jubent, Cic.

**2**, In sending greetings: salvere Juberet to bid one be safe and sound: Dionysium Jube salvere, greet him for me, Cic.: and with salvere understood: Jubeo Chremetem, Ter. **III**. Polit. t. t.: to order, decree, ratify, approve: legem populus R Jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: ei provinciam Numidiam populus Jussit, Sall. Absol.: with de: populus Jussit de bello, Liv. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, etc.: plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem Jussert, decreverit, voluerit, Sall. [Perh., notwithstanding the form of the perf., from *Jus habeo*.]

**Jūcunde**, adv. agreeably, pleasantly: vivere, Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

**Jūcunditas**, ātis, f. [Jucundus] agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: vitae, Cic.: in homine, cheerfulness, gaiety, liveliness, id.: dare se Jucunditati, to give oneself up to enjoyment, id. Plur.: good offices, favours, id.

**Jūcundus** (Jocundus), a, um, adj. [Juvo] pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: voluntas, Cic.: comes, id. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

**Jūdex**, icis, c. [Jus and dic in dico, q. v.] one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman Jūdex partaking sometimes of the character of an arbitrator, and sometimes of a jurymen: v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): verissimus Jūdex, a thoroughly honest judge, Cic.: Jūdicem terre alicui, to propose a judge, which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probis obiectis, P. Mucium Jūdicem tulisset, i. e. had accused him, id.: Jūdicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by the defendant, Liv.: dare Jūdicem, to grant a judge (and so, institute a trial), which was done by the praetor, Cic. **II**, In gen.: a judge in any matter whatever, an umpire: adhuc sub Jūdice lis est, has yet to be settled, Hor. (Hence It. *giudice*; Fr. *juge*.)

**Jūdiō**, ōnis, f. [Jūdicō] a judging, a judicial investigation: Cic. **II**, In gen.: a judgment, opinion: id.

**Jūdiōtium**, i, n. [id.] a thing decided: Cic.

**Jūdiōtātus**, a, um, Part. [Jūdicō].

**Jūdiōtātus**, ūs, m. [id.] the office of a judge (rare): Cic.

**Jūdiōtālis**, e, adj. [Jūdicium] pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial: Jus, Cic.: annus, the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id.

**Jūdiōtārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] per-

taining to the courts, judiciary: lex, Cic.: quaestus, id.

**judicium**, ii, n. [judex] a judicial investigation, trial, esp. respecting facts, as distinguished from law (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): **judicium facere**, Cic.: **vocare aliquem in judicium**, to summon before the court, id.: **dare, to grant a trial**, said of the praetor who appointed the judges: **in aliquem judicium ex edicto dare**, id. || **Meton.**: a court of justice: ille in judicium venit, Nep.: ad judicium omnem suam familiam coegit, unto the place of trial or assize, Caes. 2. the body of judges, the court: **judicium sortiri**, Cic. 3. the sentence or decision of a court: **judicium senatus**, Caes. III. In gen. any judgment, decision, opinion: **meum semper judicium fuit**, Cic.: **meo judicio**, in my judgment or opinion, id.: **sum quemque judicium habere**, Suet. IV. the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment: studio optimo, **judicio minus firmo praeditus**, i. e. blessed with more zeal than discrimination, Cic.: **subtile**, Hor. Esp. discretion, good judgment: **judicio aliquid facere**, Cic. V. the right or power of exercising authority, jurisdiction: **sub jus judiciumque regis venisse**, Liv.

**judicio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [judicatus] for judicaverit, Cic. [judex] to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge: **si recte et ordine judicaris**, Cic. 2. With Gen. of thing. To convict, condemn: **anquilleret, quoad vel capituli vel pecuniae judicasset privato**, he had obtained judgment, sentence, or conviction, Liv. Hence in Part perf. judicatus, of persons: **condemned, sentenced**: **remisit hosti judicato amico**, Suet.: and of things, decided: **judicatum ducl**, Cic. 3. to adjudge, make over (for adjudicare): **Pl.: pecuniam**, Val. Max. II. In gen. to judge, judge of: **aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu**, Cic.: **de itinere, to form an opinion about**, Caes. 2. to deem, be of opinion: **sic statuo et judico**, id. 3. formally to declare, to pronounce, or to put, esp. of draught cattle: **aliquem hostem**, Cic. (Hence it. giudicare; Fr. juger.)

**jūgālis**, e, adj. [jugum] pertaining to a yoke, yoked together: **equi jumentaque, for draught**, Curt. Subst. **jūgales, chariot horses**: **gemini**, Virg. II. Fig.: **matrimonial, nuptial**: **vinculum**, id.: **dona**, Ov.

**jūgātio**, ōnis, f. [jugo] a binding (e.g. of a vine) to rails: Cic.

**jūgerum**, i, n. (also esp. in plur. acc. to 3d. decl. from old Nom. juger or jugus) an acre, or rather juger of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about 3 of an English acre): Cic.: **cui pauca relicti jugera ruris erant**, Virg. [From jug, with vowel extension, v. Jugo: cf. Gr. γέρας.]

(1) **jūgis**, e, adj. [jug in jūgo] joined together: **auspicium, married**

**auspices**, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

(2) **jūgis**, e, adj. **continual, perpetual, perennial**, esp. of water, always flowing: **aquae fons**, Hor.: **the saurus jugis**, Pl.: **puteus**, Cic. [From jug (v. jūgo), to bind together; whence the idea of continuity, uninterruptedness. In jūgis, as in jūgerum, there is vowel-extension.]

**jūglans**, dis, f. [Jovis glans] a walnut: Cic. II. a walnut-tree: **jūglandum umbra**, Plin.

**jūgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [jugum] to bind to laths or rails: Col. II. Meton to marry (poet): **cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jūgarat omnibus**, Virg. 2. In gen. to join, connect: **virtutes inter se nexae et jūgatae sunt**, Cic.

**jūgosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] mountainous (poet) v. silvae, Ov.

**jūgula**, ae, and **jūgulae**, arum, f. [jug, v. jūgo] the three stars which form Orion's belt; and meton the entire constellation: Pl.

**jūgulo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [jugulum] to cut the throat of, to kill, slay, murder: **suem**, Cic.: **oves**, id. se fame, Pl. II. Fig.: **aliquem factis decretisque**, Cic. 2. to refute, silence, convict: **jūgulari suo gladio, suoque telo, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices**, Ter.: **illum gladio plumbo jūgulum iri, a leaden sword would suffice to despatch him** (Fig.), Cic.

**jūgulum**, i, n. and **jūgulus**, i, m. [jug, v. jūgo] the collar-bone, as joining the shoulders and breast; also, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone, and lastly, the throat itself: **jūgula concava**, Cic.: **jūgulos aperire susurro, to whisper away men's lives**, Juv.: **perfosso jūgulo repertus est, with his throat cut**, Tac.: **jūgulum haurire**, id.: **dare alicui, to present or offer the throat**, i. e. to submit to death, Cic.: **offerre**, Tac.: **porrigere**, Hor.

**jūgum**, i, n. a yoke for oxen, a collar, etc. bestius jūga imponimus, Cic.: **demere jūga tauris**, Hor. Meton. a yoke or pair, esp. of draught cattle: **ut minus multis jūgis ararent**, Cic.: **a pair of horses**, Virg.: **a chariot drawn by them**, id. 2. the beam of a pair of scales; and hence the constellation Libra: **in jūgo cum esset luna, when the moon was in Libra**, Cic. 3. the beam of a weaver's loom: **tela jūgo vineta est**, Ov. 4. a rower's bench: Virg. 5. a ridge or summit of a mountain; a chain of mountains: **nouo die in jūgum Alpium perventum est, i. e. to the summit of the pass**, Liv.: **Caes. Apennini**, Suet. II. Fig.: **the yoke as the bond or badge of slavery**: **servile**, Cic. Of a conquered army: **sub jūgo** or **jūgo mittere, to make men pass under the yoke** (consisting of two upright spears, and one transverse), as a mark of subjection: **sub**

hoc jūgo dictator Aequos misit, Liv.

2. Of the yoke of love or affection: **ferre jūgum, the yoke of marriage**, Hor. 3. Of the yoke of misfortune: **ferre jūgum pariter doloi**, id. [From jug (v. jūgo), to bind together. Cf. Gr. γέρας; Goth. jōk, Bag. yok, Mod. Germ. joch.] (Hence It. giogo; Fr. joug.)

**jūlius**, a, um, adj. mensis, the seventh month, July: also subst. **Julius**, ii, m.: **Mart.**

**jūmentum**, i, n. [contr. from jumentum (jug in jūgo); cf. armentum] a beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burthen: esp. in pl. of mules, and asses (but not oxen, to which it is freq. opp.: **as, jumenta bovesque**, Col.) cum filam curru vehi jus esset, **morarenturque jumenta**, Cic.: **sarcinaria, beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage**, Caes.

**jūnctus**, a, um, adj. [juncus] made of rushes, rush: **vincula**, Ov. II. like a rush or reed: **puella, slender**, Ter.

**jūnctus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of rushes: **litora**, Ov. **junctim**, adv. together: **Gell.** II. successively: **gerere duos consulatus**, Suet.

**junctio**, ōnis, f. [jūngo] a joining, union: Cic.

**junctura**, ae, f. [id.] a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint: **boun**, Col.: **genium**, Ov.: **laterum juncturae, the two ends of the girdle which meet**, Virg. II. Fig. relationship, consanguinity: **generis**, Ov. 2. In rhet. combination, putting together: **verborum**, Hor.

**junctus**, a, um, Part. [jūngo]. II. Adj. united, connected, of places, adjoining, contiguous: **causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctor**, Cic. Sup.: **junctissimus illi comes**, Ov.

**junctus**, i, m. a rush: **mureta juncis circumvincte**, Pl.: **palustres**, Ov. [Etyim uncertain.] (Hence It. giunco; Sp. junco, Fr. jonc.)

**jūngo**, hxi, atum, 3. v. a. to yoke, harness: **equos**, Virg. **juncta vehicula, with the teams attached**, Liv.

2. In gen. to bind together, join, unite: Cic.: **tigna inter se**, Caes.: **ostia, to shut the doors**, Juv.: **fenestras**, Hor. With ad. Cic. With cum: **id. oscula, to exchange kisses**, Ov. **extrahas, to clasp**, Virg.: **potem, to put together, build, construct**, Tac. With Abl.: **ponte Ticiunum, to connect the banks of, to span, bridge**, Liv.

3. Esp. to join, unite in matrimony: **cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido**, Virg.: **connubio**, id.

II. Fig.: **amicos**, Hor.: **Libyam Gadibus**, id.: **amicitias**, Cic.: **affinitatem**, Liv.: **foedera**, id. 2. to connect (in point of time), to continue: **laborem, to continue without interruption**, Plin. [Cf. Gr. γέρας-vv-μ. The Lat. root is jug; the n, properly characteristic of the present-stem, has

been carried through the whole verb.] (Hence It. *gignere*; Fr. *joindre*.)

**junior**, *n. juvenia*.

**jūniperus**, *i. f. the juniper*: Plin.: Virg. (Hence It. *ginepro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genièvre*.)

**jūnius**, *a. um, adj. mensis, the sixth month, June*: Cic.: also *S u b a l*: Junius, *il, m.*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *juin*.)

**jūnix**, *icis, f.* [contr. from *junivx*, cf. *Juven-ca*] *a young cow or heifer*: Pers. (Hence Fr. *genisse*.)

**jūrāndum**, *i. n.* [juro] *an oath* (for *jusjurandum*): Pl.

**jūrātor**, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who takes an oath*: Macr. || *a sworn judge*: Pl.

**jūrātus**, *a. um, Part* [juro]

**jūrēconsultus**, *v. jursconsultus*

**jūrē-jūro**, *i. v. a.* [jus juro] *to swear*: Liv. (dub.)

**jūrē-pēritus**, *v. jurisperitus*

**jurgium**, *i. n.* [jurgo] *a quarrel, dispute, altercation*: *jurgio tandem uxorem abegit ab janua*, Pl.: ex *inimicitia jurgia, maledicta gignuntur*, Cic.: *jurgia jactare, to engage in altercation*, Virg.: *nectere, to pick a quarrel*, Ov. per *jurgia dicere, in anger*, id.

**jurgo**, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. Neutr.* *to quarrel, brawl, scold, cedo, quid jurgabit tecum?* Ter. 2. *to take legal proceedings against, sue at the law*: Just. || *Act. to utter reproaches, blame*: *haec jurgans*, Liv. [For *jic* *igo*; *v. purgo*, and cf. *litigo*.]

**jūridictiōis**, *e, adj.* [juridicus] *relating to right or justice*: Cic.

**jūris-consultus** or **jūrē-consultus** (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juri*) [jus consulto] *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: Cic.

**jūris-dictiō**, *ōnis (in tmesi)*: *juris que dictio*, Liv.; and separately *juris dictio*, *f. administration of justice, jurisdiction*: Cic. || *Meton.*: *legal authority or power*: id.: *libera*, Suet.

**jūris-pēritus** or **jūrē-pēritus**, (freq. also written separately), *i. m. adj. versed or learned in the law*: Cic. *Comp.*: *quis jure peritior?* id. *Sup.*: *eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus*, id.

**jūro**, *avi* (also sometimes *juratus eum*: *v. juro*), *atum, i. v. n.* and *a. [jus]* *Neutr.* *to swear, take an oath*: *qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo*, Cic.: *in verba, to take a prescribed form of oath*: *Petrius in haec verba jurat*, Caes.: *in verba magistri, to echo his sentiments*, Hor.: *in nomen aliquid, to swear allegiance to*, Suet.: *apud aliquem, to take the oath in the hearing of (an official)*, Tac. 2. *to conspire against*: *in me jurarunt romnus, ventusque*, Idesque, Ov. || *Act.*: *with cogn. Acc.*: *verissimum jusjurandum, to swear a most true oath*, Cic. 2. *to declare something on oath*: *jurat se eum non deserturum*, Caes.: *aliquid in se, to call down imprecations on oneself*, Liv. 3. *to swear by somebody*: *with Acc.* (Gr.

constr.): *quaevis numina*, Ov.: *sidera*, Virg.: *jurata numina, called to witnesses, sworn by*, Ov. 4. *to renounce on oath, abjure*: *jurare calumniam* (more fully, *jurare de calumnia*, Dig.), *to swear that one is not guilty of malicious accusation*, Liv.

**jūror**, *i. v. dep.* for *juro* (found only in Perf. tenses): *judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat*, Cic.: cf. *juro*.

**jūs**, *jūris, n. broth, soup*: *cum una multa jura confundit cocus*, Pl.: *nigrumf*, 'black broth' (of the Spartans), Cic. [Cf. *ζύμα, ζωμός*.]

**jūs**, *jūris, n. law or equity, as established by public authority or custom* (differs from *lex*, which signifies an express enactment; and from *fas*, divine law: the *leges* of a state went to make up its complete body of *jus*): *urbem jure legibusque ac moribus condere parat, on the foundations of right, laws, and morality*, Liv.: *dicere, to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as did the praetor and other magistrates: *a. Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit*, Cic.: *dare jura, to administer justice to*, Virg. Hor.: *fas jusque, divine and human law*, Liv.: *divina ac humana jura*, Cic.: *gentium, the law of nations*, id.: *civile, the civil law*, id.: *jus publicum, political or constitutional law*, Liv.: *jus privatum, the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, id.: *summum, the strict letter of the law*, Cic. 2. *special legal right, power, authority*: *cum plebe agendi, id. patrum, the father's power of life and death over his children*, Liv. (homo) *sui juris, his own master, independent*, Cic. 3. *proceedings at law*; esp. *before the praetor*: *in jusambulā, come before a magistrate*, Ter.: *in jus rapi, to be hurried before the praetor*, Hor. || *In gen.* and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature, natural right or justice, justness*: *jura communia, rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic.: *absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae, the justness*, Liv. Hence *Abi*: *jure, adverbially, with justice, justly*: *jure in eum animadvertetur*, Cic.: *jure optimo, with perfect justice*, Pl. With *Gen. obj.*: *alipedum, the control of*, Ov. [The *L. E.* root is *yu*, to join, bind.]

**jus-jurandum**, *i. an oath*: *est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa*, Cic.: *jurejurando, ne quis . . . inter se sanxerunt, bound themselves by a mutual oath* not to . . . Caes.: *jurejurando civitatem obstringere, to bind by oath*, id.: *idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, made him take the same oath*, id. (*v. adigo*): *jurejurando teneri, to be bound by an oath*, Cic.: *Caes.*

**jussum**, *i. n.* [jubeo] *an order, command* (mostly plur.): *deorum*, Cic.: *efficere, to execute*, Sall. || *Esp. a decree of the people*: Liv.

**jussus**, *a. um, Part* [jubeo].

**jussus**, *ūs, m.* (only in *Abi. sing*) [id.] *an order, command*: *vestro jussu*, Cic.

**justē**, *adv. rightly, justly, equitably, duly*: *impare, Cic. Comp.*: *reprehendi*, Hor.

**justificus**, *a. um, adj.* [justus facio] *that acts justly* (poet.): *Cat.*

**justitia**, *ae, f.* [justus] *justice*: *love of justice, equity*; also, *moderation, clemency*: *pro ejus justitia*, Caes. || *Meton.*: *the whole body of laws*: Flor.

**justitium**, *il, n.* [jus sisto] *a cessation from business on the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: *justitium edicere* or *indigere, to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. || *In gen.* *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: Tac.

**justum**, *i. n.* [justus] *that which is right or just, justice*: *justum ac jus colere*, Cic.: *plus justo, more than is right, too much*, Hor. || *In plur.* *rights, privileges*: *servis justa praebere*, Cic. 2. *due ceremonies or formalities*: *omnia justa perficere*, Liv. *Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies*: *more regio justa facere*, Sall.

**justus**, *a. um, adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: *vir*, Cic.: *fool* by *in* and *Acc.*: *in socios, just towards*, id. *servitus, equitable, mild*, Ter. *Fig.*: *justis locis* (opp. to *iniquis*), *on fair ground*, Tac.: *tellus, i. c.* *that fully repays the farmer's toil*, Virg. 2. *lawful, rightful*: *uxor, id.*: *causa, rightful cause*, id.: *Caes.* 3. *well-founded*: *fiducia*, Ov. || *In legal sense*: *having proper form or order*; *attended with proper formalities*: *belium*, Cic.: *Liv.*: *proelium, a regular pitched battle*, id.: *exercitus, a full consular army* (in early times consisting of two legions), id.: *acies*, id.

2. *In gen. sense*: *proper, regular, up to the mark*: *itei, a full day's march*, Caes.: *statura, of full average*, Suet.: *ad justis cursum annis, ordinary*, Liv.

**jūtus**, *a. um, Part* [juvo].

**jūvenalis**, *e, adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile*; *suitable for young people*: *corpus*, Virg.: *ludi, or Subst.* *juvenalia*, *um, n.* *games introduced by Nero*, Suet. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 219.)

**jūvenca**, *ae, f.* [juvencus] (*sc. bos*) *a young cow, heifer*: Virg. 2. (*sc. femina*) *a girl*: *Graia, i. e. Helen*, Ov.

**jūvenous**, *a. um, adj.* [juvencus] *young* (mostly poet): *equus*, Lucr.

|| *Subst.* *juvencus, i. m. (sc. bos)* *a young bullock* (cf. *preced. art.*): *aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci*, Virg. 2. (*sc. homo*) *a young man, youngster*: *te suis matres metuunt juvenci*, Hor.

**jūvenesco**, *nāi, 3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: Hor. || *to grow young again*: Ov.

**jūvenilis**, *e, adj.* [id.] *youthful*



*young*: impunitas et licentia, Cic. error, Suet.

*juvéniller*, adv. *youthfully*, after the manner of youth: Cic.: Ov.

*juvénis*, is, adj. *young*, *youthful*: more freq. as subst.: a young man or woman: infirmus pueror, et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. As adj.: maritus, Tib.: anni, *youthful years*, Ov.

2. In special sense: *junior* (opp. to *senior*), with ref. to a limit of age: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv.: juniores patrum, id. [Cf. Skr. *yuvan*; Goth. *jugg-s*; Eug. *young*] (Hence *it giovine* or *giovane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

*juvénor*, i. v. *lep.* [juvénis] to act like a youth, to wanton: Hor.

*juvénas*, ae, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth (less freq. than *juventus*; and not in Cic.): non ita re juvena eum gessisse, Liv.: intidus juvena (of the snake), in the gloss of youth, Virg.

*juvénas*, áris, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth (poet): Lucr.: Virg. Hor.

*juvénus*, útis, f. [id.] the season of youth (from the 20th to the 40th year), youth: the prime of life, quae geruntur juvenitute et viribus, Cic.

II. As collect. subst.: the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age: omnis juvenus convenerat, Caes. Hence, princeps juvenutis, in the time of the Republic, the first among the knights, Cic. under the Emperors, a title of the imperial princes: Tac.

*juvō*, jūvī, jūtum (juvaturus, Sall.), i. v. a. and n.: to help, aid, assist, support, benefit: ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos, Cic.: hostes frumento, Caes. Of medical assistance qui salutarī juvat arte fessos, Hor.: diis juvantibus o deo juvante, with God's help: meque, diis juvantibus, arbrumam exspecta, Cic. In pass.: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. Impers.: juvat, it is of use: with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. II. Esp. to delight, gratify, please (rare as verb. pers.: and only with impersonal subject): nec me vita juvaret, invida civibus et militibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor.

2. Esp. impers., with Inf. or Acc. and Inf. as subject: it delights, pleases; I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in: juvit me, tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic.: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

*juxta*, adv. and prep. A. Adv. Of place, in close proximity, hard by, by one's side: legio, quae juxta conserat, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov.

II. Transl. in like manner, equally, alike: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: juxta insontes, equally innocent, Liv. With lat. (rare): rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem censebat, just as difficult as great things, id. With acc, atque, et, quam, cum: juxta mecum

omnes intelligitis, as well as I do, Sall.: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum, as well as, just the same as, Liv.

B. Prep. with Acc.: of place close to, hard by: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg.

II. Transl. of succession: next to, immediately after: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, next to the gods, it rests with yourself, Tac.

2. Along with, together with: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, id.

3. Denoting likeness: near, approaching to, bordering upon: celeritas juxta formidinem est, speed is akin to fear, id. With the notion of tendency to, or direction to: juxta seditionem ventum est, things came near to insurrection, id.

4. according to: juxta praeciptum, just [Juxta is a superl. form for *jug-ist-a*, from *jug-is*, bound together, connected; root *jug*, *jungo*]

*juxtim*, adv. [cf. *juxta*] next, close by: assidebat juxtim, Suet.

2. near, in the neighbourhood: Lucr.

II. alike, equally: miscentes vultu parentum, of children, blending equally, id.

**K**, k, a guttural corresponding to I, E, k, Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K for Caeso, K or kal for Calcedae. In inscriptions KQ stands for capitalis, K K for castrorum, K S for carnis suis.

**Kalendae** (Cal-), árum, f. plur. [cálē, are=καλέω, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day; the first day of the Roman month, the Kalends: usu written kal. (Cal.): e.g. Kal. Január, on the first of January, Cic. (For the Roman way of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 66 seq.) On the Kalends interest fell due: hence, from a debtor's point of view, tristes Kalendae, Hor.: celeris, that come round too quickly, Ov. 'This way of reckoning time was peculiar to the Romans; hence, Proverb: ad Kalendas Graecas solvere = never to pay at all, Suet. On the Kalends of March, married people celebrated the Matronalia, a festival in honour of Juno Lucina; hence, Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Hor.: sextae Kalendae, the first of June, Ov. II. Meton: a month: nec totidem veteres quot

nunc habuere Kalendas; ille minor geminus mensibus annus erat, Ov.

**kalo**, v. calo

**koppa**, n. indecl. = κόππα, the obsolete Greek letter: Quint.

**L**, l, indecl. n. or (subaud. littera) f. the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek λ, but changed in position II. Latin l represents orig. l; also not infrequently r; some, indeed, deny that the l-sound existed at all in the primitive I E tongue; r is often retained by Skr. and Zend, when in the European languages it has passed into l, thus ruk in Skr. corresponds to luk (Luz, luro, λευκος) in Graeco-Italian

2. Orig. d in a certain number of words become l in Latin; thus *levi* is cogn. with Skr. (stem) *dēvar*, Gr. *δάρπ*, lingua was orig. *dīguā* (cf. Goth. *tug-gō*, Eng. *tongue*), and *lacrīma* was *dac-rīma* (cf. Gr. *δακρυ*; Goth. *tagr*). This happened gen. when the d was initial, but is found also when it stood between two vowels; thus Gr. *oδ-ωδ-a*, Lat. *odor*, but also *olee*, and perh. the same occurs in *calamitas*, which may be for *cadamitas*

3. In many adjectives the termination is -aris or -alis, acc. as l is found, or r, in the preceding syllable, thus *coly-aris*, *popul-aris*, but *mont-alis*, *later-alis*, this is an effect of dissimilation 4. In the composition and derivation of words, l exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it. e.g. *aligo* for *adligo*; *colligo* for *conligo*; similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber*, *ullus* from *ulcus*, *tabellum* from *tabrum*.

III. Changes of L in the Romance languages

In Ital. into i: e.g. Lat. *plus*, *flos*, *glacies*, It. *più*, *fiore*, *ghiaccio*. 2. In French into r: e.g. Lat. *apostolus*, *capitulum*, *epistola*, Fr. *apôtre*, *chapitre*, *épître*. Also in the several derivatives of Lat. *lucumolus*; It. *rossignolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.

3. In a few words, irregularly, into n: e.g. Lat. *lutra*, Sp. *nutria*: Lat. *lucella*, Fr. *nivra*. 4. By corruption, in a single case, into d: e.g. Lat. *amylum*; It. *amulo*; Fr. *amidon*. 5. Into ll, or gl, ch, or th: e.g. Lat. *plulare*, Fr. *puller*, It. *pigliare*.

6. ll undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in no 5: in French, however, ll is seldom changed.

7. When ll of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one l is, in French, usually omitted: e.g. Lat. *caballus*, Fr. *cheval*; Lat. *callis*, *capillus*, *aucella*, *collum*; old Fr. *val*, *chevel*, *oiseil*, *col*; mod. Fr. *cheveu*, *oiseau*, *cou*. 8. The change

of *l* into *u*, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: e. g. *Lat. talpa, albus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis*: Fr. *taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux*. 9. Fr. *hierre*, ivy, is a corruption of *l'ierre*, where *ierre* is for *hierre*, from *Lat. hederā*. IV. As an abbreviation *L* usu. denotes the praenomen *Lucius*, though it also stands for *libens* and *locus*. 2. As a numeral *L* stands for 50.

**lābasoo**, 3 v. n. *incept.* [labo] *to totter, be ready to fall*: *Lucr.* II. Fig.: *to stagger, waver, give way, yield, be confounded*: *labascit victus uno verbo, Ter.*

**lābescila**, ac, f. *dim.* [labes] *a slight stain or discolor*: *Cic.*

**lābē-facio**, feci, factum, 3 v. a. (*pass.* *labefio, factus, fieri*) [labo] *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall*: *dentes alui, Ter. partem muri, Caes.: chartam a vinctis, ut non fasten or open a letter, Ov.: labefacta jugera, loosened, i. e. by breaking up the clods, Virg.* II. Fig.: of the mind: *to agitate, disquiet, cause to waver, to shake*: *quem nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.: primores classiariorum, to shake the loyalty of, Tac.* 2. *to weaken, overthrow, destroy, impair*: *Liv.: fidem, to destroy one's credit*: *Suet.*

**lābēfacto**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. *frequ.* [labefacio] *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow*: *signum vectibus, Cic.: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet.* 2. *Meton* in gen.: *to injure, weaken, sensus, Lucr.* II. Fig.: *to shake, overthrow, destroy, weaken*: *aliquem, Cic.: Cartaginem, id. fidem, Liv.*

**lābēfactus**, a, um, Part. [labefacio] *labefied, pass. of labefacio*  
(1) **lābellum**, i, n. *dim.* [labrum, 1] *a little lip*: *Cic.*

(2) **lābellum**, i, n. *dim.* [labrum, 2] *a small water-vessel, bathing-tub*: *Cic.*

(1) **lābes**, is (Abl. *labi* for *labe*, *Lucr.*) f. [lābor] *a sinking, falling, sinking in*: *Cic.: terrae, Liv.* II. Fig.: *a fall, ruin, destruction*: *innocentiae, Cic.: hinc ruhi prima mali labe, my downfall hence began, Virg.*

2. *Meton* of persons: (Verre) *labe* atque perniciēs Siciliāe, *the ruin, Cic.*

(2) **lābes**, is, f. *a spot, blot, stain, bluish*: *tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor.: labem eximere, Virg.* Fig.: *animi, Cic.* *Meton* of persons: *a disgraceful, shameful fellow*: *coenium illud ac labe, id. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λαβή-η]*

**lābia**, ae, f. and **lābium**, ii, n. a *lip*: *age tibicen*: *refer ad labias tibias, Pl.* *Proverb.*: *labii ductare aliquem, to make game of one (like our, to lead anyone by the nose)*, id. [Cf. Gr. λατ-τω, and, with φ for π, λαφ-ύρωω (in Lat. *p* is weakened to *b*); O. H. G. *lef-sa*, mod. Germ. *lef-ze, lippe*. The Lat. *labio* contains the same root.]

**lābīosus**, a, um, *adj.* [labium] *having large lips*: *Lucr.*

**lābium**, ii, v. labia.

**lābo**, avi, atum, 1 v. n. *to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, or give way*: *signum labat, Cic.: labat arietē crebro janua, Virg.: labant curvae naves, roll from side to side, Ov.* (ii) of troops, *to waver, be unsteady*: *sustinuit labantem aciem, Tac.*: of handwriting, *to be shaky*: *littera labat, Ov.*

II. Fig.: of the mind: *to waver, be undecided, hesitate*: *scito, labare meum consilium, Cic.: socii labant, waver in fidelity, Liv.* 2. *to sink, fail*: *Cic.: labantem fortunam populi Romani, tottering, Liv.: memoria labat, begins to fail, to be uncertain, id.: labante jam Agrippina, whom the power of A began to totter, Tac.* [This word and *lābor* are cogn. with each other and with *Skr. lamb* (=lamb)]

**lābor**, prus, 3 v. n. *dep.* [v. labo] *to slide, slip, or glide down, to fall down*: *naufragum illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic.: humor in genas, furtim labitur, steals down, Hor.* 2. *to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion*: *sidera labuntur, Cic.: labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg.* 3. *to slip away, escape*: *lapsus custodia, Tac.* II. Fig. in gen.: *to glide, proceed gently or insensibly, pass, pass away, die away*: *illico res foras labitur, Pl.: labitur occulte aetas, Ov.* 2. *to fall, fall from, sink, sink down, go to ruin, perish*: *eo citius lapsa res est, fell (i. e. ceased to be), Liv.* (Camilla) *labitur exanguis, labuntur frigida leto lumen, Virg.: fides lapsa, Ov.: hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caes. mente labi, to be insane, Suet.*

3. *to turn gradually or insensibly to, incline oneself to*: *labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic.: in vitium, Hor.* 4. *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault*: *labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic.*

**lābor**, oris (old nom. *labos*, like *ar-bos, honos, etc.*) Pl. Ter., m. *labour, toil, exertion of body or mind*: *Cic. res est magni laboris, id.: ex labore se reficere, Caes.* 2. *Meton* *work, workmanship, result of toil* (poet.): *operum, Virg.: boum, i. e. tillage, id.*

II. *hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble*: *in labore meo, Cic.: Ilacis aulide labores, woes, Virg.: Troiae supremum laborem, the death-struggle, id. P. Oct.: labores solis, eclipses, id. [The I. E. root is *arbh*, whence Gr. ἀρβ-άω, and Germ. *arb-ent*.] (Hence It. *lavoro*; Fr. *labeur*.)*

**lābōrātus**, a, um, Part. [laboro].

II. A *adj.* *laborious, wretched, full of hardship*: *aevum, Val. Fl.: vita, Stat.*

**lābōrifer**, a, um, *adj.* [labor fero] *toil-enduring* (poet): *Hercules, Ov.*

**lābōriose**, adv. *wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously*: *Cat. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.*

**lābōrīosus**, a, um, *adj.* [lābor] *toil-some, wearisome, difficult, laborious*: *deambulatio, Ter.: opus, Liv.: Cic.*

II. *inclined to work, industrious*: *homines, id.* III. *that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed*: *quid nobis laboriosius? id.*

**lābōro**, avi, atum, 1 v. n. and a. [id.]. Neutr. *to labour, take pains, exert oneself*: *ne labora, Ter.: sibi, Cic. With Inf.: brevis esse laboro, Hor.*

2. *to care or trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious*: *animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. So, non laboro, nihil laboro, I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not: curis manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic.* 3. *Esop. to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with; to be in difficulty or danger. Absol. quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat, hard pressed, Caes. Cic.: ne qua populus laboret, suffer harm, Hor. Impers. pass.: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes. With ez: ex intestinis, to be suffering from a bowel complaint, Cic.: ex aere alieno, to be burdened with, Caes.: Suet. With ab: a re frumentaria, to be in difficulties about provisions, Caes.: ab avaritia, Hor. With Abl.: domestica crudelitate, Cic.: quanta laborabas Charybdi, vast struggling, Hor.: obsidione, Suet. Of innum and abstract subjects: luna laborat, is eclipsed, Cic.: Aquilombus laborant querceta, Hor.*

(ii) Fig. *veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aunt, is often soiled cast down, Liv.* II. A *ct.* *to work out, elaborate: to form, make, prepare: quale non perfectum meae laborarint manus, compounded, Hor.: vestes, Virg.* 2. *to labour at, to cultivate: frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac.*

**lābos**, v. lābor, ad init.

(1) **lābrum**, i, n. [v. labia] *a lip*: *Cic.: superius, the upper lip, Caes. Proverb.*: *primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of, Cic.* II. *Meton.* *an edge, margin (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.)*: *fossae, Caes. (Hence It. labbro; Fr. levée.)*

(2) **lābrum**, i, n. [for *lavabrum*, from *lavo*] *a basin, a tub, a vat*: *labrum si in balneo non est, Cic.: spumant plenius vindemia labris, Virg.*

II. *Meton.* (poet.) *a bath, bathing place*: *Dianae, Ov.*

**lābrusca** (ae) *vitis or ūva*, also *absol. lābrusca*, ae, f. *the wild vine*: *silvestris, Virg. (Hence Fr. lambruche)*

**lābruscum**, i, n. [labrusca] *the fruit of the labrusca, the wild grape*: *Virg.*

**lābrynthēus**, a, um, *adj.* [Labyrinthus] *of a labyrinth, labyrinthine*: *flexus, Cat.*

**lābrynthus**, i, m. = Δαδύρινθος,

**α labyrinth**; esp. that built by Daedalus in Crete: Virg.: Ov.

**lac**, lactic (nom. lacte: Pl.), n. [initial *g* has been lost; cf. γάλακτος, stem of γάλα] milk: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr.: cum lacte nutritus errorum exuisset, as we say, "with one's mother's milk," Cic.: lacte vivere, Caes. Proverb.: tam simulium quam lacte lacti est, "as like as eggs," Pl. II. Meton. the milky juice of plants: nerbarum, Ov. 2. a milk-white colour (poet.): id. (Hence Sp. leche, Fr. lait.)

**lācer**, ēra, ērum, *adj* mangled, lacerated, mutilated, torn to pieces: Lucr. corpus, Liv.: vesus, Cent. Tac.: telorum vestigia, shattered, id. II. Act.: veniendi, laceratūque: morsus, Ov. [Cf. lacina, and Gr. λακίς, "a rent."]

**lāceratio**, ōnis, *f* [lacerō] a rending, mangling, tearing (rare). Cic. in plur.: id.

**lācerna**, ae, *f* a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in bad weather: Cic. Suet. (v. Smith's Ant 219.)

**lācernātus**, a, um, *adj*. lācerna; wearing a lācerna. Vell.: Juv.

**lācero**, avi, atum, *v* a [lacerō] to tear (in all its senses), to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerat: corpus, Lucr.: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov.: ferro, Hor.: virgis, Liv. 2. to break to pieces, shatter, wreck: pontes, id. naves, id. lēctum, Suet. II. Fig. to pull to pieces (of character), calumniate, slander, defame, rail at: obtrectatio invidiaeque, quae solet lacerare piosque, Cic.: probus, Liv.: famam sepulti, id. 2. to rend, tear, torture, to dissipate, squander: meus me maior lacerat, Cic.: patriam, id. bona patria, Sall. dim. to waste, Pl. of pestilence, to consume, ravage: exercitum, Vell.

**lācerta**, ae, *f*, a lizard: Hor. Proverb.: unus lācerta se dominum facere, to get a place of one's own, however small, Juv. [Etym uncertain.]

**lācētus**, a, um, *adj* [lacertus] muscular, brawny, powerful: Cic.

(1) **lācētus**, *i*, m the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow: Ov. II. Meton. in gen. the arm: Cic. Of bees Virg. III. Fig.: in pl. muscle, strength, vigour, force, might, power: Cic.: Hor. [Etym uncertain.]

(2) **lācētus**, *i*, m a lizard: Virg. II. an unknown sea-fish: Cic. (Hence Fr. lézard.)

**lācessifus**, a, um, Part. [lācesso]

**lācesso**, ivi or ii, itum, *v* a [lacio; cf. facesso] to assault, attack, excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate, aliquem ferro, Cic.: proelio hosti, Caes.: Aedus Injuria, id.: aliquem probris, Suet.: Jocus, id.: aera solē lācessita, smitten, Virg.: Saguntum nec lācessentes nec lācessiti, Liv. II. to urge, excite, shake, move, stimulate: Cic.: manibusque (au-

rigae) lācessunt pectora plausa cavis, clap the horses on their breasts (to inspirit them), Virg.: pelagus carinā, to tempt (as if the sea were a wild beast, which it was dangerous to go near), Hor.: deos (precibus), to assail, importune, id.: aliquem voce, to challenge to sing, Virg. 2. to call forth, arouse, produce, invite: sermones, Cic.: ferrum, i. e. to challenge combat, Virg.

**lāchānisso** or **nizo**, *i*, r n [lāxaro, olus-] = lāxari, to be weak, languid: Suet.

**lācinia**, ae, *f* [v lacin] the lapet or flap of a garment. Pl.: togae, Suet. Pro v.: aliqui obtinere lacina, by the lapet, i. e. barely, without a firm hold, Cic.

**lācio**, *i*, r a to draw gently [The verb itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds, e. g. allicio, elicio, etc.]

**Lācōicus**, a, um, *adj* [Lacōnes] Lacedaemonian, Spartan: clavis, a Lacedaemonian key (to fasten a lock from without), Pl. As subst. Lacōicum, *i*, n. [sc. balneum] a sweating-room Cic.

**lācrima**, ae, *f* (archaic lacruma, not lacryma nor lacryma: old form lacrima v. D, no. 1, 4) a tear: lacrimas effundere, to shed, Cic.: Virg. dare, Ov.: Virg.: funderē, demittere, Virg.: effundi in lacrimas, to burst into tears, Lac.: lacrimas eiecit, to move another to tears, Virg.: commovere, curā, pellere, to cause one's tears, Virg.: mittere, Ter.: tenere, to restrain, Cic.: Ov.: lacrimae confictae dolus, feigned, "concocted" tears, Ter. in same sense, coactae, Virg. (dub.)

II. Meton. a tear, or gum-drops of a plant: Plin.: Narcissi, Virg. [With lacrima cf. Gr. δάκρυ; Goth. lagr, Eng. tear, mod. Germ. zahre.] (Hence It. lagrima; Fr. larme.)

**lācrimābilis** (lacrum), *a*, *adj* [lacrima] worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful: Ov.: genitrix, piteous, Virg.: b. illum, vocifer, id.

**lācrimābundus** (lacrum), *a*, um, *adj* [lacrimo] tearful, bawling into tears: Liv.

**lācō mo** (lacrumo, not lacrymo), avi, atum, *i*, r n and a lacrimor. atus, *i*, v dep [lacrima] to shed tears, to weep. Neutr.: te lacrimasque moles terrehim, Cic.: lacrimo gaudium, Ter. 2. Act. with Acc. of neut. pron.: to bewail, lament something (rare): num id lacrimat vingo? id.

II. Meton. of plants. to weep, drop, distil: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dropped, distilled, Ov.

**lācrimōsus** (lacrum), *a*, um, *adj* [id.] full of tears, tearful, weeping, lumbia, Ov.: voces, doleful, Virg.

2. Meton. of plants: dropping, distilling: vites, Plin. II. Act. exciting or causing tears: fumus, bringing water to the eyes, Ovid.: Hor. 2. lamentable: Trojae funera, id.: caenum, plaintive, Ov.

**lācrimūla** (-mola), ae, *f*. dim. [id.]

a little tear; esp. a sham tear (rare): Ter.: Cic.

**lācrūma** and **lācrūma**, with their deriv. v. lacrim. etc.

**lacte**, v. lac, *ad* init.

**lactens**, Part. [lacteo] II. Subst.: a sucking animal, suckling: lactentibus rum divinum facere, Liv. **lacteo**, 2. v. a. (used almost exclusively in imperf. part.) [lac] to suck milk, to be a suckling: Romulus, parvus atque lactens, Cic.: hostia, id. Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. suckling children, Ov. Of the spring: tener et lactens (annus), id. II. to contain milk or sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy: frumenta, Virg.: sata, Ov.

**lactēolus**, a, um, *adj*. dim. [lactens] white as milk, milk-white (only of small, pretty objects. poet.): puellae, Cat.

**lactes**, lum, *f* the guts: esp. the small intestines: laxae lactes, i. e. an empty stomach, Pl.: Pars Proverb. of an useless attempt, adligare fugitivam canem agnibus lactibus, tie him fast with sausages, Pl.

**lactesco**, 3. v. n. incept. [lacteo] to turn to milk: omnis fere cibis matur lactescere incipit, Cic.

**lacteus**, a, um, *adj* [lac] milky, full of milk (mostly poet.). humor, Ov.: ubera, Virg. II. Meton. milk-coloured, milk-white: colat id orbis, the Milky Way, Cic.: also, via, Ov.

(1) **lacto**, avi, atum, *i*, r a (used almost exclusively in imperf. part.) [lac] to contain milk, to suckle: ubera lactantia, Ov.

(2) **lacto**, avi, atum, *i*, r a freq. [lacteo] to allure, wheedle, to dupe, exhort: me amor lactat, Pl.: animos, Ter.

**lactūca**, ae, *f* a lettuce: Hor. **lactūcula**, ae, *f* dim a young lettuce: Suet.

**lācūna**, ae, *f* [lacus] a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond: vastae, Lucr.: sudant humore lacinae, Virg. Poet.: salcae, briny pools, i. e. the sea, Lucr.

2. In gen. any cavity, opening, chasm, cleft: id. a dimple, Ov. II. Fig.: a gap, void, defect, loss (rare): rei familiaris, deperency, Cic.: in auro, id. (Hence It. laguna; Fr. lagune, lacune.)

**lācūnār**, āris, n. [lacuna] a panel-celling (so called from its sunken spaces): Hor.: Cic.: spectare lacunar, i. e. to pretend not to notice what is going on, Juv.

**lācūno**, avi, atum, *i*, v. a. [id.] to hollow out, to fret: Plin. II. to panel like a fretted ceiling; as a grotto with shells: Ov.

**lācūnōsus**, a, um, *adj* [id.] full of holes, ponds, or sloughs: convallis, App. II. In gen. full of hollows or gaps: Cic.

**lācus**, ōs, m. orig any hollow; hence, a basin, tank, tub; esp. a winevat: Cato. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still ferment-

*ing, new, Cic.* II. *a lake*: lacus, stagna, id. Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a deep pool in a river, Virg., id. of the Styx, id. III. *a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir*: Liv.: Ter.: a furno redeunt lacuque, Hor. Proverb.: sicco vilior laeu, more worthless than a dry tank, Prop. 2. *a smith's cooling trough*: Virg.: Ov. [Cf. Gr. λᾶκος: O. Ir. ioch.] (Hence It. lago: Fr. lac)

*laedo*, si, sum, 3 v. a. *to injure, damage, hurt*: aliquem vulnere, Ov.: lora laedunt brachia, Pl.: frondes, to sear, wither, Ov.: signum lagenae, to break, tamper with, Hor. Poet. collum, to hang oneself, id.: laetus nube dies, obscured, Lucan. II. Fig. to trouble, vex, offend, injure, wound, aggravate with Abl. of means or manner how: dicto, facto, Pl.: aliquem tristi versu, Hor.: injuste neminem, Cic.: Pisonem, to rail at, id.: nulli ore, to insult no one, Ter. 2. to afflict, cause (anyone) distress: tunc tua me infortunia laedunt, Hor. 3. to break, violate one's word, etc.: fidem, Cic.: foedus, Virg. 4. to mar, injure: famam alieuius, Suet. 5. laesae res, broken fortunes, disaster, Sil. [Ety. unknown]

*laena*, ae, f. [borrowed from Gr. λαινα] *a lined upper garment, cloak*, mantle, worn by the flames and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 120).

*laesio*, ōnis, f. [laedo], *an injuring*: Rhetor. t. t. an oratorical attack: Cic.

*laesus*, a, um, Part. [laedo] *glad*: Cic.: factum, Ov.

*laetans*, antis, Part. [laetor] II. Adj.: joyful, glad: Cic.: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, joyous, cheerful, agreeable, Lucr.

*laetatio*, ōnis, f. [id.] *rejoicing*, joy: Caes.

*laetē*, adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully: Cic. Comp.: Vell.

*laetificans*, antis, Part. [laetifico]. II. Adj.: joyous: Pl.

*laetifico*, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laetificus] *to cheer, gladden, delight*: with Abl. (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic.

2. Reflect. *to rejoice, be glad*: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. II. In agriculture, to fertilize, manure: agros, Cic.

*laetificus*, a, um, adj. [laetis facio] *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful* (poet.): fetus, Lucr.: vites, Enn. in Cic.

*laetitia*, ae, f. [laetis] *joy*: esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight: Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend in jollity, Ter.: totus in laetitia effusus, wholly abandoned to pleasure, Just.: maxima omnes laetitia afficere, Caes. II. Meton. comeliness, beauty, grace: membrorum, Stat.: orationis, grace, Tac. 2. luxuriance, fertility,

of plants, etc.: pabuli, richness, abundance, Just.

*laetior*, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] *to rejoice, be joyful or glad*: constri. with Abl., de, in and Abl. quod, neutr. Acc. or Loc and Inf.: bonis rebus, Cic.: de salute, id.: in hoc, id.: illud mihi laetandum video, id.: incolumis laetor quod vivit in urbe, Hor.: utrumque laetor, Cic.: filiola tua te delectari laetior, id. With (perh. causal) Gen. in connection with memin. nec veterum memini laetiorve malorum, nor joy nor memory have I of, Virg.

*laetius*, a, um, adj. joyful, cheerful, glad: constri. absol. with quod, Abl., ob, de, Gen., Inf., Acc. and Inf.: laeti atque erecti, Cic.: laetus animi (locative), quod, etc., Tac.: de amica, in high spirits about, Ter.: laetus sum, fratri obigisse quod vult, id. II. Meton. doing with joy, cheerful, ready, will: q. senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. 2. satisfied or pleased with, rejoicing in, delighting or taking pleasure in: classis laeta praedat, Liv.: laeta Deum partu, Virg.: aeta laborum, id.: servatam ob navem, id.: gens laeta domare labores, Sil. 3.

planning, pleasant, grateful, agreeable: omnia artem facta laetiora, Cic.: militibus nomen, Tac. 4. fortunate, auspicious: augurium, happy, id. 5. propitious, favourable: venti, Val. Pl.: exta, Suet.: huius proeli, satisfactory, Tac. 6. bright, sprightly, joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful: Cic.: segetes, glad, i. e. luxuriant, Virg.: laetos oculis afflaret honores, sparkling, id. 7. fertile, rich, of soil: ager, Varr.: tellus, rank, Virg. Of cattle, fat: glondae sues laeti redeunt, id. 8. copious, abundant: laeta magnis pressis manabunt flumina mamma, id. And of style: rich, copious, Cic. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence It. lieto, and Fr. lie, in the expression faire chère lie.)

*laeva*, ae, f. [laevus] *se manus, the left hand*: Ithonea petit dextra, laeva-que Serestum, Virg.: ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. Abl. ad laeva, on the left side, on the left dextra montibus, laeva Tiberti amne septus, Liv.

*laevatus*, v. levatus.

*laevē*, adv. wrongly, awkwardly: Hor.

*laevigatio*, v. levig.

*laevis*, laevitas, v. levis.

*laevus*, a, um, adj. [cf. Gr. λαός], left, on the left side: opp. to dexter: manus, Cic.: latus, Ov.: iter, Virg. Adv. laevum, on the left, id.: in laevum, to the left: flectere cursus, Ov. Subst. laeva, orum, n. plur. places lying on the left: laeva Propontidis, id. 2. Fig.: awkward, stupid, foolish, silly (like Fr. gauche) o ego laevus, what a fool am I, Hor.: mens, dull, perverted, Virg. II. In augury: corresponding to the Eastern quarter of the heaven (the augur lac-

ing S.): hence, lucky, propitious: numus, favourable, propitious, id.: tonitru dedit omnia laevo Juppiter, Ov. 2. Acc. to the Greek usage, though denoting the same celestial quarter; ill-omened: picus, Hor.: Mart. (cf. supr. i. 2).

*lāganum*, i, n = λᾶγανον, a kind of cake made of flour and oil: Hor.

*lāgōna* (lāgona and lāgōna), ae, f = λᾶγνος, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon: Cic.: Hor.

*lāgōus*, i, f = λᾶγεις, a Greek species of vine: Virg.

*lāgoena*, v. lagena.

*lāgois*, idis, f = λαγούς, a bird, species unknown; perh. a kind of grouse: Hor.

*lāgōna*, v. lagena.

*lallo*, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sing lullaby, as a nurse to a child: Pers.

*lāma*, ae, f. a slough, bog, fen: Hor. [For lac-ma, from root of lac-us; so lumen for luc-men]

*lambēro*, i v. a. to tear to pieces: Proverb.: lepidē, Charine, meo ludo lamberas, you beat me at my own game, Pl.

*lambo*, bi, 3 v. a. to lick, lap: hi canes quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic.: serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnere lingua, Ov. II. Fig. of a river: to flow by, to wash: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Of ivy: to cling to, encircle: Pers. Of fire: to lick, reach up to, play or flicker about: (Actna) sidera lambit, Virg.: lambere flamma comas, id. [Cf. λᾶν-ω (v. labia), O. II. G. lafan, to lick. For the nasal before b, cf. cumbo, root cub.]

*lāmella*, ae, f. dim. [lamina] a small or thin plate: paucae lamellae argenti, a few paltry coins, Sen.

*lamentābilis*, e, adj. [lamentor] fit to be mourned over, lamentable, pitiable: regnum, Virg.: doleful, lamenting: vox, Cic. II. mournful, attended with signs of woe: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id.

*lamentārius*, a, um, adj. [lamentum] mournful, causing tears: Pl.

*lamentatio*, ōnis, f. [lamentor] a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation: Pl.: Cic.: flebilis, Just.

*lamentor*, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr. to wail, moan, weep, lament: Pl.: flere ac lamentari, Cic. II. Act.: to weep over, to bewail: vitam, id.: matrem mortuam, Ter. With Acc. and Inf.: lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, Hor.

*lamentum*, i, n = a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation (usu plur): Cic.: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. [Prob. for clamentum, v. clamo; initial c lost as in laus.]

*lāmīa*, ae, f. = λᾶμια, a witch, a sorceress, enchantress: Hor.

*lāmīna* (lammina), and syncop. *lanna* (Hor.), ae, f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc.; a plate, leaf

vener, etc.: Cic.: tigna laminis clavisque relicant, perh. clamps, saddle-plates, Caes.: lamina serrae, the blade of a saw, Virg.: of a sword, Ov.

II. Meton.: laminae ardentes, red-hot plates, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. silver plate of any kind: levis argenti lamina, Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from λα in λαίριον (for ἐ-λα-ρί-ον, a being prothetic)] (Hence It. lama, Fr. lame.)

lamna, v. lamina.  
lampas, ādis, f. = λαμπάς, a torch, flambeau: Cic.: lampadas igniferas, Lucr.: a wedding-torch: Ter. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (v. Smith's Ant 220), are borrowed the following expressions: quasi cursores vitae lampadas tradunt, they pass on the lamp of life, Lucr.: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada posis? i. e. wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive, Pers. II. Meton in gen. brightness: Phoebea, the light of the sun, Virg.: Phoebea, of the moon, Val. Fl. Hence poet. like lumen, for day: nona lampade, on the ninth day, Lucr. 2. a meteor resembling a torch: Sen.

lana, ae, f. wool: cum colu et lana, Cic.: lanam carere, to card wool, Pl.: lanam ducere, to spin it, Ov. II. Meton.: a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritis, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ov. 2. Of things like wool: soft hair or feathers, down: Virg.: memora canentia lana, cotton, Virg.: Of fleecy clouds, "curvi:" velleris tenuia lanae, id. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, to dispute about trifles, Hor. [Cf. Gr. λάχινη and λίγος.] (Hence Fr. laine.)

lanarius, a, um, adj. [lana] of or belonging to wool: herba, fuller's weed, Plin. II. Subst.: lanarius, il, m. a worker in wool: Pl.

lanatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with wool, woolly: oves, unshorn, Col. Absol. lanatae, arum, f. plu. sheep, Juv. 2. covered with down: downy: vitis, Col.: Plin.

lancea, ea, f. a light spear, with a leather thong fastened to it, a lance: Tac. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. λάγχνη.]

lancino, avi, atum, i v. a. to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate: Sen. II. Fig.: to destroy, consume bona, squander, Cat.

lanens, a, um, adj. [lana] woollen, of wool: paltum, Cic.: infula, Virg. 2. downy, soft: Mart.: Cat. (Hence Fr. lange.)

lanus-facio, feci, factum, 3 v. a. to make faint, weary, languid: Cic.

languens, Part. [languet]. II. A d j.: faint, weak, inactive, languid: hyacinthus, drooping, Virg.: incitare languentes, Cic. Of troops: languen-

tes atque animo remissi, slack, losing heart, Caes.

languet, 2. v. n. to be faint, weary, languid: de via, Cic. Of plants, etc. to droop, languish, wither: Suet. Virg.: Prop. Of the sea or surf. to be wearied, to be exhausted in force, to sink: servare recursus languenti pelagi, watch for the retreating of the spent waves, Virg. 2. Esp. to be weak, faint, languid from disease: languebunt corpora morbo, id. II. Fig.: to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet juvenus, Cic.: otio, id.: languet aequor, is dead calm, Mart. Of a faulty tone in speaking, vox, nec languens, nec canora, sinking so as to be scarcely heard, Cic. [In languet the n nasalizes the root lag Cf. Gr. λαν-απός, "slack, loose," and Lat. laxus.]

languesco, gūi, 3 v. n. incep [languet] to become faint, weak, languid corpore, Cic. Of things: Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes mild or mellow, Hor. Iuna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac.: ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, to go down after a heavy gale, Ov. 2. Esp. to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill: to languish: id: ter omnino per xiv annos languit, Suet. II. Fig.: to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: Cic.

languide, adr faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly: nutare, Plin. Comp.: dicere, with less spirit, Cic. in opere versari, more remissly than goes their wont, Caes.

languidulus, a, um, adj. dim [languidus] somewhat languid: Cat. II. withered, half-faded: coronae, Cic.

languidus, a, um, adj. [languet] faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid: homines vino languidi, the Meton of things: boxes, oculo trahentes languido, Hor. (oculo) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint.: humen, sluggish, Hor.: aqua, Liv. Comp.: languidiora vina, more mellow, Hor. II. Of character: feeble, powerless, inactive, listless: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antea aut alio more fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish, id. III. A c t.: enervating, voluptates, id.

languor, ōris, m [id.] faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor lassitude: corporis, Cic. 2. Esp. weakness, languor, faintness, proceeding from disease: aqueous, weakness caused by water, i. e. dropsy, Hor.: languor faucium, i. e. relaxed throat, Suet. II. Of the mind: dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness: languori se desidiaque dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

laniatus, ūs, m. [lapio] a mauling, lacerating (rare): ferarum, Cic. II. Fig.: anguish of mind. Tac.

laniens, ae, f. [lanius] a butcher's stall: Liv.

lanificium, ii, n. [lanificus] the

working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc.: usum lanificii docere, Just.

lanificus, a, um, adj. [lana facio] that works in wool, i. e. by spinning, weaving, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.: mores, i. e. the fates, Mart.

laniger, a, um, adj. [lana gero] wool-bearing, fleecy: greges, Virg.

II. Subst.: laniger, i, m. a ram, Ov.: a lamb: timens, Phaedr.: lanigera, ae, f. a sheep, Lucr.

lānio, avi, atum, i v. a. [lanius] to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, rend Cic.: dentibus artus, Virg.: digitis ora, Ov.: vestem, id. II. Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, have pulled to pieces, id.

lanionius, a, um, adj. [lanius] of a butcher: Suet.

lanista, ae, m. a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master: Cic.: Juv.

II. Meton a trainer in eril, a setter at variance, inciter to violence: Cic.: lanistas Aetolis, dimicare, instigators of the quarrel, Liv.

lanitium (cium), ii, n. [lana] wool

Virg.  
lanus, ii, m. [prob for lac-nius, of lacer, lacer] a butcher: Ter. Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton an executioner: Pl.

lanterna (lat), ae, f. [λαμπτήρ] a lantern, lamp: Cic.

lanternarius (lat.), ii, m. [lanterna] a lantern-bearer Fig.: a guide, attendant catlinae, link-boy, Cic.

lanugo, hūs, f. [lana] wooliness, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc.: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Suet.

lanx, lanx, f. a plate, platter, dish: Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Of freq use in sacrifices: lanxibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exa, in huge rounded dishes, id. II. Esp. the scale of a balance: in lancum aliquid imponere, to place it in one of the scales, Cic.: Virg. [Etym uncertain.]

lapathum, i, n and lapathus, i, f. (m. Lucr. in Cic.) = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, sorrel: lapathi brevis herba, Hor.

lapidea, ae, m. [lapis caedo] a stonecutter, quarryman: Liv.

lapicidinae, arum, f. [id.] stone quarries: Cic.

lapidarius, a, um, adj. [lapis] of or belonging to stone, stone-: latomiae, stone quarries, Pl.

lapidat, v. lapido.

lapidatio, ōnis, f. [lapido] a throwing of stones: fit magna lapidatio, Cic.

lapidator, ōris, m [id.] a stone-thrower: Cic.

lapidens, a, um, adj. [lapis] of stone, consisting of stone: imber, a shower of stones, Cic.: murus, Liv. Fig.: lapideus sum, I am petrified, Pl.

lapido, avi, atum, i v. a. [id.] to pelt with stones: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. II. Impers.: lapidat, at rains stones: quia

Vellis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv. Pass. Impers.: quod de caelo lapidatum esset, id.

**lapidōsus**, a, um, adj. [id] full of stones, stony: montes, Ov. Meton.: hard as stone, stony; or, full of grit: pains, Hor. Of the gout stony, i.e. producing chalk-stones in the joints: Pers.

**lapillus**, i, m. dim. [id] a little stone, a pebble: immit somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones: hence, diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart. II. Esp. a precious stone, gem, jewel: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i.e. pearls and emeralds, Hor. 2. In pl. small pieces of any valuable stone, esp. of marble, mosaic: Libya (African marbles being much prized), id.

**lāpis**, idis, m. a stone, stone: undique lapides in murum jacti coepti sunt, Caes. l. lapis redivivus, old stone used for new buildings, Cic. lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark with a white stone as a lucky one than usual, Cat. Fig. for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? i.e. like a stock, Ter. Proverb. (i. lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i.e. to flatter openly and in private secretly, Pl. (ii) verberare lapidem, to do oneself more harm than good, id. (cf. λαπίδιον πρὸς κέρτα, to kick against the goads.) (iii) lapides loqui, to speak hard words, id. II. Specially: Jupiter lapis, Jupiter the stone, or a Jupiter stone, prob. a meteoric stone regarded as a symbol of Jupiter, and used to swear by: Jovem lapidem jurato, Cic. 2. a milestone, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. Elliptically. ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. 3. the one on which the praetor stood at slave-sales: in eo ipso astas lapis, ubi praetor praedictat, Pl. Fig. praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, bought like slaves, servile, Cic. 4. a landmark, boundary-tone, Liv. 5. a tombstone: Prop. 6. a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl. Hor. 7. albus, a slab or table of white marble, id. [Etym. unknown, the word is not cogn. with Gr. λίθος.]

**lappa**, ae, f. a burr: Virg. **lappio**, ōnis, f. [lābor] a sliding: Fig.: a falling, failing: Cic. **lappo**, i v. n. freq. [id] to slip, slide, stumble, stagger, slip down on the ground: (Prianum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, weltering, Virg.: Tac.

**lapsus**, a, um, Part. [lābor] II. A d.] ruined, unfortunate: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov.

**lapsus**, ūs, m. [id] a slipping, falling, a fall: equi, Virg.: terrae, a landslide, Liv. 2. a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying, etc. of water let loose: Cic.: of the stars

id.: Virg.: of the Harpies, swoop, id. Abstr. for conceit, totum, rolling wheels, id. II. Fig.: a falling from, a failing, error, fault: Cic.

**laqueār**, āris, n. (laqueare, Virg.) [akin to lacunar] a paneled ceiling (usu. plur.): dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg.

**laqueātus**, a, um [laquear] furnished with a paneled ceiling: tecta, Hor.: tectum, Cic.: cenatio, Suet.

**laqueus**, i, m. a noose, snare; a hangman's halter: laqueis falces avertabant, Caes.: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic.: laqueo gulam frangere, to strangle, Sall. II. Fig.: a snare, gin, trap: iudicii laqueos declinans, Cic.: laquei Stoicorum, subtleties, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. laccio, Sp. lazo, Fr. lacs.)

**lār**, lāris, m. [Lar, lares, O Lat. lares, household deities: v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. 234] a hearth, dwelling, home: relinquunt larem familiarum suum? Cic.: paternus, Hor. deserere larem, to leave one's home, Ov. Plin. iussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Poet. of a bird's nest: nunc avis in uno tecta laremque parat, Ov.

**lardum**, v. lardum

**largē**, adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: davo, Cic. Comp. potius largus aequo, too freely, Hor. Sup. Cic.

**largi-ficius**, a, um, adj. [largus facio] bountiful: Lucr.

**largi-ficius**, a, um, adj. flowing copiously: Ions, Lucr.

**largi-locuus**, a, um, adj. talking copiously, talkative: Pl.

**largior**, itus, 4 v. dep. (past imperf. largibar, Prop. fut. largibere, Pl.) [largus] to give bountifully, to bestow or impart freely; to lavish: amico homini mea ex crimena largiar, Pl. qui eripunt alius, quod alius largiantur, i.e. rob Peter to pay Paul, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: Gallia provinciae propinquitatis multa ad copiam atque usus largiunt, affords an abundant supply of, Caes. 2. In gen. sense, to bestow, confer, concede: munus parvus in largienda civitate, Cic. Hortensio summam copiam facultatibus dendi natura largita est, id.

3. Like condono, to give up, condone (rare): rei publicae iniurias, to forgive, Tac. II. In bad sense: to give corruptly, to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv.: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint.

**largitas**, ātis, f. [id] abundance, bounty, liberality (rare): tui muneris, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

**largiter**, ade abundantly, largely, very much: peccare, Pl.: posse, to be very powerful, Caes. Substantively, with part Gen. auri et argenti, plenty of, Pl.

**largitio**, ōnis, f. [largior] a giving freely, a bestowing, granting, dispensing: civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. a

liberal giving or distribution of money: largitione redeunt militum voluntates, Caes. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, giving has no bottom, Cic. 3. bribery, corruption, esp. to obtain a public office, tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id.: profusissima, Suet.

**largitor**, i v. dep. freq. [id] to give or bestow liberally: Pl. (dub.)

**largitor**, ōris, m. [id] a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributor: multarum rerum, Sall.: pecuniarum, id. Liv. 2. a squanderer, spendthrift: largitor et prodigus, Cic. II. Esp. a briber: largitores et faciosi, id.

**largitus**, a, um, Part. [largior]

**largus**, a, um, adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much: pabula, Lucr.: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. Comp. largior aether, ampler, Virg.: ignis, Hor.: largiore vino usus, Liv. Sup.: munus largissimum edere, Suet. With Gen.: abundans in opum, Virg. II. Of persons: giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal: Cic.: largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.: promissis, liberal in promises, id. With Inf.: spes donare novae, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

**lāridum**, and syncop. **lardum**, i, n. [akin to λαρός, λαρίνος, "fattened," "fat"] the fat of bacon, lard: Pl. Hor. In plur.: larda, Ov. (Hence It. lardo; Fr. lard.)

**larva** (trissyl. lārda), ae. f. a ghost, spectre: Pl. As a term of contempt, boggy, id. II. a mask: larva et tragicus cothurni, Hor.

**larvo**, no perf., atum, i v. a. [larva] to bewitch, enchant: usu. in Part. perf.: Pl.

**lāsānum**, i, n. = λασάνιον, a chamber utensil, close-stool: Petr. 2. perh. a cooking pan: Hor.

**lasarpicifer**, ēra, ērum (and lasarpicifer), adj. [lasarpicium, fero] producing the plant lasarpicium, the juice of which (lasar or laser) is the gum asa foetida, hence, producing asa foetida: Cyrene, Cat.

**lascivia**, ae, f. [lascivus] sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, gollity: Cic. Comically: o virgaurum lascivia, thou scourge's game! Pl. II. wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness: Sall.: theatralis populi, impudence, Tac.

**lascivibundus**, a, um, adj. [lascivio] wanton, petulant: Pl. (dub.)

**lascivio**, ūi, itum, 4 v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, were wanton rather than cruel, Liv.: agnus lasciviti fuga, frisks, Ov. II. Fig. of style to indulge in license: Quint.

**lascivus**, a, um, adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome, frisky: nova proles (pecudum), Lucr.: hederæ, wan-

tonly clinging, Hor.: capella, Virg.: pueri, saucy, Hor.: verba, sportive, playful, id. II, licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious: puellae, Ov. Of things: tending to lewdness, lascivious: picturae et figurae, obscene, Suet. [Cf Gr. *λασ* (for *λασ-ω*); Goth. *lustus*, Eng. *lust*.]

**lassitudo**, inis, f. [lassus] faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude: Pl.: Cic.: Caes.

**lasso**, avi, atum, i, v a [id] to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue: Ov.: Prop.

**lassulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat weakened: Cat.

**lassus**, a, um, adj. faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted: lassus de via, Pl.: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessil lassique, worn out and exhausted, Sall. With Gen.: lassus maris et viarum, Hor. With Inf.: nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. II. Meton. of things: fructibus assiduis humus, exhausted, Ov.: undae, calmed down, Lucan stomachus, jaded, Hor. collum, drooping, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

**lastaurus**, i, m = *λάσταυρος*, a lewd person: Suet.

**late**, adv. broadly, widely, extensively, often with longe, far and wide: late longoque diffusis, Cic.: Caes. Comp.: possidere agros, Ov. Sup. ager latius continuatus, id. II. Fig. ars late patet, widely, id. Comp. latius perscribere, more fully, Caes. loqui, more diffusely, Cic.: opibus uti, more profusely, Hor.: aerarium implere, more largely, i. e. richly, Flor. Ship: fidel bonae nomen latissime manat, has a very wide range, Cic.

**latebra**, ae, f. [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat: Caes.: latebras animae, pectus, the hidden seat of life, Virg.: tell, i. e. where the arrow-head is buried in the flesh, id.: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, the observations (eclipses) of sun and moon, Lucr. II. Fig.: quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris prupisset, Cic. 2. Esp. a subtlety, ruse, feigned excuse (only in sing.) vident, he quaeatur latebra perjurio, 'a loophole,' id.: latebram dare vitilis, concealment, Ov.

**latebri-cola**, ae, c. [latebra] that dwells in lurking-places or brothels: Pl.

**latebrosus**, adv. in a hiding place: Pl.

**latebrosus**, a, um, adj. [latebra] full of lurking-holes or covert, hidden, secret: via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Pu. pumex, i. e. full of holes, porous, Virg.

**latens**, entis, Part. [lateo] II. A d. hidden, secret, unknown: saxa, Virg.

**lenter**, adv. in secret, privately: Cic.: amari, Ov.

**lateo**, ōi, 2 v n to lie hid or concealed, lurk ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.: id.

abdit late, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: lateat anguis in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. to skulk, keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. 3. to live retired: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. II. Fig.: to be sheltered, safe: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 2. to lurk, to be cloaked: sub nomine pacis bellum latere, Cic.

3. With non-personal subj.; with Acc (rarely with Dat.): to be concealed from, unknown to: nec latere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. With Dat.: Sen. poet. Absol.: to escape notice, be unknown: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. [Cf Gr. *λαθ-ειν*, in which the I. E. root *la* is augmented by *θ*, as in *la-in* by *t*.]

**later**, ōris, m. a brick, tile: Cic. Pl.: verb.: laterem lavare, to labour in vain, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.]

**lateramen**, inis, n [later] earthenware: Lucr.

**laterculus**, i, m dim [id.] a small brick or tile: Caes. II. Meton. a sort of cake or biscuit: Pl.

**latericius**, a, um, adj [id.] made of bricks: urbs, Suet.: turris, Caes.: opus, or absol. latericium, brickwork, id.

**lateritius**, v latericius.

**laterina**, v laterina

**laterarius**, v lanternarius

**latesco**, 3 v n incept. [lateo] to be hid: Cic.

**latex**, icis, m any liquid, esp. water (poet.): fontis Averni, Virg.: desilit in lateces, Ov. Of wine: Lycaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: absinthii, juice of wormwood, Lucr.: Palladii lateces, oil, Ov. [Ety. uncertain; Gr. *λάτξ* seems quite different.]

**latibulum**, i, n. [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den: feras, Cic. Fig.: doloris, id.

**latilavins**, a, um, adj [latus clavus] having a broad purple stripe (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families: r. clavus, no II 2): tribunus, Suet.: tunica, Val. Max. II. Subst. latilavins, ū, m one entitled to wear the latus clavus, a senator, patrician: a quodam latilavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet.

**latine**, adv. in Latin: loqui, Liv.: scire, to understand Latin, Cic.: redere, to translate into Latin, id.: formare, to write or compose in Latin, Suet.: componere, id. Phr.: Latine loqui, to speak with purity: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Cic. Also, to speak straightforwardly, to speak out (as we say, 'in plain English'): (gladiatorem) ut appellat ū, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id.

**latinitas**, ōtis, f. [latinus] pure Latin style, Latinity: Cic. II. The Latin rights and privileges, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 92, and 220): id.

**Latinnus**, a, um, adj. [Latium] Latin: feriae Latinae or simply Latinae, the Latin holidays, Liv.

**latio**, ōnis, f. [latus: v. fero] a bearing, bringing (only fig.): auxilli, a rendering of assistance, Liv. II.

Esp.: quifragili, a voting or right of voting, id.: legis, a proposing of a law, a bill, Cic.

**latito**, avi, atum, i v n. freq. [lateo] to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk: latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: to be concealed: invisit atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. to keep out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Cic.

**latitudo**, inis, f. [latus] breadth, width: Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. In gen. extent, size, compass: possessionum, Cic. II. Fig. verborum, a broad pronunciation, id.

**latomiae**, v laut.

**lātor**, ōris, m. [latus: v. fero] a bringer or bearer (only fig.): a mover or proposer of a law legis Sempromiae, Cic.: rogationis, Liv.

**latrator**, ōris, m. [latro] a barker: poet. for a dog: Anubis, Virg. II. Meton. a bawler, bravler: Quint.

**latratus**, ūs, m. [id.] a barking: apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. In plur.: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. II. Fig.: yelping, bawling, shrewish scolding or wrangling: inusitati foro latratu, Val. Max.

**latrina**, ae, f. [contr. from lavatrina; lavō] a bath: Lucil. II. a privy: Pl.

**latro**, avi, atum, i v n. and a to bark. Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. Imperf. Part. absol. latrans, a barker, i. e. a dog (poet.). Ov. Pass impers.: scit cui latretur, whom the barking is at, id. 2. Meton. to rumble, etc.: latrans stomachus (i. e. from emptiness), clamorously, hungry, Hor. Esp. to rant, roar, bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. 3. Act. for allatrate, to bark at, bay: senem adulterum latrent Suburanæ canes, Hor. Fig.: to abuse, assault: si quis opprobriis dignum latravir, id. 2. to demand vehemently: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. [Cf Skt. *rā*, to bark; Gr. *λαρᾶσθαι* = *βαρβαρίζειν* (Heysch.); Goth. *la-i-an*, to revile.]

**latro**, ōnis, m. [prob. borrowed from Gr. *λαρῆς*] a hired servant, mercenary: haec effatus ubi latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. 2. Esp. a mercenary soldier, body guard: latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. II. a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand: collecti ex praedoniibus latronibusque Syriac, Caes.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv.: an assassin: Val. Max.: a hunter, i. e. one who has lain in ambush: Virg. of a wolf, a robber, ravager: Phaedr. 2. = latruculus, q





a prison cut out of the rock, at Syracuse lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. 2. one of the two public prisons at Rome, perhaps the Tullianum (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma, XII.). Liv.

**lautus**, a, um, Part. [lavo] II. Adj.: neat, elegant; and usu more than this, fine, sumptuous, splendid: supellex, Cic. lautissima cœna, Plin. Ep.: lautum et copiosum patinonium, splendid, magnificent Cic. civitas, id.

2. nice, refined, polished: eques Romanus, of refined tastes, Nep.: beneficentiae ratio lautior, finer, more noble, Cic.: homines læti et urbani, refined, fashionable, id.

**lāvatio**, ōnis, f. [ld] a washing, bathing, bath: quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. II. Meton. a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic.: argentea, Phædr.

**lāvo**, lāvi and lāvāvi, lautum, lāvatum and lōtum, i. and 3. v. a. and n. to wash, bathe, lave: A. act.: manus lava, Cic.: lautis manibus, Hor. Reflect lavantur in fluminibus, they bathe, Caes. 2. Meton. to wash, moisten, bedew: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl.: of the sea, of rivers, to wash, i. e. to flow close by, to flow over: villam, Hor.: arenas, Ov. II. Fig.: dulci mala vino lavare, to wash away (drown) the ills of life, Hor. B. Neutr. lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, as he was bathing, Liv. [Akin to λῴω=λῴω, and to luo="to wash," g. v.]

**laxamentum**, i, n. [laxo] an extending, widening: Sen. II. Fig. a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, a liberal interpretation, Cic. ut minus laxamenti daretur his ad auxilia Hannibali submitenda, that they might be less at liberty to send, Liv.

**laxātus**, a, um, Part. [laxo]. II. Adj.: extended, wide: ordinis (aciei), loose (in formation), Tac.

**laxe**, adv. widely, spaciouly, loosely: i. videris laxe grassantis, at large, Plin. Of time laxius profferre diem, to appoint a later day, Cic. II. Fig. unreservedly, freely: in hostico laxius rapti sueti vivere, Liv. Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, under looser discipline, Sall. Of troops: laxius stare, in more open order, Curt.

**laxitas**, ātis, f. [laxus] roominess, spaciousness, extent: Cic.

**laxo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A. act.: to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend: forum, Cic. manipulos, to open out, Caes.: alveum Tiberis, to widen, enlarge, Suet. 2. to open, undo, unloose: vincula epistolae, Nep.: claustra, Virg. via vocis laxata dolore est, i. e. cleared, id. 3. to slacken, relax: arcum, to unbind, Phædr.: rudantes, to ease the sheets,

Virg.: laxantur corpora rugis, become withered, Ov. Of sleep, or persons asleep: to relax (the limbs). Virg.

II. Fig. to set free, to lighten, relieve, recreate: with Abl. libidinum vincula laxatos esse, to have been freed, Cic.: corpore laxati, released, id. with ab: a contentione disputationis animos, id. 2. to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken: sibilique laboris, Liv.: laxatum pugnam videt, that the attack was slackened, id. laxatas custodias sensit, that the sentinels were released from duty, with ad, id.: annonam, to reduce, lower, id. B. Neutr. to abate, lessen, fall: annonae laxaverat, id. (Hence It. lasciare, Prov. laisser, Fr. laisser.)

**laxus**, a, um, adj. wide, loose, open, roomy: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg.: funis, slack, Hor. male laxus in pede calceus haeret, ill-fitting, perh. down at heel, id. janua, open, Ov.: habent, Cic.: arcus, unstrung, Virg. 2. Meton.: of time, diem satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. II. Fig.: negligentiae laxior locus, wider scope, Liv.: laxius imperium, lazier, less strict, Sall.: annonae, low prices (cf. Eng. "market easy"), Liv.: caput, unstrung, reeling (from drunkenness), Pers. [For etym. v. languo] (Hence Sp. lejos, Fr. lâche.)

**lēa**, ae, f. [leo] a lioness (poet. for leaena) Ov.

**lēaena**, ae, f. = λέαινα, a lioness: Virg. Ov.

**lēbes**, ētis, m. = λέβης, a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron: Virg. 2. a wash-hand basin: Ov.

**lectica**, ae, f. a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards in the city also Cic. Hor.

2. a bier or hearse: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

**lecticarius**, i, m. [lectica] a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman: Cic.

**lecticula**, ae, f. dim. [ld] a small litter or sedan: lecticula in curia esse delatum, Cic.

2. a bier: clatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep.

3. a couch or settee: lucubratio, Suet.

**lectio**, ōnis, f. [lēgo] a gathering, collecting: lapidum, Col. 2. Esp. a picking out, selecting: iudicium, Cic.

II. a reading, perusal; a reading aloud: librorum, id. Hence, lectio senatus, a reading or calling over the roll of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamiae atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

**lectisterniātor**, ōris, m. [lectister-nium] a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table. Pl.

**lectisternium**, i, n. [lectus sterno] a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches

before tables covered with rich fare: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.).

**lectio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [lēgo] to gather often or eagerly: litibus conchulas, Val. Max. II. to read often or with eagerness: libros, Cic. e.

**lectiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [lectio] light reading: Cic.

**lector**, ōris, m. [lēgo] a reader: Cic. 2. Esp. a slave who read aloud to his master: Plin.

**lectulus**, i, m. dim. [lectus] a little bed, couch: Cic. II. Esp. a couch for reclining on at meals: statuie hic lectulos, Pl. 2. a funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac. 3. a reading-couch, setter, sofa: Ov.

**lectus**, a, um, Part. [lēgo] II. A. d. j. picked, select: pueri, Cic. equites, Virg.: virgines lectas pueroque castos, Hor. 2. choice, excellent: viri, Cic. argenti lectae numerariae minae, good, i. e. of full weight, Pl.

**lectus**, i (lectus, ūs, Pl.), m. a couch, bed: in lecto esse, Cic.: lecto teneri, to be bed-ridden, id. II. Esp. a bridal-bed: lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), id. jugalis, Virg. 2. a couch for reclining on at meals: lecto recumbere, Hor.

3. a funeral couch, bier: arare positus lecto, Tib. [Cf. Gr. λήξ-ος, Goth. ligan, Eng. lie.] (Hence It. letto, Sp. lecho, Fr. lit.)

**lēgālis**, e, adj. [lex] of or belonging to the law, legal: Quint. (Hence It. leale; Sp. leal; Fr. loyal.)

**lēgātārius**, a, um, adj. [legatum] enjoined by a last will or testament as subst. legatarius, i, m. one to whom something is left by will, a legatee: Suet.

**lēgatio**, ōnis, f. [lēgo] the office or post of an ambassador, an embassy, legation: cum potestate aut legatione proficisci, Cic. is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. in legationem proficisci, Liv. 2. libera legatio, a free commission, i. e. a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs, in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. 3. legatio votiva, a free embassy procured for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a province, id. II. Meton. the errand or result of an embassy: legationem renuntiare, to give an account of one's embassy, id.: haec quum legatio renuntiaretur, the result of this embassy, Liv.: quod legationem ementitum esset, Cic. 2. the persons who go on an embassy, an embassy: cuius legationis Divio princeps fuit, Caes.

III. the office of a legatus, i. e. a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general: legationem ejus praefarum cognoscite, Cic.: legatio legionis, command, Tac.

**lēgator**, ōris, m. [ld] i. one who leaves something by will, a testator: Suet.

**lēgātorius**, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] *of or belonging to a legatus*. Cic. (dub.)  
**lēgātum**, i, n. [lēgo] *something left by will; a bequest, legacy*. Cic.

**lēgātus**, i, m. [id.] *an ambassador, envoy, legate*: legatus de aliqua re mittere, Cic.: ad indicendum bellum, Liv. **II.** *a lieutenant, lieutenant-general*: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic.: freq. in Caes. **2.** Under the empire, *a governor sent into a province by the emperor*; more fully, *legatus Caesaris*. Tac.

**lēgifer**, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] *law-giving* (poet.). Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

**lēgio**, ōnis, f. [lēgo] *prop. a selecting*, but always meton. *a (chosen) body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion*, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 164 sqq.) cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Claudiana, Tac.

**II.** *Transf. of the troops of other nations: legions, soldiers*: Brutiae Lucaeque legiones, Liv. **2.** In gen. *an army*: cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Virg. **Fig.** *substantive* uterque contra legiones parat, his iuvces, expeditis, Pl.

**lēgiōnarius**, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *of or belonging to a legion, legionary*: legionarii milites legionis decimar, i. e. the foot soldiers as distinct from the cavalry attached to the legion, Caes.: legionarii (opp. to alarii, i. e. allied) equites, the complement (usu. about 300 strong) of cavalry regularly attached to a legion, Liv. (v. ala).

**lēgīrūpa**, ae, m. [lex and rup in rumpo] *a lawbreaker*. Pl.

**lēgīrūpio**, ōnis, m. [id.] *a lawbreaker*. Pl.

**lēgis-lātor** and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately, v. lator), ōnis, m. *lawgiver, legislator*. Liv.

**lēgitīmē**, adv. *according to law, legally, legitimately*: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. **II.** *Transf. duly, properly*: studere, Tac.

**lēgitīmūs**, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *fixed or allowed by law, that is, by some particular law*: the word legal is properly a more comprehensive term than legitimus: si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, all the time allowed by the law, that is, by the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitima et civiles, which come under and are settled by laws, id.: justus et legitimus hostis, a lawful adversary, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. **2.** Subst. legitima, orum, n. *plu. usages prescribed by law* (rare). legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. **II.** *Transf. in gen. right, just, proper, regular, genuine*: numerus, Cic.: legitimus poema facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

**lēgionōla**, ae, f. *dim* [legio] *a small or paltry legion*. Liv.

**lēgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to send as ambassador*: ne hoc quidem senatus relinquas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. **2.** In gen. *sense, to commit a business to any one* (=mando): quod legatum est tibi negotium, committed, entrusted, Pl. **II.** *to appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant*: Dolabella me sibi legavit, chose me for his lieutenant, Cic.

**III.** *In law: to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy*: usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. **2.** With *Dat.* of recipient, and *Abt.* with a or ab of the heres who was responsible for payment: to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal her: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset; ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

**lēgo**, legi, lectum, 3 v. a. *to gather, pick; nuce*, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: spolia caesorum, Liv. **Poet.** *legere* *fla*, to wind up: of Ariadne's clue; quae dedit ingrato flia legenda viro, Ov.: extrema Lauso Parcae flia legunt, spin the last thread of life, Virg.: vela, to furl, id.: funem, to haul in, Val. Fl. **2.** *to pick out, choose, single out, select, elect*: judices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. **3.** *to traverse, pass along* (poet.): pars castra pontum pone legit, skims, Virg.: vestigia alcuius, to follow one's footsteps, to track or pursue him, id.

**4.** *Esp. to sail by, to coast along*: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. **Fig.** *to hug the shore, i. e. not to enter into details*: primi litoris oram, Virg. **5.** *to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal*: sacra divum, Hor. **II.** **Fig.** *to pick up, collect, news, etc.*: alienus sermonem, to overhear, Pl. **2.** *to observe, survey*: omnes longo ordine adversos, peruse, Virg. **3.** *Esp. to read or peruse a writing*: libros, Cic. With personal object. Horatius fere solus legi dignus, almost the only writ poet worth reading, Quint. **4.** *to read out or aloud, to recite*: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic. Hence, legere senatum, to read or call over the names of senators (v. lectio, no II.). censores fidei concordia senatum legunt, Liv. [cf. Gr. λείγω; the sense "to read" is found in ἐκλεγομαι and ἀναλεγομαι.] (Hence lt. leggere, Sp. leer; Fr. lire.)

**lēgūliūs**, i, m. [lex] *a pettifoggery lawyer*. Cic.

**lēgūlus**, i, m. [lēgo] *a gatherer or picker up* (of fruit). Varr.: Col. **lēgūmen**, inis, n. [lēgo] *pulse, any leguminous plant* (i. e. that has pods, e. g. the pea). Cic. **Esp.** the bean: Virg.

**lēmbuncūlus**, v. lembunculus, 2.

**lēmbus**, i, m. = λήμπος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter*: Liv.

**lemma**, ātis, n. = λήμμα, *a theme, matter, subject*. Plin. **2.** the argument or title of a poem, etc.: Mart.

**lemniscātus**, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] *adorned with pendent ribbons*: palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor. Cic.

**lemniscus**, i, m. = ληνίσκος, *a ribbon which hung down from a victor's wreath*, the highest reward of a victor: coronas lemniscosque jacere, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224).

**lēnūres**, um, m. *shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres*: Ov.: Hor. [Ety. unknown]

**lēnūria**, orum, n. *pl.* [lemures] *a festival held in the month of May, to propitiate the lemures*: Ov.

**lēna**, ae, f. [leno] *a procuress*: Ov. **II.** **Fig.** she that allures or entices; a seductress: Cic.: Ov.

**lēnē**, adv. (poet.) *softly, mildly, gently*: Ov.

**lēnimen**, inis, n. [lenio] *a soothing remedy; an allentation, mitigation, solace* (poet.): laborum, Hor.

**lēnimentum**, i, n. [id.] *a softening or soothing remedy*: Plin. **II.** **Fig.** *an allentation, mitigation, sop*: Tac.

**lēnio**, tvi or ti, itum, 4 v. a. and n. (past imperf. lenibant, Virg.: fut. lenibunt, Prop.) [lenis]. *A ct. to make soft or mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe*: inopiam frumenti, to mitigate, cause to be less felt, Sall.: stomachum latrantem, appease, Hor.: vulnera, to assuage, Prop.: clamorem, to moderate, Hor. **2.** **Fig.** *to allay, calm, pacify, soothe*: iratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Sall. **II.** *Neut. to become soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated* (rare): dum irae leniunt, Pl.

**lēnis**, e, *adj.* *smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm*: Cic.: lenissimus ventus, id.: somnus, Hor.: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, with a gentler, i. e. more gradual incline, Caes. **II.** **Fig.** *servitum lenem reddere, easy*, Pl.: homo lenis et facilis, moderate, forbearing, Cic. With *Inf.* = Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, not gracious, i. e. refusing, Hor. **2.** *Esp. of style: easy, smooth: oratio*, Cic. [Ety. uncertain]

**lēnitās**, ātis, f. [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness*: vni, opp. to asperitas, Plin.: Arar in Rhodanum infuit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, sweetness, Cic. **II.** **Fig.** *clemency, gentleness, lenity*: dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. **2.** *Of style: smoothness, ease*: id.

**lēniter**, adv. *softly, mildly, gently*: arridens, Cic.: collis acclivis, gently rising, Caes. **II.** **Fig.** *quietly, calmly, moderately*: tentum leniter an minaciter? by gentle means or by menaces, Pl.: lenius agere, without sufficient resolution, Caes. *Sup.*: lenissime sentire, Cic. *Comp.* in bad sense; lenius, too slowly, remissly. Caes. **2.** *Of style, smoothly, with easy flow*: multa leniter, multa aspero dicta sunt, Cic.

**lenitudo**, inis, *f.* [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness (rare): Cic.

**leno**, ōnis, *m.* a pimp, pander, procurer: Pl.: Cic. II. Fig. *m. gen.* a seducer, allurer: id. [Prob. from root of lenio]

**lenocinium**, ſi, *n.* [leno] the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. II. Transf.: an allurement, enticement: Cic.: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, flattery, capdery, Tac. 2. excessive ornament, finery in dress: corporum lenocinia, seductive tricking out, Cic. 3. Esp. of style: meretricious ornament or allurement: Quint.

**lenocinor**, atus, *i. v.* āep [id.] lit to be a pimp, to pander; hence to flatter, wheedle, cajole: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp, Cic. II. to forswear, make the most of, promote: insanae ferunt, increase the effect of, Tac.

**lenocinus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to pimping or pandering: ados, Pl.: term of reproach, lutum lenonium, filthy pander, id.

**lens**, tis, *f.* a lentil: Pelusiaca, Virg [Ety. uncertain]

**lente**, ade slowly: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes.: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Comp.: cum reliquis copis lentius subsequi, Caes. II. Fig.: coolly, dispassionately, indifferently: agere, Liv.: espondere, epigrammatically, Cic. Comp.: id. 2. leisurely, with deliberate consideration: aliquid probare, id.

**lentesco**, 3, *v. n.* incip. [lentus] to become pliant, soft: sed plis in motum ad digitos lentescit habundans, as sticky, Virg. II. Fig.: to slacken, relax: lentescunt tempore curae, become slackened, Ov.

**lentiscifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [lentiscus ferro] bearing mastich-trees: Ov.

**lentiscus**, *i. f.* and **lentiscum**, *i. n.* the mastich-tree: Cic. post

**lentitudo**, inis, *f.* [lentus] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: conjurationem, Tac. II. Fig.: dullness, apathy, insensibility: Cic.: huiusmodi lentitudinis ac teporis, dullness, heaviness, Tac.

**lento**, avi, atum, *i. v.* a [id.] to make flexible, to bend: rimum (poet.), to ply, Virg.

**lentulus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [id.] rather slow (v. rare): Cic.

**lentus**, a, um, *adj.* [cogn. with lenis] pliant, flexible, twining, tenacious: viburna, Virg.: massa, malleable, id. lentus adhaerens brachiis, twining Hor.: lentior salicis virgibus, more pliant Ov.: pice lentius: more sticky, Virg.

2. slow, unmoveable: in lentoluctantur uarnore tonsae, sluggish, calm, Virg.: minus, Phaedr. II. Fig.: slow, tedious, protracted: duelum, Hor.: spes, lingering, Ov.: genus mortis, Subt.: venenum, slow, i. e. acting, id. 2. slow, lingering,

lazy, backward: infiltratores, backward in their payments, Cic.: lentus in di-dendo, dawdling, id. 3. Of character, easy, indolent, phlegmatic, etc. II. in balneo lenti spectamus, we look coolly on, Liv.: lentus in suo dolore, Tac.

**lenullus**, *i. m.* dim. [leno] a little pimp: Pl.

(1) **lenunculus**, *i. m.* dim. [id.] a young pimp: Pl.

(2) **lenunculus**, *i. m.* dim. [a corruption of lenunculus, from lenbus] a small sailing vessel, a skiff: Caes.

**leo**, ōnis, *m.* a lion: Lucr.: Ov. II. the constellation, Leo: Hor. [Cf. G. Leo, O. H. G. lewo(n)]

**lephas**, idis, *f.* = λέπας, a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks: a limpet: Pl.

**lepide**, adverb pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily: lepide ornata, Pl.: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, when you want to enjoy yourself, id. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar lepide best, by all means, id. As a term of applause: tacet, lepide, laude, really, Ter. II. smartly, wittily, humorously: lepide in socii mei persona lusi, Cic.

**lepīdus**, a, um, *adj.* [v. lepor] pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat: Pl. Comp.: non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnia res, id. Sup.: o caput iam lepidius moris, Ter. In a bad sense, nice, effeminate: pueri, Cic. II. Esp. of speech: elegant, wittily, facetiously: scimus mumbanum lepide respondere dicto, Hor.

**lepor** and **lēpos**, ōris, *m.* pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm: Cic.: lous leporum, of delight, Lucr. 2. Of behaviour: pleasantness, grace, politeness, amenability: Cic. 3. Esp. of speech: elegant pleasantness, wit, humour: tantus in joculo lepos, id. 4. As a term of compliment: o mi lepos, my charmer, Pl. [Perh. connected with λεππος, for sense, of fluent, ius.]

**lepos**, v. lepor.

**lērae**, arum, *f. plu.* = λέπρα, the leprosy: lepras sedare, Plin.

**lērus**, ōris, *m.* a hare: Virg.: Hor. 2. As a term of endearment: mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Prov.: alius leporum exagitate, to hunt a hare for others, i. e. be made a cat's-paw of, Ov.

II. the constellation Lepus, the Hare: Cic. [Ety. unknown] (lence lepre: Fr. lievre)

**lēpusculus**, *i. m.* dim. [lepus] a young hare, leveret: Cic. Fig.: id.

**Lesbius**, a, um, *adj.* [Lesbos] Lesbian: esp. with ref. to Sappho and Alcaeus, lyric poets: Lesbia vates, i. e. Sappho, Hor.: vinum, a kind of wine, v. id. also, absol. Lesbium, Lesbian wine, id.

**lessus**, *m.* (only in Acc. sing.) a waiting cry, funeral lamentation: Pl.: Cic.

**lētilis**, e, *adj.* [letum] deadly, fatal, mortal: vultus, Ving. ensis, Ov.

**lēthargicus**, a, um, *adj.* = ληθαργικός, drowsy, lethargic: Plin. II. Subst. lethargicus, *i. m.* a lethargic person: Hor.

**lēthargus**, *i. m.* = ληθαργος, drowsiness, lethargy: Hor.

**lēstifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [letum] death-bringing, deadly (mostly poet.): arcus, Virg.: ictus, Ov. 2. liable to death: locus (corporis), fatal, i. e. where a wound is deadly, id.

**lēto**, avi, atum, *i. v.* a [id.] to kill, slay (rare): Paris hunc letat, Virg.

**lētum**, *i. n.* death: Pl.: turpi leto perire, Cic.: leto adimere aliquem, to save from death, Hor. II. Meton. of inanimate subjects, ruin, destruction (poet.): tunc Tenebrum rē exire leto, Virg. [Perh. from le in de-le-o, which is prob. cogn. with le-no]

**leucaspis**, idis, *f.* αλυσπιδας, having a white shield: phalanx, Liv.

**lēvamen**, inis, *n.* [lēvo] an alleviation, mitigation, solace: quod si esset aliquid levamen, id esset in te amo, Cic.

**lēvamentum**, *i. n.* [id.] a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation: tributū, Tac.: miserarum, Cic.

**lēvatio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a lifting up, raising, elevating: Virg. II. Fig.: an alleviation, mitigation, relief: alacresse levatio, Cic. 2. a diminishing (rare): vitium, id.

**lēvatus**, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo].

**lēvatus**, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo].

**lēvicolus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [lēvis] trivial, insignificant: res, Gell. II. somewhat light-minded, vain: Cic.

**lēvidensis**, e, *adj.* [lēvis densus] slightly wrought, thin: Isid. II. Transf. slight, poor: minusculum, Cic.

**lēvi-fidus**, a, um, *adj.* [lēvis] of slight credit, untrustworthy: Pl.

**lēvigatus**, a, um, *Part.* [lēvigō].

**lēvigō**, avi, atum, *i. v.* a [lēvis] to make smooth, to smooth: parietes, Varr. II. Meton. to bruse small, powder, pulverize: semina, Col.

**lēvipes**, ēdis, *adj.* [lēvis pes] light-footed (rare): lepus, Cic.

**lēvir**, ſri, *m.* a husband's brother: Dig. [Skr. (stem) dēvar: Gr. δάμις]

**lēvis**, e, *adj.* light in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr.: stipulae, Virg.: armatura, light armour: levis armaturae Numidae, Caes. (v. armatura): levis miles, a light-armed soldier, Liv.: sagulo levis, lightly clad in, Tac.: levis turba, unsubstantial, shadowy, i. e. the shades of the dead, Hor.: terra, light, poor soil, Virg. II. Meton. light of digestion, easy to digest: leves malvae, Hor. 2. light in motion, swift, nimble, quick: currus, swift, Ov.: ad motus esse leviores, Nep.: Nympharum chorū, light-footed, Hor.: horta, fleetly, Ov. III. Fig.

*light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight:* quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic.: auditio, *an unfounded report*, Caes.: levius nomen, Cic. Phr. in levi habitum, *regarded as a trifle*, Tac. 2. Of

character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl : amicitiae, Cic.: spes, vana, empty, Hor.: non praeter solitum levior, light-hearted, gay, id. **3**, mild, gentle, pleasant: nunquam erit alienus gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl : levior reprehensio, Cic.: exsiliu, to be lightly borne, Suet. **4**, easy to be

done: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv [For *leg-u-is*, as *brevis* for *breg-u-is* (C) Skr *lagh-u-s*; Gr. ἐ-λαχ-ύ-ς, Eng *light*, Germ *leicht*] (Hence, through *levianus*, It. *leggiero*; Fr *léger*)

**lēvis** (and erroneously *laevis*), *e. ady. smooth, not rough* (opp. to *asper*): *corpuscula*, Cic: *galae, polished*, Hor: *levissima corpora*, Lucret: *levior assiduò detritus aequore conchis*, Ov: *Poet sanguis, slapper*, Virg: *levis juvenas, smooth, beardless*, Hor: *hence, youthful, delicate, beautiful*, *pectus*, Virg: *colla*, Ov: *Also effeminate*: vir, id. **||** Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: *oratio, opp. to aspera*, Cic: [ Cf. *Gr. λείος, λευπός* ]

**lēvisomnus**, a, uni, *adq* [lēvis som-  
nus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.  
**lēvitas**, ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *lightness*  
(opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr.  
armorum, Caes. **2.** *agility, velocity*.  
ula tam voluceri haec levitas inest, Lucr.  
**II.** Fig.: *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: Cic. animi, Caes. **2.** *shallowness, vain-ness*: communis, Cic.

viam vario sermone, *begrüße*, Virg :  
pretia fugum, *to reduce*, Tac : fenus,  
Lib. 3. *to relieve, release, discharge*,  
*free from*. With Abl : se aere alieno,  
Cic. With Gen. (Gr. construction):  
me laborum, Pl. 4. *to lessen, di-*  
*minish, weaken, impair*: auctoritatem,  
Cic. fidem, Hor.

**lĕvo** (not laevo), avi, atum, i. v. a.  
[lĕvis] to make smooth, to smooth,  
*polish*: tigna, Lucr.: corpus, Cic. II.  
Fig of style: to polish, soften: *minis*  
*aspera sano levabit cultu*, Hor.

**lēvor** (not *laevor*), *ōris*, *m.* [id]  
smoothness, *Plin.* *Meton.*: voice,  
*Lucr.*

**lex**, legis, *f. a law*: legem ferre, rogare; *to propose*, Cic.: legem promulgavit periturlitque, *gave notice of, and carried*, Liv.: antiquari, *to reject*, Cic.: leges duodecim tabularum, the XII. Tables; *laws composed by the decemvirs*, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. (Roman laws were known by the gentile name of their proposers, e. g. Lex Porcia, Cornelia, etc.) So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations—Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se different, Caes. Phil. lege et legibus, *according to law, legally*: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus

heret iudicium, Nep. **2.** lege agere, *to proceed according to law*: (i) of the victor, *to execute a sentence*: Fulvius praecom imperavit, ut hictorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (ii) *to bring an action according to law*: lege agit in hereditatem patremam exheres filius, Cic. **3.** fraudem legi facere, *to evade*

*a law, id.* II. In gen. any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Of natural 'laws' qua sūdera lege mearunt, Ov. Hence, sine lege, without control or restraint: parent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id.

*small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius.* Plin. Hence, the *denarius* being regarded as unity, *heres ex libella*, *heir to one-tenth of the estate:* *Cicero* *fiscus palam* *te ex libella*, *me ex turcuno*, Cic. 2, *a very small sum:* *tibi libellam argenti* *inquantum credam*, Pl. Hence *ad libellam*, *i. q. ad assem, to a farthing, exactly:* Cic. 11, *a level, water-level, plummet-line:* *collocare et expolare aliquid ad regulam et libellam*, Vitr. (Hence *It. livello*, *Sp. nivel* *Fr. niveau*.) •

**libellus**, *i, m dim* [liber] *the inner bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets:*  
Cinna in Isid **II**. *Transf a little book, pamphlet:* scripsi tibi in libello, Cic: libellus optatum dare, *to books*, Liv **2**. *In plur, perh. a bookseller's shop (poet):* te (quaevisimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat **3**. *a memorandum-book, journal, diary:* si quid memorae causa retulit in libellum.

Cic. 4. *a memorial*: id. 5. *a petition*: Atticus libellum composuit, cum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, id. 6. *a subpoena*: libellos, Plin. (ii) *an answer to a petition, an (imperial) warrant*: in diplomatibus, libellisque et epistolis signandis, initio Splunge usus est, Suet. 6. *a note of invitation, a*

notice, programme: gladiatorum libellos, Cic. 7, a placard, hand-bill: adper libellos, Suet. libellos Sex. Alfensius, procurator P. Quincti, dejected: *tears down the bills announcing the auction*, Cic. 8, a letter: libellum ipsius habeo, id. Pl. 9, a libel, lampoon, *insinuation*: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cuiuspiam edere, Suet. 10, a deposition, a written accusation or complaint: componunt ipse per se formante libellos, Juv.

not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum, Cic.: Roma, still under the republic, Juv. (It) free from service, imposts, etc.: Martini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 3. that acts as he pleases, is his own master, independent: also frank, bold, free-spoken: nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, that only the wise man is free, id.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Comp.: hoc libertiores et solutiores sumus, id. Sup.: libertime Lolli, most frank, most ingenuous, Hor. With the idea of excess: unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescens, Ter.: sit adolescentia libertior, somewhat free, Cic. 4. Of things: free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiased, undisturbed, etc.: mandata, full powers, id.: fenus, unlimited, id.: aedes liberae, free lodgings (given at Rome by the state to ambassadors), Liv.: locus, free from interruption, Pl.: custodia, free custody, i.e. confinement to a house or to a town, Liv.: tantum abest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, free from debt, Cic.: aqua, not obstructed by land, Ov. II. Exempt from: not subject to: usu. foll. by Abl. with or without a or ab: ab omni perturbatione animi, Cic.: omni liber metu, Liv.: animus religione liber, unfettered by superstitious fears, id. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): laborum, Pl. [Prob. cogn. with liber, libet, the O. Lat. form of the word was *loebesus*.]

liber, eri, m. [Liber an Ital. deity, correspond to the Gr. Bacchus; the name is prob. cogn. with liba. Thence] Meton wine: pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor.

liber, bri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Meton. (from the ancient use of this bark of trees for writing on) any writing consisting of several leaves: most freq. a book, work, treatise: de aliqua re, id. Absol., for some well-known book, as, a code of civil or religious laws: and (in plur.) esp. the Sibylline books: decemviri adire libros jussu, the Sibylline books, Liv. 2. a division of a work, a book: tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic. With liber omitted: legi tuum nuper quantum de Finibus, id.

3. a list, catalogue, register: id. 4. a letter, epistle (rare): Nep. 5. a rescript, decree: liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. libro; Fr. livre.)

liberalis, e, adj. [liber] of or belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man: causa or iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. II. Meton. befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind: artes, befitting a freeman, Cic.: spes libera-

loris fortunae, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv.: responsum, kind, gracious, Cic. 2. Esp. bountiful, generous, liberal: benefici liberalesque, id. With Gen.: pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. With in and Acc. of indirect obj.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, most liberal to, Suet. 3. Of things: plentifully, abundantly: vaticum, Cic. 4. Of personal appearance: open, engaging: visus, Pl.

liberalia, ium [Liber], n. pl. a festival held on the 17th of March, at which young men received the toga virilis: Cic.

liberalitas, atis, f. [liberalia] a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability: liberalitate liberos retinere, gentleness, Ter.: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kindness, Cic. Esp. generosity, liberality: id. 2. Meton.: a gift, present: decima pars liberalitatis, bounty, Tac. Esp. in pl., liberalitates, grants, Suet.

liberaliter, adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, kindly, graciously: liberaliter educatus, brought up like a gentleman, Cic. respondere, courteously, Caes. 2. Esp. bountifully, generously, liberally: Cic.: instructus, Caes. Comp.: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Sup.: liberalissime polliceri, id.

liberatio, onis, f. [libero] a freeing or setting free, a delivering, release, liberation: with Gen. of thing from which: molestiae, Cic.: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, under the mask of setting it at liberty, Just. II. Esp. in law, an acquittal, discharge: Cic.

liberator, oris, m. [id.] one who frees, a deliverer, liberator: patriae, Cic.: urbis, Liv. As epithet of Jupiter, Jupiter the deliverer, Tac. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, the spirit that was destined to deliver, Liv.

libère, adv. freely, without let or hindrance: animus movetur, Cic. Comp.: liberius vivendi potestas, Ter.

II. Esp. frankly, freely, boldly, openly: se gerere, Cic.: liberius si dixero quid, Hor. III. Without limit, abundantly: ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, more bountifully, Virg.

libéri, orum, m. plu. (sing. very rare: Gen. plur. liberum, Cic.) [liber] children (as opp. to the domestics, servi) in relation to their parents: cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic.: ius trium liberorum, under the emperors, a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, with freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 230. In plur. of one child: Ter.: Cic. 2. In wider sense, grandchildren and great-grandchildren:

Dig. II. Transf. of animals: Liberi orbes oves, Pl.

libéro, avi, atum (fut. perf. liberasso, Pl.), i. v. a. [id.] to release from slavery, to free, manumit: servos, Caes.: esse, Cic. II. In gen. to free, release, extricate, deliver, etc.: constt. with Acc. of pers. or thing delivered, and Abl., either with or without ad, of that from which they are delivered; rarely with Gen.: teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se aere alieno, to get out of debt, Cic. With Gen.: aliquem culpa, Liv. With ex: multos ex incommotis, Cic. With Acc. only, where the context explains from what: Buthrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. from a division of their lands, id. 2. Absol. to exempt from taxes, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. 3. to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation, etc.: fidei liberare, to keep one's word, id.: liberare promissa, to cancel promises, make them void, id.: nomina, to settle debts, Liv. 4. In law to absolve or acquit: aliquem, opp. to condemnare, Cic. 5. Rarely with Acc. of charge: crimen libidinis, to do away with, Val. Max. (Hence It. *liberare*, *librare*; Sp. *librar*; Fr. *laver*.)

liberta, ae, v. libertus.

libertas (old form, *loebertas*), atis, f. [liber] civil freedom, the condition of a freeman, as opp. to that of a slave. Caes. In plur.: tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, Pl. Fig. so in libertatem vindicare, Cic. 2. political freedom, liberty of a people (opp. to servitus and dominatus, which denote the condition of people under despotism), id. II. In gen. the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation, etc.: id. With Gen.: quid est libertas? potestas vivendi ut velis, id.: omnium rerum libertatem, Liv. 2. freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas ingeni, Sall.

libertina, ae, v. libertinus, mo. II. 2. libertinus, a, um, adj. [libertus] of or belonging to the condition of a freeman (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): homo, a freedman, Cic.: mulier libertina, a freedwoman, Liv.: me libertino patre natum, of a father who was a freedman, Hor. II. Subst. libertinus, i, m. a freedman: a freedman was *libertinus* with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and *libertus* with ref. to his master. (So with f. *libertina* and *liberta*.) The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentle rights: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: libertini centuriati, Liv. 2. libertina, ae, f. a freedwoman: ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl.

libertus, i, m. [liber] a manumitted slave, a freedman (in relation to his

manumitter) : tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl. : servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. : Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint.

**2.** *liberta, ae, f.* (*Dat* and *Abl.* pl. *libertabus*, for sake of distinction. Inscr.) : *freedomman* : mea, tua, Pl. : matris meae, Suet.

**libet** (or *libet*), *libāit* and *libitum* est, 2. v. n. *impers* *ut* *pleases*, *is agreeable*, *libet* mihi, tibi, etc., *I* (*thou*, etc.) *am disposed*, *I like*, *I please*, *I will* : constr. with *Dat* of pers. or *absol* : quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Pl. : sin tibi libet, idem mihi libet, non te urgebo, Cic. *Plur.* : quae cuique libuissent, Suet. *Absol.* : rogita quod libet, Pl. **2.** With *Inf.* clause as subject : with or without *Dat* : non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic.

*si* libet, *if you please* : ut libet, *as you please* : adi, si libet, Pl. : ut libet, Ter. [*cf.* Gr. *ἀν* (root *ἀφ*), *desire*, Goth. *liuh-s*, dear, Eng. *love*.]

**libidinor** (*libid*), 1. v. dep. [*libido*] *to indulge or gratify lust*, Suet.

**libidinose**, *adv.* according to one's pleasure, wulfully, lustfully, Cic. Liv.

**libidinōsus** (*libid*), a, um, *adj.* [*libido*] *full of desire or passion, licentious, sensual, lustful*, Cic. : capet, Hor. **2.** *acting by caprice, capricious* : *libidinosis* *inae* *liberationes*, *most arbitrary*, Cic.

**libido** (*libido*), *ius, f.* [*libet*] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination* : Cic. : ex libidine, according to caprice, Tac. : instituti acrius ad libidinem militum totius procurrentium, impulse, Liv. **II.** *esp. unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wulfulness, wantonness* : Cic. : libidine accendi, Sall. : voluptatum libidine ferri, Cic. more fully, mala libido, *depraved desire*, Liv. *Of* animals, heat, rut, Cic. **2.** *Meton* in plur. : *voluptuous or obscene representations* in painting and sculpture, id.

**Libitina, ae, f.** [*Libitina*, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker* : Val. Max. **2.** *a bier, a funeral pile* : Mart. **3.** *the grave, death* (poet) : multaque pars mel vitabit Libitinam, shall escape the tomb, Hor.

**libitus, a, um, Part.** [*libet*]. **II.** Subst. *libita, orum, n. plu.* *the things that please one*; hence, *pleasure, will, liking, humour* : Tac.

**libo, avi, atum, 1. v. a.** *to take a little from* : libas ex omnibus, Cic. : *to eat sparingly or temperately of* : dapes, Hor. Hence, *to lessen, diminish, impair* : ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recreat, Lucr. : vires, Liv. **2.** *esp. to take a taste of, to taste, to sup* : dapes, Virg. : annem, id. : flumina libant summa leves (apes), id. : Jecur, Liv. : pocula Bacchi, Virg. **3.** *Poet. to touch lightly* : cibus digitis, Ov. : oscula natae, *to kiss lightly*, Virg.

**4.** *to pour out in honour of a deity,*

*to make a libation* : duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, id. Transf. (poet) : Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (ii) *Also of things not fluid, to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate* : certas fruges sacerdotibus publice libanto, Cic. : libatas comas, *a few hairs cut and offered*, Ov.

**II.** Fig. : *to take out, cut, extract* : ex variis ingenius excellentissima quaque libavimus, Cic. [*By* vowel-extension from root *lib*; cf. *delibuo*, and Gr. *λίσσω*, *λίσας*, *λεπών*]

**libra, ae, f.** *the Roman pound*, of 12 ounces. corona aurea libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv. Also used as a measure for liquids : frumenti denos modos et totidem olei libras, Suet.

**2.** *a balance, pair of scales* : in alteram libras lanceam animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic. : libra et aene, *by formal sale* (v. *mancipium*), Liv. Meton. : *the constellation Libra* : Ov.

**3.** *By anal.*, *a water-level* : Col. Hence, *ad libram*, on a level, Caes. [*cf.* *ἀν-ῥα* and Lat. *li-bra* had prob. a common origin.] (Hence It. *luna*, *lira*; Sp. *libra*, Fr. *livre*)

**libramen, ius, n.** [*libro*] *a balance, poised*, Liv.

**libramētum, 1. n.** [*id*] *a weight used to balance or weigh down something* : Liv. *esp. the spring-weight of a ballista*. Tac. **2.** *full, downward tendency* : aquae, fall, Plin. **3.** *a level surface, horizontal plane* : Cic.

**librāria, ae, f.** [*libra*] *she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head-spinster, called also lampendia*, Juv.

**librariōlus, i, m. dum** [*librarius*] *a transcriber's or bookseller's boy*, Cic.

**librārium, ii, n.** [*id*] *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest*. librarium illud legum vestraum, Cic.

**librarius, a, um, adj.** [*liber*] *pertaining to books* : taberna, a bookseller's shop, Cic. : scriptor, a transcriber of books, Hor. **II.** Subst. *librarius, i, m.* *a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary* : Cic. : librari mendum, a clerical error, Liv. **2.** *a bookseller* : Sen.

**librator, ōris, m.** [*libro*] *a leveller, a surveyor* : Cato **II.** *one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an artilleryman, engineer* : Tac. (*al.* *libratoris*).

**libratus, a, um, Part.** [*libro*]. **II.** *Aj.* : *level, horizontal* : Vitr. **2.** *poised, hurled*. librato magis et certo ictu, with more deliberate and certain aim, Tac. Comp. : *librator ictus*, Liv.

**librilis, e, adj.** [*libra*] *of a pound, weighing a pound*. Subst. *librilla, ium, n. plu.* (*sc. sassa*), *stones of a pound weight*, fundis, libribus, sudibusque (*al.* fundis libribus, *slings throwing stones of a pound weight*), Caes.

**libro, avi, atum, 1. v. a.** [*id*] *to*

*weigh, weigh out*. Fig. : crimina in antithetis, *to balance*, Pers. **2.** *to make even or level* : pavimenta, Cato

**3.** *to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance* : Cic. : tellus ponderibus librata sua, Ov. : corpus librabat in herba, *was carefully balancing* (i. e. as one who goes on tiptoe), id. **4.** *to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place* : vola cadunt primo, et dubia librantur ab aura, *are wowed to and fro*, id. **5.** *to cause to swing, to swing, hurt, level* : summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg. : malleus dextra libratus ab aine, Ov.

**libum, 1. n.** *a cake, pancake* : Ov. : Virg. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days. Juv. [Etyim. uncertain] •

**liburna, ae, f.** [*Liburni*, an Illyrian people] *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine*. Caes. : Hor. Also called *liburnica* : Suet.

**licens, entis, Part.** [*licet*]. **II.** *Aj.* : *free, unrestrained, presumptuous, licentious* : Prop. **2.** *free from rule*; of things. *licentior dithyrambus*, Cic.

**licenter, adv.** *freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy*; and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously* : Cic. : Comp. : Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, *more lawlessly behaved*, Sall.

**licentia, ae, f.** [*licet*] *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license, pecuniarum eripendarum*, Cic. **II.** *esp. the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license* : homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Freq. of style : juvenilis quaedam dicendi, id. : poetarum, id.

**2.** *unbounded license, dissoluteness, lawlessness, licentiousness* : Ter. : Cic. Of things : magna gladiatorum est licentia, i. e. *murder is rife*, id. : ponti, wild rage, Ov.

**licentiosus, a, um, adj.** [*licentia*] *wanton, licentious* : Quint.

**licēo, cū, cūm, 2. v. n.** [*v. licet*] *to be for sale, to be valued at* (rare) : quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic. : Hor.

**licēor, licitus, 2. v. dep.** [*v. licet*] *to bid at an auction*. *Absol.* : licetur Aebutius, Cic. : digito liceri, *by raising the finger* (the usual method), id. With Acc. : hortos liceri, *to bid for the gardens*, id.

**licet, cū, cūm, cūm est** (*licessit* for *licuerit*, Pl.), 2. v. n. *impers* *it is lawful, allowed, or permitted, one may or can, one is at liberty* : con str. with *neutr. pron.* or *Inf.* or *Subj. clause* as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject, with *Dat.* of person or *absol* : si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. : his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidin in animi firmitudine, Caes.

**2.** When the *Inf.* has an ex-

pressed subject, it is regularly in the Acc: licet esse miseros, Cic. So even when the *Dat.* of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. But in this case, and esp. with *esse* and *feri*, the subject of the *Inf.* is freq. put in the *Dat.* by attraction: mihi negligenti esse non licet, id: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invicti liceret, Liv. In this constr. the *Dat.* of the *pers.* is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor. 3. With *Subj. clause* as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. usu without *ut*: ludas licet, Ter.: licet pauca elegistes, *you may taste a few samples*, Cic. 4. Particular uses of licet: (1) to express assent: *be it so, yes*: Dae eum rogato ut huc veniat. *To licet*, Pl. Hence, in asking permission: Sy. H. re, licetne? *Chrem.* loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulas: *e g* in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic: in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? id. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (*e. antestor*) (ii) si per vos licet, *if you have no objection*, Pl. dum per astatem licet, Ter. II. As conjunction: *granting that, although*: with *Subj.*: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic: licet haec quis arbitratur suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est, id. [Acc. to Curtius, licet, "it is left free," is intrans. of linguere (root *li-*). With the sense of licet, "is for sale," cf. Eng. "to let"; from this meaning of licet comes licetor, "to bid at a sale"]

**Lichen**, *enis*, m. = λειχών, *lichen*, also in *pl.* lichenes, *ringworm*: Mart. Plin. **Licitatio**, *onis*, f. [licitor] a bidding at sales: Cic. **Lictor**, *atus*, r. v. n. dep. [licetor] to bid for: hostium capita, set a price on their heads: Curt. **Licetus**, *a*, um, *Part.* [licet]. II. Adj.: permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg. Neut. *pl. absol.* things allowed or lawful: per licita atque illicita, Tac. **Licium**, *n*, n. the thrum or ends of a sweater's thread: lica telae molire, Virg. II. Meton. a thread of anything woven: Ov. Often used in charms and spells: cantata lica, id.

**Lictor**, *oris*, m. [ligo] a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate. Liv.: Cic. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 239.) **Lictorius**, *a*, um, *adj.* [licitor] pertaining to a lictor: Flor.

**Lien**, *enis*, and **lienis**, *is*, m. the milks or spleen: Cels. Fig. *veiation*: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Plin.

**Lienosus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [lien] *splenetic*: cor, Pl.

**Ligamentum**, *i*, n. [ligo] a band, tie, bandage: Prop. (Hence lt. *legame*: Fr. lien.)

**Ligamentum**, *i*, n. [id.] a band, bandage: Tac.

**Lignarius**, *i*, m. [lignum] a carpenter, joiner: Pall. Hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. the timber-market, Liv.

**Lignatio**, *onis*, f. [lignor] a felling or procuring of wood: Caes.

**Lignator**, *oris*, m. [id.] milit. *t. t.* a wood-cutter, a soldier sent to cut wood, usu. *pl.*: Caes.: Liv.

**Ligneolus**, *a*, um, *adj. dim.* [lignus] wooden, of small objects: Cic.

**Ligneus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [lignum] of wood, wooden: ponticulus, Cic.: turres, Caes. II. like wood, dry: conjux, Cat.

**Lignor**, *atus*, r. v. n. dep. [id.] to felling or procure wood: esp. as milit. *t. t.* lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes.: Liv.

**Lignum**, *i*, n. wood; freq. in plur. ligna, *fire-wood*: lignum ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri, jussit, Cic. Proverb: in silvam ligna ferro, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. II. Meton. a writing-tablet: Juv. [Prob. from ligo, "to gather"] (Hence lt. *legno*, tegna; old Fr. *laigne*.)

**Ligo**, *avi*, *atum*, r. v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, *join*, fast, wind or tie round, etc.: manus post terga, Ov.: crux fascia, Phaedr. dum mula ligatur, is harnessed (to the load), Hor. 2. Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. frozen fast, Ov.

Fig.: to bind together, unite, combine: dissociata loca concordia pace ligavit, id.: of a bargain: to bind fast, close: pacta, Prop. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *λυω*=*λύω*, and *λυγίζω*, to bind, knot] (Hence Fr. *lier*.)

**Ligo**, *ens*, m. a mattock, hoe: purgare lignum arva, Ov. II. Meton. (poet.) work done with the spade: Juv. [Cf. Gr. *λαγανω*, I dig.]

**Ligula** and **lingula**, *ae*, f. *dim.* a little tongue; hence *transl.* a tongue of land: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontorisque, Cic. 2. a shoe-trap, shoe-latchet: Juv. (Appy from *lingua*, though the form *ligula* suggests rather *lig* in *ligulo*.)

**Ligurio** and **ligurrio**, *i*, n. and *li*, *atum*, 4 v. a. and n. [lig in lingo] *Act.* to lick: semosus pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. 2. *Transf.* to feed, prey upon: Pl. 3. Fig.: to long for, lust after: improbissima luctra, Cic. II. Neutr.: to be dainty, quae (meretrices) cum amatore quum cenant, liguriunt, Ter.

**Ligritio** (ligurrio), *onis*, f. [ligurio] lickership, daintiness: Cic.

**Ligustrum**, *i*, n. a plant: privet, or perh. syringa (K): Virg.: candidior folio nivis, Galatea, ligustri, Ov.

**Lilium**, *i*, n. a lily: candida, Virg.: breve, short-lived, Hor. II. Meton. a sort of fortification consisting of rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, shap'd at the top, and rising only four inches above the ground. Caes.

[Either borrowed from, or cogn. with, Gr. *λεῖψαρ*.] (Hence lt. *gligio*; Sp. *lirio*; Fr. *lis*.)

**Lima**, *ae*, f. a file: Pl.: Phaedr. Fig. of literary compositions: limae labor et mora, file-work, polishing, revision: Hor. [Perh., with vowel-extension; from *li* in *li-no*, *po-li-no*, etc.]

**Limatiis**, *comp. adv.* in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly: scriptum, Cic.

**Limatulus**, *a*, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus] nicely filed or polished: Cic.

**Limatus**, *a*, um, *Part.* [limo]. II. Adj.: polished, refined, elegant: vir oratione maximo limatus, Cic.

**Limax**, *acis*, c. [aklu to limus, i] a slug, snail: (Col.: Plin)

**Limblarius**, *i*, m. [limbus] a fringed-maker: Pl.

**Limbus**, *i*, m. a border, hem, well, edge, selvage, fringe: pecto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg.

**Limen**, *inis*, n. the inlet of a doorway (limen superum), the threshold, door-sill (limen inferum): Pl. II. Meton. a door, entrance: intra limen cohilare se, to keep within doors, id.: continere limine, Liv.: penetrare aulæ et limina regum, Virg. 2. the barrier or starting point in a race-course (poet.): id. III. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in limine belli, outset, Tac.: leti, threshold, Lucr. [Limenes for li-menes, cf. limen for li-men; "cross-beam," lie being the same as in liqui=obliqui-us; v. limen, q. v.]

**Limex**, *itis*, m. [aklu to limen, q. v.] a cross-path, track between fields: Col.: Varr. II. Meton. any boundary or limit between two fields: partiri limite campum, Virg. 2. a fortified boundary-line, a frontier-line: Tac. 3. In gen. any path, passage, road, way: to limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv.: acclivis, Ov. 4. a channel: solito dum flumina currant limite, id. 5. the track or path of a comet, meteor, torch, etc.: longo limato sulcus dat lucem, Virg.: of the zodiac, Ov. III. Fig. a distinction, difference: id. 2. a way, path: Cic.: eundem limitum ages, to go the same way to work, Ov.

(1) limo, *avi*, *atum*, r. v. a. [lima] to file: Plin. 2. to file off: plumbum limatum, lead filings, id. II. Meton. to rub, whet: cornu ad saxa limato, id. Comice: limare caput cum alio, to kiss, Pl. III. Fig. in gen. to file, polish, finish: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.: vir ubanitate limatus, i. e. of polished courtesy, id. 2. Esp. to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id.

3. limare se ad aliquid, to prepare oneself thoroughly, id. 4. to file off, take away from, diminish: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id.

(2) limo, r. v. a. [limus, i] to bespatter with mud: caput alui, Pl.

**Limosus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] full of

*mud or slime, murky, muddy; lacus, Virg.: juncus, id.*

**limpidus**, a, um, adj. [prob. for *limpidus*; cf. *λαμπρὸς*] clear, *limpid*, *lucid*, Cat. (Hence *lit* and *Sp. lundo*.)

**limulus**, a, um, adj. *dim* [limus, adj.] looking askance (appy. without diff. from foil). Pl.

**limus**, a, um, adj. *sidelong, askant, askance* = limis or ubi aspicere, to look askance, Pl. = limis substrictis oculis, Ov. [For *limus*; v. *limen*]

(1) **limus**, i, m. *slime, mud*: Ov.: profundo limo cum ipsius equis hausti sunt, *miri*, Liv. 2. *dirt of any kind*.

*gravis vetere craterae limus adhaesit, grime*, Hor. II. Fig.: *malorum, mire of woes* (cf. "slough of Despond"), Ov. [Ety. uncertain; Corssen makes the word radically the same with Eng. *slime*, Germ. *schleim*]

(2) **limus**, i, m. *a girdle or apron trimmed with purple*, worn by the sacrificing priests: *velati limo*, Virg. [A "cross-girdle" or scarf; cogn. with *ad. limus*]

**linctus**, a, um, Part. [lingo].

**linēa**, ae, f. [linum] *a linen thread, a string, line*: Plin. II. Meton. a net: id. 2. *a fishing-line*: Mart. Hence proverb: *mittere linum, to cast a line, try to catch a person*, Pl.

3. *a plumb-line of masons and carpenters*: *perpendiculo et linea uti*, Cic. Hence the phrases, *ad linum et recta linēa*, in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: id. 4. *a thread-like stroke or mark made with a pen, pencil, etc.*, a line: Proverb of "keeping one's hand in" (v. Smith's Class. Dict. Apelles): *nulla dies sine linēa*, i.e. *practice makes perfect*, Plin. In geometry, *a math. line*: Quint.

5. *a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator*: *quid frustra refugio? cogit nos linēa jungi*, Ov.

III. Fig.: *a boundary-line, limit, end, goal*: *si quid in est precare tanquam transire (ad) transilire* linēas, to go beyond the bounds of morality, Cic.: *mors ultima linēa verum est, the final bound*, Hor. Proverb: *extrema linēa amare, to love at a distance*, Ter.

**linēamentum**, i, n. [linēa] *a line or stroke made with a pen, etc.*, a geometrical line: Cic. II. Meton. *a feature, lineament*: id.: *habitus oris lineamentaque futuri, cast of countenance and features*, Liv. 2. *In plur. designs, drawings, delineations*: *decorum*, Cic. 3. Fig.: *a feature of character*: *animi*, id.

**linēarius**, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to or consisting of lines, linear*: Plin. **linēo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to fashion to a straight line, to make straight or perpendicular*: *bene linēata carina*, *truly laid*, Pl.

**linēus**, a, um, adj. [linum] *of flax or lint, flaxen, linen*: *vincula*, Virg.: *amictus*, Tac. (Hence Fr. *linge*.)

**lingo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to lick, lick up*: *mel mihi videtur lingere*, Pl. [Lē. *lygh*; Gr. *λῆγω*, *λῆγω*; Goth. *bi-lang-an*, O. H. G. *lecchōn*, Eng. *lick*; v. *tigurio*]

**lingua** (old form *dingua*, like *dascriba* for *lacrima*), ae, f. *the tongue*: in ore sita lingua est, Cic. II. Meton. *speech, language*: *divite lingua, with copious expression*, Hor.: *Aetolorum linguae retundere, to silence*, Liv. (ii) *the language of a people*: *lingua Latina*, Graeca, Cic.: *utraque lingua*, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. 2. Poet. *of the sounds made by animals*: *volverum*, Virg. 3. *a tongue of land*: *emmet in altum lingua*, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. [With *dingua* cf. Goth. *tuggō*, Eng. *tongue*, Germ. *zungē*] (Hence Fr. *langue*)

**lingula**, v. *lingula*.

**lingulāca**, ae, c. [lingula] *a gossip, chattering-box*: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis = nunquam tacet, Pl.

**ligner**, ēia, ērum, adj. [linum gero] *linen-weaving, clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: *tribus*, Ov.

**lino**, livi or lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. *to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub over*: *spramenta cerā*, Virg.: *Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi* (sc. *pitch*), *which I myself sealed with pitch*, Hor. 2. Of writing with the stylus, to erase (which was done by reversing the stylus, and smoothing down the wax): Ov. II. Transf. *to overlay, cover*: *tecta auro*, id. 2. *to bedaub, besmear*: *ora luto*, id. III. Fig.: *to be foul*: *splendida facta carmine foedo*, Hor.

**linguo**, liqui, 3. v. a. *to leave, quit, forsake, depart from*: *patritiae fines*, Virg.: *urbem exsul linquit*, Pl.: *linquere linum, animum, vitam, to die*: Pl.: *linquere*, *linqui animo*, or *linqui*, *to faint, swoon*: Suet.: Ov. II. *to leave or let alone, to resign, abandon*: *nil intentatum nostri liqueo poetae*, Hor.: *linguamus naturam arteque videamus*, Cic. III. *to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch*: *herum in obidione linquet*, Pl. IV. *Pass. unpeis*, *linguitur, it is left, it remains*: Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *λείνω*, *λείνω*; Goth. *leth-an*, Germ. *leih-en*, to lend. For Lat. *lic* beside Gr. *λει*, cf. *sequor* beside *επομαι*]

**lintēsus**, a, um, adj. [linteum] *clothed in linen*: Sen.: *legio, a legion raised among the Summite patricians*, so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with linen canvas: *the linen-court legion*, Liv.

**lintēō**, ōnis, m. [id.] *a linen-weaver*: Pl.

**lintēōlum**, i, n. dim. [id.] *a small linen cloth*: Pl.

**linter**, tis, f. (m. Tib.) *a boat, skiff, wherry*: *linteribus materiam in insulam convellere*, Cic. Phr.: (1) *loqui e linter*, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro, as if on a rocking

boat, Julius in Cic. (ii) *naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua*, i. e. *let me now turn to something else*, Ov. (iii) in *liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you are in smooth water; have a favourable opportunity*, Tib. II. Meton. *a trough, vat, for wine*: Virg. [Linter is also found; the word is prob. borrowed, with loss of initial p, from Gr. *πλυντήριον*]

**linteum**, i, n. [linum] *a linen cloth*: *linteum cape atque exerge tibi manus*, Pl. II. Meton. *linen*: *Tarquinius (polliciti sunt) linteā in vela, canvas*, Liv. 2. *a sail*: *dare linteā retro*, Virg.

**lintēus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *linen*: *vestis*, Cic.: *libri, a ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen*, Liv.: *thoracē, a linen breastplate*, Nep.

**lintriculus**, i, m. dim. [linter] *a small boat or wherry*: Cic.

**linum**, i, n. *a plant, flax*: *urit lini campum seges*, Virg. II. Meton. *linum*: *reticulum tenuissimo lino, minutissimis maculis, gauze or muslin*, Cic.: *Massica integrum perdunt lino vitata saporem, stained through linen*, Hor.

2. *a thread*: Cels. *Especially the thread with which letters were bound*: *linum incindimus, legimus*, Cic. 3. *a fishing-line*: *nunc in mole sedens modicior arundine linum*, Ov. 4. *a rope, line*: *subducere carbasā lino*, id. 5. *a hunter's or fisher's net, casting-net*: id.: Virg.: *cymbae linque magister, a fisherman*, Juv. [Cf. Gr. *λίον*; Goth. *lein*, *linn*, O. H. G. *lin*, *flax*] (Hence *lit* lino; Fr. *lin*)

**lippio**, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. [lippus] *to have watery or inflamed eyes, to be bleary-eyed*: Cic. II. Transf.: *lippunt factus fame, burn*, Pl.

**lippitudo**,inis, f. [id.] *bleariness, rheum or inflammation of the eyes*: Cic.

**lippus**, a, um, adj. *blear-eyed*: *mulier*, Pl.: *oculus*, id. Proverb: *omnibus et lippus notum et tonsionibus, to every gossip-monger* (gossip being discussed at apothecaries' and barbers' shops, among those who came to have their eyes dressed, or to be cut or shaven), Hor.: *fugime lippus, half-blind with soul*, Juv. III. Fig.: *blind to one's own faults*: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *λίπν*, and *ἀ-λεϊφω* (which has φ for π), to salve]

**liquefacio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. *Pass.*: *liquefi, factus, fieri, to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy*: *glacies liquefacta*, Cic.: *liquefactum plumbum*, Virg.: *margaritae aceto*, Suet.

2. Meton. of disease or death: *to decompose, make liquid*: *liquefacta boum viscera, putrefied*, Virg.: *caeca liquefacta tabe medullae, melted*, Ov.

II. Fig.: *to weaken, enervate*: *quos lactitiae languidus liquefaciunt voluptatibus*, Cic.

**liquefactus**, a, um, Part. [liquefacio].

**liquefio**, v. *liquefacio*.

**liquo**, licui, liqui, 2. v. n. [v. liquo] *to be liquid or liquid* (in lit.



signif. only in *Imperf. Part.*): caelum ac terras camposque liquentes, the watery plains; the sea, Virg. II. Fig.: to be clear, apparent, evident (usu. only in 3rd pers. sing.): quicquid mihi in animo prius ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, Pl. 2. Esp. legal t non liquet (abbreviated, N. L.) it doth not appear; a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, *not proven*): non liquet dixerunt (judices), Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, id.

**Liquescere**, *Medi.*, 3. r n *incept* [liqueo] to become fluid or liquid, to melt: tabes nivis liquescens, Liv. II. Meton. to become decomposed or putrid: (corpora) dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. III. Fig.: to grow soft, effeminate: quia (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. 2. to melt or waste away; to decay: fortuna liquescit, Ov.

**Liquet**, v. *liqueo*.

**Liquide**, *adv.* clearly, purely: caelum liquide serenum, Cic. II. Fig. clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly: liquidius judicare, Cic.

**Liquidusculus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [liquide] somewhat more fluid or soft. Pl.

**Liquidus**, a, um, *adj.* (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liquide] flowing, fluid, liquid: odors, perfumes, Hor.: Nymphae, fountain-nymphs, Ov.: dens, water, i. e. river god, Prop. 1. Id. Subst. liquidum, i. n. a liquid, water: tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. II. Meton. clear, transparent, lumpy: ignis, Virg.: aur, id.: color, Hor.: vox, liquid, id.: Lucr. III. Fig.: flowing, uninterrupted: genus sermone, Cic. 2. clear, calm, serene: animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. 3. unmixed, unadulterated: Cic. 4. clear, evident, certain: auspiciis, Pl. As subst. liquidum (after prep.): clearness, certainty: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, brought to a satisfactory solution, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in Abl.: aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic. [V. liquo]

**Liquo**, avi, atum, i r a to make liquid; to melt, dissolve, liquefy: vitrum, Plin. II. Meton. to strain, filter, clarify: vina liques, Hor. Of the florid language of youth: dicta esse tempore et annis liquata (dicta), have lost their fire by being strained through time and years, Quint. [Cf. collicare, "gutters," elices, "a drain," and exhus]

**Liquor**, 3 v. n. *dep.* [liqueo] to be fluid or liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve: toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. II. Fig.: to melt or waste away: illico res solas labitur, liquitur, Pl.: liquitur aetas, Lucr.

**Liquor**, *oris*, m. [id.] fluidity, liquidity: Cic.: liquor aquae, Lucr.

II. Meton. a fluid, liquid: liquoris vitigeni latex, id.: liquores anum, Cic. Of the sea: qua medius liquor secerunt Europen ab Afro, an intervening sea, Hor.

**Lira**, ae, f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge: Col. II. Meton. a furrow: patentes liras facere, id. [Ety. uncertain]

**Liroe**=*λῖροι*, trifles, bagatelles: Pl. I. *lis*, *litis* (old form *stlis*, *stlitis*), f. a strife, dispute, quarrel: philosophi actatem in litibus conterunt, *strangelings*, Cic. Fig. of things: his est cum forma magna pudicitiae, struggle, Ov.: of the elements: ut semel haec (massa) rerum secessit lite suarum, discord, id.

II. Esp. a lawsuit: Cic.: item suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, id. 2. the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute: item aestimare, to assess damages, Caes.: adhuc sub iudice lis est, the question, Hor.: item lite resolvere, to explain one obscure thing by another equally so, id. [The old form *stlis* is prob. connected with Germ. *streit*]

**litatio**, *onis*, f. [lito] a favourable sacrifice: Liv.

**litato**, *adv.* [lito] with favourable omens: Liv.

**litata**: v. *littera*

**litigiosus**, a, um, *adj.* [litigium] full of disputes, quarrelsome: disputatio, Cic. 2. fond of disputes, contentious, litigious: homo, id. II. Meton. of the object, disputed: praedolum, id.

**litigium**, ii, n. [litigo] a dispute, quarrel: Pl.

**litigo**, avi, atum, i r n [lis, *litis*, ago] to dispute, quarrel: Cic.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. II. Esp. to dispute at law, litigate: Cic.

**Lito**, avi, atum, i r n and a to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens: Non ut Manum egregie litata, had obtained very favourable omens, Liv.: Pl.: Suet. With *dat* - *dis*, to offer acceptable sacrifice to, Cic. With *abl.* of the thing proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, id.: animaque litandum Argolica, the gods must be propitiated by means of a Grecian life, Virg. 2. Of the victim itself: to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event: victima Ithi patri caesa litavit, Suet. B. Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litatis, Virg. II. to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy: itemus Lentulo, Cic. [Ety. unknown]

**litoralis**, ae, *adj.* [litus] of or belonging to the sea-shore: dii, that guard the shore, Cat.

**litoreus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to the sea-shore, shore: arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

**littera** (*littera*, O. L. *littera*), ae, f. [lino] a letter of the alphabet: sus roto si huius A litteram impresserit, Cic.: facere litteram or litteras, to

write, Pl.: nescire litteras, not to know how to write, Suet.: litteram ex se longam facere, to make the letter I of, i. e. hang one's self, Pl.: littera salutaris, i. e. A (absolve) and tristis, i. e. C (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic.: homo trum litterarum, i. e. fur, a thief, Pl. II. Meton. a word, a line: Cic. 2. a handwriting: id.

3. Esp. plu. a letter, epistle: liber litterarum missarum et altalarum, a letter-book indexed under L. M. (i. e. litterae missae, sent): L. A. (i. e. litterae allatae, received): id. Poet. in sing.: quam legis a raptis Briseide littera venit, Ov.: (ii) a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma, etc.: litterae publicae, Cic.: litteras revocavit, cancelled his commission, Suet. (iii) an account-book: Cic. (iv) an edict, ordinance: praetoris, id. (v) written monuments, literature: abest historia litteris nostris, is wanting in our literature, id.: hoc ipsum littera prisca docet, perh. the old spelling, Ov.: *artem litterarum sine interprete percipere, merely from books*, Cic. (vi) history, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. (vii) literary composition: id. (viii) learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters: orator tinctus litteris, Cic. (Hence *lit* *littera*, Sp. *letra*, Fr. *lettre*)

**litterarius** (*lit*), a, um, *adj.* [littera] of or belonging to reading and writing: ludus, an elementary school, Quint.: Tac.

**litteratus** (*lit*), *adv.* with plain letters, in a clear hand: Cic. 2. literally: responderi, id. 3. learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly: belle et litterate dicta, *clear sayings*, id. Comp.: litteratus Latine loqui, id.

**Litterator** (*lit*), *oris*, m. [littera] a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor: App. II. a grammarian, critic, philologist: Cat. Opp. to litteratus (a man of less learning), a smatterer, sciolist: Suet.

**litteratura** (*lit*), ae, f. [id.] a writing formed of letters, the letters, or alphabet: Græcia, the Greek alphabet, Tac. II. the science of language, grammar, philology: Quint. III. learning, erudition, scholarship: Cic.

**litteratus** (*lit*), a, um, *adj.* [id.] lettered, well-versed with letters, branded: enscutulus, Pl. II. learned, liberally educated: Cic. Esp. of critics and exponents: quem litteratissimum fuisse iudico, id. 2. of or belonging to learning, learned: otium, learned leisure, id.

**litterula** (*lit*), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little letter: Cic. II. *Plur.*: a short letter: hoc litterularum exaravi, this bit of a note, id. 2. a little grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies: litterulae meae, my attempts at literary work, id.

**littigator**, *oris*, m. [litigo] a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: Quint.: Tac.

**littus**, v. *litus*.

**litura**, ae, f. [lino] a *smearing, anointing*: Col. II. Esp. a *smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet*, in order to erase something written; an *erasure, correction*: also meton. a *passage erased, an erasure*: unus nominis litura, Cic: eam enim quod non multa litura coercuit, i. e. *cancelling and correcting much*, Hor. 2. a *blot, smear*: litura suffusa quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov.

**litus**, a, um, Part. [lino].  
**litus** (not litus), ōris, n. *the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand*: Cic. Proverb litus aiaze, to labour in vain, take useless pains, Ov. (n) in litus arenas fudere, "to carry coals to Newcastle." id.

II. In less exact sense a *landing-place*: Suet. 2. *the shore of a lake*: Lærium litus, Cat. 3. *the bank of a river*: Cic. 4. *arable land of the sea-side*: Virg. electio litorum, of a place to live at by the sea-side, Tac. [Pith cogn with λιμήν, λιμήν, Λεμῖν].

**lituus**, i, m. [prob an Etruscan word, prin signif crooked, v. Smith's Ant. 240] *the curved staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand*: Liv. II. a *curved trumpet, clarion* (used by the cavalry): lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. 2. Fig. *an investigation, author*: meae perfectionis, Cic.

**livens**, entis, Part. [liveo]. II. Adj. *black and blue, bluish, livid*: plumbum, Virg.

**livēo**, 2 i, n. to be black and blue, livēo: rabieque dentes, Ov. catenis brachia, Plin. II. Fig. to be envious ("to look out"): Mart. 2. to envy with out: rare) livere nō, qui ebrietas exerceat, Tac. [Elym. uncertain.]

**livesco**, 3 v n incip [liveo] to turn black and blue, become livid: digitus livescit in pedibus, Lucr.

**lividulus**, a, um, adj dim. [lividus] somewhat envious: Juv.

**lividus**, a, um, adj [liveo] bluish, blue: vada, Virg.: racemi, beginning to turn purple, Hor. 2. Esp. black and blue, livid from bruises: ora, Ov. brachia, Hor. II. Fig. envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious: Cic.

**livor**, ōris, m. [id.] a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot: Tib. II. Fig.: envy, spite, malice, ill-will: Tac.: Suet.

**lix**, leicis, m. ashes: foci, Plin.

**lixa**, ae, m. a sifter (acc. to Non, strictly a water-carrier, from lixa = aqua): Liv. In plur. camp-followers, consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.: Val. Max.: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall.

**lixivius**, a, um, adj. [lix] made into lye: uvam in cinere lixivio tingere, lye-ashes, Plin. (Hence It. lisciva; Sp. lejía, Fr. lessive.)

**locatio**, ōnis, f. [loco] a placing, a disposition, arrangement: verborum, Quint II. Fig. *alighting, tending*: praediorum rusticorum, the farming

out of crown-lands, Liv. 2. Meton. a contract of letting or hiring, a lease: Cic.

**locatōrius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to letting or hiring out: provincia, where one will be a mere letter-out, Cic.

**locātus**, a, um, Part. [loco]. Neut. in abstr. sense, *judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, which arise out of hiring and letting*, Cic.

**locito**, i v a frig [id] to be wont to let or hire out: Ter.

**lōco**, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl: locassint, Cic.), i. v. a. [locus] to place, put, lay, set: insidias alicui, Pl: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. milites, to post or station, Sall: viros, to arrange, dispose, set out, Tac. Fig.: eo loco locati sumus, we are placed in such a position, Cic.

2. Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimonium, or simply locare, to give in marriage: virginem locare alicui, Pl: in matrimonium, id: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. 3. to let, lease, hire or farm out: vectigalia, id. With Abl of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 4. to contract or bargain for: usu with ger part of that which is to be done, statum faciendam, to put the business of erecting a statue out on contract (the contractor being said, conducere), Cic.

5. locare se or locare operam suam, to hire oneself out, hire out one's services: quid si auguo ad ludos me pro manduco locum, Pl.: vocem, to become a public crier, Juv. 6. to put or lend out money on interest: argentum, Pl. Fig.: to bestow or lay out with a view to a return: beneficia apud gratios, to confer upon, Liv. 7. Phr.: locare nomen, to become surety: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. louer.)

**locūlus**, i, m dim [id] a little place: Plin. II. Esp. a small chest or case: conditus [digitus] loculo in templo. Plin. In plur. loculi, a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket: a school-boy's satchel, Hor.: a cash-box: gemit numum in loculos demittere, id e peculiaribus loculis suis, out of his own pocket, Suet.

**locuples**, etis (Gen plu. locupletum and locupletum), adj [locus and pletor] particip stem from pleo- Lit. full of landed property, hence, rich, opulent: Cic.: locuples aquila, i. e. the lucrative post of centurion, Juv.: podagra, the rich man's gout, id. With Abl: praeda locuples, Sall. Comp.: locupletior negotiator, Quint. Sup.: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. II. Fig.: well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich: oratione, copious enough in speech, Cic.

2. Transi responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure: reus, that can fulfil his engagements, Liv. auctor or testis, a sufficient authority, a credible witness, Cic.: tabellarius, trusty, id.

**locūpletator**, ōris, m. [locupletor] an enricher: familiarium, Eutr.

**locūplētō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [locupletor] to make rich, enrich: homines fortunis, Cic.: templum picturis, id.

**locus** (old form stlocus like stilis for lis), i, m (in plur. loci, single places; also specially in sense II: loca, places connected with one another, regions) a place: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic: Galli qui ea loca incoherant, those parts, Caes.: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, to speak before a judge, id.: milit t. t. post, position, Caes.: locum dare or cedere, to give way, yield, Sall. As part gen., quo loco, in the spot where, Cic.: so, eo loco = eo loco, id.

2. Esp. a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, id. Also house-room, lodging, quarters (given to ambassadors). Liv. 3. a place, spot, locality: id. Esp. the site, of a city which no longer exists. Phrae, Plin. Phr.: abire in communem locum, to die, Pl. II. Fig.: a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point: is erat locus alter de vitis senectutis, that was the second point (head) concerning the evils of old-age, Cic. Esp. loci communes, common places, arguments suitable to many cases: id. 2. room, occasion, opportunity, situation, time, etc. for anything. probandae virtutis, Caes.: in poetis non Homero soli locus est, there is room for, Cic.: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, if I were in your position, Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself, Caes. Hence, (i) loco or in loco, in the right place, seasonably: posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. (ii) As part gen. interea loci for interea, meanwhile, Ter.: adhuc locorum, hitherto, Pl.: ad id locorum, to that time, till then, Liv.

3. position, degree, rank: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: hunc Caesar majorem locum restituerat, Caes. So esp. of birth: Tanquil summio loco nata, Liv. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, estimation, Cic. 4. Locu, adverbially, in the place of, instead of, for: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. [The etym of stlocus is uncertain.] (Hence It. luogo; Fr. lieu.)

**locusta**, ae, f. a locust: Plin.

**locutio** (loquutio), ōnis, f. [loquor] a speaking, speech, discourse: Cic. 2. Esp pronunciation: id.

**locūtus** (loqu.), a, um, Part. [loquor]

**lodīcula**, ae, f. dim [lodix] a small coverlet, blanket: Suet.

**lōdix**, icis, *f.* a blanket, counterpane: Juv. [Ety. unknown.]

**loebertas, loebesum**, v. liber, *fn.* **lōgia**, ae, or **lōgiōs**, es, *f.* = λογική (*sc. τέχνη*), logic: Cic.

**lōgius**, a, um, *adj.* = λογικός, logical: Cic. Neut. pl. logica, logic: id.

**lōgos** (-us), i, m. = λόγος, a word: Pl. || Esp. mere words, empty talk: dabuntur tibi tibi sexcenti logi, id.

**2, a witty saying, bon-mot, jest:**

**lōliguncula** (lollig.), or **lōliguncula** (loll.), *f.* dim. [lōligo] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

**lōligo** (loll), i, is, *f.* the cuttle-fish: Cic. Fig.: nigrae sucus lōligus, i. e. the venom of calumny, Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

**lōlium**, il, n. darnel: Virg.: lōlio viticare, to live on darnel, and by consequence to have bad eyes (it was thought that eating this plant hurt the sight), Pl.: Ovi. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. gioglio, loglio; Sp. gajo.)

**lōmentum**, a, um, *adj.* [lōmo] a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin: Mart. || Fig.: a means of cleansing: Caes. in Cic.

**longaeus**, a, um, *adj.* [longus aerum] of great age, aged, ancient (poet.): parans, Virg.: Absol.: longaeua, an old woman, Ov.

**longe**, ad long, lengthwise: longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide, Cic.: in length: digitum longe (rare), a finger's length, Pl.: longe gradientem, taking long strides (app. = Hom. μακρά βόσσυρα), Virg.

**2, a long way off, far off, at a distance:** longe absum, audio sero, Cic. Comp.: id.: from farther back. longius ex altoque, from the farther deep, Virg. || Fig. of time: longe prospicere futuros casus, far in advance, Cic. in comp = diutius: longius anno permanere, Caes.: Cic.

**2, Of speech: long, at length, diffusely, tediously: only in comp.: diu, id.**

**3, longe esse, abesse, with lat: to be far away, i. e. to be of no account, of no avail:** longe is fraternum nomen populi R. futurum, Caes. **4, by far, greatly, very much, esp. with comp. and Sup.: erat longe, Ter.: longe melior, Virg.: longe nobilissimus, Caes. (Hence Fr. loin.)**

**longinquitas**, atis, *f.* [longinquus] length, extent: itineris, Tac. **2, Esp. distance, remoteness:** Cic.: regionum, Tac. || Of time: length, long continuance or duration: actus, Tr. Absol.: dolores longinquitate producti, lasting a long time, Cic.

**longinuus**, a, um, *adj.* [longus] long, extensive: linea, Plin. **2, Esp. far removed, far off, remote, distant:** Cic.: nationes, Caes.: cura, about things far off, Liv.: vulnera, given from a distance, i. e. by missiles, Lucan. Neutr. absol.: ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance: e

longinquo intueri, Plin.: Tac. **3, living far off, foreign, strange:** homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic.

**4, Transf. of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious:** vita, Pl.: oppugnatio, Caes. (comp.: longinquo tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. **2, long deferred, distant:** tempus, Cic.

**longiter**, adv. far: Lucr.

**longitudo**, inis, *f.* [longus] length, in longitudinem, lengthways, Caes. Cic. || Transf. of time: length, long duration (rare): orationis, id.

**longiusculus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [longior] rather too long (rare): Cic.

**longule**, adv. rather far: Pl.

**longulus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [longus] rather long: iter, Cic.

**longurius**, u, m. [longus] a long pole: Caes.

**longus**, a, um, *adj.* long, tall: intervallum, Cic.: epistola, id. longa navis, a war-ship (from its shape opp. to rotunda), Caes.: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, have far-reaching hands, Ov. **2, far off, remote, distant:** longinquus (rare), longa a domo militia, Just. longum clamare, so as to be heard afar off, i. e. loudly (cf. μακρὸν ἀνέρε, Hom.), Hor. **3, great, vast, spacious (poet.): pontus, id.**

**4, Transf. of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious:** horae quibus expectabam, Cic.: mora, Caes. Hence, longum est, it would take long, it would be tedious: longum est ea dicere, Cic. Ellipt. without Inf.: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, to speak briefly, id. sperni inchoare longam, that looks far into the future, Hor.: nec longum latitare, have long joy, Virg. **2, Of persons: prolix, tedious:** nolo esse longus, Cic.: longus sp., path slow to hope, Hor. **3, Of pronunciation: syllaba, id.** [Cogn. with Gr. ἀργαῖος, ἀργαῖος, Goth. laggs, and possibly with Lat. languis, q. v.]

**lōquacitas**, atis, *f.* [loquax] talkativeness, loquacity: Ca.

**lōquaciter**, adv. talkatively, loquaciously: Cic.: aliquid eribere, i. e. in detail, with all particulars, Hor.

**lōquaculus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [loquax] somewhat loquacious: Lucr.

**lōquax**, acis, *adj.* [loquor] talkative, prattling, chattering, loquacious: Cic.: senectus, id.: homo, id. || Transf. ranae, incessantly croaking, Virg. nidos, in which the young birds chirp, id.: stagna, noisy, i. e. with the trumpeting of swans, id.: lymphae, babbling, Hor.: oculi, speaking, i. e. expressive, Tib.

**lōquēla** (loquella), ae, *f.* [id.] speech, discourse: Virg. || Transf. a language: Graia, Ov.

**lōquitor**, atus, i, u, n. dep. freq. [id.] to speak often, chatter: Pl.

**lōnor**, cūsus (quūsus), i, v, n. and a dep. Neutr. i) speak, talk, say (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare,

to speak with ordered language): bene et loqui et dicere, to be both a good talker and a good speaker, Cic.: plane et Latine, id. With dat.: male loqui aliquid, to speak evil of any one, Pl.

**2, Fig.: to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate:** oculi loquuntur, Cic.: cum effratis dextra locuta est, has written upon it, Ov. **2, Poet. of trees:** to rustle, murmur: pinos loquentes, Virg.

**B, A ct. to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name:** loquere tuum mihi nomen, Pl.: ne singulas loquar urbes, mention, Liv. Foll. by noun-sent with Acc. and Inf.: Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, they say that thou, Virg. **2, to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips:** omnia magna loquens, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ε-λα-ορ, λάττω (for λά-ορ-α)]

**lōramētum**, i, n. [lorum] a thong: Just.

**lōratus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] bound with thongs: juga, Virg.

**lōreus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of thongs, made of thongs: vestra faciam latiora, I'll cut your hide into ribbon, Pl.

**lōria**, ae, *f.* [id.] a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs: Cic.: Liv. lutea, made of quilted linen, Suet. Also in gen. sense, a corselet or breastplate: (militis) graves lorica, Liv.: Hor. Juv. || Meton.: a breastwork, jacket: pinnae loraeque ex cratibus atroxum, avantium, Cic.

**lōrico**, avi, matrum, i, v, a. [lorica] to clothe in a cuirass (rare except in p. part): statua lorata, Liv.

**lōricula**, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a small breast-plate: meton.: a small breastwork: Hirt.

**lōripes**, edis, *adj.* [lorum pes] crook-footed, handily-legged loripedem rectus deinde, Juv.

**lōrum**, i, n. a thong: Pl. lora restrictis lacertis sensit, Hor. || Meton.: a bridle, reins: loris ducere equos, Liv. lora dare, to give the horses their heads, Virg. **2, a whip, lash, scourge:** loris vii, Hor. **3, the halberd, a bulla, worn by children of the poorer sort:** Juv. [For elorum; cf. Gr. (Dor.) αὐλῶνα, Homeric αὐλῶνα (= ε-λαῶνα). The word is cogn. with Gr. φα-ῖω, φα-ῖω, "to wind, twist," and with Lat. volvo.]

**lōtium**, il, n. urine: Suet.

**lōtos** and **lōtus**, i, *f.* = λωτός: the lotus plant or tree: Plin. Of the fruit: Ov.

**2, Meton. a flute (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, id.**

**lōtus**, i, v. lotos.

**lōtus**, a, um, Part. [lavo].

**lūbens, lūbenter**, v. libens, etc.

**lūbido**, v. libido.

**lūbrico**, avi, atum, i, v, a. [lubricus] to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate: Juv.

**lūbricus**, a, um, *adj.* slippery, smooth: that easily slips or glides: lapis, Mart.: natura lubricos oculos fe-

cit, Cic. sanguis, Virg. **||** Fig: *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical*: via vitae, Cic. cupiditas dominandi, id.: vultus nimium lubricus aspicit (poet.), too dangerously attractive to be looked on, Hor. Neut. as subst. with prep: in lubrico versari, in a dangerous position, Cic. Later, even in Nom: lubricum adolescentiarum, the dangerous (erring) period of our youth, Tac. **2.** *gliding, fleeting*: annus, Ov. of what one cannot hold: umbra, id. **3.** *slippery, deceitful*: tentasti lubricis artes, Virg. [Perh cogn with Gr ὁ λυγρός (Hesych)]

**lūcānice**, ac, f. [Lucania] a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians: Cic.

**lūca bos**, Lucæ bovis, f. (Lucr): *Lucanian ox*, for elephant (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus) Enn. Lucr.

**lūcār**, āris (Charis.), n. *the pay of actors*: Tac.

**lūcellum**, i, n. *dim* [lucrum] *small or paltry gain, slight profit*: Cic.

**lūcō**, xi, 2. v. n. and (rarely) a [lux] *to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter*: (stilla) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. globus lunæ, Virg. facies, Ov. Impers: luceat, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat. Cic. **||** Fig: *to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident*: imperii nostri splendor, id.

**B.** Act: *aliqui lucere faciem* or *cereum, to cause to shine for, i. e. to light any one with*: hunc lucis novæ nup̄æ faciem, Pl. (Hence it. *lucere*, Sp. *lucir*, Fr. *lucir*)

**lūcēres**, am, m. *plu* one of the three tribes into which Romulus (or one of his successors) divided the Roman patricians. Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 390) [Perh. "the shining," illustris ones]

**lūcerna**, ac, f. [v lux] *a lamp, oil-lamp*: Cic. olivo fraudare lucernas, Hor. vino et lucernis discrepat, is out of keeping with wine and lamps, i. e. with a festive occasion, id. **||**

**Meton**: *a nocturnal lamp, lucubration* (poet.). hæc ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? the Venusian night-lamp (in allusion to the satires of Horace), Juv.

**lūcesco** and **lūcisco**, 3. v. n. *incept* [luceo] *to begin to shine*: sol lucescit, Virg.: nonne, dawn, Ov. **2.** *Impers*: *lucescit* or *luciscit*, it dawns: quum luciscerit, as day was breaking, Cic.

**lūci**, *adv* = *luce*, by day: Cic.

**lūcidē**, *adv* *clearly, plainly, distinctly*: verbum definire, Cic.

**lūcidus**, a, um, *adj* [lux] *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining*: aer, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.: gemma, Ov. **||** **Meton**: *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: puella, id.: ovis, Tib.

**||** Fig: *clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid*: ordo, Hor. Comp.: Quint.

**lūcifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj* [lux fero] *light-bringing*: lucifera pars Lunæ, Lucr.: luciferi equi, the horses of Luna, Ov. **||** Subst.: *Lucifer, eri, m.* the morning star, the planet Venus: = Φωσφόρος, Cic. **2.** **Meton**: *a day*: pauci luciferis, in a few days, Ov.

**lūcifugus**, a, um, *adj* [lux fugio] *light-shunning*: biatæ, Virg. Fig.: homines, Cic.

**lūcina** [lux], the goddess of childbirth, and Meton childbirth: Virg.

**lūcisco**, v. *lucresco*.

**lūcrātivus**, a, um, *adj*. [lucror] *attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative*: Quint.

**lūcrī-faciō**, faci, factum, 3. v. a. and *pass* *lucrifico*, factus, fieri (written separately: *non esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri*, Pl.) [lucrum facio] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make*: tritici modios centum, Cic. Fig.: *lucrifice censoriam notam, esteem yourself fortunate to have escaped*, Val. Max.

**lūcrifactus**, a, um, *Part*. [lucrificacio].

**lūcrificābilis**, e, *adj* [lucrum facio] *gainful, profitable*: dies, Pl.

**lūcrificus**, a, um, *adj* [id] *gainful, profitable*: Pl.

**lūcriflo**, v. *lucrificio*.

**lūcrifuga**, ac, m. [lucrum fugio] *a gain-shunner*: Pl.

**lūcrīpēta**, ac, m. [lucrum peto] *a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre*: Pl.

**lūcoror**, atus, i. v. a. *dep* [lucrum] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make*: auri pondo decem, Cic. **||** Fig. *lucretur* *iudicia veteris infamiae, i. e. I will make him a present of them, will not mention them*, id.

**lūcrosus**, a, um, *adj*. [id.] *gainful, profitable, lucrative*: voluptas, Ov.

**lūrum**, i, n. *gain, profit, advantage*: Cic. ponere or deputare in lucro, to count as gain (esp. of what comes unforeseen, or without one's own effort), id.: Ter: *quem sors dierum cunque dabit, lucro appone, set down as clear gain* (lit. enter to profits, as in a ledger), Hor. *de lucro vivere, on sufferance, at the mercy of another*, Cic.: *quæ ille fecit lucri, got the credit of*, Nep. **||** **Meton**. *wealth, riches*: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. **2.** *greed, avarice*: *lucro aversa*, Hor.: *concidit domus ob lucrum*, id. [The root is *lu*, *lav*, seen in Gr. ἀρο-λαίω, Lat. *lav-erna*, and Goth. *laun* (mod. Germ. *lohn*).]

**luctāmen**, inis, n. [luctor] *a wrestling*: Laupr. **||** **Meton** *a struggling, exertion, fight*: *remo ut lucamen abesset, that the oar might play without effort*, Virg.

**luctans**, ntis, *Part*. [id.] **||** A *adj*: *reluctant*: *luctantia oscula carpere*, Ov.

**luctatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *a wrestling*: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic.

**2.** Transf. *a struggle, contest of any kind*: tætra ibi luctatio erat, Liv.: cum Academicis, contention, Cic.

**luctator**, ōnis, m. [id.] *a wrestler*: Ov. Fig.: (vinum) *pedes capiat primum, luctator dolosus est*, Pl.

**luctificābilis**, e, *adj* [luctus facio] *sorrowful, afflicted*: Pac. in Pers.

**luctificus**, a, um, *adj*. [id.] *causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful*: Alecro, Virg.

**luctisōnus**, a, um, *adj*. [luctus sono] *sad-sounding, mournful, doleful*: mugitus, Ov.

**lucto**, i. v. n. = *luctor*, *to wrestle*: Ter.

**luctor**, atus, i. v. *dep*. n. *to wrestle*: *luctabitor Olympis* Milo, Cic. Fig.: *of the wind and waves*; with *lat*. (Gr. constr.): *luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum, battling with*, Hor. **||**

**Transf** *to struggle, contend*: in pestilenti atque arido solo, i. e. to work laboriously, Liv. With *Inf*. (poet.), *telum eripere*, Virg. Of things: *tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, jostle*, Hor.

**||** Fig. of the mind: *to struggle, strive, contend*: cum aliquo, Cic.: later with *Abt*: *diu clementia luctatus sua*, Vell. With *Inf*: *deducere verum*, Ov. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λυγρός, λυγίζω, with relation to the twining, mutual interlacing, of wrestlers.] (Hence Fr. *lutter*.)

**luctōsē**, *adv*. *dolefully, mournfully, lamentably*: perire, Liv.

**luctōsus**, a, um, *adj*. [luctus] *causing sorrow, doleful, mournful*: o diem reipublicæ luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosissimum exitum, id. **||** *feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad*: Hesperia, Hor.

**luctus**, ūs, m. [lugeo] *sorrow, mourning, lamentation, esp. over the loss of kindred*: filius luctu perditus, Cic.: *luctu atque caede omnia complentur*, Sall.: *dare animum in luctus*, Ov.

**||** **Meton** *mourning apparel, mourning* (worn by bereaved, and also by accused persons): *erat in luctu senatus, aequalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste*, Cic. **2.** *a source of grief*: tu non inventa reperta luctus cras levior, Ov.

**lūcubrātio**, ōnis, f. [lucubro] *a working by lamp-light, nocturnal study, lucubration*: Cic.: *anicularum, evening gossip*, id. **||** **Meton**. *what is done or composed at night, a lucubration*: *perire lucubrationem meam nolui*, id.

**lūcubrātorius**, a, um, *adj*. [id.] *for working in at night*: Suet.

**lūcūbro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [lux]. Neutr.: *to work by lamp-light, work at night*: *ancillæ lucubrantes*, Liv. **||** A *ct*: *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night*: *parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus*, Cic.

**lūculentē**, *adv*. *splendidly, excellently*

lently, well. diem habere, *brightly*, i. e. merrily, Pl.: vendere, *to advantage*, id.: aliquem calefacere, *to warm any one soundly*, i. e. chastise, Cic.: *brilliantly, strikingly*: scribere, id.

**luculenter**, adv. i. q. luculento, *splendidly, well*: hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic.

**luculentus**, a, um, adj. [lux] full of light, bright: caninus, *brightly burning*, Cic. II. Fig.: distinguished of its kind, excellent, splendid: femina, Pl.: navigia, Cic.: oratio, fine, Sall.: plaga (ironically), a noble blow, Cic.

2. respectable, considerable, rich: divitiarum Pl.: patrimonium, Cic. 3. luminous, clear: verba luculentiora, id. 4. lucky, fortunate: dies, Pl. 5. trustworthy: auctores, Cic.

**luculus**, i, m. dim. [lucus] a small grove: Suet.

**lucumo** (lucumo, and sync. lucmo), ñis, m. [an Etrusc word] an appellation of Etruscan princes and priests: Cic.

**lucus**, i, m. a wood or grove sacred to a deity: Cic.: Liv.: Dianae, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen. a wood (poet.) aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, id. [The affinities of lucus are obscure; but the rad. notion appears to be that of "dim light, glimmer;" v. luscus.]

**lucosus**, ñs, m. i. q. lux, light: only in Ab. sing.: cum primo luce, at day-break, Ter.

**ludia**, ae, f. [ludus] an actress, a female stage-dancer: Mart. II. a female gladiator: Juv.

**ludibrium**, ii, n. [ludo] a mockery, derision, sport: ridicula ludibriaque, mockeries, Lucr.: hosti ludibrio esse, the contempt of, Cic.: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, scornfully, Liv.: ludibrium ventis debere, to be destined to be the sport of the winds, Hor. With Gen. suly: haec ludibria fortunae, quae nos appellamus bona, mockeries of fortune, which we call our goods, Cic. With Gen. oby.: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiisse muros, in derision of, Liv.: oculorum, deception, id. 2. abuse, violence done to a person: corporum, dishonouring, Curt. II. Meton.: a laughing-stock, but: is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv.

**ludibundus**, a, um, adj. [id.] playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton: multes ludibundi Beneventum r d're, in gamesome mood, Liv. II. Transf. playing, i. e. at one's ease, free from danger: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

**ludicer** or **ludicrus** (the Nom. sing. m. is not used), era, crum, adj. [ludo] that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: exercitatio, Cic.: versus et cetera ludera pono, Hor. II. Esp. pertaining to stage-plays ars, the art of an actor, Liv.: ludicras partes suscipere, to appear on the stage, Suet.

Subst. ludicrum, i, n. a show, public games; a stage-play: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, the Olympic festival, Liv.

**ludiorus**, v. ludicer.

**ludi-facio**, fecti, factum, 3. r. a. [ludus facio] to make game of: Pl.

**ludificabilis**, e, adj. [ludifico] employed as means of ridiculing: ludi, Pl.

**ludificatio**, ñis, f. [id.] a making game, a rallying, jesting, derision, mocking: exacta prope aetate per ludificationem hostis, fooling, baffling, Liv.

**ludificator**, ñis, m. [id.] one who makes game, a mocker: Pl.

**ludificatus**, ñs, m. [id.] a mocking, mocking, derision: Pl.

**ludifico**, avi, atum, i. r. e. a and n.; and **ludifico**, atus sum, i. v. e. de [ludus facio] to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive. Form ludifico. herum ludificare, Pl. Absol.: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, deceive, Cic. Pass.: Lucr. (u) Form ludifico: aliquem, Pl.: Ter. Absol.: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic.

II. Transf. to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances. locationem, Liv.

**ludi-magister**, tri, m. a school-master: Cu.

**ludio**, ñis, m. [ludus] a stage-play, pantomimist: Liv.

**ludius**, ii, m. [id.] a stage-player, pantomimist: Cic. II. a gladiator: Juv.

**ludo**, si, sum, 3. r. a. and n. to play, to play at some game: with Abl. of the game. ludere alia, Cic. trocho, Hor. With Acc. of the game, and Abl. of the stakes: quadrigenis in punctum His aliam lusit, Suet.: par impar, Hor. Absol.: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet.

2. to play, sport, frolic, frolic in siccio ludunt fulvae, Virg. ludunt pulchrae per colla, play, i. e. dithyrambi, id.: exempla ludendi, an amusement, Cic.: in numerum ludere, to dance, id. 3. to sport, as a lover with his mistress: lusiisti satis, edisti satis, atque habiti, have dallied, Hor. II. Fig.: to sport or play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with: ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic.: aliquid calamo, Virg.: versibus, id. 2. With Acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic: civem bonum ludit, Caes. in Cic.: ludis Troiani lusit, played in (i. e. in a piece called) the Siege of Troy, Suet. 3. to spend in play or amusement, to sport away: tuum, Mart. Hence, ludere operam, to throw away one's labour, Pl. 4. to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter: Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic.: pericula, to dandle with, Mart. 5. to delude, deceive: ludere aliquem dolis, Ter.: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**ludus**, i, m. [ludo] a play, game, diversion, pastime: novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. 2. Esp.

in plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions: id: me memini ludos in gramine Campi aspicere, Ov.: ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv.: ludis, during the games, Pl. Freq. with name of a festival, in neutr. plur. in appos.: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: si examen apum ludis in scenam venisset, Cic.: edidit etiam ludos regionatim urbe tota, Suet.: meum proscenia ludi, Virg. 3. a school of any kind: in ludum ire, Pl.: ludus litterarum, Liv.: ludus deivendi, Cic. Esp. a training school for gladiators: Caes.: Hor. II. Meton. of something easy or trifling: mere sport, child's play: quum illis periscere ludus esset, Cic. 2. sport, jest, joke, fun: per ludum, in sport, id.: amoto ludi, jesting apart, Hor.: ludos facere aliquem, to make game of, banter, Pl.: si non te ludos pessumos dimiseris, send him off with a flea in your ear, id.: ludos praebere, to afford fun, i. e. make one's self ridiculous, Ter.: ludos alicui reddere, to play one a game, id.: nunc et operam ludos facit et tibia, he labours in vain, loses his labour, id. 3. the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance: amori dare ludum, Hor.

**lulla**, ae, f. [lavo] an expiation, a punishment: Lucr.

**lues**, is, f. a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence: lues et postior annus, Virg. II. Fig.: any spreading evil, general calamity of magnitude: of war, Tac.: of an earthquake, id. III. any corrupting or debasing influence: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

**lugeo**, xi, etum, 2 v. n. and a. to mourn, lament. Neutr. luget senatus, Cic. 2. to wait mourning, be in mourning: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just.: annum funibus ad lugendum constituit majoris, Sen.: ne lugentibus id facere est fas, Liv. II. Act.: lugere mortem aliquis, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: quam (ulrlem) ex suis faucibus eripiam esse luget, id. In Pass.: lugere nobis, Ov. 2. to be in mourning for (v. luctus): in troneum annum, ut parentem, eum luxuriam, Liv. [Cf. λυγρός, λυγρο-αἰσος, λυγρός.]

**lūgūbris**, e, adj. [lugeo] of or belonging to mourning, mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic.: vestis, mourning apparel, Ter. Subst. lugubria, ium, n. plu. mourning garments: ludere, Ov. Neutr. adv.: cometae sanguinei lugubre rubent, mournfully, Virg. II. Meton. that causes mourning, disastrous: bellum, Hor. 2. doleful, plaintive: vox, Lucr.

**lumbifragium**, ii, n. [lumbus frangit] a breaking of the loins: Pl.

**lumbriacus**, i, m. an intestinal worm, man-worm, stomach-worm. Plin.

**ll.** *aq. earth-worm*: Pl. Fig. as term of contempt: id. [Ety. uncertain.]

**lumbus**, *l.* *m.* *the loin*: Cic.: Hor. Hence, of the organs of generation: Juv. [A. S. *lenden* (pl. subst.), O. E. *lendis*, *lendis* appear to be cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *lumbeca*, Fr. *longe*, and *logne*, from which last comes Eng. *loin*)

**lūmen**, *lūm.* *n.* [for *lucmen*, from *luc* in *lux*] *light*: solis, Cic.: solare, Ov.

**ll.** *Meton.* *a light, a lamp, torch*, etc.: Liv. *lumen oleum instillare*, Cic.: *extinctio praeiorae navis lumine*, Flor. **2.** *a bright colour* (poet.): *lumen juvenae purpureum, ruddy light*, Virg. (n) *sheen, gleam*: ferri, Stat. **3.** *daylight, day* (poet.): *se tollit in luminis oras*, Virg.: *lūmine quarto*, id. **4.** *the light of life, life* (poet.). Ov.: *ipse Epicurus obit decurso lumine vitae, when his light of life had spent itself*, Lucr.

**5.** *the light of the eye, the eye*, esp. in pl. (mostly poet.). *luminibus amissis*, Cic.: *astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres*, Virg.: Ov.

**6.** *an opening for the light, a light*: Plin. *Est a window: luminibus aliquis obstruere, to interfere with any one's lights by building*, Aut. pro dom.

**ll.** *Fig.* *an excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, luminary*: *certa decedat lumina*, Cic.: *civitatibus*, id. **2.** *a light, helper, guide*: *hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dabitur tutum*, Juv. **3.** *light, clearness*: *ordo est maxime, qui in moriae lumen affert*, Cic. (Hence *lt. lume*)

**lūminaria**, *lūm.* *n. plur.* [lumen] *window-shutters, windows*: Cic.

**lūminosus**, *a.* *um, adj.* [id.] *full of light, light, luminous*: *aedificia*, Vitruv.

**ll.** *Fig.* *bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable*: *partes orationis*, Cic.

**lūna**, *ae.* *f.* [for *luc-na*, from *luc* in *lux*] *the moon*: Cic. *lunae defectus, eclipses of the moon*, Liv. **ll.** *Meton.* *a month*: Ov.

**2.** *a night*: *rosida luna*, Virg. **3.** *the figure of a crescent or half-moon*, which the senators wore on their sleeves: Juv.

**lūnaris**, *c.* *adj.* [luna] *pertaining to the moon*, Liv.: *cursum*, Cic.: *equi*, Ov. **ll.** *moonlike, crescent-shaped*: *cornua*, id.

**lūnatus**, *a.* *um, Part.* [luno]. **ll.** *Adj.* *shaped like the crescent moon; crescent-shaped*: *peltea*, Virg.: *pellis, a senator's shoe* (v. luna II. 3), Mart.

**lūno**, *avi, atum, i.* *v. a.* [luna] *to bend like a half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle* (rare except in p. part.: v. lunatus): *arcum*, Ov.

**lūndia**, *ae.* *f.* *dim.* [id.] *a crescent, an ornament worn by women*: Pl.

(1) *lūo*, *lūi*, *3. v. a.* *to wash, lave*: *Græcia Ionio luitur profundo*, Sil. **ll.** *Fig.* *to clear, purge of guilt, etc.*: *insontes errore*, Val. Fl. [Cogn.

with *lavo*, *lavo*, but rarely used except in compounds. v. diluo, eluo.]

**(2)** *lūo*, *lūi*, *3. v. a.* *to pay a debt or penalty*, *aes alienum*, Curt.

**3.** *to atone for, expiate*: *stuprum voluntaria morte*, Cic.: *noxam pecunia*, Liv.: *qui capite luere, si non, etc., who were to pay forfeit with their lives*, id.

**4.** *to atone by expiation or punishment*: *pericula publica*, id.: *responsa, annul*, Val. Fl.

**5.** *luere poenas or poenam, to suffer, undergo*: *mel peccati luo poenas, I am paying the penalty*, Cic.: *poenam pro caede*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *λύω*, *lat. solvo* (=se-luo); Goth. *laus*, mod. Germ. *los* (loose)]

**lūpa**, *ae.* *f.* [lupus] *a she-wolf*: Liv.: Ov. **ll.** *Fig.* *a prostitute*: Pl.: Liv.

**lūpanar**, *aris*, *n.* [lupa, II.] *a brothel, house of ill-fame*: Juv.

**lūpatus**, *a.* *um, adj.* [lupus] *furnished with wolf's teeth*, i. e. iron jags like a wolf's teeth: *Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, with wolf-toothed bits*, Hor. Also as subst. *lupati, orum, m.* and *lupata, orum, n. plu.* (sc. *freni or frena*), *a bit armed with sharp teeth*: *duris parere lupatis*, Virg.

**lūperælia**, *iun* and *iorum, n. pl.* [Lupercus] *the festival called Lupercalia, celebrated in February*: Cic.

**Lūpercus**, *i.* *m.* *a Roman pastoral deity, identified with Pan*: Just. **2.** *a priest of Lupercus*: Virg.: Ov. (v. Smith's Dict. of Ant. s. v.)

**lūpillus**, *i.* *m.* *dim.* [lupinus] *a small lupine*: Pl.

**lūpinus**, *a.* *um, adj.* [lupus] *of or belonging to a wolf, wolf's*: Cic.

**lūpinus**, *i.* *m.* and *lūpinum*, *i.* *n.* *a lupine*: Plin. On the stage, lupines were used for money: hence, *quid distent æra lupinis, the difference between coins and counters*, Hor.

**lūpus**, *i.* *m.* *a wolf*: Virg.: Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. *Vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores* (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb: *lupus in fabula* or *sermone*, like our "talk of the devil" de Varrone loquebamur. *lupus in fabula*: *venit enim ad me*, Cic. (n) *lupum auribus tenere, to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty*, Ter. (nn) *hac uget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires*, Hor. (v) *ovem lupo committere, to set the fox to keep the geese*, Ter. (v) *lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking*; as we say, *to get the meat out of a dog's mouth*, Pl. (vi) *lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unlikely*, Virg. (vii) *tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum (ovium) numerum lupus, i. e. not at all*, id. **ll.** *Meton.* *a voracious fish*: Hor. **2.** *a bit armed with points like wolf's teeth* (= *frena lupata*): et placido duro (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. **3.** *a hook with which things were hoisted*: in alios

lupi superne ferre injecti, *grampels*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *λύκος*: *lupus* offers one of the very few examples of Lat. p from orig. k; v. saepio and vesper.] (Hence *lt. lupo*; Sp. *lobo*; Fr. *loup*.)

**lurco**, *onis*, *m.* *a gormandizer, glutton*: Pl.

**lūridus**, *a.* *um, adj.* *pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid*: *maculari maculis lūridis*, Pl.: *Orcus*, Hor. **ll.** *Meton.* *that renders pale or ghastly*: *aconita*, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence *lt. lorde*; Fr. *lourd*.)

**lūror**, *oris*, *m.* *a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness*: Lucr.

**luscīnia**, *ae.* *f.* (masc. *luscinius*, II, Phaedr.) *the nightingale*: Hor. [Commonly explained as = *luscī-can-ia* "twilight-singer," v. *luscus*]

**luscīniola**, *ae.* *f.* *dim.* [luscīnia] *the (little) nightingale*: Pl.: Varr. (Hence *lt. rossignuolo*, Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*)

**luscīnus**, *il.* *m.* v. *luscīnia*.

**luscīosus** and **luscīosus**, *a.* *um, adj.* [luscīus] *dim-sighted, purblind*: *caecus, non luscīosus*, Pl.

**luscus**, *a.* *um, adj.* *one-eyed*: Cic.: Juv.: *dux, i. e. Hannibal*, Juv.: *statuā meditaturo proelia luscā, perch. with one eye shut, as in taking aim*, id. [For *luscus*: the specific notion of the root *luc* seems to be "glimmer," cf. *λύω*, twilight (which seems to be from that root), and v. *lucus*.] (Hence Fr. *louche*)

**lūso**, *onis*, *f.* [ludo] *a playing, play*: Cic.

**lūsto**, *i.* *v. n.* *freq.* [id.] *to play often*: Pl.

**lūsor**, *oris*, *m.* [id.] *one who plays, a player*: sic, ne perdidit, non cessat perire *lutor, gambler*, Ov. **ll.** *Fig.* *a playful or wanton writer*: *tenerior lutor amorum*, id. **2.** *a banterer, mocker*: Pl.

**lūstōrius**, *a.* *um, adj.* [lutor] *pertaining to play*: *pila, a playing-ball*, Plin.

**lūstrālis**, *c.* *adj.* [lustrum, no. 1] *relating to purification from guilt, expiatory*: *sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification*, Liv.: *aqua, lustral water, holy water*, Ov. **ll.** *Meton.* *quinquennial, i. e. coming every fifth year* (v. *lustrum*): *certamen*, Tac.

**lūstrātio**, *onis*, *f.* [lustrō, 2] *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244). **2.** *Meton.* (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified): *a going or wandering about*: Cic.

**lūstricus**, *a.* *um, adj.* [lustrum] *pertaining to purification*: *dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name*: Suet.

(1) *lūstro*, *avi, atum, i.* *v. a.* [lucio; cf. *illustro*] *to light, illumine*: Cic.: Virg.

(2) *lūstro*, *avi, atum, i.* *v. a.* [lustrum, 1] *to purify by means of a*

*propitiatory offering*: coloniam, Cic.: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. Reflect *pass.*: lustramur Jovi, *we purify ourselves in honour of*, Virg. II. Meton. (v. lustratio, 2): *to go round, wander over*, traverse: Cic.: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor.: montibus umbræ lustrantur convexa, *shall sweep over the mountain slopes*, Virg. 2. *to renew an army* (because the general went round and observed every part): exercitum, Cic. 3. In gen. *to review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): quæ sit me circum copia lustrum, mark, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

**lustror**, 1. v. n. dep. [lustrum, 2] *to frequent brothers*: Pl.

(1) **lustrum**, 1. n. [lūstr-, 1] *a purificatory sacrifice, lustration*, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia) Liv. Tech. t. condere lustrum, *to complete such a lustration*, Cic. Also of other expiatory sacrifices: Liv. 2. Meton. *a period of five years, a lustrum*: Cic.: ejus octavum trepidat aetas claudere lustrum, i. e. *to complete my 40th year*, Hor.: mensibus egerunt lustra minora decem, *five-year periods too short by ten months*, Ov. 3. In less exact sense, *of periods of years*. Of four years (of the Julian calendar): id. ingens lustrum, *a hundred years*, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4. *the capitoline games, recurring every fifth year*: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 244).

(2) **lustrum**, 1. n. [v. lūstrum] *a slough, bog, morass*: Varr. II. Transf. *a haunt, lair, or den of wild beasts*: lustra ferarum, Virg. 2. *a wood, forest*: montes atque invia lustrum, thickets, id. 3. In pl. *vicious haunts, a brothel*: Cic. Hence, Meton. *debauchery*: Pl. Hor.

**lūsus**, a, um, Part. [ludo].

**lūsus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a playing, a play, game*: virginis exercebat lūsus undas Naidæ, gambols, Ov. alææ, Suet. (ii) *a public game or amusement*: Trojæ lūsum exhibuit, i. e. *a mimic siege*, id. II. Meton. *anything done by way of sport or amusement*: *a joking, trifling*, etc.: venustissimus, Quint. 2. *dalliance, toying*: apti lūsus anni, Ov.

**lūteolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [luteus] *yellow* (of small things): caltha, Virg. [luteus, a, um, adj. [lūteum] *dyed with the herb luteum*: chrysocolla, Plin.

II. Meton.: *golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow*: pallor, sallow, Hor.: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, *saffron-skirted*, Virg.

**luteus**, 1. um, adj. [lūteum] *of mud or clay*: Rhēni caput, Hor.: opus, of a swallow's nest, Ov. 2. *beurred, muddy, debauched*: Vulcanus, smutty, Juv. II. Fig.: *dirty, vile, worthless*: homo, Cic.

**lūto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to bedaub with mud or clay*: granaria, Cato.

II. In gen. *to bedaub, besmeat*: crassus latus amomis, Pers.

**lūlulentus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *muddy: sus, vile*. II. Fig.: *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile*: Cic. 2. *of style turbid, impure*: (Lucilius) quum fluere lūlulentus, Hor.

**lūlilo**, 1. v. a. [id.] *to bespatter with mud*: Fig. *to asperse*: Pl.

(1) **lūtum**, 1. n. *a plant used in dyeing yellow*: yellow weed, dyer's weed, vocat.: croceum mutabit vellera luto, Virg.

II. Meton. *a yellow colour, yellow*: id. [For lū-tum, cogn. with λωπος.]

(2) **lūtum**, 1. n. [lūo, 1] *mud, mire*: volatari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contegere, Caes. Proverb. *in luto esse de bacere, to stick in the mud, i. e. to be unable to proceed*: nomen homini in medio luto est nomen nescit, Pl. As a term of reproach *seem of the earth*: Cic. II. Transf. *loam, clay, potter's earth*: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan, *of better materials*, Juv. [From root of luo, to wash, cf. col-luvies, pol-lus, lū-strum (2), Gr. λυω.] (Hence It. loto, Sp. lodo.)

**lux**, lūcs, f. (m. Pl.) *light, the light of the sun, stars, etc.*: Cic. 2. Esp. *daylight, day, ante lucem, id.* prima luce adesse, Caes. Hence Abl. adverbally, luce, luci, *by daylight, in the daytime*: quis and at luci aggressi, Cic. luce, Ov. 3. *the reflected light, brightness of polished bodies*: luce coruscus athena, gloam, Virg. II. Meton. *the heavenly bodies*: illas, quæ fulgent lucēs, Cic. 2. *a day*: contestima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet. *lux aestiva, summer*, Virg. lux bramalīs, winter, Ov. 3. *life*: corpora luce caritum, Virg. 4. *an eye, the eye-sight*: dominum lucis adeptam, Ov. III. Fig.: *the public view, the people, the world*: nec vero ille in lūo modo atque in oculis erivum magnus, Cic. 2. *encouragement, help, succour*: civibus lucem ingenuæ et consilii porrigere, id. 3. *a light, an ornament*: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. 4. *means of showing, illustration, elucidation*: historia lux veritatis, id. [Root luk, which in European languages becomes luk; of Gr. λυκ-α, λυκος, λύκος (=λυκος), λευκος; Goth. lūhath, O. H. G. Licht, mod. Germ. licht, Eng. light. In lū-cerna we have the short rad vowel; in lux, lūco (O. L. louco), there is vowel-extension.] (Hence It. luce, Sp. luz.)

**luxo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [luxus, adj.] *to put out of joint, to dislocate*: Sen.

**luxor**, 1. v. dep. [luxus, subs. 2] *to riot, revel, live luxuriously*: luxantur, lustrantur, Pl.

**luxūria**, ac. and luxūriēs, ēti, f. [id.] *rankness, luxuriance of trees and plants*: luxuriam segetum, Virg. II.

Fig.: *riotous living, luxury, extravagance*: animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffudit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. Of style: luxuries quædam, redundance, extravagance: Cic.

**luxūrio**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and luxūrior, atus, 1. v. dep. [luxuria] *to be rank, luxuriant* (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. 2. *to have in abundance, to abound*: luxuriatque toris armosum pectus, swells in full curves of muscle, Virg. 3. *to swell, increase*: membra luxuriant, Ov. II. Fig.: *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot*: luxuriantia comest, villi prunæ luxuriantia comest, villi, Hor. 2. *to wanton, sport, skip, frisk*: equus luxurians, Virg. 3. *to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute*: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

**luxūriose**, adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively: Cato 2. luxuriosius, voluptuosius: vivere, Cic. Comp.: epulari, Nep.

**luxūriōsus**, a, um, adj. [luxuria] *rank, luxuriant, exuberant*: frumenta, Cic. sogos, Ov. II. Fig.: *running riot, excessive*: lactus nimis luxuriosus, Liv. 2. *luxurious, voluptuous, given to sensuality*: luxuriosus otiose, to be given to profligacy in time of leisure, Sall.: repellebant luxuriosos, Cic.

**luxus**, a, um, adj. *dislocated*, Cato [Cf. Gr. ἄλως, Lat. obliquus.]

(1) **luxus**, ūs, m. *a dislocation, luxation*: Cato.

(2) **luxus**, ūs, m. *excess, extravagance*: in eductu q. and drinking, luxury, debauchery, in vino ac lūxi, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam ætatem agere, Sall. 2. *splendour, pomp, magnificence*: at domus lūxi non regali splendide lūxi instruitur, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with pol-lucere, pol-luce, q. v.] (Hence It. lusso, Sp. lujo, Fr. luze.)

**lychnūchus**, 1. m. = λυχνάριον, *a lamp-stand, candlestick*: Cic.

**lychnus**, 1. m. = λυχνος, *a light, a lamp*: Cic.

**lymphæa**, adv. f. *water*, esp. *pure or spring water* (poet.): lymphææ putabiles, Lucr.: fluvialis, Virg. (Commonly, but prob. erroneously, connected with Gr. λυγός.)

**lymphaticus**, a, um, adj. [lymphæa] *pertaining to, one attacked with hydrophobia*; hence, in gen. *distacted, frantic, panic-struck*: lymphaticus pavor, a panic, Liv. Conice: nuni, crazy to be spent, Pl. II. Subst.: lymphaticum, 1. n. *the disease of a lymphaticus*, id.

**lym-phatus**, a, um, Part. [lymphæa]. II. Adj.: *distacted, crazy, beside oneself*: lymphati et atomati, Liv.

**lympho**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [lymphæa] *to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad*: mentem lymphatim Marcotico, madened, Hor.: hac herba pota lymphati

homines, Plin. II. Neutr.: lymphantes animi, distraught, driven crazy, mad, id.

**lynceus**, a, um, adj. [lynx] relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight. Transf. lynx-eyed, sharp-sighted: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic.

**lynx**, lynceis, c. = λύνξ, a lynx. Lynxes Bactri variae (Bachus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg. lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin.

**lyra**, ae, f. = λύρα, a lyre, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 245) curva, Hor. Thracia, Ov. Meton. lyric poetry, song: imbellis lyra, Hor. II. 2. a constellation, the Lyric. exorient Lyra, Ov.

**lyricus**, a, um, adj. [lyra] pertaining to the lyre or lyric, lyrici soni, Ov. vates, Hor. II. Subst. lyrica, onum, a plu lyric poems. Plin.

2. lyric, orum, m plu lyric poets (Quint).

**lyristes**, ae, m = λυριστής, a lute-player, lyrist: Plin.

**M**, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (if I be distinguished from F resembling in form and sound the Greek β, and corresponding to n in orig. I E and in all the languages of the family. It belongs to the class of liquids, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final m, but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in m. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipe (Quint), for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms donec for donecum, circueo, veneo, for circumueo, venueo, etc. Initial m cannot be followed by n, as in Greek; hence μ-α became mina in Latin. The Latin termination m generally corresponds to the Greek final ν, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. II. M and n are interchanged in many instances in Latin for the sake of euphony. e.g. eundem for euandem; quorundam for quorundam; imbellis for imbellis; inprimis for inprimis; immanis for innanis, etc. M is substituted for p or b before a nasal suffix; cf. sopor, somnus; scam-num, scabellum. It is used to nasalize roots ending in p or b, as in rumpo (rup), cubo (cub). III. The only change of M in the Romance languages is into

n in a few words. e.g. Lat. mespilum, It. nespolo, Sp. nespera, Fr. nefle, La. mappa, Fr. nappe; Lat. matta, Fr. matte. So with the omission of a vowel e.g. Lat. semita, Sp. senda, Fr. sentier; Lat. comitem, It. conte, Sp. conde. So when followed by n: e.g. Lat. autumnus, columna, It. autunno, colonna, Fr. colonne. 2. Omission of m before n: e.g. Lat. domini, sonus; Sp. donā, uerū; Port. dona, sono.

IV. As an abbreviation, M. usu denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; M' denotes the praenomen Manius. 2. As a numeral M, or CIO, denotes the number 1000.

**macis**, v. macis.

**macellarius**, a, um, adj. [macellum] pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market: taberna, Val. Max.

II. Subst. macellarius, m, a dealer in meat or other provisions: Suet.

**macellum**, i, n a provision market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall (whence, acc. to Varro, its name, whilst Curtius connects it with maculare, to kill) venio ad macellum, rogatusque, Pl. patarum annonam in macello cariorum fore, Cic.

**macéo**, 2 v. n. [macere] to be lean, meagre: Pl.

**macere**, era, crum, adj. lean, meagre: taurus, opp. to pinguis, Virg. 2. Of things: solum, poor, meagre, Cic. agellus, Hor. Fig. si me palma negata macrum reduct, lean from disappointment, id. [Perh. cogn. with macero and Gr. μαρσώ] (Hence Fr. macère, and, from it, Eng. meagre).

**macératio**, ónis, f. [macero] a steeping, soaking, maceration. Vitr.

**macéria**, ae, f. an enclosure, a wall (esp. a garden wall) Ter. Cic. [Cf. Gr. μάκρας, μάκλα (Hesych).]

**macéro**, avi, atum, i v. a. to make soft or tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate: sal-amēta, Ter. II. Meton. to weaken, to emaciate, emaciate: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. III. Fig. to fret, wear, torment: cur me exercet? cur me macero? Ter. me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect. macror inter-dum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, pene to think that, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μαρσώ (root μαρ), to knead].

**maresco**, 3 v. n. inep [macreo] to grow lean or thin, to become meagre: tuo maiore macror, maresco, con-sensco et tabesco m-cr, Pl.

**machæra**, ae, f. = μάχαρρα, a sword: Pl.

**machærium**, ii, n. dim. = μάχαριον, a small sword: Pl.

**machærophærus**, i, m = μάχαροφόρος, a sword-bearer, satellite: Cic.

**machæoniūs**, a, um, adj. [Machæon] surgical: Ov.

**machina**, ae, f. = μηχανή, a machine, i.e. any artificial contrivance for

performing work, an engine, scaffolding, slaying, easel; a warlike engine, military machine, etc.: omnes illae columnae machinae appositae delectae sunt, scaffolding, Cic.: torquet hunc lapidem, nunc iungens machina tignum, perh. a crane, Hor. Of warlike engines: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. II. Fig. a device, contrivance: esp. a trick, artifice, stratagem: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic. 9. quantas moveo machinas? Pl. (Hence It. macchina; Fr. machine.)

**machinamentum**, i, n. [machinor] a machine; an instrument, engine: machinamenta quatinus muris, Liv.

**machinatio**, ónis, f. [id.] an artificial contrivance, mechanism: machinatione quadam moveri, Cic. 2. Meton.: a machine: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. II. Fig.: a trick, device, machination: Cic.

**machinator**, óris, m. [machina] a machine-maker, mechanist, engineer: bellico umi to mentorum (Archimedes), Liv. II. Fig.: a contriver, inventor: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

**machinor**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] to contrive skilfully, to devise, design: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. II. Esp. in a bad sense, to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot: necem alicui, Liv.: perniciem alicui, Sall. pestem in aliquem, Cic. 1. 9. Part in pass. sign.: iudicium a Pl. Antonio machinatum, contrived, Sall.

**machinosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] skilfully constructed: navigium, Suet.

**macies**, ei, f. [macreo] leanness, meagreness: profectus est (ad bellum) Iulius consul: at qua imbecillitate qua macie? Cic.: equi macie corrupti, wasted to skeletons, Caes. Of things: si ges macie deficiat, emptiness, barrenness, Ov. II. Fig. of style. meagreness, poverty of language: qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

**maelentus**, a, um, adj. [macies] lean, meagre: Pl.

**macis**, idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl.

**maeresco**, eris, 3 v. n. inep [macere] to grow lean, meagre: maerescit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidus alterius maerescit rebus opimis, pines away at, Hor.

**maeritudo**, inis, f. [id.] leanness, meagreness (= macies) Pl.

**maercoolum** and **maercoolum**, i, n = μακρ κίλον, large-sized paper, royal paper: Cic.

**maetilis**, e, adj. [mactō] deadly: plaga, Lucr.

**mactatus**, us, m. [id.] a slaying, killing: only in Abl.: mactatu parentis, Lucr.

**mactio** and **macti**, v. mactus.

**mactea**, v. macta.

**mactō**, avi, atum, i. v. o. freq. to



**magnify** Fig.: to extol, glorify, honour: eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. 2. Esp. to glorify or worship a deity: deos manes, id. || Meton.: to offer up or sacrifice in honour of the gods: lectas de more bidentes, Virg.: mactata veni- et lenior hostia, Hor. 2. In gen. to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, de- stroy: hostes patriae aeternis suppli- cis vivos mortuosque mactabis, pur- sue, punish, Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without Abl.: perficos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, to be offered up, immolated, Tac. [There are prob. two different verbs mactio, one the causative of mactus, "mag- nified," the other that of mactus, "hit, wounded." See these words.] (Hence Sp. and Port. *matar*.)

(1) **mactus**, a, um, Part. Lit. *magnified*: hence, glorified, honoured, adored, (most freq. in the masc. Voc. macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered) - Jane pater, macte vino infero esto, adored be thou! Cato. || Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men macte virtute (esto); and pl. macti virtute este, etc.; also simply macte, good luck! hail to thee! etc.: in responses, bravo! well done! go on! tantumne ab re tua este otii tibi, ut etiam Aro- torem legas? Macte virtute! Cic.: macte esto virtute, Hor. In plur.: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. Absol.: macte! that's right! well done! Cic. In obliqua oratio- nuberm (te) macte virtute esse, Liv. (cf. Gr. μακ- "great, powerful") and μακ-πός.)

(2) **mactus**, a, um, Part. hit, wounded: boves Luciae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. [Perh. for mag-tus, cogn. with μάχ-η μάχ-απα.]

**macula**, ae, f. a spot: bos maculis insignis et albo, i. e. with white spots, Virg.: in ipsa quas maculis (terrae), ubi habitat, in those spots as it were, i. e. small places, Cic. 2. Esp. a spot, stain, blemish, mole, etc.: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. 3. Meton. a mesh in a net: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. || Fig.: a blot, stain, blemish, fault: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl. est huius saeculi labes quadam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. [In macula, cogn. with Gr. μακά-ω, μακά-ω, initial s has been lost.] (Hence It. *macchia*, *macchia*, Sp. *malta*, Fr. *maيلة*.)

**maculo**, avi, atum, i v a [macula] to make spotted, to spot, speckle (only poet) - telas maculare ostro, Val Pl.

2. Esp. to spot, stain, defile, pol- lute: terram tabo, Virg. || Fig. to defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.: partus suos paricidio, Liv.

**maculosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled,

variegated: lynx, Virg. 2. Esp. blotched, stained, defiled: vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. || Fig.: defiled, polluted, filthy: senatores, disgraced, covered with infamy, Cic.: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, foul, scandalous, Hor.

**madefacio**, feci, factum, j. v. a. pass. mādēfio, factus, fieri [mādeo facio] to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak: spongiam (opp. to exprimere), Suet.: imbuti sanguine gladit, vel mādēfacti potius, steeped, Cic. Poet. terram suo mādēfcent odore, saturated, filled, Ov. || Esp. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl.

**mādefactus**, a, um, Part. [māde- facio]

**mādefio**, factus, fieri, v. mādēfacio. **mādēns**, entis, Part. [mādeo] || A. d. j. wet, moist: campi, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: nix sole mādēns, melting, Ov.: crinis, appy flowing (cf. Gr. ὑγρός), or perh. seck- ing with essences, Virg. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: merus vino et mādēns, Sen. Absol.: distentus ac mādēns, Suet.

**mādeo**, 2 v n. [cogn. with μαδάω, "flowing, melting," and μαδάω, to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with. natabant pavimenta vino mādēbant parietes, were streaming, Cic. plurima fuso sanguine terra mādēt, is soaked with, Virg. 2. Esp. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra vino mādēt, Pl. 3. In pass. sense, to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden: collyrae facite ut mādēt, ac colophnia, id. igni exiguo perpetua mādēt, might boil more readily (become tender in boiling), Virg. || Fig. to be full of, to overflow with: to abound in: Socraticis mādēt sermōnibus, is steeped in, full of, Hor.

**mādesco**, dūi, i v n. [mādeo] to become moist or wet: semina mādēscunt robora, are saturated, Virg.: telus nubibus assiduis pluvio- que mādēcit ab austro, is drenched, Ov.

**mādidus**, adri, mostly non videtur me ut mādide mādēam? hunc thoighly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl.

**mādidus**, a, um, adj. [mādeo] moist, wet, drenched: fasciculus epistolarum aqua mādīdus, well soaked, Cic.: alae, dripping wings (of Notus), Ov.: capilli mādidi myrrha, id. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: vino, Pl. || Meton.: soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: Pl. Plin.

**mādula**, ae, m. [id.] a drunken man: Pl.

**maeander**, dri, m. [Μαίανδρος, the river Maeander] a crooked or round- about way, a twisting, winding, men- dering: quos tu maeandros quaesisti? devious courses, Cic. 2. Meton. an involute or winding border: Virg.

**maena** (mēna), ae, f. = μαίνα, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted

by the poor: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic.

**Maenālius**, a, um, adj. [Maenalius] Maenalian, Arcadian: pastoral: ver- sus, Virg.

**maenīanum**, i, n a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maennus); usu plur.: Cic.

**Maenōnius**, a, um, adj. [Macones] Maconian, i. e. Lydian: Virg. 2. Homeric, epic: Maconii carminis ales, a swan of Homeric strain, i. e. an epic poet, Hor.

**maerō** (not moer), 2. v n and a. (deponent form dub.) [for maes-er, v. maestus] Neutr. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament (implying the presence of outward signs of grief, but not loud lamentation, which is expr. by plorare). vos facili maerebatis, Cic.: dictis maerentia pectora mulect, disconsolate, Virg. fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic. || A. c. t. to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail: calamitatem rei publicae, id. With ter and Inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde concedere maerent, id.

**maereor**, v. maereo **maeror** (not moer), dris, m. [maer-] mourning, sadness, grief, lamenta- tion: maeror est agnitus fletibus, mourning or distress accompanied with tears, Cic. cum maerore et luctu vitam exegit, in sadness and weep, Sall.: jacere in maerore, to be plunged in affliction, Cic. In plur.: aggritu- dines, molestiae, maerores, qui ex- eund animos, id.

**maestiter**, adv. mournfully, in mournful fashion: vestitae, Pl.

**maestitia**, ae, f. [maestus] sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Of things: gloominess, severity: ora- tiones, id.

**maestitudo**, inis, f. [id.] sadness (= maestitia). Pl.

**maestus** (not moest), a, um, adj. [with vowel-extension, from root of mis-er] sad, sorrowful, afflicted, de- pressed, melancholy (exhibiting the usual outward marks of grief): cf. maerere): quid vos maestus tam tristesque esse conspicio? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Hector, in saddest guise, Virg. Of things: maes- tae manus, Ov.: timor, Virg. || Meton.: gloomy, severe by nature: oratores maestri et inculti, without any charm, gloomy, Tac. 2. In gen. connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, un- lucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop.: funera, Ov.

**māga**, ae, f. [μάγος] an enchantress, witch: cantus arteque magarum, Ov.

**magālia**, ium, n. plur. [a Punic word] cottages, huts, tents: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Virg.

**māgē**, adv. for magis: more: Pl.: Virg.

**māgiōs**, *es*, *f.* = μαγική (*sc. τέχνη*), *the magic art, magic, sorcery*: Plin.

**māgiōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = μαγικός, *pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical*: artes, Virg.: superstitiones, Tac.: chordae, *magic strings*, Juv.

**māgis**, *adv.* (apocop form māge). With adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; *more, in a higher degree*: quod est magis verisimile, *which is more probable*, Caes.: esp. with *adj.* which have no proper comp. or sup.: magis necessarius, Cic.: magis anxius, Ov. With *adv.*: magis aperte, *more plainly*, Ter. With verb: esp. with multo tanto, quanto, eo, nihilo, etc., *the more, so much the more*: ut quidque magis contemtor tanto magis placet, Pl.: Cic. quum nihilo magis Verginiorum in aequum locum descenderet, *none the more*, Caes. Phr.: magis solito, *more than usual*, Liv. Foll. by ac (for quum). non Apollinis atque hoc magis verum responsum est, Ter.

**2.** Doubled magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and post also, magis magis, *more and more*: quum quotidie magis magisque perditu homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet.

**II.** In sense of *rather*: implying not a higher degree of the one quality or feeling than of the other, but a leaning of the balance to one side *rather than the other*: with *ads.* and *adv.*: corpora magna magis quam firma, *huge rather than strong*, Caes.: Cic. (li) With verbs and other words: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod . . . *rather to keep the custom, than* . . . Cic.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute, *rather by skill and stratagem than by valour*, Caes. Phr.: magis est ut (quod), *there is reason rather* . . . magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut . . . *there is rather reason for himself to be annoyed, than* . . . Cic.

**III.** Non (neque, nec) magis quam: *no more . . . than, or just as much* . . . as: domus erat non domino magis ornamēto quam civitati, *quite as much to the city as to its owner*, id.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. [For etym. v. magnus.] (Hence It. *mai*, Sp. *más*; Pr. *mais*; and from jam magis, It. *gramma*; Sp. *jamás*; Fr. *jamais*.)

**māgister**, *tri*, *m*. [v. magnus; correl. to minister, cogn. with minor] *a master, chief, head, supervisor, director, president, leader, conductor*, etc.: the initiator in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people*: (sapient) appellabatur magister populi (is enim dictator est), Cic.: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consensibus appositum, Liv. *The chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, id.: magister morum, the censor, Cic.: magister sacrorum, the chief priest, Liv.: auctorem, the

conductor of an auction, Cic.: gubernatores et magistri navium, captains, Liv. **9.** also in sense of *steersman*, Virg.

**2.** Esp. *a teacher, instructor*: pueri apud magistrōs exercebant, Cic. Of things: stilius optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. **3.** *a guardian, tutor, pedagogue*: senes me filius reliquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. **4.** *magister convivi*: master of the ceremonies at a feast, Varr.: cf. foll. art.

**II.** Fig.: an adviser, instigator, au'hor (rare): magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro*, Fr. *maitre*.)

**māgisterium**, *il*, *n.* (magister) *the office of a magister*; i. e. of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc.: Equitum, *office of master of the horse*, Suet.: morum, the censorship, Cic.: me magisteria d'lectant a majoribus instituta (*sc. convivorum*), *the office of president at feasts*, id. **2.** Esp. *the office of a governor, tutor, or instructor of youth*; tutorship, guardianship (rare). jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Pl.

**II.** Fig.: teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id. **māgistra**, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: ludo magistra esse, *mistress, instructress*, Ter. **II.** Fig.: vita rustica parmonice magistra est, *the teacher of* Cic. Adject. (poet.) arte magistra, *wit* the aid of art, Virg.

**māgistratus**, *ūs*, *m* [id.] *the office or rank of a magister, a magisterial office, magistracy*: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic.: magistratum habere, id.: oblinere, to hold, administer, Caes.: ingredi, to enter upon, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistratures, v. Smith's Ant. 246.)

As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples vide imperium, no. I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to military commands: Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces. Suet.) **II.** Meton.: *a magistratus, public functionary*: est proprium minus magistratus, intelligere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.: seditioni, Sall.

**māgnānimitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [magnanimus] *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare): Cic.

**māgnānimus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [magnus animus] *great-souled, magnanimous*: viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic.: heroēs, Virg.

**māgnēs**, *ētis*, *m* = μαγνός, with or without laps, *a magnet, the magnetic iron ore*: lapis, quem magnetā vocant Grail, Lucr. Cic.

**māgnidicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [magnus and dic, v. dico] *that talks big, boastful, bragging*: homo, Pl.

**māgnifacio** (and separately, magni

facio), *3. v. a. to make or think much of*: Pl.

**māgnificēs**, *adv.* *magnificently, splendidly, brilliantly*: laudare, Cic.: vincere, splendidly, gloriously, id. **II.** In bad sense: pompously, proudly: incedere, Liv.

**māgnificenter**, *adv.* (= magnifice, q. v.): Vitruv. Comp.: magnificenter et dicere et sentire, Cic. Sup.: id.

**māgnificētia**, *ae*, *f.* [magnificus] *greatness in action or feeling, nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity*: et magnificētia et despicētia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, greatness of soul, Cic. **2.** Transf. of things: grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness: epularum, id.: magnificētia publicorum operum, Liv. In bad sense: verborum magnificētia, pomposity of language, bombast, Cic.

**māgnifico**, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* [magnificus] *to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly*: Ter. **II.** to magnify, extol, praise highly: Plin.

**māgnificus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Comp. magnificenter; Sup. magnificētissimus [magnus facio] *great in action or feeling*: noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded: vir factis magnificus, Liv.: annus excolens magnificusque, Cic. **2.** In bad sense, haughty, bragging, boastful: cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermis capit, Pl.: verba, Ter. **II.** Transf. of things: splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, etc.: villae, Cic.: tunc, Caes. Of style: magnificētus dicendi genus et ornatus, Cic.

**māgniloquētia**, *ae*, *f.* [magniloquus] *sublime or elevated language, a lofty style or strain*: Homer, Cic.

**II.** In bad sense: pompos language, magniloquence, brag,rodomontade: Liv.

**māgniloquus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [magnus loquor] *that speaks in a lofty style, sublime*: Homerus, Stat. **II.** In bad sense: that speaks in a pompos style, magniloquent, vaunting: Tac.: Ov.

**māgnipēdo** (also separately, magnipēdo), *3. v. a.* [magnus pendō, to esteem greatly, prize, think much of] *magnipendi et amari*, Ter.

**māgnitūdo**, *inis*, *f.* [magnus] *greatness, bulk, magnitude*: mundi, Cic.: fluminis, Caes.: corporum, id. In plur.: magnitudines rerum, Cic. Of number and quantity: pecuniae, id.

**II.** Fig.: of abstract things: acerbitatis et odi, id. poenae, Caes. **2.** Esp. rank, dignity, imperatoria, Tac. **māgnopere** (also separately, magnopere), *adv.* *very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly* (supplies the deficient adv. to magnus): ego tibi Romam propterandum magnopere censeo, I am strongly of opinion, Cic.: with a noun: nulla magnopere clade accepta, no very serious loss, Liv. Separately: magnopere opere alis te peto, Cic. Sup.: maximopere, Ter.: et te maximopere

etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, most particularly, Cic.

**magnus, a, um** (old fem. Gen. magnai for magnae, Pl.), *adj.* Comp. maior, us; Sup. maximus, a, um: *great, large, tall, broad, etc.*: magna et pulchra domus, Cic.: *aquae, great floods, inundations*, Liv.: oppidum maximum, Caes. Of the voice: *loud*: magna voce confiteri, Cic. II. Of mental or abstract qualities and things: *great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous*: virtus, Caes.: *causa, great, important*, Auct. pro dom. *absol. neut.*: quanquam id magnum et auidum est, something great, Cic. 2. In bad sense: *boastful, vaunting*, magnae vindicem linguae, Hor. III. Esp. of age, in Comp. and Sup., with or without natu or annis: *older, the elder: the oldest or eldest*: audiui ex maioribus natu, my seniors, Cic.: *the una emulitis, quae maxima natu*, Virgo, *the eldest*, Virg.: annos natus major quadraginta, more than forty years old, Cic.: cum liberis, maioribus quam quindicim annos natus, above the age of fifteen, Liv. *absol.*: ex duobus filiis major, Caes.: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. 2. In plur. *absol.* majores, um, *m. ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, maioribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: majores natu, of the Senate: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. IV. Of rank and dignity: *chief, head, most important, etc.*: Jupiter optimus maximus, *most good and great*, id. praetor maximus, in ancient times, the dictator, id. V. Of value or price, in neutr. *absol.* magni and magno, at a high price: majores, at a higher price: and maximi, at a very high price: emere aucto poterunt quam violent magno, Cic.: magno illi ea creatio stetit, cost him dear, Liv. Comp.: multo majores alape mecum veniunt, I sell them at a much higher price, Plaedr. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad deus, to be of great importance, Cic.: extollere aliquid in majus, more highly than it deserves, Tac. VI. Magnus and maximum, adverbially: *greatly, aloud*: magnam clamat, Pl.: exclamat deropente maximum, id. [What was the exact form of the I E root—whether mag or magh—as uncertain: Gr. μέγας, Goth. mik-ilis, Scot. muckle, imply orig. mag. Ma-jor is for mag-or, with compensative lengthening, cf. aio for agio. Maximus is for mag-timus.] (Hence, from Major, It. maggione, old Fr. mayeur; Sp. mayor; also Ir. moire.)

**māgus, i, m** = μάγος, a Magian, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians. Cic.

**māgus, a, um, adj.** [magus]=magus, magical (poet.) artes, Ov.

**māius, i, m** (usually mensis Maius), the month of May: Cic. Adjectively:

Kalendae Maiæ, id. (Hence It. Maggio; Sp. Mayo; Fr. Mai.)

**mājālis, is, m** a gelded boar, a barrow hog: Varr. As a term of reproach: Cic.

**mājestas, ātis, f.** the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods. du non censent esse suae majestatis, consistent with their majesty, Cic. Of men: regia, Caes.: senatus, Liv.: patria, the paternal authority, id. 2. Esp.: the sovereign power of the Roman people: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic.: hence, crimen majestatis laeae or minutae, also majestas alone, high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority (Smith's Ant. 246): res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, falls under the law against treason, id.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. II. In gen. honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv.: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. [Related to O. L. magos (for majus)=major, as vetustus to vetus.]

**mājor, mājores, v.** magnus, no. III. **mājusculus, a, um, adj.** dim. [major] somewhat greater or larger (rare): cura, m. v. important than usual, Cic.

II. Meton. somewhat older: Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter.

**māla, ae, f.** the cheek-bone, jaw (prop. the upper or unmovable jaw, maxilla being the lower or loose jaw). Cois. ambae subigat malis ab-umere mentas, Virg.: alienis ridere malis, to laugh with jaws not your own: i. e. not sparing them: hence, excessively, immoderately, Hor. II. Meton. the cheek (esp. in plur.): (juventus) molli vultu laugine malas, Lucr. tenerae, Ov. [For māl-la, v. maxilla, and cf. ala. Lat. "the bruiser," the root is seen in It. malasso.]

**mālācia, ae, f.** = μαλακία, a calm at sea, a dull calm: tāta subit: malacia ac tranquillitas ex-titit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

**mālācīssio, i, v.** α = μαλακίω, to render soft or supple, to soften: Pl.

**mālācūs, a, um, adj.** = μαλακός, soft, supple, pliant: Pl. II. delicate, luxurious: id.

**mālē, adv.** [malus] comp. pājus, sup. pēs-imē badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, etc.: male olere, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum pennis insanus axes, foolishly wished for, Ov.: maleferatis, keeping ill-timed holiday, Hor.: male tum erratur, it is ill wandering then, Virg.: male facere with bad of pers., to do harm to, punish, injure: du isti Scylio male faciunt, punish him, Cic.: male emere, to buy cheap, id.: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, to harass, annoy, Cic.: hoc male habet virum, annoy, vexes him, Ter.: male se habere, to feel ill or low-spirited, id.: male vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.: male

cadere, to turn out unluckily, Caes.

2. With words having in themselves a bad sense, very much, violently: male metuo, Ter.: raudi, Hor.

3. When connected with an adjective having a good sense, male = vix, non, i. e. scarcely or not at all: male viva, scarcely alive, Ov.: male sanus=insanus, not sane, deranged, Cic.: male gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov.: statio male fida carinus, unsafe, Virg. (Hence Sp. Fr. mal. From male aptus, Fr. malade.)

**mālē-dīcax** (and separately, male dīcax), ācis, adj. foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous: as subst.: a slanderer: Pl.

**mālēdīcō, adv.** slanderously, abusively: Cic. Liv.

**mālēdīcens, entis, Part.** [mal-dīco] II. Adj.: foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: maledicentes homines, Pl. Comp.: maledicentior, id. Sup.: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

**mālē-dīcō** (and separately, male dīcō), xi, etum, 3 v n to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse: constr. absol. or with Dat.: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. Pass. impers.: indignus si maledicatur, Pl. (Hence Fr. maudire.)

**mālēdīctio, ōnis, f.** [mal-dīco] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare): Cic.

**mālēdīctio, i, v** a fūci [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl.

**mālē-dīctum, i, n** a foul or abusive word: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic.

**mālēdīctus, a, um, Part.** [mal-dīco]

**mālēdīcūs, a, um, adj.** [male and dīc, v. dīco] foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: convicator, Cic. (Cf. maledicēs.)

**mālē-fācīo** (and separately, male faciō), feci, factum, 3 v n to do evil, harm, to injure: with Dat.: alicui, Pl.

**mālēfactor, ōris, m** [malefacio] an evil-doer, malefactor: Pl.

**mālē-factum, i, n** an evil deed, injury. Cic.

**mālēfīcō, adv.** mischievously: Pl. **mālēfīcēntia, ae, f.** [malefīcus] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury: Plin.

**mālēfīcīum, ū, n** [id.] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, abinjuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. 2. an evil deed, offence, crime: conscientia malefīcorum, Cic. 3. fraud, deception: Quint. 4. enchantment, sorcery: Tac.

**mālēfīcūs** (also malifīcūs), a, um, adj. [malefactus] that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal: homo natura malefīcūs et injustus, Cic.: vita, Tac. As subst. malefīcus, i, m. an evil-doer, Pl.

2. Esp. pertaining to sorcery, magical: carmina et devotiones aliae malefīcae, enchantments, charms, Tac.

II. Meton. hurtful, noxious, mis-

*chievous*: superstitio, Surt. natura, inica, unpropitius, Nep. *Sup.* maleficientissimus: Suet.

**mālē-snādus**, a, um, adj. [male suadeo] *ill-advising, seductive* (poet). vitelena, Pl. Of things. fames, tempting to crime, Virg.

**mālē-vōlens** (malivol), entis, adj. *ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent* (rare). Pl. *Sup.* malevolens: simae obtractions, Cic.

**mālē-vōlentia** (maliv), ae, f. [malevolens] *ill-will, malice, spite, malevolence*: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.: Sall.

**mālē-vōlus** (maliv.), a, um, adj. [male volō] *ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malicious*: constr. with *Dat* or *in* and *Acc.*: omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: seimones, id. Subst. malevolus, i, m. *an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy*: id malevola, ae, f. *a female hater, enemy*: mea inimica et malevola, Pl.

**malifer**, a, um, adj. [malum fero] *apple-bearing* (poet): Virg.

**malifigns**, v. maleficus

**mālignē**, adv. *ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly*: maleficie ac maligne loqui, Liv. Comp.: Curt. II. Meton *stingily, grudgingly*: ager maligne pluri divinus, Liv.: quippiam laudare, "to damn with faint praise," Hor.

**māligntas**, atis, f. [malignus] *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (late in this sense) malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. II. *stinginess, niggardliness*: Pl. malignitatis auctores, Liv.

**mālignus**, a, um, adj. [contr. for malignus, cf. benignus] *of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, envious, malignant*: maligni capones, cheating, dishonest, Hor. Of things: leges, Ov. oculi, Virg. II. Meton *stingily, niggardly*: opp. to largus, Pl. Fig. fama, Ov. lux, stulted, scanty, Virg. 2. barren, unfruitful: colles, id. 3. scanty, petty, small: aditus, id. (Hence Fr. *maligne, malin*.)

**mālitia**, ae, f. [malus] *bad quality, badness*: terrae, Pall. II. Fig. *wickedness, vice*: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. 2. *Especially, cunning, fraud*: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic. In plur.: collatio nostrum militarium, *roguish tricks*, Pl. In qualified sense (playfully), *roguey*, Cic.

**mālitiosē**, adv. *knavishly, perfidiously*: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. Comp.: id.

**mālitiosus**, a, um, adj. [malitia] *full of wickedness, knavish, crafty, malicious*: homo, Cic. Of things: iuris interpretatio, too sharp: taking advantage of the letter of the law, id.

**mālvōlens**, **mālvōlentia**, and **mālvōlus**, v. malevolens, etc.

**mālē-lus**, i, m. *dim.* [malleus] *a small hammer or mallet*: Ceis. 2. Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: Col. 3. *a kind of fire-dart used in sieges*: malleolus et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 247).

**malleus**, i, m. *a hammer, mallet, maul*: Pl. Of the maul or pole-axe for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. Proverb: malleum sapientiore scilicet esse manubrio, the hammer is wiser than the handle (of one affecting superior wisdom), Pl. (Hence It. *maglio*; Fr. *mail*.)

**mālo**, mālui, malle, irreg. v. a. (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl.: mavelim for malim, etc., id.) [magis volo] *to wish or choose rather, to prefer*: constr. with *Acc.* (rare except in case of neut. words), *Subj.* and *Inf.* or simple *Inf.*: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: principem se esse mavum, quam videt, Cic. With *Subj.*: mallem cognoscerem, id. With *Comp.* Abl. for quam nullo his mallem ludos spectare, rather than these, Hor. 2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis*: ab omnibus se desertio potius quam abs defensionibus esse malunt, Cic. strengthened by *multo* or *haud paulo*: meo iudicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, much rather, id. II. With *Dat* of person: id. to be more favourable to: quantum illi omnia malo, quam mihi, my wishes are all for him rather than for myself, id.

**mālōbāthron** (malobathrum), i, n. = *μαλόβαθρον*, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared: Plin. II. Meton the oil or unguent itself, *malobathrum*: nentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.

**mālum**, i, n. *an evil, misfortune, calamity*, etc.: cavere malum, Cic.: ad-actus mālo, accustomed to hardship, Virg.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, reverse, Caes. 2. In partu: punishment, suffering: malo domandam tribunician potestatem, Liv. 3. *hurt, injury, detriment*: clementiam illi malo fuisse, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. II. As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequare? plague, mischief, Pl.

**mālum**, i, n. *an apple*; also, any pulpy fruit having its seeds within (opp. to nux, a hard-shelled fruit, nut); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Plin.: Virg. Proverb: ab ovo usque ad mala, v. e. from beginning to end (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μήλον* (Dor. *μάλον*)]

**malus**, a, um, adj. Comp. *pēior, pēius*, *Sup.* *peius*, a, um, *bad*, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked: grammata, noxious, poisonous, Virg. malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi

quidem, sed non estis acuti, Cic.: libido, Liv.: abi in malam rem, go and be hanged! Ter. 2. *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, defeat, Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, their present condition was bad, Sall.: mala avi, with ill omen, Hor. 3. *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, Pl. 4. *stey, roguish*: puellae, Cat. 5. Of weight: light: pondus, Pl. In neutr. sing. for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. (The Fr. *ad.* *mal* is preserved in *malgre*, *malheur* = *malum augurium*, etc.)

**mālus**, i, f. = *μηλία*, an apple-tree: Virg. II. Meton. *a mast of a ship* (in this sense *mas*): quum alii malos scandant, Cic.: saucius, damaged, badly strained, Hor. 2. *a mast or pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv. [Malus, a mast, is more prob. a distinct word, in which s has been lost before l, as in qualis q. v. Cf. O. H. G. *mas-t*, A. S. *mas-t*.]

**malva**, ae, f. the *mallow*: Plin.: Cic.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μαλ-άχη*] (Hence Fr. *mauve*.)

**māmilla** (mam), ae, f. *dim.* [mamula] *a breast, pap, teat*: Juv. [mamula] *a breast, pap, esp. of females, rarely of males*; also, *a teat, dug of animals*: pueri isti date mammas, give him the breast, Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammas appetens, Cic.

**mammēātus**, a, um, adj. [mamma] *for mammosus, having large breasts*: Pl.

**mammōsus**, a, um, adj. [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted*: Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

**mānābilis**, e, adj. [mano] *flowing, running*: hence fig. *penetrating*: frigus, Lucr.

**manceps**, ipis, m. [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like*: a renter, farmer, contractor, etc.: si res abiret ab eo manceps, quem ipse appositus, contractor for building, Cic.: operarum, one who hires labourers to let them out again, Suet.: itinera fraude mancipatione et incuria magistratuum interrupta, of the contractors for repairing the roads, Tac.

II. Transf. *a surty, bondsman*, i. q. praes. ego manceps te nihil moror, Pl.

**mancipii**, v. mancipatione, ad. *inf.* **mancipium** (mancupium), ii, n. (the contr. form of the Gen. *mancipii*, like *Imperi*, *ingeni*, etc.), predominates in jurid. lang. [mancipes] *a formal mode of purchase among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money*: a legal, formal purchase (mancipatio) per aes et libram (v. Smith's Ant. 247): hoc in mancipio Marcius non dixerat, at the

*sale, Cic.* II. Meton. a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase: *mancipio (Dat.) dare, or accipere, to give or take possession of: Ca. Memini in mancipio tibi dabo. Cu. Egon' ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl.: res mancipi, (also res mancipi), property, that of which we can dispose: in his rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic.: sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master, Brut. in Cic. 2. Esp. a slave obtained by mancipium; a slave in general: mancipis locuplex rex, rich in slaves, Hor.: mancipia argento parata, purchased slaves, Liv.*

**mancipus** (māncūpo), avi, atum, i v. a. [id.] to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium); to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell: alienos mancipatus, alienos manumittitis, Pl. quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor. 2. Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus, in bondage to the slave of, Tac.

**mancipium**, and **mancūpo**, v. mancip

**mancus**, a, um, adj. maxime, infirm in a limb or member mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic.

II. Fig.: infirm, defective, imperfect: mancus ac debilis praetura, crippled, rendered powerless, id.: fortuna, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It *man-care*: Fr. *manquer*)

**mandātor**, ōris, m. [mando] one who gives a charge or commission: Gai.

II. Transf. one who instigates or suborns accusers or informers: delatores mandatoresque, Suet.

**mandātum**, i, n [id.] a charge, order, commission, injunction: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, have performed the commission, Cic. More freq. plur.: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, having given him these instructions, Caes.: mandata persequi, exsequi, Cic.: negligere, Ov.: frangere, to break your charge (punningly) Hor. Poet with Inf.: dabit et mandata reverti, enjoin him to return, Ov.

**mandātus**, ūs, m. [id.] (only in Abl. sing.) command, mandate: Cic.

**mando**, a, i, atum, i v. a. [manus do] lit. to put into one's hand; hence, to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command: con-str. with Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers., with ut (ne) and Subj. (or rarely) Inf.: praeterea typos tibi mando, Cic. Volens no mandat ut ad se quam primum reverteretur, Caes.: without ut: huic mandat, Remos adeat, id. With Inf.: Tac.

II. Meton.: in gen. to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust: aliquid alicuius fidei, Ter.: alicui magistratum, Caes.: filiam viro, to give in marriage, Pl.: se fugae, to betake oneself to flight, Caes.: litteris, to commit to writing, Cic. 2. to send word to, announce, inform: Suet.: Eutr.

**mando**, di, sum, 3. v. a. to chew,

*masticate*: animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt, chew their food, Cic. Post.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ, Virg. II. In gen. to eat, devour: lora mandere, Liv.: tristia vulnera saevo dente, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov. Poet.: mandere humum, like mordere humum, to bite the ground, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. [Ety. uncertain]

**mandra**, ae, f. = μάδρα, a stall: mulorum, Mart. II. Meton. a herd of cattle: Juv.

**mandūco**, avi, atum, i v. a. [a lengthened form of mando] to chew, masticate: Varr. II. Meton to eat: Aug. in Suet. (Hence It *mandigare*: Fr. *manger*.)

**mandūcus**, i, m. [manduco] a glutton: Pompon. II. a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing, used in processions, etc.: Pl.

**māne**, neut. i. undecim (old loc. man, like luci, vesperi: Pl.) the morning, morn: dum mane novum, while morn is fresh, Virg.: vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor.: multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. II. As adv. early in the morning: posthodie quid diei, mane, Caes.: hodie mane, early this morning, Cic. cras mane, tomorrow morning, Ter. With other adverbs: h. n. mane, very early in the morning, Cic. (Mani is a locative form from stem of manus, good, q. v. The prim. sense is 'in good time', cf. *Fi. de bonne heure*) (Hence It *demuti, domani*: Fr. *demain*)

**māneo**, nsi, usum, 2. v. n. and a [cogn. with Gr. μένω]. Neutr. to stay, remain: seu manant, seu proficiscantur, Caes. in loco, id. in patria, Cic. Poss. impers.: in Italia fortasse manebitur, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, pass the night: sub Jove frigidu, Hor.: extra domum patris Liv. 3. to wait: hanc manasti, Pl.

4. Fig.: to remain, endure, continue: si in eo manerent, quod convincti, would adhere to, abide by, Caes. in vita, to remain alive, Cic. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munitiones integrae manebant, Caes.: regna, Virg. With Dat.: manent ingenia senibus, the mental powers do remain in old men, Cic. Absol.: illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. II. Act.: to wait for, await: with direct obj. (rare; and not so in Cic. or Caes.: in Cic. Phil. 2, 5, in lower Curtion): hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 2. Esp. to await one (as his fate): quis me manet exitus? Ov.: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv.

**manēs**, tum, m. plu. [manus] lit. the good, benevolent with or without di, the infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. to laevae and leuimores, malevolent spirits): deorum manum iura sacra sunt, Cic. 2. the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv.

II. Meton.: the Lower World, infernal regions (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. And in apposition: labulae manes, i. e. fabled inferno, Hor.

2. With special ref. to the punishments inflicted in the Lower World (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, suffer our own hell, Virg.

3. a corpse: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.

**mango**, ōris, m. [μάγγορος] a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares: esp. a slave-dealer, Quint.

**manōnicus**, a, um, adj. [mango] pertaining to a dealer; esp. a slave-dealer: quaestus, Suet.

**māni**, abl. v. mane, ad inv.

**manīcae**, arum, f. plu. [manus] the long sleeves of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as gloves. et tunicae manicae (habent), Virg.: of a kind of fur-gloves, miff: Ca. Worn by soldiers as a protection an arm-belt, gauntlet: Juv. II. Meton a handkerchief, manacle: manicas alicui ingerere, Pl. manisque jaculentem occupat, Virg. (Hence It *manuca*, Sp. *maneta*: Fr. *manche*)

**manīcātus**, a, um, adj. [manica] furnished with long sleeves: tunica, Cic.

**manīcūla**, ae, f. dim. [manus] a little hand: Pl.

**manīfestārius**, a, um, adj. [manifestus] plain, clear, evident, manifest (for manifestus) tut, Pl.

**manīfestē**, a, i (less good form = manifestus, clearly, evidently, manifestly: App. Comp.: manifestus ipsi apparuit, Virg.

**manifesto**, adr. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: ut tota res a vobis manifeste deprehenderetur, Cic.: comp. preced. art.

**manifesto**, avi, atum, i v. a. [manifestus] to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: alicuius latentem, Ov.: gratia voluntatem, Just.

**manifestus**, a, um, adj. [manus and festus = fendo-tus, v. fendo and mitus, lit. "struck with the hand"] palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: Penates multo manifesti lumine, distinctly revealed, Virg.: res ita notae, ita manifestas proferam, Cic.: peccatum, id. II. Esp. convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying: con-str. absol. with Gen., or Inf.: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum tunc vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habeam, i. e. to have their guilt proved beyond doubt, Sall. With Gen.: mendacii, palpably convicted of, Pl.: vitae, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. With Inf.: dissimulare manifestus, showing plainly his disapproval, id.

**manīplāris**, **manīplus**, v. manipularis, etc.

**manīprētium**, v. manupretium. **manīplāris** (synecp., manipularis, Ov.), e, adj. [manipulus] pertaining to

a *maniple* or company: miles, common soldier, Ov.: judices, who once were common soldiers, Cic. II. Subst. manipularis, is, m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, long a private, Tac. 2. a soldier of the same company: a comrade: Iulius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

**mānīpūlārīus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a maniple or to a common soldier, Suet.

**mānīpūlātīm**, adv. [id.] by handfuls, in bundles: Plin. II. by maniples: manipulatū structa acies, Liv.

**mānīpūlīs** (synecop. mānīplūs, in poets), i, m. [manus and root of pleo] a handful, a bundle of hay, etc.: de his (hebis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg.

II. Milit. t. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers (in the early times of the republic, the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was said to have been derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus, v. Smith's Ant. 165) laxare, to open out the companies, form in open line, Caes. 2. Fig. a gang: funum, Ter.

**manūllīs**, i, m. dim. [manū] a Gallic pony: Mart. Plin. Ep.

**mannus**, i, m. (a Celtic word) a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob: Lucr. Hoi.

**māno**, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. Neutr. i. to trickle, drip, distil, flow (cf. fluo) etc. tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. lacrima, Hor. 2. Transf. of things from which a fluid trickles: cultrum manantem cruore, dripping with blood, Liv. II. Meton. of things not liquid: v. diffuse or extend itself, to spread, act. qui per maria manat, Cic. alvi manantes per latera, Tac. III. Fig. quum malum manaret in dies iatius, daily spread further, Cic. manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. to arise, proceed, emanate, originate from: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. 3. to slip or escape from: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, flows off, is forgotten, Hor.

B. Act. i. to cause to flow, to give out: lacrimas marmorae manant, Ov. Poet.: poetica mella, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor. [Perh. for mad-mo, from mad in madoo, q. v.]

**mansio**, ōnis, f. [maneo] a staying, remaining, stay, continuance: opp. to decessio, Cic.: Ter. Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation: peccorum, Plin. 2. Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn: hence also a day's journey: domo ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. magione; Fr. maison.)

**mansito**, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to stay, tarry, abide, dwell habitually: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

**mansuē-facio**, feci, factum, i, v. a. Pass. mansuefacto, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] to make tame, to tame: uri mansuefacti (non) possunt, Caes.

II. Fig. to make gentle, to pacify: phibem, Liv. 2. to civilize: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti exultati, Cic. **mansuefactus**, a, um, Part. [mansuefacio]

**mansuefacto**, pass. v. mansuefacio. **mansues**, uis and etis, adj. tame, mild, etc.: Pl.

**mansuesco**, suēvi, suētum, i, v. n. and a. insep [manus suesco; lit. to become accustomed to the hand] Neutr. to become or grow tame: buculi triduo fore mansuescunt, Col.: Luc. Fig. to grow gentle, mild, soft: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere coada, to listen kindly to, Virg. Most. fr. q. in part form mansuetus: q. v. II. Act. i. to tame, domesticate: animalia, Varr.

**mansuetā**, adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: Cic.

**mansuetus**, a, um, Part. [mansuesco] II. Adj. tame: sus, Liv.

2. Fig. mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: illud quaequo, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam furens ferus, Cic. (comp. i. ira, Ov. Sup.: ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic.)

**mansuetudo**, inus, f. [mansuefactus] tameness: elephantis, Just. II. Fig. mildness, gentleness, clemency: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: Imperii, Cic.

**mansus**, a, um, Part. [mando].

**mantēle** (mantle), is, n., and **mantellum** (mantillum), i, n. [manus tela] a towel, napkin: tonsus mantellia villis, napkins (of skin) with the wool cut close, Virg.

**mantellum** and **mantellum**, i, n. [dim. of mantum, a cloak] a cloak, mantle: Fig.: nec subdolis mendacibus mihi usquam mantellum est mihi, no cloak for them, Pl. (Hence Fr. manteau)

**mantica**, ae, f. [mantum; v. mantellum] a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: Hor. II. Fig.: sed non videamus, manticae quid in tergo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat.

**mantile** and **mantillum**, v. mantelle

**mantioinor**, atus, i, v. dep. [μάντιος] to prophesy, divine: Pl.

**mento**, i, v. n. and a. freq. [maneo]. Neutr. to stay, remain, wait: Pl.

II. Act. to wait for: aliqueum, id. **manūlis**, e, adj. [manus] pertaining to the hand, that is held in or fills the hand: saxa, that can (just) be thrown with the hand, Tac.

**manūbiae**, a, um, f. plu. [for manu-hib-iae, from habeo] money obtained from the sale of booty (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubus haec abs te donatio constituta

est? Cic. ad-m de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy: Flor. 3. Transf. unlawful gain, plunder: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

**manūbiālis**, e, adj. [manubiāe] pertaining to booty: Suet.

**manūbiārīus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booty: transf. amicus, that brings one profit, Pl.

**manūbius**, a, um, adj. [id.] taken from the enemy: Pl.

**manūbrīum**, i, n. [for manu-hib-rium, from habeo] a handle, halt, haft: aurum, Cic. Pro Verbo: eximere alicui e manu manubrium? to deprive one of an opportunity, Pl.

**manūlea**, ae, f. [manus] a long sleeve reaching to the hand=manica: Pl.

**manūlēārīus**, i, m. [manulea] a maker of sleeves or muffs: Pl.

**manūlēātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with or wearing long sleeves: homo, Suet.

**manūmissio**, ōnis, f. [manumitto] the freeing of a slave by releasing him from the hand, manumission (respecting the various forms of manumission, v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic.

**manūmissus**, a, um, Part. [manumitto]

**manū-mitto** (also separated), misi, nisum, i, v. a. lit. to let go from the hand (cf. manumissio): hence: to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave: servos, Cic.: separately, manu vero cur miserit, id.: Liv.

**manū-prētium** (manipr.), i, n. ¶ and separate, manus pretium) a workman's or artist's pay, wages: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intermentum fit, Liv. 2. Fig.: in gen. pay, reward: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic.

**manus**, ūs, f. a hand: artium ministras manus natia homini dedit, Cic.: Epicurum in manus sumere, i. e. to read his writings, id. est in manibus oratio, i. n. everybody's hands, is still current, id. in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, seemed to be close to us, Caes. proelium in manibus facere, to come to close quarters, Sall.: ad manum esse, at hand, in hand, near, Liv.: in manibus terrae, close to land, Virg.: servus a manu, a scribe, amanuensis, Suet.: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main, Ter.: per manus tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son: traditae per manus religiones, Liv.: manu, by hand, i. e. artificially, opp. to naturā oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes.: urbs manu munitissima, Cic.: dat Cotta manus, gives way, Caes.: do manus scientiae, I bow to, Hor.: manus tollere, to raise the hands in wonder, Cic.: manum non vertere, not to turn the hand, Prov. for, not to take the least

pains: qui se fatentur virtutis causa  
ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, id.  
manum ferulae subduxisse, to have been  
caned on the hand (lit. withdrawn  
the wand from the cane), Juv. II.  
Meton, the fist, the armed hand, personal  
valour: Caes.: manu fortissimus,  
Liv.: manu promptus, prompt to act,  
Sall. 2. *juice, violence, fighting,  
close combat*: res venit ad manus al-  
que ad pugnam, Cic.: manu, capere  
urbes, by force, Sall.: per manus  
libertatem retinere, id. 3. *power,  
might*: haec non sunt in nostra  
manu, Cic.: neque mihi in manu,  
qualis Jugurtha foret, it was not with-  
in my power (to determine) what  
sort of a person Jugurtha was to be,  
Sall. (ii) Esp. the legal power of a hus-  
band over his wife: in manum venire,  
Cic. 4. *manus extrema* or ultima,  
the last hand, the finishing touch: manu  
extrema non accessit ejus operibus,  
id.: bello extremam manum impendit,  
to put the finishing touch to, bring it to  
a close, Virg. 5. *hand-writing*, in  
gen. style of artist, workmanship: li-  
brarii manus, Cic.: artificum, Virg.  
6. *For pars; side, direction*: est ad  
hanc manum saeculum, Ter. 7. In  
gambling, a stake: quas manus remisit,  
waived my winning, Aug. in Suet. 8.  
In fencing, a thrust, hit: rectae, aver-  
sae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9. *The  
trunk of an elephant*: manna etiam  
data elephantis, Cic. 10. *manus fer-  
reae, grappling-irons*: manus ferreas  
atque harpagones paraverant, Caes.  
11. *a band or corps of soldiers*.  
Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum  
manu baudquaquam contemnenda,  
Liv.: parva manu, with a mere hand-  
ful of men, Sall. (ii) In gen. any  
body of persons, a number, company,  
multitude, gang, etc.: Komam venit  
cum magna manu, Cic.: purpuratorum  
et satellitum, Liv.: magna manus  
clientium, Suet. [From I. E. root *ma*,  
to measure, shape, fashion; v. metior  
Gr. *μαίνω* seems to come from the same  
root.] (Hence It. *Sp. mano*; Fr. *main*.)  
*manus*, old Lat. = bonus. [Lit.  
measured, moderate, from root *ma*, v.  
*manus*; cf. similar use of *μῆτρος* for  
"good." V. also *manes* and *imma-  
nis*.]  
*mapalia*, ium, n. pl. [a Punic  
word] African huts, cottages: aedificia  
Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia  
illi vocant, Sall. 2. *a village*: raris  
habitata mapalia tectis, Virg.: Liv.  
*mappa*, ae, f. [acc. to Quint., a Punic  
word] a napkin, table-napkin: mappae  
composcere nsum, Hor. II. Transf.  
a cloth with which the signal for  
starting was given to racers in the  
circus, a signal-cloth or handkerchief:  
Juv.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *nappe*.)  
*marceo*, 2. v. n. to wither, droop,  
shrink, shrivel: marcentes uvae, Mart.  
II. Fig. and meton.: to be faint,  
drooping, feeble, languid, lazy: mar-  
cent luxuria, are enervated, Liv.: mar-

cente adhuc stomacho, being still slug-  
gish (loaded with undigested food),  
Suet.: marcentem (convivam) recitare,  
to rouse his flagging appetite, Hor.  
Fig.: marces pax, a sluggish, uni-  
manly peace, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *μαρ-αυω*,  
Lat. *morior*. In *marceo* the root is  
augmented d by c.]  
*marcesco*, 3. v. n. *incept* [marceo]  
to wither, pine away, decay: quae  
spectatissime florent, celerrime mar-  
cescunt, Plin. Ov. II. Fig.: to be-  
come weak, feeble, powerless, to lan-  
guish: equitem marcescere desidia,  
to become enervated, Liv.: vino, to waste  
one's strength with wine, Ov.  
*marcidus*, a, um, adj. [id.] withered,  
wasted, shrunk, decayed: lilia, Ov.  
II. Fig. weak, languid, enervated:  
Tac.  
*marcor*, pris, m. [id.] decay, rotten-  
ness: Plin. II. Fig. faintness, lan-  
guor: Cels. 2. Of character. slug-  
gishness, apathy: ducus, Vell.  
*marciulus*, i, m. dim. [marcus, a  
large hammer] a small hammer: Mart.  
Plin.  
*mare*, is, n. (tbl. sing. mare, Lucr.  
Ov., etc.) the sea: mare indidit, Pl.  
vntosum, Hor.: vastissimum, Cic.:  
vastum atque apertum, Caes. In ap-  
position with Oceanus: proximum mari  
Oceanum in Andibus hic marat, id.  
Proverb.: (i) clamet licet, et mare  
caelo confusus, homo sum, i. e. make  
a great bluster, Juv. (ii) maria et  
montes polliceri, i. e. to make extra-  
vagant promises, Sall. (iii) in mare  
fundere aquas, like our 'to carry coals  
to Newcastle,' Ov. 2. Esp. of some  
particular sea: mare nostrum, the Me-  
diterranean, Caes.: superum, the Adri-  
atic, Cic.: inferum, the Etruscan Sea,  
id. II. Meton.: sea-water, salt-  
water: Chium maris expert, perh.  
mixed (Chian wine, Hor. (v. experts).  
2. Of the air: id omne aëris in  
magnum fortur mare, into the ocean of  
air, the atmosphere, Lucr. ('I Goin  
mare, mod. Germ. *meer*, Eng. *mere*.)  
(Hence It. *mare*; Sp. *mar*; Fr. *mer*.)  
*margarita*, ae, f. [an Indian word  
borrowed through the Greek *μαργα-  
ρης*] a pearl: Cic. (See also foll. art.)  
*margaritum*, i, n. (= *margarita*),  
a pearl: Tac. in pl.: gignit et Oceanus  
margarita, Tac.  
*marginio*, avi, atum, i v a. [marginio]  
to furnish to the sea, sea-, marine (esp.  
in its natural aspects: whereas *maritimus*  
refers more to the use of the sea for  
ships, commerce, etc.): marini terreni-  
que humores, Cic.: fremitu marino,  
with a roar like that of the sea, Virg.:

Venus, sea-born, Hor. (Hence Fr.  
*marin*.)  
*marisica*, ae, f. a large inferior kind  
of fig: pingues, Col.: Mart. II. Me-  
ton.: the piles: tumidae, Juv.  
*marita*, ae, f. [maritus] a married  
woman, wife: Hor.: Ov.  
*maritalis*, e, adj. [id.] pertaining  
to married people, matrimonial, nup-  
tial: vestis, Ov.: capistrum, the mar-  
riage-halter, Juv.  
*maritatus*, a, um, Part. [marito]  
married: dos non maritata, Pl.  
which is not burdened with a wife,  
Pl.  
*maritimus* (also -tismus), a, um,  
adj. [marit] pertaining to the sea, sea-,  
maritime (cf. *marinus*): homines ma-  
ritimi, seamen, mariners, Cic.: civita-  
tes, Caes.: imperium, the chief com-  
mand at sea, i. e. bellum, the war with  
the pirates, Sall. Nupl. pl. as a subst.:  
maritima, orum, maritime parts or  
places, the sea-coast: in maritimus sum,  
Cic. 2. Fig. changeable, inconstant,  
like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from  
It. *mar emmò*.)  
*marito*, avi, atum, i v a. [maritus]  
to marry; give in marriage: lex de  
maritandis ordinibus, i. e. forcing the  
different orders to marry, Suet. *hiam*,  
to give in marriage, id.: also of the  
other sex: maritandum principem suad-  
erent, Tac. II. Transf. of plants:  
to wed, i. e. to fasten to another (tree):  
adulta vitium propagine altis maritat  
populos, Hor. Col. (Hence Fr. *mar-  
rier*.)  
*maritus*, a, um, adj. [mas] pertain-  
ing to marriage, matrimonial, con-  
jugal, nuptial: foedus, the conjugal  
treaty, Ov.: lex, respecting marriage, a  
marriage-law, Hor. Rare in prose as  
adj.: vagabatur per maritas domos, i. e.  
the houses of married people, Liv. 2.  
Transf. of plants: wedded, i. e.  
trained to grow together: arbores, Cato.  
II. Subst.: maritus, i, m. a mar-  
ried man, husband: ut maritus sis  
quam optima (mulier), Cic.: Virg.  
2. Transf. a lover, suitor, bride-  
groom (poet.): agrum nulli quondam  
flexere mariti, id. 3. Of animals:  
oleus maritus, the unsavoury mate, i. e.  
the hog-foet, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mar*.)  
*marmor*, pris, n. marble: Cic.: in  
pl. esp. of different kinds of costly  
marble: tu secunda marmora locas, are  
joining out contracts for quarrying  
marbles, Hor. II. Meton. a piece of  
wrought marble, marble statue, etc.:  
hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen  
erit, Ov.: and in plu. marmora, public  
monuments: incisae nites marmora pub-  
licis, Hor. 2. Poet. the bright,  
smooth surface of the sea: lento luc-  
tatur marmore tonsae, Virg. [Cf. Gr.  
*μαρμαρ-ω*. The root of both words is  
seen in *μαρμαρ-ω*, to glisten.] (Hence  
Fr. *marbre*.)  
*marmoreus*, a, um, adj. [marmor]  
made or consisting of marble, marble:  
signum, Cic.: facere or ponere aliquem  
marmoreum, to make a marble statue

of any one, Virg. Hor. II. Transf. p. taining to marble, marble: ara, Virg. 2. resembling marble, marble-like, marble (mostly poet.). cervix, Virg.: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov.

**marrā**, ae, f. a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook: Juv.

**Mars**, tis, m. [Mars, orig. Mavors, the god of war; hence, Meton.] war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.; also, the art of war: Martem accendere castris, to incite to battle, Virg.: apertius, fighting in the open field, Ov.: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot), Liv. Poet. Mars furoris, a legal contest, Ov. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others: rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. 2. military resources or circumstances parati prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, on an equal footing, Caes. 3. the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war: aequato Marte, Liv. 4. the planet Mars: Jovis stellam proximam inferiorem orbem tenet Martem, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. [The etym. of the name Mars, (Mars-wort) is uncertain.] (Hence from Martis dies, *the martedi*: Fr. *marti*.)

**marsūpiū**, n, n. = *μαρσπιον*, a pouch, purse: Pl.

**martialis**, ae, adj. [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Hor. Subst. Martiales, the priests of Mars: Cic. The term was applied also to the soldiers of the legio Martia, id.

**marticula**, ae, m. [Mars colo] a worshipp<sup>r</sup> of Mars: Ov.

**martigēna**, ae, m. [Mars, and gen. in gigno] begotten by Mars (poet.): epith. of Romulus: Ov.

**Martius**, a, um, a, ly [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Virg.: legio, Cic.: gramen, i. e. the (cumpus Martis, Hor. As subst. Martius (sc. mensis), the month of March: Varr. So, Kalendis Martiis, on the 1st of March, Hor. 2. Meton. warlike, martial: Penthesisia, Virg.

**mas**, māris, m. a male, of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: opp. to femina, the female, Cic.: marium experts, Suet. II. A. Adj. male: mares homines, Pl.: mas vitellus, a male yolk, i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. Of plants: with fem. subst.: uti mares oleas, barren, Ov. 2. Meton. masculine, mainly (poet.): maribus Curulis, Hor.: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, a vigorous, noble strain, Pers. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**masculinus**, a, um, adj. [masculus] male, masculine: of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, the male organs of generation, Phaedr. II. In gramm.: masculine: Quint.

**masculus**, a, um, adj. d.m. [mas]

male, masculine: genus, Phaedr. Mart. Subst. a male: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl.: Liv. II. Meton. worthy of or begetting a man, manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor.: Sappho, id.: tua, i. e. the finest and strongest kinds of frankincense, Virg. (Hence It. *maschio*; Fr. *mâle*) **massa**, ae, f. = *μάσα*, that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass: picis, Virg.: lactis coacti, Ov. Esp. of metals versantque tenaci forcipe massam, the glowing mass of iron, Virg.: contactu glabra potenti massa fit, one mass of gold, Ov.

**Massicus**, a, um [Massicus mons] Massic: vinum, Hor. Also as subst. Massicum, in same sense, id.

**mastigia**, ae, m. = *μαστίγας*, a slave that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue: Ter.

**mastrica** (mastruga), ae, f. [a Sardin. word] a sheepskin, a skin: Cic. in Quint. As a term of abuse: sheepskin, nimis: Pl.

**mastriculus**, a, um, adj. [mastruca] clothed in a sheepskin: Cic.

**matra**, ae, f. v. materis.

**matris**, v. materis.

**matellio**, ōnis, m. dim. [matula] a pot, vessel: Corinthius, Cic.

**mater**, tris, f. a mother: mater familias or familiae, the mistress of a house, matron (v. familia, II. 2). Cic. Of animals: dam, Virg. 2. Applied to priestesses, old women, etc.: jubemus to salvere, mater. Sa. Salvete puellae, Pl. Of a nurse: id. 3. Of goddesses: Virg.: mater magna, or absol. mater, i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Dns Manibus matrisque Terrae dolens, Liv. 4. Of the trunks of trees, etc.: plantas tenero abscondens de corpore matrum, the parent tree, Virg. 5. Fig. the mother, i. e. maternal love: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. 6. a producing cause, origin, source, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. [Of Skr. *mātā* (stem *mātār*): Gr. *μήτηρ*, Ior. *mātēr*; O II G. *moelr*, mod. Germ. *mutter*, Eng. *mother*. The term. letter -change is irregular.] (Hence It. and Sp. *madre*, Fr. *mère*.)

**matrocula**, ae, f. dim. [mater] little mother, poor mother: Cic.: Hor.

**matrefamilias** and **matr familia**, v. familia, II. 2.

**matéria**, ae, and **matōries**, ōis, f. [cogn. with mater] the materials, stuff, matter, of which any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic.: materiam superabat opus, Ov. 2. the wood of a tree, timber for building (opp. to ligna, fire-wood): in eam insulam materiam, calcem, etc. convexit, casted into it timber, lime, etc.: Cic. (who also uses the form *matēries*): Caes. II. Fig. matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, grounds, theme (either form): materiam

discernimus in qua omnis ars vetatur, Cic.: crescit nihil materies, id.: materia aequa vitibus, a subject suited to your purposes, Hor. 2. a cause, occasion, source, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv.: ne quid materiae praebere Neroni, occasion of jealousy, Suet. 3. natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition: fac, fuisse in isto, C. Laeli, M. Catonis materiam atque indolem, Cic.: non sum materia digna perire tua, thy unfeeling disposition, Ov. (Hence It. *matière*; Port. *madera*, timber.)

**matēriarius**, a, um, adj. [materia] pertaining to stuff, good, timber: fabrica, carpentry, Plin. II. Subst.: materiarius, i. m. a timber-merchant: Pl.

**matēries**, v. materia.

**matērio**, atum, i. v. a [materia] to build of wood (rare): aedificata matēriatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

**matērior**, i v. dep. [id.] to fell or procure timber: Ca. s.

**matēris** or **matāris** (madaris), is, and **matāra**, ae, f. [a Celtic word] a Celtic gavelin, pike: Caes. (form *matara*): Liv. (mataris).

**maternus**, a, um, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.: tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov.: Caesar, cogens maternā tempora myrto, i. e. the myrtle of Venus (mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars), Virg.: materno veniens ab avo Cyllicia proles, i. e. from Atlas (father of Maia, Mercury's mother), id.

**matētera**, ae, f. [id.] a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: Cic.: Ov.

**mathēmaticus**, a, um, adj. = *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to mathematics, mathematical: disciplinae, i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, Gell. Subst.: mathematica, ae, f. mathematics, Sen. Also, astrology: Suet. 2. mathematicus, i. m. a mathematician: Cic.: also, an astrologer: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, Tac.

**matrālis**, e, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother: festa, Ov.: or simply Matralia, the festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: id.

**matricida**, ae, c. [mater caedo] a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare): Cic.: Suet.

**matricidium**, n, n. [matricida] the murder of one's mother, matricide: Cic.

**matrimōnium**, n, n. [mater] wedding, marriage, matrimony (the state of a mater-familias: cf. conjugium, connubium): alicujus (viri) tenere, to be any one's wife, Cic.: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, to give in marriage, Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 250 seqq.)

II. Meton. matrimonia, orum, n. plu. wives: matrimonia et pudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac.



**mātrīmus**, (the quantity of the 1 is doubtful), *a. um, adj.* [id.] *that has a mother still alive: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrum omnes matrumque, Liv.*

**mātrix**, *icis, f.* [id.] *a female animal kept for breeding: Varr.* || Meton. of plants: *the parent stem: Suet.*

**mātrōna**, *ae, f.* [id.] *a married woman, wife, matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: v. Smith's Ant. 251). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of women of quality, ladies: ubi listas videas summo genere natas summas matronas, Pl. || ut matrona meretrici dispar erit, Hor. Hence, an appellation of Juno: matrona Juno, id. Only rarely of married women in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, women in child-birth, Cic.

**mātrōnalis**, *e, adj.* [matrona] *pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly: oblitae decoris matronalis, of womanly honour, Liv. gens, the matron's cheeks, Ov. Subst. Matronalia, ium, n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March, id.*

**matta**, *ae, f.* *a mat made of rushes scirpea matta, Ov.* (Hence Fr. *matte*.)

**mattēa** (also written *mattea* and *matēta*), *ae, f.* = *maritia*, *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy: Suet.*

**mattea**, *ae, v.* *mattea*

**mātūla**, *ae, f.* *a vessel, pot for liquids: Ulp.* As a term of abuse, *a simpton, noodle: Pl.* || Esp. *a chamber-pot, urinal: id.* [Ety'm uncertain.]

**mātūrātē**, *adv.* *betimes, quickly (rare): sequi, Liv.*

**mātūrē**, *adv.* *betimes, early, speedily, quickly, promptly: satis maturi occurrit, Caes.: ubi consuluerit, mature facto opus est, Sall.: mature fieri senem, in good time, early, Prov. in Cic. Comp.: maturus pervenire, id. Sup. maturissime and maturissime res maturissime vindicanda est, as early as possible, Cic. 2. Fig.: seasonably, at the proper time: custodes mature sentunt, id.*

**mātūrescō**, *rūi, 3. v. n.* *incept [maturus] to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity. Lit. of fruits: quum maturecere frumenta incipient, Caes.*

|| Fig.: *partus maturecunt, Cic. maturitas, atis, f.* [id.] *ripeness, maturity: frugum, Cic.: neque multum a maturitate aberrant (frumenta), Caes.*

|| Fig.: *the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitas gignendi, Cic.: maturitas Gall. mental maturity, ripe understanding, Tac. In plur.: maturitates temporum, the maturing of the seasons, i.e. the development of their distinctive characters, Cic.: but, si maturitas*

temporū expectata foret, i.e. if the Romans had only waited till matters were ripe, Liv. 2. promptness, expedition: poenae, Suet.

**mātūro**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.* [id.] *Act. 1. to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity: uvas, Tib. Reflect. 2. to ripen, come to maturity: omnia maturata, Cic. 3. Fig.: to hasten, accelerate. With Acc.: domum ad coepa maturanda redire jubet, Liv.: iter, Caes. Poet.: multa maturare datur, i.e. to do betimes, get ready beforehand, Virg. B. Neutr. 1. to make haste, hasten: successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut . . . cannot be so early in arriving, as to . . . Cic.: maturavit Romanus, Liv. Impers. pass. maturato opus esse, that no time was to be lost, id. Sall. With Inf.: venire, Cic. 2. to hurry too much, be precipitate: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon, Sall.*

**mātūrus**, *a, um, adj.* (sup. usually maturissimus; less freq. maturissimus, Tac) *ripe, mature: lit. of fruits: poma, opp. to cruda, Cic. Poet.: soles, ripening suns, Virg. 3. Transf. in gen. ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc. With Dat.: filia maturi viro, marriageable, id.: progenies matura militiae, Liv. Of mental qualities: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, maturi in judgment, Virg. scribendi tempus maturius, more reasonable, more favourable, Cic. 2. rarely, speedy, quick: hiemes, early, Caes.: iudicium, quick, Cic. [Lit. "in right time, timely," from I ē māt, to measure; cf. manus. The sense "early" corresponds with that of ma-ne, q. v.] (Hence It. *maturio*; Sp. *maduro*; old Fr. *muer*, Fr. *mûr*.)*

**mātūtinus**, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to the early morning, morning: tempora, the morning hours, Cic.: frigor, Hor.: arena, the morning-hunt in the circus, Ov. Equiv. to adv. (poet.). Aeneas se matutinus agebat, was early a-foot, Virg. [The root is ma, as in mane, maturus.] (Hence It. *matutino* and *matutina*; Fr. *matin*, *matinée*.)*

**mausolēus**, *a, um, adj.* [Mausolus], *pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean: sepulcrum, or absol. Mausoleum, 1. n.* = *Mausoleion*, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia: Plin. Hence transf. in gen. a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum: Caesarum, Suet.

**māvōlo**, *v. malo, ad init.*

**māvōrtius**, *a, um, adj.* [Mavors, old form of Mars] *pertaining to Mars: meton. martial, warlike: Amazon, Val. Pl. 2. pertaining to the planet Mars: fulgor, Cic.*

**maxilla**, *ae, f. dim.* [dim. of mala, v. axilla] *the jaw-bone, jaw (strictly, the lower jaw: cf. mala) maxillae superiores, Plin.*

**maxillāris**, *e, adj.* *maxilla per-*

*taining to the jaw, maxillary: dentes, the maxillary teeth, grinders, Cels.*

**maximē** (maxime), *adv.* *in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt iura belli, most especially, Cic.: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes.*

2. Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, quam (supply potest), and other particles: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv.: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, Cic. With quam = as much as possible: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodare, id.

3. With ut quique . . . ita maxime, potissimum (or minime), the more . . . the more (or the less): hoc maxime officii est, ut quique maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum optulari, id.

4. In gradations: first of all, in the first place, rather than anything else ( = Gr. *πρώτα*): huius industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ei, quos oportebat; secundo autem loco, in preference to anything else, above all, id. || especially, particularly, principally: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. So in the phrases, quum . . . tum maxime, tum . . . tum maxime, ut . . . tum maxime: but more especially: scio et perspeti saepe verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime. Pl. 2. With nunc, nuper, tunc, quum just, precisely, exactly: cum is, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex hictores eum circumstant valentissimi, while he was in the act of thus speaking, Cic.

3. In colloq. lang. to denote emphatic assent certainly, by all means, very well, yes: Ar. Jace, pater, talus, ut porro nos jaciamus De Maxime, Pl. **maximitas** (maxum), *atis, f.* [maximus] *enormous greatness, magnitudo: Lucr.*

**maximōpère**, *v. magnopere*

**maximus** (maxum), *a, um, v.*

**maximus** (maxum), *a, um, v.*

**mazonōmus**, *1. m.* (acc. to others, *mazonomomē* 1. n.) = *μαζονόμος* (sc. *κυκλος*), *a dish, charger: Hor.*

**mēamet**, *Adv. sing. f.* strengthened from *mēa*, by my own, culpa, Pl.

**mēāpte**, like preced.: causa, Ter.

**mēātus**, *ūs, m.* [mēo] *a going, passing, motion, course: solis lunaeque motus, Lucr.: caeli, Virg.: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, by six channels, Tac.*

**meccastor**, *v. ecastor.*

**mēchanicus**, *a, um, adj.* = *μηχανικός*, *pertaining to mechanics, mechanical: disciplina, Gell.* || Subst. *mechanicus, 1. m. a mechanic: Suet.*

**med** = *me* Pl.

**medix** (midx), *icis, m.* *a magistrate among the Romans with the epithet tūticus in one word, medixtūticus or medixtutius: Liv.* [Medix has been compared with the Homeric

μεδων, μεδ-ων; tuticus is adj. from *tanta, tota*, Umbr. and Osc. for "city," cf. Goth. *thiuda*, A.-S. *thedd*, people.]

**mēdēis**, īdis, f. [*Medeā*] *Medean*, *mēdēis* (poet.): medeides herbae, Ov. **mēdēna**, entis, Part. [medeor]. || Subst. a physician; perh. only in pl.: Lucr.: Ov.

**mēdōr**, 2. v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for or against: const. r. with *it* it, rarely with *contra* or with *Acc*: morbo, Cic. *Abol.*: aegrescit medendo, his disorder increases with the remedy, Virg. Fig.: capiti alicujus mederi, to look after a man's life and safety, Cic. || Fig. to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: *inopiae* rei frumentariae, Caes. With *Acc*: quas (cupiditates) mederi possit, Ter. *Pass.*: medendae valetudini, Suet. [By some connected with Ilomeric μέδοι, μέδομαι; but it seems rather cogn. with μεδών, v. meditor. In Zend, madh = "to heal" and madhas = "medical knowledge," and gen. "wisdom."]

**mēdiastinus**, i, m. [medius] a helper, common servant, judge: Hor. **medica**, ae, f. = Μεδική, an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media: Burgundy clover, Lucern: Virg.

**mēdiābilis**, e, adj. [medeor] that can be healed or cured, curable (poet.): Ov.

**mēdiōamen**, īnis, n. [id] a drug, remedy, medicine: violentus medicamentibus curari, Cic. 2. Fig. a remedy, in gen. sense (poet.): iratae in dicamina fortis praebet, Ov. || Transf. a poisonous drug, poison (like Gr. φάρμακον): infusus i cibo venenum, nec vim medicamini statim intellectam, Tac. 2. a colouring-matter, tincture, dye: Plin. Esp. a paint, wash, cosmetic: Ov.

**mēdiōamentum**, i, n. [id] a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam int. rectum, Cic. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. || Transf. like the Gr. φάρμακον, of every artificial means for producing bodily effects: a hurtful drug, poison: coquere medicamenta, Liv.: amatorium, a love-poison, philer, Suet.

|| Fig. a relief, antidote: multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. 2. an embellishment: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id. (poet.): Ov.

**mēdiōna**, ae, f. (strictly fem. of adj. medicinus; sc. ars) [medicus] the healing or medical art, medicine, surgery: ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. 2. (sc. taberna) the shop of an apothecary or surgeon: per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Pl. 3. (sc. res) a remedy, medicine: facere alicui, Cic. || Fig. a remedy, relief, antidote: sed non ego medicina: me ipse consolor, id.

**mēdiōnālis**, e, adj. [medicina] pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal: cucurbitulae, cupping-glasses, Plin.

**mēdiōnus**, a, um, adj. [medicus] pertaining to physic or surgery, medical: Varr. (Hence Fr. *medecin*.)

**mēd-co**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id] to heal, cure; with *Acc.* (apes) odore galbani, to drug, Col. || Transf. to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate: somina, Virg.: medicatus somnus, produced by a juice or a charm, Ov. 2. to colour, dye: lana medicata fuco, stained, dyed, Hor.

3. to poison, render poisonous: boletum medicatum, Suet.

**mēdicor**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id] to heal, cure. With *Dat.*: senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. With *Acc.*: cupidus ictum, id. || Fig.: to cure, relieve: cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter.

**mēdicus**, a, um, adj. [medeor] pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. || Subst. medicus, i, m. a medical man, physician, surgeon: medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic.: Suet.

**mēdiē**, adj. moderately (late): Tac. **mēdiētās**, ātis, f. [medius] the mean (a word come doubtfully by Cic.): vix audio dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητες appellant, id. (Hence Fr. *moitié*.)

**mēdiōmnus**, i, m. and mēdiōmnus, i, m. = μέδιον, a Greek bush (containing 6 medii): truci, Cic.

**mēdiōcris**, e, adj. [medius] middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre: orator, Cic.: copiae, Caes.: postea, Hor. Freq. with a neg.; not insignificant, not common or trivial: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, no common man, Ter.: non mediocre sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, no ordinary care, Caes.

**mēdiōcritis**, ātis, f. [mediocris] a middle state between too much and too little, a medium, mean; moderation: mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.: aurea, the golden mean (i. e. between poverty and great wealth), Hor. In plur.: mediocritates illi probabant, moderate passions, Cic. || meanness, insignificance, mediocrity: hominum, Vell.

**mēdiōcriter**, adv. moderately, tolerably, ordinarily, not particularly: ordo annuum mediocriter nos retinet, interests us considerably, Cic.: non mediocriter animos perturbare, in no slight degree, Caes. || with moderation, calmly, tranquilly (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. Comp.: mediocrius, id.

aeque superius atque inferius medioximi, i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities, Pl.

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**middle**, Ov.: medium arripere aliquem: *to seize one by the middle, round the body*, Ter. With Abl. (poet.): si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, *between them*, Ov. With *inter*: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium*, Cic. With *Gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. II. Fig.: *middle, common, ordinary* (rare): nihil medium sed immensa omnia volvere animo, Liv.: eloquentia medius, *as to eloquence, moderate*, Vell. 2. *intermediate*: medium erat in Anco ing-nium, Liv. 1, 32 (see the place). 3. *undecided, neutral*: medios esse, Cic.: medium se gerere, Liv. 4. *that acts between, mediates*: medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Virg.: medius occurrere, *to interpose to prevent*, id. (but, *pacia* esse mediusque belli, *equally fitted for peace or war*, Hor. [Cf. Skr. madhyas: Gr. μέσος (for μέσος); Goth. midis: Eng. mid, Germ. mitte.] (Hence It. mezzo, and (in composition) Fr. mi; thus, from medius dies, Fr. midi, from medius locus, Fr. milieu, and from media nox, Fr. minuit.)

**medius fidius**, and *as one word* [fidius, a surname of Jupiter; Zeus fidios, *god of faith*] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): *by Heaven! most certainly!* unum medius fidus tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic.

**medix**, v. medix.  
**medixifidius**, v. medix.  
**medulla**, ae, f. dim. [perh. from medius] *marrow*: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque incedit, Cic. 2. *Transf. the pith of plants, the inside, kernel*: vitis, Col. II. Fig.: the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, *the very marrow and heart of the R. people*, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, *printed on my very heart*, Ov. (Hence It. midolla; Fr. moëlle.)

**medullitus**, adv. *from the very marrow*: Varr. II. Fig.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Pl.

**medullula**, ae, f. dim. [medulla] (*little*) *marrow*: anseris, Cat.

**megistane**, um, m. plu = μεγαστάνες, *the grandees in a king's suite*: Tac.

**meherole**, mehercule, and **mehercules**, v. hercules.

**meio**, 3. v. n. *to make water*: sacer est locus, extra meite, Pers. [For meig-io, *as also for ag-io*; cf. Gr. μέγιστος; in Lat. mingo the root is nasalized.]

**mell**, **mellis** (Abl. sing. melli, Pl.; Gen. and Dat. pl. not used), n. *honey*: Cic. Often in pl.: rosca mella, Virg. As term of endearment, meum mell! Pl. II. Fig.: *sweetness, pleasantness*: poetica mella, Hor. Proverb.: (1) mel mihi videtur lingere, *it seems to*

*me as sweet as honey*, Pl. (II) mella petere in medio flumine, *i. e. to seek for what is not to be found*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μέλι; Goth. mil-ith.] (Hence It. miele; Fr. miel.)

**melanoholicus**, a, um, adj. = μελανόχολος, *having black bile, melancholy*: Cic.

**mēlanerus**, i, m. = μελάνερος (black-tail), *a kind of swa-fish*.  
**melculum**, i, n. (loc. melcule, *as if from melculus*, Pl.), dim. [mel]. A term of endearment, *little honey, darling, pet*: Pl.

**mēlō**, Gr. plur. of melos, q. v.  
**mēlēs** (melis), is, f. *a budger or marten*: Varr.: Plin.

**mēlōus**, a, um, adj. = μελῳός, *musical, melodious*: sonores, Lucr. 2. Esp. lyric, lyrical: poema, Cic.

**mēlōtōs**, i, f. = μελωτός, *a kind of clover*, mēlōtōs: Ov.

**mēlinēla**, orum, n. plu. = μελίμηλα, *honey-apples*, also called must-apple (mustae mala): Hor.

**mēlinum**, i, n. [Melos], *a pigment, Melian white*: Pl.

(1) **mēlinus**, a, um, adj. [meles] of a badger; badger's: hence, subst. melina (sc. crumena), *a purse or wallet of badger's skin*, Pl.

(2) **mēlinus**, a, um, adj. [mel] of honey: hence, subst. melina, ae, f. *mead*: Pl.

(3) **mēlinus**, a, um, adj. = μέλινοος, *pertaining to quinces, quince*: Plin.

II. Subst. n. *a quince-yellow garment*: Pl. (who makes the e short).

**mēlior**, ius, better; comp. of bonus, q. v. (With melius may perh. be compared μάλλον for καλύτερον.) (Hence It. meglio, migliore; Fr. meilleur; from adde. melius, It. meglio; old Fr. mels, Fr. mieux.)

**mēlisphyllum** and **mēlissōphyl-lon**, i, n. = μελισφυλλον and μελισσοφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), *an herb of which bees are fond* balm, also called apiastrum: Virg.

**mēlius**, comp. adj. and adv. v. bonus, bene, and melior

**mēliuscūle**, adv. *rather better, pretty well*: cum meliusculi tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent)*, Cic. II. *rather more*: Pl.

**mēliuscūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [mel-lus] *somewhat better, rather better*: of a convalescent, Ter. Of things. meliusculum est monere, Pl.

**mellarius**, a, um, adj. [mell] *relating to honey*. Hence subst. mellarius, i, m., *a bee-master*, Varr.; and mellarium, i, n., *an apiary*, id.

**mellōulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *sweet as honey*: Pl.

**mellifer**, a, um, adj. [mell] *from honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.): apis, Ov.

**mellificum**, ii, n. [mell facio] *honey-making*, Varr.: Col.

**mellifico**, avi, atum, i, v. n. [id.] *to make honey*: Virg. in Don.

**mellilla**, ae, f. dim. [mell] *a term of endearment, little honey, little sweetheart*: Pl.

**mellinā**, ae, f. [id.] *sweetness, deliciousness, delight*: Pl.

**mellitius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of honey, honey: melliti favi, Varr. 2. *sweetened with honey*: placenta, Hor. II. Fig. *honey-sweet, darling, lovely*: Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

**mēlos**, i, n. (Greek plur. mele, Lucr) = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay*: longum, Hor.

**membrāna**, ae, f. [membrum] *a membrane, thin skin*: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the skin or slough of snakes, Ov.

II. Meton.: *the thin skin of plants and other things*: Plin. 2. *a skin prepared for writing, parchment*: Hor. 3. *a thin layer or film* (poet.): Lucr.

**membrānula**, ae, f. dim. [membrana] *a little membrane or skin*: Cels. II. Meton. *a parchment, a document* written on parchment: Cic.

**membratim**, adv. *by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb*: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. II. Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally*: Cic. 2. Esp. of style: *in short sentences*: dicere, id.

**membrum**, i, n. *a limb, member of the body*: membrorum, id. est partium corporis, Cic.: Liv. 2. Transf. of things: *a part, portion, division*: ratio, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. (II) Esp. of style: *a member, clause*: quae Graeci κόμματα et κόλα nominant, nos recte incisae et membra dicimus, id. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**mēmet**, Acc of ego with mel.  
**mēmini**, iare, v. n. *defect*. [a duplicated perf of the root men, but with pres. sign] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind*: constr. with Gen., Acc of person or thing, de, depend. clause with Subj., or Acc. and Inf. (usually the imperf. Inf., to denote the vivid recalling of a past experience) vivorum meminī, Cic.: Cinnam meminī, id.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id.: meminī Catonem mecum dissorere, *I (well) remember his arguing with me*, id. II. Transf. *to be mindful, i. e. to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in Imperat.): memento hos esse pertimescendos, id. 2. *to hold in remembrance, i. e. be grateful for*: patriae beneficia meminisse, id. 3. *to make mention of, to mention*: meministi ipse de exulibus, id. [Men is the same with Skr man, "to think"; Gr. μνηστικός and Lat. men-s, men-o, belong to the same root; also Eng. mind, Germ. mennen.]

**mēmōr**, ōris, adj. *mindful of, remembering*: hence also, *careful, re-*

MEMORABILIS

*vengeful, grateful, etc.*: constr. usu. with *Gen.*, also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* (rare), *relative clause*, and *absol.*: see *facti* *memorem* *fore*, *that he would remember* (the want of *ful. Inf.* of *memini* being thus supplied), *Caes.*: *memor* *Lucullum perisse*, *Plin.*: *vive memor* *quam sis aevi brevis*, *Hor.*: *memorem et gratum esse*, *Cic.* Of things: *cadum* *Marsi memorem duelli*, *that remembering the Marsian war* (old enough to do so), *Hor.*: *ira, unforgiving*, i.e. *unforgiving*, *Virg.* 2. *possessed of a good memory*: *homo ingenuosus ac memor*, *Cic.* *Proverb.*: *memendacem memorem esse oportet*, *a liar should have a good memory*. *Quint.*

II. *POET. transf. that reminds:*  
*nostrī memorem sepulcro scalpe quo-*  
*relam, Hor.* [There is redupl. in *mem-*  
*or*, as in the cognate Gr. *μῆρ-μῆρ-α*,  
*μῆρ-μῆρ-ίζω*; the simple root is seen  
in *μῆρ-μῆνα*. The word is quite un-  
connected with *me-min-i*]

**mēmōrābilis**, *a*, *adj.* [memoro] *fit to be mentioned or remembered, conceivable*: hocce *credibile aut memorabile*? Ter. 2. *worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable*: vir, Liv.: Cic.

**mēmōrandus**, a, um, *Part.* [*memor*]. II. *Adj.*: *worthy of remembrance, noteworthy, memorable*: *juvenis memorande*, Virg.

mēmōrātus, ūs, m. [id] a mentioning, relating; a relation: istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Pl.

**mēmōria**, ac, *f.* [memor] *the faculty of remembering, memory*: ubi me fugiet memoria. Pl.: bona. Cic.

II. Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) *memory, remembrance*: 101 *memoriam deponere*, Caes.: *traditur memoriae* (coll. by Acc. and Inf.) *ut*

in relation to the past, by the Latin word *memoria*, is related, Liv. 1. 1. 3. III. Meton: the time of remembrance, period of recollection, and in gen time, *lifetime*, multi superiorum memoria se in aliam civitates contulerunt, in earlier times, Cic. : patrum nostrorum memoria, the time of our fathers, Caes. : post-hominum memoria, since the memory of man, Cic. 2. an Historical account, relation, narration: liber, quoque omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id. : sine ulia pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. 3. of something future: a thought, design (rare) : ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv. (Hence *Remembrance*.)

**mēmōriālis**, *e*, *adj.* [*memoria*] *pertain-  
ing to memory or remembrance:*  
*libellus, a memorandum-book.* Suet.

mēmōriōla, ae, f. dim [id] a weak  
memory: memoriola vacillare, Cic.

**mēmōritē**, adv. *from memory, by heart*: orationem mēmōritē habere, Cic. II. *with a good memory, accurately, correctly*: id.

**mēmōro**, avi, atum, I. v. a. [memor] to call to remembrance, remind of ; to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak

**MENDOSUS**

of. With *Acc.*: *superbiam*, *Cic.*: *amicitiā ac foedus*, *Tac.* With *de*: *de natura* nimis obscure memoravit, *Cic.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse memorabat*, *Pl.* (Hence *It. membrare*; old *Fr. membrer.*)

**menda**, ae, f. (cf. *mendum*) *a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: *in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit*, Ov. || **Transf. of style, etc.:** *a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen*: Suet. [Ety. uncertain.]

**mendacilōquus**, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] *false-speaking, lying, mendacious*: Pl.

**mendāciōlum**, i, n. = mendaciunculum, q v.

**mendacium**, *ll, n.* [*mendax*] *a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit:* mendacium magnum et impudens, *Cic.* *ll.* Meton. of things: *famae mendacia*, *Ov.*

**mendāciūncŭlum**, *i. n. dim.* [*men-*  
*dacium*] *a little lie, a fib; little fiction:*  
*Cic. (dub.; al. mendaciolum).*

**mendax**, *ācis*, *adj* [mentior] *given to lying, false, mendacious*; *substantive* *a liar*: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl.: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus Cic. With Gen.: rei, *telling lies about a matter*, Pl. Comp.: Parthis mendacior, Hor. Sup.: mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*. Pl. ||.

Meton. of things: *false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit*, etc. (mostly poet.): *mendacia visa*, Cic.: *fundus, that does not yield the expected produce*, Hor.

**mendīcābŭlum**, *l. n.* [mendico] *a*  
*beggar, mendicant*: Pl.

**mendicītas**, ātis, *f.* [mendicus]  
*beggary, pauperism, indigence: in*  
*summa mendicitate esse. Cic.*

**mendico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and  
**mendicor**, atus, i. v. dep [id] to beg,  
ask for alms, go a begging: mendican-  
tem vivere, to live by begging, Pl.:  
panis mendicatus, Juv. (Hence Fr.  
*mendier*, *mendiant*)

**mendicūlus**, a, um, *adj* [id] *beggarly, paltry*: Pl.

**mendicūs**, a, um, *adj.* *beggarly, needy, in want, indigent*: paupertas si malum est, mendicūs esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. *Sup. mendicissimus*, in the most *beggarly condition possible*, id. As *subst. mendicūs*, *l, m, a beggar, mendicant*: Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse, *a beggar, ragamuffin*: Ter. **II.** *Meton.* in gen. *poor, paltry, pitiful*: instrumentum mendicūm, Cic. [*Etym. uncertain.*]

**mendosē**, *adv.* *faultily, falsely*: mendose colligis, *draw a false inference*, Pers. *Sup.*: mendosissime scribere, Cic.

**mendosus**, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] *full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect*: mendosum est, *it is faulty, is a fault* (with *Inf.* as subject), Cic.: exemplar testamenti, *a defective, imperfect copy*, Plin. Ep.: mores, *vicious*,

**MENSIS**

Ov. *Comp.*: historia mendosior, *inaccurate, unreliable*, Cic. *II. Act.* that commits faults, makes mistakes: cur servus in Verrutii nomine mendosus fuerit, *was at fault, had blundered*, id. *2. false, deceptive*: mendosum tinnire, *to have a false ring* (of coin). Pers.

**mendum**, *l. n.* an error, blunder: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Fig. • Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, id. 2. a blemish, *mistake*: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.

**mens**, **mentis**, *f.* [from the root **men**: *v.* **memini**] **the intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc** (hence sometimes found with **animus** as be-

ning only a *part*, or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*. Cic.: mens animal vigilat, Lucr.: sanum mentis esse, to be of sound mind. Pl.: mentis suae esse, also, mentis competentem esse, to be in one's senses. Cic. Phr.: in mentem venire, to enter any one's mind, be thought of. Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: oft impers. with Gen.: saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, he esp. referred himself of Cic. ||. With esp. ref. to cer-

tam facultates et functiones of the mind: the disposition, feelings: mala mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart, Ter. 2, courage, resolution: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes.: demittunt mentes, lose courage, Virg. 3, opinion, thoughts, determination: his ego eorum hominum mentibus paucæ respondebo, Cic. 4, plan, design, intention: Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, ut . . . id. 5, conscience: mens habet attonitas, i e guilty conscience, Juv. (Hence It. Sp. mente.)

**mensa**, ae, f. *a table*: *cibos in mensam alicui apponere*, Pl. : *ad mensam consistere*, *to wait at table*, Cic. ||.

Meton.: of food: *parciore mensa* uti, Tac.: *secunda mensa*, the *second course*, the *dessert*: *haec ad te scripti, apposita secunda mensa*, during the *dessert*, Cic. 2. the *guests at table*: *quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum*, Suet. III. Of other analogous things: *a butcher's stall-block*: *mensa lanionia*, id. 2. *a money-changer's counter*: *mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos numorum*, Hor.

3. *a sacrificial table*: mensae deorum, Virg. [From *ma*, to measure; v. *metior*. whence *mensus*, *mensura*.]

**mensārius**, *ii, m.* [*mensa*] *a money changer, banker: Fest. Esp. a state banker: Cic.*

**mensiō**, ōnis, *f.* [v. metior] a measuring, measure: **vocum**, *metre*, *quantity*, Cic.

**mensis**, is, m. (*Gen. plur.* sometimes mensum, *Cic.: Ov.*), a month: lunae cursus, qui quia mensa spatia

conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic.: mense primo, at the beginning of the month, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μήν, μήνη; Goth. mēna, moon, mēnth-a, month, (German month, monat). The I. E. root is *ma*, "to measure," v. metior.] (Hence It. mese; Sp. mes; Fr. mois.)

**ensor**, ōris, m. [v. metior] a measurer: maris et terrae, i. e. a mathematician, Hor. II. Esp. a surveyor: Ov. 2. an architect: Plin.

**menstrualis**, e, adj. [mensuris] monthly, for a month: epulae, Pl.

**menstruus**, a, um, adj. [mensis] pertaining to a month, monthly: usura, Cic. II. that lasts a month, for the space of a month: spatium, id.: cibaria, id. Subst.: menstruum, i, n. a month's provisions: Liv.

**mensula**, ae, f. dim. [mensa] a little table: Pl.

**mensura**, ae, f. [v. metior] a measuring, measurement: certis mensuris ex aqua, by accurate measurements with water (i. e. by means of the clepsidra, q. v.). Caes.: mensuram facere aliquid, to take any one's measure, Ov. II. Meton.: that by which anything is measured, a measure: majore mensura reddere, Cic.: mensurae et pondera, measures and weights, Plin.

2. rhythm: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. III. In gen. sense; limit, measure: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, to prescribe how much he should drink, Ov.: mensura ficti credit, size, id.: buccae, the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence, Juv. (Hence It. misura; Fr. mesure.)

**mensus**, a, um, Part. [metior].

**menta** (mentha), ae, f. = μένθη mint: Ov.

**mentiens**, entis, Part. [mentior] II. Subst. a kind of fallacy, or sophism: transl. of the Gr. ο ψευδόμενος ('the liar'): Cic.

**mentio**, ōnis, f. [from same root as mens (=men-ti-s), q. v.] a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention: civitatis, Cic.: casu in eorum mentionem incidit, accidentally happened to mention them, id.: mentionem facere de puella, to propose for a girl, Pl. With Subj.: mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. In plur.: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus serere, to throw out hints, id.

**mentior**, itus, 4. v. n. and a dep. (old fut. mentitior, for mentietur, Pl.). Neutr. to speak falsely, to lie, deceive: aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, id.: de re aliqua, id. With Acc. and Inf.: certam sum mentitus habere horam, pretended, Ov. II. Fig. of things to beguile, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus persepe mentiantur, Cic. B. Act. to invent, fabricate, etc.: tantum rem, Sall.: auspiciis, to falsify; announce a pretended auspice, Liv. 2. to imitate, counterfeit: nec variis discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. Perf. Part. in pass. sense: mentita fama,

lying report, Ov.: tela, counterfeit arms, Virg. [Mentior signified orig. "to invent," it is formed from menti-, stem of meus, q. v. For the transition of meaning, cf. com-min-iscor, commentum, from same root.] (Hence It. mentire; Sp. Fr. mentir.)

**mentitus**, a, um, Part. [mentior].

**mentum**, i, n. the chin of men and animals: Cic. Poet. plur., including the beard: nosco crines incanaque menta regis Romani, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with e-min-eo, pro-min-eo.] (Hence It. mento; Fr. menton.)

**mēo**, avi, atum, i v. n. to go, to pass (chiefly poet.): quo simul mearis, Hor.: in orientem mearis, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

**mephitis**, is, f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, malarial: Virg. [Ety. unknown.]

**mepte**, i, e. me ipsum: Pl.

**meraculus** (also syncop. meraculus), a, um, adj. dim. [meracus] tolerably pure, with very little mixture: Pl.

**meracius**, a, um, adj. [merus] pure, unmixed, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. II. Fig.: nimis meracia libertas, too unbridled, Cic.

**mercabilis**, e, adj. [mercor] that can be bought: Ov.

**mercans**, antis, Part. [mercor]

II. Subst.: a buyer, purchaser (esp. in pl.): Suet. (Hence It. mercante; Fr. marchand.)

**mercator**, ōris, m. [id.] a trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer, open to caupo (a retailer): Cic.: Caes. 2. a buyer: signorum tabularumque picturam, Cic.

**mercatorius**, a, um, adj. [mercor] mercantile: Pl.

**mercatura**, ae, f. [mercor] trade, traffic, commerce, whether in a small way (tenues), or on a large scale (magna et copiosa), Cic. 2. Fig.: tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium, to the purchase of, id. II. Meton.: goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.

**mercatus**, ūs, m. [id.] traffic (esp. in bad sense), turpissimus, Cic. II. Meton.: a place for trade, market, mart: frequens, Liv.: habere mercatum, to hold a market or fair, Cic.

III. any public assembly (cf. use of ἀγορά in Gr.): in mercatu Olympico, Just.: Cic. (Hence Fr. marché.)

**mercedula**, ae, f. dim. [merces] small wages, poor pay: infimū homines mercedula adducti, Cic. II. small rent, income: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id.

**mercenarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary: comes, Cic.: milites, Liv.: vestes, hired, b. bed, Cic. 2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv.: vincula, business ties, Hor. II. Subst. mercenarius, i, m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer: ita uti servus, ut mercenarius, Cic.

**merces**, ōdis, f. [merx], *huc*, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe, etc.: manuum, wages of manual labour, Sall.: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quæstum, be degraded to mere wages and money-making, Cic.: uti Germani mercede accerserentur, should be hired, Caes.: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 2. Transf. rent, revenue, income, interest: mercedes habitacionum annuae, house-rents, Caes.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, interest on capital, Hor. II. Fig.: reward, wages: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic.: non alia bibam mercedem, on any other terms, Hor. 2. cost, retribution: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv.: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, without paying too dearly, Cic. (Hence It. mercede, Sp. merced; Fr. merci.)

**merces**, plu. v. merx.

**mercimōnium**, i, n. [merx] goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.: Tac.

**mercor**, atus, i v. n. and a dep. [id.] Neutr. to trade, traffic: dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. II. Act. to buy, purchase: constr. with Acc. of thing and Abl. of pers. with ab or de, and with Abl. or Gen. of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, id.: aliquid tanto pectio, id.: quanti, Plin. 2. Fig.: ego haec officium meranda vita puto, to be purchased with life, i. e. more precious than life, Cic.

**merda**, ae, f. dung, ordure, excrement: Mart. In pl.: corvorum, Hor.

**mere**, adverb. purely, wholly, entirely: Pl.: Plin.

**merenda**, ae, f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal: Pl. [From mereo, "to get a share"]

**merens**, entis, Part. [mereo].

**mereo**, ūs, itum, and **merēor**, itus, 2. v. a. and n. Act. to earn, gain, get, acquire: usu, in act. form of earning money: hic meret aera liber Sosius, brings them in money, Hor.: quid arbitramini (eos) merere velle, ut... what would they accept as an adequate price, Cic. Fig.: gratiam, Liv.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere with obj. understood (lit. to earn pay), to serve as a soldier, serve in the army: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, id.: merere pedibus, to serve in the infantry, Liv. 2. to buy, purchase: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. II. In subjective sense: to be entitled, to deserve (in this sense, often in dep. form): constr. with Acc. ut and Subj., Inf., and absol.: mereri praemia, Cic.: respondit, seae meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov.: dignitatem meam, si mercor, tuaris, if I deserve it, Cic. In bad sense: supplicium meruisse, Ov. Me-

reor is also used as a true passive, in *perf. tenses*: ignavi laus an poena merita esset, Liv.: nihil suave meritum est, *no leniency has been deserved*, Ter. (Ph. 2, 1, 75. v. Parry, a. 1.) merita iracundia, Cic. **B.** Neutr. to deserve or merit either praise or blame, etc. (usu. in dep. a form), constr. with *de*; in Plaut. also with *erga*: ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, etc.: de republ. bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbs praecleara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. [Lat. "to get a share," cf. μέροσ, μέρομαι (=μερο-νομία).]

**merēor**, v. mereo.

**merētriciŭs**, adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously: Pl.

**merētricius**, a, um, adj. [meretrix] pertaining to harlots, meretricious: quaestus, Cic.: domus, a courtesan's house, Ter. **II.** Subst.: meretricium, n, the trade of a harlot: facere, Suet.

**merētriciŭla**, ac, f. dim. [id.] a courtesan: Cic.

**merētrix**, icis, f. [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution, hence:] a prostitute, courtesan, mistress: Cic.

**mergae**, arum, f. plu. a two-pronged pitchfork: Pl. [The word seems cogn. with a μέγρω and ὀμωργω, to wipe off, sweep.]

**merges**, itus, f. [mergae] a sheaf of corn: Virg.

**mergo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse; absol. to plunge into water, to sink: eos (pulos) mergi in aquam iussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore misit, Virg. Absol.: cratae supine iuncta mergi, to be drowned under a hurdle, Liv. **II.** Transf. to sink down, sink in, to plunge or dive in, to fix in, etc. mergere in cossam terram caput, to bury one's head in a hole in the ground, id.: canes mergis in corpore rostris dilacerant decimum, Ov. Reflect.: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, sinks into, sets in, Cat. Poet.: meisit suos in gortico vultus, buried, Iud. Ov. **III.** Fig. to sink, overwhelm: aliquem malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, to plunge into all kinds of sensual indulgence, Liv. Esp. in Part. perf.: Alexander mergens secundis rebus, overwhelmed with prosperity, id.: mergens toro, banks up, Pl.: mergis for opem rebus, to our ruined state, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

**mergus**, i, m. [mergo] a diver, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor.

**meridiānus**, a, um, adj. [meridies] pertaining to mid-day or noon: tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, gladiators, who fought at mid-day, Suet. **II.** Meton. southern, southerly: circulus, the equator, Sen. Subst. meridianus, i, m. (sc. sol): quicquid meridianum aut septentrionem ūtatur, Vell.

**meridiatio**, ōnis, f. [meridio] a mid-day nap, siesta: Cic.

**meridies**, ei, m. [for meridies from medius dies] mid-day, noon: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. **II.** Meton. the south: tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

**meridio**, i v n. and **meridior**, i v. dep. [meridies] to take a mid-day nap or siesta: dum ea meridiaret, Suet.: Cels. (dep. form).

**meritissimo**, v. merito.

**merito**, adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly: merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Sup.: meritissimo, id.

**merito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. Jreg. [mergo] to earn regularly: HS. D annua meritasse proditus, Cic.

**meritorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, coaches that ply for a fare, Suet.: artificia, Sen. **2.** Subst. meritoria, orum, n plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings: Juv. **II.** In bad sense: earning money by prostitution: Cic.

**meritum**, i, n. [id.] that which one deserves, desert: either reward or punishment (late and rare: cf. mereo).

**App.** **II.** that by which one deserves, a merit; esp. in a good sense, a service, kindness, benefit: propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.: et hucule merito tuo feci, according to your merits, as you deserved, id. (ii) desert, blame, fault: Caesar, qui a me nullo merito alius cui esse debebat, without any fault of mine, id. Trans. of an impers. object. quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, for what special reason, Ov. **2.** worth, value, importance: secundum tertium meritum, of second or third quality, Pall.

**meritus**, a, um, Part [mereo] **merobibus**, a, um, aly [merum bibo] that drinks unmixed wine (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): Pl.

**mero**; s, ōpis, f = μεροψ, a bird that devours bees; hence also called apiastra, the bee-eater: Virg.

**merso**, avi, atum, i v a. freq [mergo] to dip in again and again, to bathe, wash: balantum gurgem fluvio mersit: salubri, Virg. Fig.: mersor civibus undis, plunge into, Hor.

**mersus**, a, um, Part. [mergo].

**merula**, ae, f. a blackbird: Cic. **II.** a kind of fish, the sea-carp: Ov. (Hence Fr. and Eng. merle.)

**merum**, i, n. [merus] unmixed wine: Pl.: Hor.

**merus**, a, um, adj. pure, unmixed, undiluted, esp. of wine not mixed with water: vina, Ov. Of other things: argenteum merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. Hence, fig. ? nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, absolute freedom, Liv. **II.** In gen. nothing but, only, mere: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter.

mera monstra nuntiare, sheer portents, Cic. [Prim. sense prob. "clear"; the root being mar seen in Gr. μαρμαίρω.]

**merx**, cis, f. goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: proba, good wares (opp. to invidibilia), Pl.: in pl., Cic.: Juv. **II.** Colloq. an affair, a thing: ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo Pl. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, a bad piece of goods, id. [From mer in mereor, with augmentative c; cf. mer-c(e)dā.]

**messis**, is, f. (acc. sing. messim, Pl.) [mēto] a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest: Cic.: messem facite, to get in the harvest, Plin. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. Prov.: adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. **2.** the time of harvest, harvest-time: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude, Pl.: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. the slaughter caused by his proscriptions, Cic.

**messor**, ōnis, m. [id.] a reaper: Cic. Fig. sator scelerum et messor maxime, Pl.

**messorius**, a, um, adj. [messor] pertaining to a reaper: corbis, a reaper's basket, Cic.

**messus**, a, um, Part [mēto].

**met**, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronoun adj.; Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.

**mēta**, ac, f. [from same root as meton] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, graze the post, keep close to it, Ov.: optatum contingere in tam, to reach the wished-for goal, Hor. Fig.: haesit ad metas, stuck fast at the goal, broke down, Cic. **2.** Transf.: any turning point: praestat Timacri metas lustrare, Pachym., to round the promontory, Virg. Fig.: vitae metam tanger, Ov. **II.** any thing of a conical or pyramidal form: in modum metae like a cone, Liv.: meta noctis, perh. the conical shadow of the earth, Cic. (Div. 2, 6, 17).

**mētallum**, i, n. = μέταλλον, a metal auri, Virg.: potior metallis libertas i. e. than gold and silver, Hor. **II.** Transf. a mine: metalla vetera in terminis recoluit, re-opened old mines which had ceased to be worked, Liv. condemnare aliquem ad metalla, to sentence to the mines, Suet.

**mētāmorphōsis**, is, f. = μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis: in plu. Metamorphoses, -eōn, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems: Quint.

**mētāphōra**, ae, f. = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transference of a word from its proper sig

nification to another pure Lat. translation, Cic.: Quint.

**mētātor**, ōris, m. [metor] one who marks out or plans: castrorum, Cic.: urbis, id.

**mēticolōsus**, a, um, adj. [metus] full of fear: in subjective sense: fearful, timid: Pl. 2. Objectively: frightful, terrible: res, id.

**mētior**, mensus, 4 v. a. dep. to measure, mēse (lands, corn, etc.): agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: pedes syllabis, to measure feet by syllables, id. 2. with Dat.: to measure out, distribute by measure: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. 3. Poet. to measure by passing through, to walk or sail through, traverse: aequor, to sail through, Virg.: aquas ōarina, Ov. In Part. perf. with pass. sign.: mensa spatia conficere, measured spaces, Cic.

II. Fig. to measure mentally, estimate, judge, consider: with Abl. of the means or standard of judgment: omnia quaestui, id. With ex (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. [The root is *ma* (whence Skr. *mā*) to measure; cf. Gr. μέτρον and Lat. *meta* In mensus, mensura, the root is nasalized; cf. thesaurus.]

**mēto**, v. mētor.

**mēto**, mes-ūi, messum, 3. v. a. to reap, mow, crop: in metendo occupatos, Caes.: pabula falce, Ov. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic.: (ii) nihil istic nec scriitur, nec metitur, i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Pl. (iii) sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, id. Of gathering in the vintage: Virg. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, sup the honey, id.

II. In gen. to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): vinga lilia summa metit, Ov. 2. to mow down in battle, cut down: proxima quaque metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, moves down, Hor. [*Me-t-o* is perh. cogn. with Gr. μέω, as well as with O. H. G. *mā-j-an*, Eng. *mow*.] (Hence It. *mietere*.)

**mētō**, oscopus or -os, i, m. = μετωσκόπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist: Suet.

**mētor**, atus, 1 v. a. dep. (also mēto, avi, atum, 1 v. a.): rare [v. metior] to measure off, mēto out, to lay out by measure (whereas metior is prop. to measure in order to determine magnitude): castra, Caes.: agrum, Liv. P. part. in pass. sense: Hor.: Liv.

**mētrēta**, ae, f. = μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing 12 oingli (χόες) and 144 kotilai (about 9 gallons English): navis metretas quae trecentas tolleret, of the bucket of 300 metretas, Pl. II. Metron, a large vessel, cask: Juv.

**mētricus**, a, um, adj. = μετρικός, pertaining to measuring or measure:

leges, Plin. II. Esp. relating to metre, metrical: pedes, Quint.

**mētrūm**, i, n. = μέτρον, a measure: esp. a poetical measure, metre: Quint.

**mētēns**, entis, Part. [metuo]. II. Adj. fearing, afraid of, anxious for: with Gen. or Absol.: metuens futuri, Hor. Comp.: non fuit illa metuentior illa deorum, more reverential towards, Ov.

**mētūō**, ūi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr., 3. v. a. and n. [metus]).

A ct. to fear, be afraid of (most gen. term to denote mental apprehension of evil; whereas timeo denotes rather 'bodily fear'): aliquem, Cic.: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, to fear from you, id. With Inf.: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.: penna metiente solvi, on untwining wing (lit. fearing to be tired), Hor. With nec: to fear or apprehend that something may be so; with ut (or ne non), to fear that it may not prove so: meture fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.: o namenta metuo, ut possum recipere, I am afraid I shall not be able, Pl. 2. to reverence: patrem, Ter.

3. to beware of, guard against: nocentem corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. II. Neutr. to fear be in fear, be afraid: with de: de sua vita, for one's own life, Cic. With ab, to denote the source or cause of fear: metuens ab Hannibale, afraid of some movement on the part of Hannibal, Liv. With Dat.: to be anxious about or for: senectae, Virg. With depend. sentence: metui quid futurum denique esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear, Ter.

**mētūs**, ūs, m. fear, apprehension, anxiety: in metu esse, to be in fear, be fearful, Cic.: metum concipere, to become afraid, Ov.: capere, Liv. With gen. object: vulnerum, Cic. With ab (denoting the quarter from which something is apprehended): metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. With acc. and Inf.: metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patrum, Ter. 2. Poet. of religious awe: Virg. Of poetic awe: evol! recent mens trepidat metu, Hor. [Etyrn. uncertain.]

**mētrūs**, a, um, Part. [metuo].

**mēus**, a, um (vocat. meus for mi: prolece tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg. gen. plur. meum for meorum) pietas majorum meum, Pl.), pronom. adj. [me] my, mine, belonging to me: description, made by me, Cic.: non mea est simulatio, is not my way, Ter. Impers. meum est, it is my part, duty, Cic.: mea interest, it is of importance to me (v. interest). In appos. with Gen.: meum factum dictumve consulis, i. e. of me as consul, Liv.: meus hic est: hancum vorat, I have him, Pl. In Voc, mi, my dat. i. my beloved! o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Also in plur.: mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators, Pl. objective: crimina mea, accusations

brought against me, Liv. 2. Plur. as subst. mei, orum, n. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 3. Neut. as subst.: what is mine: potat de meo, at my expense, Ter. (Hence It. mio; Fr. mien, mon, where *m* is from final *m* in meum.)

**mī**: Dat. v. ego. II. Voc. v. meus.

**mīca**, ae, f. a crumb, little bit, morsel: auri, Lucr.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. μικρός, in which, as in mica, initial *s* has been lost.]

**mīcans**, antis, Part. [mico].

**mīco**, ūi, 1 v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate: venae et arteriae micare non desunt, to throb, Cic.: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg.: semianimes micant digiti, move convulsively, id.: equus micat auribus, quires to the very tips of his ears (or, keeps pricking his ears), id. 2. micare (sc. digitis), to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them, as in the modern Italian game of mora ("how many fingers do I hold up?") freq. resorted to, like our *to-s*, to decide some matter: micare, talos juere, Cic. Proverb.: dignus est quicum in tenebris mices, you might play mora with him in the dark, i. e. he is thoroughly honest, id. II. Meton. to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle: micant gladii, Liv.: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor.: micantes stellae, twinkling, Ov. [Etyrn. uncertain.]

**mīcturio**, 4 v. n. desider. [mīngo], to desire to make water: Juv.

**mīgratio**, ōnis, f. [mīgro] a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration: Liv. II. Fig. of speech: a transferred meaning, figure: cui verbo (idolator) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum mīlito, metaphysical uers, Cic.

**mīgro**, avi, atum (mīgrasset for mīgravit, Cic.), 1 v. n. and a. Neutr. to change one's abode, remove, migrate: itaque non solum inquilin sed etiam mures mīgrarunt, Cic.: Velos, Liv. 2. Fig. to go away, depart: ex hac vita, to die, Cic.: equitis mīgravit aut aure volupias ad oculos, has passed from the ear and taken up its abode in the eye, Hor. (ii) to change, pass into something else: omnia migrant, Lucr. II. A ct. to carry away, transport, transfer (rare): relictā quae ingrati difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. to transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: jus civile mīgrare (opp. to conservare), Cic. [Etyrn. uncertain.]

**mīhīpte**, i. q. mīhi ipsi, v. ego.

**mīlle**, mīlesimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

**mīlēs**, ūtis, c. a soldier: esp. a foot-soldier: milites scribere, to enroll, Sall.: deligere, Liv.: dimittere, to disband, Cic. Of foot-soldiers, infantry, opp. to eques: milites equesque in

expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general; a common soldier, private: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequatur, Sall.

**II.** Collectively, soldiery, army: hic miles inagis placuit, Liv. armato milite, with armed men, Virg. **2.** a retainer, follower: milio erat Phoebe, Ov. **3.** a piece in some game of skill: id. [Prob. cogn. with milic-]

**miliarius**, a, um, adj. [millum] of millet, millet: aves, i. e. otolans, Varr.: Plin.

**militaris**, e, adj. [miles] pertaining to soldiers, war, or military service, soldier-like, warlike, military: militares pueri, soldiers' children, officers' sons, Pl.: disciplina, Liv.: signa, military ensigns, standards, Caes.: aetas, the age for bearing arms (from the seventeenth to the fortieth year), Liv.: via, a military road, i. e. Daunia (i. e. Apulia), the l. of soldiers, Hor. cur neque militum inter aequales equitat? in military attire, id.

**militariter**, adv. in a soldierly or military manner (rare): Liv.: Tac.

**militarius**, a, um, adj. [miles] soldier-like, military (rare): gradus, Pl.

**militia**, ae, f. [id.] military service, warfare, war: militiae disciplina Cic.: munus militiae sustinere, Caes.: militiae scientia, Sall. Esp. locative: militiae, in war, on the field of battle: usu opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, at home and in the field, Cic.: militiae domique, Liv. **II.** Meton. the soldier, the warrior: Just. **2.** military spirit, courage, bravery (late): virilis militiae uxor, Flor. **3.** Fig. of a non-military office or employment, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

**militiōla**, ae, f. dim. [militia] a short, insignificant term of military service: semestris, Suet.

**milito**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [miles] to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier, or simply to serve: in ejuis exercitu Catonis filius tu militabat, Cic.: sub signis aliequus, Liv. **II.** Fig. of non-military service, and esp. of love-affairs: militavi non sine gloria, played the gallant, Hor.

**milium**, ii, n. millet, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μέλιον]

**mille** (also written *mijle*), plu. milia (milia), card. num. adj. a thousand, thousands, sometimes subst. in sing. foll. by Gen.: in plur. always subst.: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes.: With Gen.: mille hominum, a thousand (of) men: Cic.: Plur.: sexcenta milia mundorum, id. Rarely without Gen.: sagittarios tria milia (apposition) numero habebat, Caes.: Distributively: in milia aeris aesse singulos, on every thousand, Liv. **2.** Esp.: mille passuum or simply *mille*, a thousand paces (v. passus), i. e. a ho-

man mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum congrederetur, Cic.

**II.** Meton. innumerable, countless (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. mille, milio: Sp. mil; Fr. mille)

**millēni**, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. [mille] a thousand each, a thousand and a-mille: Pl.

**millēsīmus**, a, um, adj. num. ord. [id.] the thousandth: Cic.

**miliarium** (mili-), ii, n. [id.] a milestone; quum plebes ad tertium miliarium condisset, three miles from the city, Cic. Esp.: miliarium aureum, a (gilded) milestone set up by Augustus in the forum, from which distances were reckoned, Tac. **2.** Meton. a Roman mile: Suet.

**miliarius** (mili-), a, um, adj. [id.] containing or comprising a thousand: decuriae, Varr.: porticus, a thousand feet in length, Suet.

**millies** (milliens), adv. a thousand times: Plin. Meton. innumerable times: moreretur prius millies, Cic.

**milvīnus** (also milvīnus, quadrisyl.) a, um, adj. [milvus] pertaining to the kite: plumae, Plin. **II.** Subst. milvina, ae, f. (sc. fames) a kite's, i. e. a ravenous appetite: Pl. **III.** Fig. kite-like; rapacious, insatiable: Cic.

**milvus** (poet. also, milvūs, trisyl.) i, m. a bird of prey, a kite, glede: Cic.: Phaedr. Proverb.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, under than kite flies over; i. e. of extensive possessions, Pers. **II.** a fish of prey: a gurnard: (metuit) operum milvus hamum, Hor. **2.** a constellation; the Kite: Ov.

**mīma**, ae, f. [mimus] a female mimic or mime: Cic.

**mīmīcō**, adv. like a mime or mimic actor: Cat.

**mīmīcus**, a, um, adj. = μίμικός, pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical: Jocus, farcical, extravagant, Cic.

**mīmōgrāphus**, i, m = μίμογράφος, a writer of mimes: Suet.

**mīmūla**, ae, f. dim. [mīma] a female mime, actress: Cic.

**mīmus**, i, m = μίμος, a mimic actor, mime: Cic. **2.** a mimic play, mime, farce: Tutor, mīmus vetus, id.: mīmos scribere, Ov. **3.** Fig. anything farcical or unreal: a farce: e. g. the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet.

**mīn'**, for mīhne, v. ego.

**mīna** (mna, Plin.), ae, f. = μνᾶ, a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: a pound: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: argenti, Pl.: also absol.: Cic.: aurī, Pl.

**minaciae**, arum, f. plu. [minax]

threats, menaces: Pl. (Hence It. minaccia; Sp. amenaza; Fr. menace.) **minācter**, adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces: adversarios minaciter tertere, Cic. Comp.: id.

**minae**, arum, f. plu. Lit. the projecting points or pinnacles of walls: murorum, Virg. **II.** Fig. threats, menaces: persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu, Cic. Poet.: in concrete sense, attollere minas (said of a serpent), raise its threatening crest, Virg. **2.** Of things: frigoris, peris, Ov. [Cf. min-eo, emineo, promineo.]

**minanter**, adv. threateningly, with threats: Ov.

**minatio**, ōnis, f. [minor] a threatening, threat, menace: Pl.: in plur.: Cic.

**minax**, acis, adj. [id.] lit. jutting out, projecting: scopulus, overhanging, projecting, Virg. **II.** Fig.: threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: minax atque arrogans, Cic. Sup. adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. **2.** Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov.: pestilentia minacior, alarming, Liv.

**minō**, 2. v. n. [same root as minae, q v.] to jut, project: Lucr.

**Minerva**, ae, f. (Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; O. L. Menerva; cf. men-s, mē-min-i; hence, meton.) genus, learning, skill, art: crassa Minerva, homely mother-wit, Hor.: invita Minervā, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. **II.** Transf. working in wool, spinning and weaving: tolerare colo vitium tenuique Minerva, Minerva's humble toil, Virg.

**mingo**, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. v. n. to make water: Hor. [For etym., v. melo.]

**minianus**, a, um, adj. [minium] painted with vermilion: minianus Juppiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic.

**miniātulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [miniatius] coloured with red lead: Cic.

**miniātus**, a, um, Part. [minio]

**minime** (mīnime), sup. adv. least, very little; not at all, by no means: quom minime vellem, minime-que opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe comaeant, extremely seldom, Caes.: Strengthened with omnium and gentium: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic.: illa exclamant, minime gentium, not for anything in the world, Ter. **2.** In replies, as an emphatic negative, by no means, not at all: M. An tu haec non credis? A. Minime vero, Cic.: Strengthened with gentium: Nau. Meriton' hoc meo videri factum? De. Minime gentium, No indeed! Ter.

**minimus**, a, um, i. v. parvus, ad fin., and minor.

**minio**, atum, i. v. a. [minium] to colour with red-lead, to paint red.: minista cerula tua notare, with your red-lead pencil, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. miniature.)



**minister**, tri, m.: and **ministra**, ae, f. (related to minor = *minor*) as *magister* to *major* (= *magior*) an inferior, one subject to another, a servant centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. 2. an attendant priest, *minister*: ministri publici Martis, Cic. 3. of public officers: ministros imperii tui, und-officials, id.; paces bellicue ministras, assistantes, advisers, Virg. 4. In gen. a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, i. e. act as assistants to the pleaders (like our attorneys), Cic. 4. regis ministri, the supporters, friends, Sall.: Calchante ministro, by the agency of Calchas, Virg.: ales minister fulminis, winged servant of (Jove's) bolt, i. e. the eagle, Hor. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), the executors, Cic.: ministro baculo, with the aid of a staff, Ov. (Only late as adj.: Stat.)

**ministrum**, n. [minister] the office or function of a minister, attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration, etc.: aquila velut ministro missa, as if sent on this errand, Liv.: diurna, daily toil, Ov.: triste, sad office (interment), Virg. 11. In conc. sense, a suite of attendants; in pl. only: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. list offices, victores, etc., Tac.: varia aranea ministeria, managers of the games, Suet. (Hence It. *ministiero*; Sp. *menester*; Fr. *ministère*.)

**ministra**, ae, f. v. *ministere*.  
**ministrator**, ōris, m. [ministro] an attendant, waiter, servant; Sen. 11. In gen. one who helps, advises, serves, etc.; esp. of one who prompted and aided a pleader: Cic.

**ministratrix**, icis, f. [id.] a female attendant, handmaid, artes ministratrices oratoris, Cic. (dub.)

**ministro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ministro] to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table: constr. with *Dat.* of the pers. and *Acc.* of the thing, or *absol.*: pocula alicui, Cic.: servi ministrant, id.: cena ministratur puella tuis, is served, Hor. Tac. 2. to look after, manage: velis, Virg. (or perh. to manage the ship by sails) ratem, Val Fl.: nec velis ministrant, do not manage the ships by means of sails, Tac.

11. Transf. to supply, furnish, etc. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: facis furis Clodians Cic. Poet. of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg. vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

**ministrābundus**, a, um, adi. [minor] with threatening countenance: Liv.

**minito**, i. v. a. = *minitor*, to threaten: Pl.

**minitor**, atus, i. v. a. d. p. freq. [minor] to threaten, menace: constr. with *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* or *Abi.* of thing; with *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, and

*absol.*: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic.: Ca. sari gladio minitarentur, menaced him with their swords, Sall.: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter.: cur ego minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

**minium**, n. (apoc. form, *min*, Virg. in Quint.) a Spanish word native cinnabar, vermilion, or sulphuret of mercury: Prop. 11. **minum**, red oxide of lead: Plin.: Virg. **minor**, atus, i. v. d. p. [minuere] 1. to put, project: gemmae minuantur in caelum scopuli, tower aloft, Virg. 11. Transf. to threaten, menace: constr. with *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* of thing; and with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: erucem minari alicui, to threaten any one with crucifixion, Cic. Of things: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arus, threatens to strike, is aimed at, Hor. 2. Esp. to promise boastfully (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praecleara minantur, id.

**minor**, us, Comp. of parvus, q. r. [For *min-tor*; v. *minuo*.] (Hence It. *minore*; Fr. *moindre*.)  
**minime**, for minime, q. v.  
**minumus**, for minimus, v. parvus.  
**minuo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. A c. t. to make smaller, to lessen, diminish; hence, to break in pieces, chop, grind, etc.: ligna, to chop small, Ov.: sumptus civitatum, to reduce, Cic. cave ne minuas, sc. rem familiarem, Hor.: minuuntur corpora artus, diminish in size, Ov. 11. Fig.: to impair, detract from, diminish: gloriam alicuius, Cic.: spem, Caes.: suspicionem Cic. 2. to refute, destroy: minuenda est haec opinio, id. 3. to restrict, restrain: magistratum, censorum, Liv. 4. to alter, modify: nec tu ea causa minueris hanc quaerentem, Ter. B. Ne atr. minuitur aetui, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes. [Cf. Gr. *μύωω*, *μύρωω*; Goth. *mins*, less (adv.)]

**minus**, a, um, adj. smooth: only in *fenestra*: minus ovum, smoother bellied, with no wool on the belly, Pl.  
**minus**, comp. adverb. less: its imperium semper ad optimum quonque a minus bono transferitur, less good, not so good, Sall.: minus late, Caes. With *quoniam*: respondet tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. With *atque*: quippe minus atque ego? less than I, Hor. Ellipt.: inactum iniri minus xxx. diebus graeciam sanguine, in less (than) 30 days, Cic. 2. Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque), not less, no less, quite as much: non minus nobis quicundi atque illustres sunt 11 dies, quibus cons. rvanur quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent, multum animi, Liv. (ii) nihil minus, lit. nothing less, that least of all; by no means: Ter. (iii) minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, less and less: mihi jam

minus minusque obtemperat, id. (iv) Aloue, as a softened negation, not at all, not: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, do not (exactly) come true, Cic.: Syracusis, si minus supplicio afficiat, at custodiri oportebat, if not (perhaps) to be punished, yet at least...., id. (v) sin minus; if otherwise: v. sin. (vi) quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. by which the less; used as conj. to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stetit per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potrentur, vidi batur, Caes. Reversed, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus iam quo redeat domum, Ter. (Hence Ital. *meno*; Fr. *moins*.)

**minusculus**, a, um, adj. dim. [minor] rather less, rather small: nomen, i. e. very short, Pl.: villa, Cic.

**minutal**, ālis, n. (minutus) a dish of minced meat: Juv.

**minutātum**, adv. [id.] piecemeal, in little bits: nasturtium coniectum minutatum, chopped fine, Varr. 2. but by bit, gradually: interrogare, Cic.

**minūtē**, adv. into small or fine parts, finely, minutely: sal minuto tritus, Col. 11. Fig.: in a petty, petty manner: res minutus tractare, Cic. 2. minutely, closely, accurately: Quint.

**minutia**, ae, f. [minutus] smallness, fineness, minuteness: sal minuto an redigite, to make quite small, reduce to powder Sen. In pl. minutiae, atum, insignificant matters, trifies (late): Anni

**minutulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very little, very petty: Pl.

**minutus**, a, um, part. [minuo] 11. A d. j. little, small; minute: diu omnes mentis minutula, Pl. Of things: minutus, id.: opuscula, Cic. 2. Fig. minus, petty, Juv.: philosophi, patty, Cic. (Hence Fr. *menue*.)

**mirābilis**, e, adj. [miror] to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular: dicta inopinatam atque mirabilē, Cic.: hic tibi est potius quam tu mirabilis illi, an object of admiration, Hor. Comp.: Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: vos esse istummodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. With *depend. clause*: mirabile est, quam non multum differt, it is surprising how little difference there is, Cic. (Hence It. *maraviglia*; Sp. *maravilla*; Fr. *merveille*.)

**mirābiliter**, adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. Comp.: mirabiliter, id.

**mirābundus**, a, um, adj. [miror] astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: Liv.

**mirāculum**, i, n. [id.] a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing: a wonder, marvel, miracle: portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium,

strange and wonderful opinions, Cic.: adjectivum miracula huius pugnae, marvels; praeternatural occurrences, Liv.: omnia transformata esse in miracula rerum, into all kinds of wonderful things, Virg.: miraculum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. (Hence *lit. miraculo*; Sp. *milagro*).

**mirandus**, a, um, Part. [miror].  
**II.** A. d. j.: wonderful, admirable, strange, singular: in mirandam altitudinem, Cic.

**miratio**, ōnis, f. [id.] wonder, admiration: mirationem facere, Cic.

**mirator**, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: Hor.: Ov.

**miratrix**, icis, f. [id.] she that wonders or admires (rare): turba, admiring, Juv.

**mirē**, adv. wonderfully, admirably, strangely, very: puero municipia mire favent, Cic.

**mirificē**, adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly: delectari, Cic.

**mirificus**, a, um, adj. [mirus facio] causing wonder or admiration, wonderful; extraordinary, admirable, strange: homo, Cic. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. Sup.: mirificissimum factus, Ter.

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**miscellanēus**, a, um, adj. [miscellus] mixed, miscellaneous: turba, App. **II.** Subst. miscellanea, orum, n. plu. a hash of broken meat, hodge-podge, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv.

**miscellus**, a, um, adj. [miscere] mixed: uvae, Cato: ludi, of several kinds, Suet.

**miscēo**, miscēi, mistum or mixtum, 2. v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend: constr. with Abl., Dat., cum, and absol.: mella Falerno, Hor.: fletum cruori, Ov.: cumque mels lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. (sortes) pueri manu miscetur, Cic.

**2.** Esp. to mix, prepare a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, id. pocula alieui, Ov. **3.** Reflect. or with pon. reflect.: to mingle with others, to unite, assemble: miscet (se) visus, Virg.: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscetur, assemble, id. **4.** miscere manus or proelia, to join battle, engage (poet): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, to inflict wounds on each other, Virg.

**5.** Of storms: to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil (poet): caelum terraque miscere, id. Hence, Prov.: caelum ac terras, ang. mare caelo miscere, to mingle heaven and earth, raise a great commotion, Liv. **6.** Of sexual union: sanguinem et genus miscere, to intermarry, id. **II.** Fig.: of feelings, actions, etc.: to mingle, unite, etc.: unum aliquid cum suo miscere, Cic. **2.** Esp. to share with, to take part in: miscere se partibus aliquid, to mix oneself up with, Vell. **3.** to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb: to stir up, excite: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, turned everything upside down, Cic.: urbem, Virg.: coetus, Tac. [Miscere] for mix-scene. Cf. Gr. *μίσγω*, *μίσγω* (for *μίσγω*, *κ* being weakened to *γ*): O. H. G. *misken* (Germ. *miscen*) (Hence, through low Lat. *misculare*, *lit. miscuare*; Sp. *mezclar*; Fr. *mélér*).

**miscellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [miscere] poor, wretched, unfortunate: homo, Cic.: O miselle passer, poor little sparrow, Cat. Of things: pallium, Pl.

**misere**, a, um, adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable, etc. nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic.: miserissimus fui fugitando, am completely tired out, Ter. With Gen.: cultus miser, to be pitied (or blamed) in respect of his style of living, Hor. Often inserted parenthetically or interjectionally: ossa atque polvis sumi, misera, macritudine, wretch that I am! Pl. **2.** sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum, id. **3.** worthless, pitiful: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: carmen, sorry verse, Virg. [Ety. uncertain, v. *maestas*].

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Cic. (v. *misere*). **Comp.**: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. **II.** *misericors*, plaintive: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, pitiosus, moving pity, Hor.

**miserabiliter**, adv. pitifully, sadly, miserably: emori, Cic. **II.** *miserandus*, a, um, Part. [miseror].

**2.** Adj.: pitiful, lamentable: miserandum in modum, lamentably, Cic.

**miseratio**, ōnis, f. [miseror] a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration: miseratione meus iudicum commovenda, Cic. **II.** In rhetor. a pathetic speech or appeal: miserationibus uti, id.

**miserē**, adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably: vivere, Cic. **II.** Transf. excessively; vehemently, violently: amare, Pl.: invidere, Ter.: Hor.

**miserō**, ūi, itum, 2. v. n. [miser] to pity, commiserate, commiserate with Gen.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. **II.** U. s. impers. miseret, it excites pity or compassion: constr. with Acc. of person who experiences, and Gen. of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum non miseret, Cic. With vicem instead of simple Gen.: Menendemi vicem miseret me, I feel pity on account of M., Ter.

**miserō**, itus, 2. v. dep. [id.] to pity, compassionate (cf. *miseror*, II.). With Gen.: miseremini sociorum, Cic.: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. **II.** impers.: miseretur, miseritum (miseritum) est, etc., it excites pity or compassion (for constr. v. *miserere*): cave te fratri pro fratri salutē obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.: ne ejus miseritum est, Pl. With Gen. only: ut supplicum misereatur, that we should feel pity for supplicants, Cic.

**miserescere**, 3. v. n. inep. [miserere] to feel pity, have compassion (poet). With Gen. or Absol.: miserescite regis, Virg.: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescentis ultro, id. **II.** Impers.: it excites pity or compassion (rare: for constr. v. *miserere*): inopis nunc te miserescat mihi, Ter. **III.** to become wretched, miserable: Pl.

**miseret**, v. *miserere*, II.

**miseretū**, v. *miserere*, II.

**miseria**, ae, f. [miser] wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. **II.** In softened sense, to *misere*, trouble, etc.: misera capere, Ter.: omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credere, anxiety, scrupulosity, Cic. **III.** Esp. poverty: in urbe vitrum in dies miseriaque plebis crecebant, Liv.

**miseri**, v. *miserere*, II.

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cordia vulgi, for the common people. **Caes.** 2. *display of feeling; pathos:* haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, with lively emotion, id.

**misericors**, dis, adj. [misereor cor] tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Comp.: misericordior, Pl.

**misericor**, adv. for misere: sadly, wretchedly: Cat.

**misericors** and **misericors**, Part. [misereor].

**misericors**, atus, i. v. dep. [misereor] to lament, bewail, deplore: quis illac est mulier, quae ipsa se miserat? Pl.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: Cic. II. to show pity on, commiserate (usu. of outward acts showing the inward feeling; this being denoted by misereor, miseret): ab humo miserans attollit amicum, in pity he raises him, Virg.: Phoebe graves Trojae semper miserata labores, who has pitied (and relieved), id. See also miserandus.

**misericors**, a, um, adj. [mittito] discharged from military service: praetorianus, Suet.

**missiolum**, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to send often and aliquem litteras, Pl.

**missilis**, e, adj. [id.] that may be thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides missiles, sling-stones, Liv.: ferrum, a javelin, Virg. II. Subst. missile, is, n. a missile weapon, missile: a javelin: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 2. missileis, ium, n. plu. or res missiles, presents thrown by the emperors among the people to be scrambled for: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet.

**missio**, ònis, f. [id.] a letting go, a sending, despatching: litterarum, Cic. telorum, Vitr.: sanguinis, blood-letting, Cels. 2. a release from captivity, liberation: aliquod pro missione dare, as the price of release, Cic. 3. a discharge from service (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), a dismissal: praemium missiōnis ferre, to receive the reward of discharge from service, Caes.: missionem negare, to refuse it, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quæstor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino pteretur missio laeso, respice, quarter, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, in which the gladiators fought to the death, Liv. 4. a cessation, termination: ante ludorum missionem, Cic.

**missio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to send repeatedly: auxilia, Liv.: Sall.

**missor**, òris, m. [id.] one who sends, throws, or shoots; the Archer (a constellation; Sagittarius): Cic poet.

**missus**, a, um, Part. [mittito].

**missus**, òis, m. [id.] a sending, despatching: missu Caesaris, on an errand from Caesar, Caes. 2. a

throwing, hurling: pilli, Liv. Meton. a shot; as measure of distance: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, two thousand bow-shots, Lucr. 3. a course or heat in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, i. e. by having races run over and over again, etc., Suet.

**mistim** (mix.), adv. mixedly: Lucr. **mistura** (mix.), ae, f. [miscui] a mixing, mingling: rerum, Lucr. Fig.: vitiorum atque virtutum, a blending, Suet.

**mistus** (mix.), a, um, Part. [miscui]. **mitē**, adv. mildly, softly, gently (posit. v. rare): App. Comp.: mitius ille perit, dies an easier death, Ov. Tac. Sup.: quam mitissime post legatos appellat, Caes.

**mitella**, ae, f. dim. [mitta] a head-band, a kind of turban: Cic. 2. a sling for a broken arm, etc.: Cels.

**mitesco**, i. v. n. incept. [mitti] to become mild or mellow, to ripen: uvae a sole mitescent, Cic. 2. In gen. to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm: humi, Liv.: frigora, Hor. II. Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, become civilized, softened in manners, id. 2. to moderate, abate: discordiae mitescent, Liv.

**mitifico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mitis, facio] to make mild or mellow. Of food: cibum, to digest thoroughly, Cic. (dub.)

**mitigatio**, ònis, f. [mitigo] a soothing, calming (of any violent emotion); a softening down of anything (rare): Cic. (see foll. art.).

**mitigo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mitis ago] to make mild, mellow, soft or tender: cibum, to make soft or tender by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, to render rich and fruitful, id. II. Fig. to make gentle, soothe, appease, mitigate, etc.: animum aliquem, to appease (any) feelings, id.: dolores, to assuage, id.: acerbam & veritatem condimentis humanitatis, to soften down, id.: aliquem pecunia, to pacify, Tac.

**mitis**, e, adj. mild, mellow, gentle, etc.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: solum Tiburis, rich, Hor.: (Tibris) mitis in morem stagni, flowing gently, Virg.

II. Fig.: mild, soft, gentle: nihil tam vidi miti, quam tuum meus frater erat in morem tuum, Cic.: consilium, Ov. With dat.: paenitentiae mitior, inclined to mercy towards the penitent, Tac. 2. Of style: Thucydes et posterius fuisse, multo maturior fuisse et mitior, ripier and mellow (less dry and harsh), Cic. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. mezzo.)

**mitra**, ae, f. = mitra, an Asiatic head-dress, a coil, turban; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: Virg.

**mittito**, mihi, missum, i. v. a. to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch:

legatos de ditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. With ellipsis of clause containing a verb of saying: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, sent ambassadors to say that . . . , Cic. II. to send, yield, furnish, export: India mittit ebur, Virg. III. to let or bring out, to put forth, emit: sanguinem incisa vena, to let blood, Cels.: so fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, to bleed, i. e. drain, exhaust, Cic. serpens horrenda sibilu misit, gave forth, emitted, Ov.: membranas de corpore, to give off films, Lucr.: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.: vocem, to utter, id.

IV. to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch: pila, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. Of throwing dice: senonem, to throw sizes, Suet. (but, talos in phumum mittere, to fling the dice into the dice-box, Hor.) V. to let go, loose, release, dismiss: carcere equos, Ov.: mittit me intro? will you let me in? Pl.: non missura cutem hirudo, that will not leave hold of the skin, Hor. Esp. in the connection, missum facere: missum fieri, to be let loose, set at liberty, Nep.: missos faciant honores, renounce, Cic. VI. Fig.: to dismiss from the mind: maxum timorem mittit, Virg.: levis spes, Hor. 2. Esp. of speech, to pass over, omit, cease; to forbear: mitto proelia, praeterea oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. With int.: mitte loqui, forbear (cease) to speak, Hor. VII. to escort (= πρὸς) Virg.: of Mercury as the conductor of st. des. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. mettere; Fr. mettre.)

**mitulus** and **mytilus** (mytilus), i, m. = μυτιλος, a kind of muscle, sea-mussel: Hor. [The Greek word is by some thought to have been borrowed from the Latin.]

**mnas**, ae, v. muna.

**mnemōsynon**, i, n. = μνημόσυνον, a memorial: Cat.

**mobilis**, e, adj. [constr. from mobilis, from movere] that may be moved, moveable: mobiles turres, Curt.: oculi, playing easily in their sockets, Cic. 2. nimble, active, fleet, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, nimble of foot, Pl.: venti, the fleet wind, Ov. II. Fig.: pliable, pliant, exorable: aetas, i. e. youth, Virg.: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 2. changeable, inconstant, fickle: nec in te animo fui mobilis, Cic.: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes.

**mobilitas**, atis, f. [mobilis] moveableness, mobility: animal mobilitate celerissima, Cic.: equitum, opp. to stabilitas pedum, the rapid movement, Caes.: linguae, fluency, Cic. II. Fig.: inconstancy, fickleness, id.

**mobilitas**, adv. with easy or rapid motion: cor mobilitas palpitare, Cic. Comp.: reverti mobilis, Lucr. II. Fig.: ad bellum mobilitas celeriterque excitari, easily, Caes.

**mōbilitā**, i. v. a. [mobilis] to make moveable or quick: Lucr.

**mōdērabīlis**, e, adj. [moderor] that can be restrained, moderate: Ov.

**mōdērāmen**, īnis, n. [id.] a means of managing or governing; hence, management: navis, i. e. the rudder, Ov.

**2.** Fig.: rerum, the management of affairs, the government of the state, id.

**mōdērānter**, adv. so as to exercise control: Lucr.

**mōdērātē**, adv. with moderation, moderately: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

**mōdērātīm**, adv. moderately, gradually: crescere, Lucr.

**mōdērātio**, ōnis, f. [moderor] a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation: populi, Cic.: moderatio modestiae in dicendo, id. **II.** regular arrangement: numerorum, i. e. regular rules for quantity and rhythm, id.

**2.** guidance, government: mundi, id.

**mōdērātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, governor, director: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: eorum, Ov.

**mōdērātrix**, īcis, f. [id.] she who restrains or controls, a directress or governor: Pl.: Cic.

**mōdērātus**, a, um, Part. [moderor]

**II.** Adj.: restrained, controlled, moderate: moderati senes, i. e. temperate; having lived an orderly and regular life, Cic. Of things: ventus, steady and not too strong, Ov.: mores, well regulated character, Cic. Comp.: annona, reasonable prices, Vell.

**mōdēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [modus, q. v.] to keep within bounds, restrain, control (= moderor, q. v.): Pl.

**mōdēror**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to set bounds to; to moderate, restrain: in this sense with Dat.: linguae, dictis, Pl.: animo, Cic.: frae, Hor. Later with Acc.: duritiam legum, to mitigate, Suet. **II.** to manage, regulate, govern, direct: with Acc.: res rusticas, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes.

Fig.: fīlem, to sway the lyre; to play it harmoniously and expressively, Hor. Less freq. with Dat.: gentibus (of Fortune), Sall.

**mōdēstē**, adv. with moderation, moderately: insolentiam continere, Cic.

**II.** modestly, humbly: Ter.

**mōdēstia**, ae, f. [modestus] lit. the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind. Esp. of moral conduct or behaviour: moderateness, moderation, sobriety = Gr. σωφροσύνη, Cic.: non minus se in milite modestiam ac continentiam desiderare, Caes. **2.** shamefacedness, modesty: vultus, Quint. **3.** honour, chastity: neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. **4.** correctness, propriety: Cic.

**mōdēstus**, a, um, adj. [modus: q. v.] keeping due measure or limits, moderate, unassuming: vir modestus et frugi, Cic.: plebs (opp. to seditiosa),

orderly, id.: O modestum ordinem, possessed of great self-control, id. **2.** chaste, modest, decent: mulier pro et modesta, Ter.

**mōdīalis**, e, adj. [modus] containing a modus or Roman peck: Pl.

**mōdiōs**, adv. with proper measure or restraint, moderately: modesty: modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se recipere, in good order, Liv. **II.** slightly, not much: locuples, id. **III.** meanly: modice instratus torus, Suet.

**mōdicellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [modicus] very moderate, very little: Suet.

**mōdicus**, a, um, adj. [modus] observing a proper measure or limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling: modico gradu, Pl.: potiones, Cic. **II.** moderate, temperate, modest, etc.: convivia, well conducted, temperate, id.: domi modicus, Sall. **2.** In gen. middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent, id.: canthari, cups of simple make and material, Hor. With Gen.: Sabinus modicus originis, of (rather) humble origin, Tac.

**mōdicātus**, a, um, Part. [modificor]

**mōdificor**, i. v. a. [modificus] to measure, moderate, etc.: Cic.

**mōdius**, ī, m. (Gen. plur. modium, Cic.) [v. modus] the Roman corn-measure, a peck, containing sixteen s. terni, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1.92 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn (annulorum aureorum) super tres modios explese, over three pecks of gold rings, Liv. Proverb.: multos modios salis simul edendos esse (v. cdo). (ii) pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. (Hence Fr. muid.)

**mōdō**, adv. (mōdō, Lucr.: Cic. poet.) [modus] lit. by measure, with a limit: hence to express restriction; only, but: semel modo, only once, Pl.: panium modo, Cic.: modo facto ut illam serves, only see that, Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. **2.** Negatively: non modo sed (verum) etiam (et), or simply sed: not only... but also: ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimum animo ferre, Cic.

**3.** Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: any how, at all, only, provided: servus est nemo, qui modotolerabili condicione sit servitutus, who is in any tolerable condition, id. (ii) So freq., si modo, if only: tute sis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: if only, provided that: persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without si, for dummodo, with siquid, if only, provided that: quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas spea delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dum-

modo ne: if only not, provided that not: si quis est paulo ad voluptatem propensor, modo ne sit ex pecuniam genere, id. **4.** modo non, all but, almost, nearly: modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. **5.** With imperatives, just, now: sequare hac modo, Pl.: vide modo, Cic. Indignantly: quia tu i modo, just begone now, Pl. **II.** Of time: just now, just: Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately: sum illi villas amicior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, out of so many thousands lately existing, Ov. Opp. to nunc: qui nunc primum te advenisse caes, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter. **2.** modo... modo... now... now, at one moment... at another, sometimes... sometimes: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citius modo, modo tardus incensus, Sall. With another adv. Instead of the second modo: modo... nunc, Ov.: modo... aliquando, Tac.: also sometimes Instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribus annis, modo laeva inani, Hor. **3.** modo... tum (deinde, postea, etc.), at first... then, at one time... at another: sol modo accendens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo... modo... postremum, Tac. (Hence It. mo.)

**mōdūlatē**, adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously: canere, Cic.

**mōdūlatio**, ōnis, f. [modulor] a regular measure: operis modulationes, Vitr. **II.** Esp. a rhythmic measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody: Quint.

**mōdūlātōr**, ōris, m. [id.] one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician: Hor.

**mōdūlātus**, a, um, Part. [modulor]

**mōdūlor**, atus, i. v. dep. [modulus] to measure off properly, to measure: Gell. **2.** to regulate, arrange: Plin.

**II.** Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: to measure rhythmically, to modulate: ipsa natura, quae modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Perf. part. in pass. sense: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, made rhythmical by her very grief, Ov. Hence, **2.** Meton. to sing, play, dance, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsipedum modulantes incenserunt, beating time to, accompanying with the dance, Liv.: verba fidibus Latinia, Hor. Pass.: burnitos Lesbio modulatus civi, played by, id.

**mōdūlus**, ī, m. dim. [modus] a small measure: ab imo ad summum modulum bipedalis, two feet high, Hor. Fig.: metiri se suo modulo, i. e. to be content with one's own place, id. (Hence Fr. moule.)

**mōdus**, *i. m.* a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure: *modi, quibus metirentur rura*, Varr.

**2.** the measure or size of any thing: *de modo agri scriptis*, Cic. **3.** Esp. proper measure, due measure: *modum aliquis rei habere*, to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation, id. Hence, Fig. moderation: *sine modo modestiae*, Sall.

**4.** In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode*: lyric, Ov.: *Edibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos*, Hor.

**5.** Meton. a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.: *modum aliquem et finem orationi facere*, to set bounds to, Cic. *imponere alicui*, Liv. With *Gen.* of *gerund*: *modum legendi aliquando facere*, Cic.

**6.** a way, manner, mode: *nec semper (hac partes) tractantur uno modo*, id.: *omnibus modis miser sum*, in every way, completely, Ter. Poet. with *Inf*: *modus inserere atque oculis imponere, mode of grafting and budding*, Virg. Hence *modo*, in *modum*, or *ad modum*, with *Gen.* or *adj.*: *in the manner of, like*: *in modum venti*, like the wind, Liv.: *servilem in modum cruciari*, to be tortured like slaves, Cic.: also, *servorum modo*, slavishly, Liv.: *in nostrum modum*, in our manner, Tac.: *ad hunc modum distribuit legionibus*, in this manner, Caes. **7.** In grammar: the voice or mood of a verb: in verbo finit soloecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. [Cf. *modus*; Gr. μέτρος.] These words indicate a root *mod*, an augmented form of *ma*, to measure. They are related to *maior* only as thus ultimately referable to *ma*, whence it also comes. It has been inferred from the forms *modus-tus* and *modor*, that *modus* was orig. a neuter-stem, which passed over to the O declension.] (Hence *It. modo*; Fr. *mode*.)

**moecha**, *ae, f.* = *μοιχή*, an adulteress: *ne sequeretur moechas*, Hor.

**moechisso**, *i. v. a* [moechus] to commit adultery with: *aliquam*, Pl.

**moechor**, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to commit adultery (poet.) • Hor.

**moechus**, *i. m.* = *μοιχός*, a fornicator, an adulterer (pure Lat. adulter): Ter.: Hor.

**moenera**, for *munera*, v. *munus*.

**moenia**, *i. m. n. plu* [v. *munia* and *munio*] town walls, ramparts: *domicia moenibus saepire*, Cic.: *altissima*, Caes.

**2.** Poet.: in gen., walls or inclosures of any kind: *navis*, Ov.: *thatri*, Lucr.

**3.** Meton.: a city inclosed by walls: *nulla jata perniciem moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur*, to our walls, i. e. our city, Cic.: *moenia circumdata muro*, Virg. Poet. *Ditis moenia, the citadel, realm of Pluto*, id.

**moenio**, for *munio*, q. v.

**moenitus**, v. *maunitus*.

**moereo**, **moeror**, v. *maereo* and *maeror*.

**moerus**, *i.* for *murus*, q. v.

**moestiter**, **moestitia**, v. *mae-*, etc. **moirus**, v. *murus*.

**mōla**, *ae, f.* [molo] a mill-stone; esp. the upper stone: hence, usu. in plur., a mill: *molae oleariae*, an oil mill, Varr.: *trusatiles, hand-mill*, Cato. Also sing.: Juv. **2.** *gris* or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called *mola salsa*), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 325): *sparge molam*, Virg.: *molam et vinum inspergere*, Cic.

**mōlāris**, *e, adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill-: *lapis, a mill-stone*, Plin. **3.** Subst.: *molaris*, *i. m.* a mill-stone; poet for any large stone. Virg. • Ov. **2.** (sc. dens) a grinder, molar tooth: Juv.

**mōles**, *is, f.* a shapeless, huge, heavy mass. In gen. (poet.): *Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, a shapeless and disordered mass*, Ov.: *vasta se mole moventem*, with all his enormous bulk, Virg. **2.** any huge, massive structure; a dam, pier, mole; a foundation, etc.: *moles oppositae fluctibus*, breakwater, sea-walls, Cic.: *Caes. i. regia moles, royal piles (palaces, mansions)*, Hor. **3.** heavy warlike apparatus, machines, siege-apparatus, etc.: *reflectis vineis, aliaque mole bli*, Liv. **4.** Fig.: *greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap*, etc.: *molem invidiae sustinere, crushing weight*, Cic.: *vis consilii expavit mole ruit sua, falls by its own sheer weight*, Hor. **5.** burden, difficulty, labour, trouble: *transveham navem*, hand magna mole, Liv.: *tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem*, Virg.

**6.** disturbance, calamity: *major exorta domi moles*, Liv. [For *mogles*; cf. Gr. *μωγλή, μωγος, μωγ-θος*, also *μύλος* formed like *mōles* from the same root.] (Hence *It. molo*; Sp. *muelle*, Fr. *môle*.)

**molestē**, *adv* with trouble or difficulty: *molestē fero*, I take it ill, it annoys me, Cic. **2.** in a troublesome or offensive manner, of style, in a labouring manner, affectedly: *munice ac moleste*, Cat.

**molestia**, *ae, f.* [molestus] trouble, troublesome, awkwardness, uneasiness, annoyance, etc.: *sine molestia tua*, without trouble to yourself, Cic.: *habere molestiam*, to be attended with trouble and annoyance, id. Very oft. in plur.: *annoyances, worries, anxieties*, id. **2.** Of style: *stiffness, affectation*: *diligens elegantia sine molestia*, id.

**molestus**, *a, um, adj* [mole] troublesome, awkward, grievous, annoying: *abscede hinc, molestus ne sis*, Pl.: *provincia molesta*, Cic. Impersonally, *nisi molestum est*, if it is not too much trouble, id. **2.** Of style: *lab-*

*boured, affected*: *simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta*, id.: *verba*, Ov. [The change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent; cf. *pīsus*, *pūillus*.]

**mōlimen**, *inis, n.* [mollor] a great exertion, effort, endeavour: *quanto molimine, Juss, self-importance*, Hor.: *sceleris, laboriosus effort in crime*, Ov.: *res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, difficult in itself, requiring great effort*, Liv.

**mōlimentum**, *i. n.* [id.] a great exertion, effort, undertaking: *parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of little power*, Liv.: *eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, would cost the less labour*, id.

**mōlitor**, *itus 4. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [mole]. Neutr. to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare in this sense): *agam per me ipse et moliar*, Cic.

**2.** Esp. to set about departing, get under way (of the preparations necessary for a voyage by sea): *molientem hinc Hannibalem*, Liv. **3.** Act: to set in motion (with exertion and effort), to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace, etc.: *validam in vires molire bipennem, wield*, Virg.: *ancoras, to weigh anchor*, Liv.: *terram, to till the ground*, Virg.: *corpora ex somno, to rouse from sleep*, Liv. **4.** to construct, erect, build, etc.: *muros*, Virg.: *classam*, id. **5.** Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design accompanied with labour and difficulty: *hdm moliri coepit, he endeavored to impair public credit*, Liv.: *struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, to try to bring upon*, Cic.: *crimina et accusationem, to bring about, bring forward*, Tac.: *de occupando regno moliri, scheming to usurp the government*, Cic. **6.** *moliri* by *Inf*: *mundum efficere molens domus*, id.: Liv.

**mōlitiō**, *ōnis, f.* [mollor] a putting in motion; a labourious undertaking, contrivance: *molitio agrorum, labourious cultivation*, Col.: *quae molitio (of the creation of the world)*, Cic. **2.** For demolition: *facilis molitio eorum vallē erat, denolition*, Liv.

**mōlitor**, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framers, contriver: *effector mundi molitorque Deus*, Cic.: *navis*, Ov.

**mōlitrīx**, *icis, f.* [id.] she who attempts, contrives: Suet.

**mōlītus**, *a, um, Part.* [molo].

**mōlītus**, *a, um, Part.* [mollor].

**mollēscō**, *3. v. n. inep.* [mollis] to become soft: *ebur*, Ov. **2.** Fig. to become soft, mild, gentle; also, to become effeminate, unmanly: *tum genus humanum primum mollēscere coepit*, Lucr.: *pectora*, Ov.

**mollētilus**, *a, um, adj* *dīm* [id.] soft, tender, delicate (esp. of small things): *escas*, Plin. **3.** Fig. somewhat lascivious: Cat.

**mōlēs**, *ivl and il, i. m.* 4. v. n. [id.] to make soft or supple, to soften: *fer-*

rum (of the action of fire), Hor.: artus oleo, to render supple, Liv.: Cic.

II. Fig. to mitigate, to tame; to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliciter, tamed his wildness, id.: fram, Liv.: clivum, to make the ascent easier, Caes. \* 2. to render effeminate: legumem, Cic.: animos, id. (Hence Fr. moullir.)

mollī-pēs, ēdis, adj. [mollis pes] soft-footed (poet.). boves, Cic. poet.

mollis, e, adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple: molle litus, i.e. sandy, Caes.: lana, Ov.: arcus, slack, without spring, id.: arista, pliant, waving, Virg.: mollissima cera, Cic.: Laphrates mollior undis, gentler, calmer, Virg.: fastigium, gentle, not steep, Caes.: mollia crura repenti, mores lithe his legs, Virg. Proverb.: molli brachio olurgare aliquem, i.e. in a gentle, forbearing manner, Cic. 2. By anal. of other senses: vinum, molle, Hor.: mollior aestas, less hot, Virg.

II. Fig.: tender, delicate, susceptible: homo mollisimo animo, most sensitive, Cic.: mollibus annis, in tender youth, Ov. 2. pliant, supple, yielding: mollis animus et ad accipiendum et ad deponendum offensum, Cic.

3. soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak: philosophus tam mollis, tam viratus, id.: vita, Ov.: sententia, Cic.

4. soft, pleasant, mild, easy orationem mollem tevarum reddidit, id.: senectus, calm, genial, comfortable, id.: mollis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. 5. changeable, fickle: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. [For mol vis, cf. Gr. μαλακός, ἀμαλός, and prob. μάλας.] (Hence old Fr. mol, Pi. moi, molle.)

molliter, adv. softly, gently, agreeably: aves iudis mollissime subternunt, Cic.: excedunt alii spirantia mollibus aera, more gracefully, Virg. II. Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, calmly, patiently, Cic.: inter pretari mollius aliquid, to put a favourable construction on, Tac.

mollitia (mollitia), ae, f. and mollities (mollities), ēl, f. [mollis] softness, pliability, flexibility: lanae, Plin.: mollitia cervicium, Cic. II. Fig.: tenderness, susceptibility: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, sensitive disposition, id. 2. weakness, effeminacy, irresolution: animi est ista mollities inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes.: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall.: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. 3. unchastity: corporis, Tac.

mollitudo, īnis, f. [id.] suppleness, flexibility, softness: mollitudo assu milis spongiae, Cic. II. softness, susceptibility: humanitatis, id.

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mollio].

mōlo, ōi, itum, 3. v. a. to grind in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.: molita cibaria, ground corn, Caes. [Cf. Gr. μύλῃ; Lat. mola; Goth. mal-an, to grind, O. H. G. muli (a mill), melo (meal).] (Hence Fr. moule.)

mōlōchīnārius, īi, m. [moloche, Gr. μολοχῆ, "a mallow"] one who dyes with the colour of mallows: Pl.

mōlossus, a, um, adj. = Μολοσσός, Molossian. In prosody, pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e.g. Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

mōmen, īms, n. [for movimen, from moveo] movement, motion: meton. (poet.), that which moves: e salso consurgere momine ponti, i.e. from the salt billows, Lucr.

mōmentum, ī, n. [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] a movement, motion: astra forma ipsa figurae sua momenta sustinent, their courses, orbits, Cic. II. a change, alteration: nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv. 2. a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a very small particle: myrrhae, Plin.: officiorum, parts, Cic. 3. Esp. of time: a short time, brief space, moment: parvis momentis multa natura affligit, instants, moments, id.: parvo momento, in a very short time, Caes.: momento temporis, in a moment, Liv.

III. Fig.: a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum hant, from the slightest causes turning the greatest changes, Cic.: parvae res magnam in utraque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes.: momenta potentia, motives, Ov.: levi momento aestimare, to consider of little moment, Caes.

mōnēdūla, ae, f. a jackedaw, daw Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl. [Etym. uncertain]

mōnēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. [v. mens and memini; lit. to cause to think, cause to remember; hence] to bring anything to anyone's mind, to remind of. Constr. with direct obj. in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); indirect obj. expr. by Acc. of neut. pron. or adj. Gen., Abl. with de, or by clause; sometimes absol.: oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamentis, remind her about it, Cic.: id ipsum, quod me moneas, the point which you remind me of, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, pointed out to them what the emergency required, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic.: immortalia ne spes moneat annus, Hor. 2. to admonish (of duty); to teach, instruct, tell: ea (auctoritas) adhibetur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: monente et denuntiante te, id.: velut divinitus mente monui, Liv. 3. to announce, foretell: vates Helenus quum multa

horrenda moneret, Virg. Of things as subjects: sol cacos instare tumultus saepe monet, gives warning, id. 4. to admonish, chastise (late): puerili verbera moneri, Tac.

mōnēris, īs, f. = μονήρις (sc. ναῦς): a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley: Liv.

mōnēta, ae, f. [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] the place for coining money, the mint: ad Philotimum scriptis de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Opplis, i.e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppi, Cic. 2. coin, money: victique concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov.

3. a stamp or die for coining money: a nova moneta, of a new stamp, Mart. Hence Fig.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, of the common stamp, in ordinary style, Juv. (Hence Fr. monnaie.)

mōnētālis, e, adj. [moneta] pertaining to the mint; minted, coined: Cic.

mōnile, īs, n. a necklace, collar: ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: bacatum, consisting of pearls, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilla collo, Ov. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μάνος or μάνος.]

mōnimentum, v. monum-.

mōnitio, ōnis, f. [moneo] a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition (rare): monitio acerbitate caret, Cic.

mōnitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: with obj. Gen.: officii, Sall. 2. In partic. a remembrancer, prompter, assistant; esp. in a court of law: video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (ii) a nomenclator; i.e. a slave whose business it was to point out people by their names: id. II. a preceptor, tutor, etc.: preceptorum monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

mōnītum, ī, n. [id.] an admonition: esp. in pl.: meis consiliis, nōitis, Cic. II. a prophecy, warning: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

mōnitus, a, um, Part. [moneo].

mōnitus, ōs, m. [id.] a reminding, warning, admonition (sing. only in Abl.; pl. usu. Nom. or Acc.: poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. II. Esp. an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic.

mōnogrammus or -os, ī, adj. found only in m. = μονογραμμος, lit. of pictures that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch; hence transf. shadowy: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agere commentus est, Cic.

mōnōpōdium, ī, n. = μονοπόδιον, a table or stand with one foot: Liv.

mōnōpōllium, ī, n. = μονοπόλιον, 373

the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet.

**monosyllābus**, a, um, adj. = μονοσυλλαβος, monosyllabic: monosyllaba, sc. verba, Quint.

**monotropus**, i, m. = μονοτροπος, single, alone: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotropi, Pl.

**mons**, tis, m. a mountain: range of mountains: montium altitudines, Cic.: altissimi, Caes. Proverb.: parturit montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised, but little done (cf. "great cry, little wool"), Hor.

II. Transf. a large mass, quantity, heap: praeruptus aquae mons, towering mass, Virg.: argenti montes, Pl.: hic mons Tusculanus, this towering edifice (ironically), Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to make extravagant promises, Ter. 2. a huge mass of rock in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons Iunoprobis actu, Virg. [Appy. from root of mineo, to project; cf. men-tu-m]

**monstratio**, ōnis, f. [monstrum] a showing: Ter.

**monstrator**, ōris, m. [id.] a pointer out, teacher: atrati, inventor, i.e. Tripitolemus, Virg.

**monstratus**, a, um, Part. [monstro]. II. Adj.: conspicuus, distinguished, remarkable: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac.

**monstro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [monstrum] to show, point out: viam erant, Enn. ap. Cic. Absol. palmam monstrant eandem, they point out the very palm-tree, Cic.: monstrati digito, to be pointed out as a famous man, Hor.

II. Esp.: to ordain, nominate, appoint (poet.): monstratus excitat aras, Virg.: piacula, id. 2. to denounce, inform against: aili ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.

3. to advise: alicui bene, Pl. 4. to denounce, prove: Plin. 5. to describe, represent: pueritia ac iuventus, qualem monstravimus, Tac. 6. to incite: ira monstrat, Virg. (Hence lt. monstrare; Fr. montrer.)

**monstrōse**, **monstrōsus**, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

**monstrum**, i, n. [moneo] lit. that which teaches or points out: hence any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent: ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia, Cic. Esp. of something foreboding evil: an evil portent, unlucky omen: monstra Deum, threatening portents, Virg. II. Transf. any misshapen or unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity: monstrum hominis, you monster of a man, Ter.: nulla iam perniciosa monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, i. e. Catiline, Cic.: fatale, viz. Cleopatra, Hor. (II) Of beasts: succineum latratibus lingua monstri, i. e. the sea-hounds of Scylla, Virg. (III) Of thin: of the sea, faithless, deceiving, monster, id. 2. In gen.

of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: a prodigy, marvel: monstra narrare, Cic.

**monstrōse** and **monstrōse**, adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.

**monstrōsus** or **monstrōsus**, a, um, adj. [monstrum] strange, puer-natural, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, most extraordinary creature, viz. the ape, Cic.

**montānus**, a, um, adj. [mons] pertaining to a mountain, mountain: flumen, taking its rise in a mountain, Virg.: homines asperi et montani, inhabiting the mountains, Caes. Also sub st. montani, orum, m. plu. mountaineers, id. II. full of mountains, mountainous: Baluatiā, Ov. Also sub st. montana, orum, n. plu. mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv.

**monticola**, ae, c. [mons colo] a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov.

**monti-vāgus**, a, um, adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains: fera, Lucr.: cursus, Cic.

**montōsus** or **montōsus**, a, um, adj. [mons] mountainous, full of mountains: regio, Cic.

**monūmentum** (mōnīm.), i, n. [moneo] that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument: monumenta quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memorials, votive offerings, Caes. 2. a building, statue, etc., erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. a tomb, sepulchral monument: regis, Hor.: Maris, the temple built by him, Cic.: non meum monumentum, monumentum vero Senatus, not a memorial of me, but of the Senate (the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate), id. Fig.: monumentum laudis, a memorial, id.: amoris, Virg. 3. a written monument or record: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles, Cic. 4. a token or means of recognition: cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter.

(I) **mōra**, ae, f. a delay, hindrance: rerum, Cic.: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes.: facere delectu, to impede, Liv.: facere creditoribus, to put off payment, Cic.: nec mora ulla est, quin eum utorem duceam, I will without delay, Ter.: so frq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora: Ov.: Virg. 2. Esp. a stop or pause in speaking: mora respiratioesque, Cic. II. Meton. anything that delays, a hindrance: restituendae Romanis Capnae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 2. a space, space of time: diutius finitus est mora, Ov. 3. a staying, sojourning: segnis mora, Liv. [Related to μῆμα, μέμνη-α, mē-mor, through the notion of hesitating, doubtful, thought. Gr. μέλα (cf. μέλας) is from the same root.]

(2) **mōra**, ae, f. = μῆρα, a division of

the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men; a mora: Nep.: Cic.

**mōralis**, e, adj. [mos] pertaining to morals, moral (a word coined and suggested by Cic.=de moribus): Quint.

**mōrator**, ōris, m. [mōro] a delayer, loiterer: Liv. 2. an advocate who spoke only to gain time: Cic.

(I) **mōratus**, a, um, Part. [mōro].

(2) **mōratus**, a, um, adj. [mos] mannered, having certain manners: viri bene morati, Cic. II. adapted to manners or character, characteristic: poema, id.: recte morata fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor. III. In gen. conditioned, constituted, circumstanced: ita haec morata est Janus, is of such a nature, Pl.

**morbīdus**, a, um, adj. [morbis] sickly, diseased (rare: not used of persons): aq. e, Varr. II. causing sickness, unwholesome: vis, Lucr.

**morbis**, i, m. [cf. μῆμα, mār-co, and morior] a sickness, disease, di temp., illness, malady, of body or mind: Cic.: in morbo esse, to be ill, id.: ex morbo convalescere, to recover from an illness, id.: morbo opprimit, to be carried off by disease, id.: absumi, Sall. II. Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates, diseases of the mind, Cic.: morbus et cupiditas, id.: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Barrus's complaint (foible), Hor. 2. Esp. gross vice, debauchery: id. 3. distress, affliction: Pl. (Hence Fr. morale)

**mordāciter**, adv. biting: lima mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov.

**mordax**, ōris, adj. [mordeo] biting, given to biting, snappish: canis, Pl.

2. Meton. stinging, sharp, biting: utica, stinging, Ov.: mordaci ferro lecta pinus, deep-cutting, Hor. (n) Of taste: pungent, tart: acetum, sharp flavoured, Pers.

II. Fig.: mordax, spiteful, satirical: Cynicus, snarling, Hor. Of things: carmen, Ov. 2. growing, corroding: sollicitudines, Hor.

**mordēo**, mōmordi (old form memordi), mor-um, 2. v. a. to bite, to bite into: canes mordere possunt, Cic.: terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg.

2. to eat, devour (poet.): oestra, Juv. II. Transf. to bite into, take fast hold of: to press or cut into: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, clasps, Virg.: rura quae Liris quietam mordet aqua, wears away, indents, Hor. 2. of the action of cold, acid, etc.: to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautus jam frigora mordet, id.: of the effect of the nettle, Plin. III. Fig.: to backbite, calumniate: invadere omnes nihil, mordere candelum, Ter.: mordere dictis, Ov. 2. to vex, mortify, grieve: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. [This word has lost

initial s. Cf. O. H. G. *smēran*: Eng. *smart*.] (Hence Fr. *moirer*.)

**mordices**, v. mordiculus.  
**mordiculus**, adv. with bites, with the teeth: asíni me mordiculus scindant, Pl. (al. mordicibus, from mordex, obs. a bite.)

**mordicus**, adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth: arripere, Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: verba tenent mordicus, id.

**mōrē**, adv. [morus] foolishly: Pl.  
**mōrētum**, i, n. a country dish made with garlic, vinegar, oil, etc.; a salad: Ov.

**mōribundus**, a, um, adj. [mori] dying, in the article of death (strengthened from moriens) Jacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic. II. A c. death-told, deadly (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat.

**mōrigēro**, i, v. a. for morigeror, to comply with, gratify: Pl.

**mōrigēro**, atus, i, v. dep. [mos gerō] to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please: adole-scenti, Ter. volutasti aurum morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

**mōrigērus**, a, um, adj. [id.] complying, obsequious: patri, obedient to, Pl.

**mōrior**, mortuus (fut. part. mortuus, Virg. Inf. mori for mori, Pl.) 3. v. dep. to die: morientum certe est, Cic. desiderio, id. intense desire, id.

II. Transf. of things, to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength, Plin. Of fire: flammas et vidi nullo coniente mori, die out, go out, Ov. III. Fig.: ne hominis memoria moreretur, Cic.: gratia, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *mar*, to die; Gr. *μαρ-αίρω*, *α-μβρο-τος* (*βροτος* = *μωρ-τός*); Lat. *ma-ri-c-eo*, *morbus*; Gōth. *maur-th-i*, Eng. *mur-der*; O. Ir. *marb*, dead.] (Hence It. *morire*; Fr. *mourir*.)

**mormyr**, yris, f. = *μορμυρος*, an unknown fish in Pontus: Ov.  
**mōrōlōgus**, a, um, adj. = *μωρολόγος*, that talks foolishly, foolish: sermones, Pl. Subst. a fool: id.

(1) **mōror**, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. [mora]. Neutr. to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratus aemur, I do not hesitate to, I will immediately, Liv.: ne multis morer, to be brief, in short, Cic. B. act.: to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: eum, Cic. II. Fig. with negative, not to detain a person, to have nothing to say against him, etc.: constr. with Acc., Inf., and Acc. and Inf.: C. Sempronium nihil moror, I have nothing to say against him, Liv.: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. (II) in sense of, not to care for: nec me quaerentem vana moratur, nor needs, Virg.: vina nihil moror, I don't care for the wines, Hor.: alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want to, Pl.:

nil moror eum tibi esse amicum, id. 2. to keep the attention, amuse: morata recte fabula populum melius moratur, Hor.

(2) **mōror**, i, v. n. dep. [*μωρός*] to be foolish, be a fool: Suet.

**mōrōsē**, adv. peevishly, morosely: Cic. II. scrupulously, punctiliously: Plin. Sup.: morosissime, Suet.

**mōrōsitas**, atis, f. [morosus] peevishness, f. idleness, moroseness (rare): nullis et odiosa, Cic. II. Of scrupulousness, pedantry: affectione et morositate (still), Suet.

**mōrōsus**, a, um, adj. [mos] peevish, fretful, captious, morose: usque eo difficile ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic.: canities, Hor. 2. over nice or scrupulous, fastidious: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. II. Transf. of things: morbus, ill-conditioned, stubborn, Ov.

**mōra**, tis, f. [mori] death: mortem sibi consciscere, to kill oneself, Caes.: obire, to die, Cic.: morti dare, to consign to death, Hor. In plur. when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic.

2. Of things: destruction = interitus. Lucr. II. Meton. a dead body, corpse: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, Cic. 2. Like caedes; bloodshed: Virg. (Hence It. *morie*; Sp. *muerte*, Fr. *mort*.)

**mōraicūcula**, ae, f. dim. [morus] a biting, inter, App. 2. a biting with the lips, a kiss: Pl.

**mōrsum**, i, n. [morde] a bit, little piece (poet.): lanea mors, Cat. [From low Lat. dim. *morsellum*, Fr. *morceau*, Eng. *morsel*.]

**morsus**, a, um, Part. [morde].

**morsus**, ūs, m. [id.] a biting, a bite: contra avium minorum morsus, Cic.: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, i. e. the eating of your tables, Virg. 2. Transf. a catching hold; and meton. that which catches hold, as a prong, an anchor, etc. (poet.): discudere morsus roboris, to loosen the grip, id.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, fluke, id. II. Fig.: a malicious attack, calumny, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. 2. vexation, grief, pain, etc.: perpetuos curarum morsus, gnawings, pains, Ov.: doloris, a bite, sting, Cic.

**mōrtālis**, ae, adj. [mors] subject to death, mortal: quid in its mortale et caducum, Cic. II. Transf.: mortales, perishable, transient: mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. 2. human, mortal: mucro, of human workmanship, Virg.: opera, Liv. Subst. mortalis, a man, a mortal: Pl. Esp. in plur. mortales, mortals, men, mankind: diu magnus inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall.

**mōrtālitas**, atis, f. [mortalis] the being subject to death, mortality; death: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. II. Meton.

*mortals*, *mankind*: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt.

**mōrticinus**, a, um, adj. [mors] dead (only of animals); hence, pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. As term of abuse: morticine, you carrion, Pl.

**mōrtifer** or **mōrtiferus**, a, um, adj. [mori fero] death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly: poculum (the hemlock-cup of Socrates), Cic.: bellum, Virg.

**mōrtuālia**, ium, n. plu. [mortuus], strictly adj., sc. carmina, funeral songs, dirges: Pl. •

**mōrtuus**, a, um, Part. [mori]. II. A d. dead, deceased: sanguine tauri potio mortuus concidit, Cic. Proverb.: mortuum esse alium, to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him, Pl. Subst. mortuus, i, m. a dead person, corpse: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Proverb.: mortuus verba facere, to talk to a corpse, i. e. in vain, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: decayed, withered, passed away, etc.: lacerati, Cic.: plausus, id. 3. In geog.: mare mortuum: (i) the North Sea of Europe, Plin. (ii) the Dead Sea of Judaea, Just.

**mōrūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [morus] black, dark-coloured: Pl.

**mōrum**, i, n. = *μωρον* and *μωρον*: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: nigra mora (Hor.) may be either mulberries or blackberries: in duris haerentia mora rubetia, Ov.

(1) **mōrus**, a, um, adj. = *μωρός*, foolish, silly (only in Pl.): amor morosa hominum moros et morosos facit, Pl. II. Subst.: morus, i, m. a fool, simpleton: morus es, id. 2. mōra, ae, f. a foolish woman: id.

(2) **mōrus**, i, f. = *μωρέα*, a mulberry-tree: ardua morus erat, Ov.

**mōs**, mōris, m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont (of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: implying greater fixity and more settled use than consuetudo): more et exemplo Populi R., Caes.: alieno more vivere, according to the will or humour of another, Ter.: morem alicui gerere, to humour anyone, Pl. (v. gero, no. II. 4): virginibus Tyris mos est, it is the fashion with them, Virg.: quod jam in morem venerat, had become customary, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, conduct, behaviour: in plur. only: manners, morals, character: suavissimum mores, Cic.: iusti, id.: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, character, id. II. Transf. of things: quality, nature, features: caeli, peculiarities of climate, Virg.: vestis, modus, rule, fashion, Just. 2. precept, law, rule: moresque viris et praemia ponet, Virg. (Etyim. uncertain.) (Hence Fr. *mœurs*.)

**mōtio**, ōis, f. [moveo] a moving,



*motion*: principium motionis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul*: id.

**motiuncula**, ae, f. *dim.* [motio] a slight motion, disturbance: in medicine, a slight attack of fever: Suet.

**mōto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [moveo] to keep moving, move about (poet.): Zephyris motantibus (umbras), restlessly moving them, Virg.

**mōtus**, a, um, Part. [moveo].

**mōtus**, ūs, m. [id.] a moving, motion: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: terrae, an earthquake, Curt. Poet.: a stir, preparation for departure: motus praesensit futuro, Virg.

**2.** Esp. artistic movement, gestulation, dancing, etc.: haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gestulated*, Liv.: Ionici, dances, Hor.: Of the gestures of an orator: Cic.: Of military movements, evolutions: Nep. **II.** Fig.: a movement of the mind, emotion, affection, passion: animi, mentis, Ciceres quae dulcem motum sensibus afflunt, sensation, id.: Manto, divino concita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov.

**2.** a political movement, rising, tumult, commotion, rebellion, sedition: omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: Galliae, a general rising, insurrection, Caes.: servilis, a rising of the slaves, Liv.: motum in republica impendere, Cic.: civicus, the stir of civil war, Hor. **3.** In rhetoric a figure of speech=figura, tropus: Quint.

**mōvens**, entis, Part. [moveo]. **II.** Adj.: *moveable*: only in plur., removens (sc. sc.) ex ea praeda, quae rerum motum non sit, moveable things (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.

**mōvēō**, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. and (v. rarely) n. A. act.: to move, stir, set in motion (the most gen. term to denote any kind of movement). Cic.: *via sonantis morit, stirred the sounding strings*, Ov. **2.** *move* membra, or reflect, moveri, to dance: ut festum matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor.

**3.** to move (from a place): esp. as milit. t. t., remove: movere signa e castris, Liv.: signum movere loco, Cic. Esp. with pron. reflect. or in pass. with refl. signifi. to change one's place or position, to move: praecipit eis ne se ex loco moverent, not to stir from the spot, Liv.: glubae coepere moveri, Ov. Also absol. (in milit. sense): Hannibal e ibernis movit, broke up from, Liv.

**4.** to disturb: queta, to disturb the peace, Sall.: Cic. **5.** to drive (from a position), dislodge, eject, expel, etc.: hostem statu, Liv.: aliquem possessione, Cic. **II.** Transf.: to act upon, so as to cause some change: to promote: exercitatione sudor movetur, is brought on, Cels.: alvum, Cato. **2.** to trouble, torment: Intoleranda vis aestus omulium ferme corpora movit, Liv. **3.** Of plants: to put forth: de palmit gemma movitur, is produced, springs, Ov. **III.** Fig.: to excite (emotion); stir up, provoke:

fletum populo, Cic.: indignationem, Liv. **2.** to begin (some active proceeding), to set on foot: bellum, C.: multa movens animo, meditating, Virg.: mentionem cujuspiam rei, to bring up a matter, Liv. **3.** to shake, to cause to waver, to alter: aliquis sententiam, Cic. **4.** to work upon, influence, excite, inspire: quae me causae moverent, id.: multum consuetudine moveri, to be much influenced by, Caes. **5.** to affect the feelings of, touch, affect, make an impression on: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. **B.** Neutr.: to move itself, move (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, suffered from earthquakes, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ἀ-μει-ω in which a is prothetic.] (Hence It. *muovere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.)

**mox**, adv. soon, directly, immediately: jussit mihi nuntari, mox se venturum, Cic. mox ubi, as soon as ever, Liv. **2.** Relatively. soon afterwards, thereupon: nam extemplo fusi fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi, id. **3.** In less exact sense, at a later period: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. [Perh. for *mox-oz*, from *move*.]

**mu**, interj.=μῦ, a sound made by just opening the lips: neque, ut aiunt, nru (al. μῦ) facere audent, dare not open their lips, Linn. in Varr. Jestingly, a trifle: negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, Pl.

**mūcō**, ūi, 2. v. n. [mucos] to be mouldy: Cato

**mūcīdus** (mucc), a, um, adj. [mucos] mouldy, musty: panis frusta, Juv. **II.** drivelling: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl.

**mūcor**, ōris, m. [muceo] mouldiness Col

**mūcro**, ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge: ensis, Ov.: coruscus, Virg. Meton a sword: nisi mucrones militum tremere vultis, the blades, Cic. **2.** any point, extremity, end: Lucr. **III.** Fig.: edge, keenness: censorii still, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with ἀ-μύσσω (or ἀ-μύκ-ω), the a being prothetic.]

**mūcus** (mucc), i, m. mucus of the nose: Cat. [Cf. Gr. ἀρο-μύσσω, μύκ-ω, μύξα (sline); and v. mungo.]

**mūgiens**, ntis, Part. [mugio]. **II.** Subst. (only in pl.): that which bellows, an oz, etc.: Hor.

**mūgil** and **mūgiliis**, is, m. a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: Plin. Juv. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μύγιος, "slime-fish," with media for tenuis.] (Hence It. *muggine*; Sp. *mujol*; Fr. *muge*.)

**muginor**, i. v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay (rare): Cic.

**mūgio**, ūi and ūi, itum, 4. v. n. to low, bellow: Inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. **II.** Transf. of similar sounds: Thyrenbosque tubae mugire clangor, to bray, Virg.: si mugiat Africa malus procellis, groans, Hor.:

mugire cortina, the tripod moaned, Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. μύσσω, orig. k becoming g in Latin.] (Hence It. *muggiare*; Fr. *mugir*.)

**mūgītus**, ūs, m. [mugio] a lowing, bellowing: boum, Virg.: edere, to utter lowings, to low, Ov. **II.** Transf. any bellowing, roaring, moaning sound: terrae, Cic.

**mūla**, ae, f. (Dat. and Abl. pl. mularibus) [mulus] a she-mule; also, in gen. a mule: Cic. Proverb.: quum mula periret, when a mule foals, i.e. never, Suet.

**muloēō**, si, sum (rarely multum), 2. v. a. [v. mulco] to stroke, to touch or move lightly: manu mulcens barbam, Ov.: aethera pennis, to move gently, Cic. poet. **II.** Fig.: to soothe, appease, allay: mulcentem tigris, of Orpheus, Virg.: aliquem dictis, id.

**2.** to alleviate, mitigate: varia vulnera dulcet ope, Ov. **3.** to flatter, delight: puellas carmine, Hor. (Hence It. *mulcere*)

**mūlēher**, ōris and ōri, m. [a surname of Vulcan; hence] Transf. fire: Ov.: Cic. poet.

**mulco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat, cudgel: ipsum dominum mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.: Victoribus mulcatis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Cic. [Mulco and mulceo seem cognate, like the English verbs "strike" and "stroke"]

**mulcta**, mulctatio, mulcto, v. multa, etc.

**mulctra**, ae, f. [mulgeo] a milk-pail: Virg.

**mulctralis**, is, v. mulctrarium.

**mulctrarium**, ūi, n. [mulgeo] a milking-pail: mvea implebant mulctraria vaccae, Virg. (al. multraria, al. mulctralia, al. mulgaria)

**mulctrum**, i, n. [id.] a milking-pail: Hor.

**mulgēō**, si (mulxit, Lucr.), sum or ctum, 2. v. a. to milk: oves, Virg. Proverb.: hircos = to milk the bull, of something impossible, id. [Cf. Gr. ἀμῆλω; O. H. G. milch-u, mod. Germ. melke, Eng. milk.] (Hence It. *mungere*.)

**mūlēbris**, e, adj. [mulier] pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine: facinus, Pl.: comitatus, Cic. **2.** womanish, effeminate, unmanly: mullebris enervataque sententia, id.

**mūlēbriter**, adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately: nec mullebriter expavit cinsem, Hor.: se lamentis mullebriter dedere, weakly; in an unmanly way, Cic.

**mūlēbrōsus**, a, um, adj. [mulier] fond of women: Pl. (dub.)

**mūlier**, ōris, f. a woman, whether married or not: Cic. **2.** Esp. a wife, opp. to a maiden: pudica, Hor.: Cic.

**II.** Transf. as a term of reproach, a woman, i.e. an unmanly person: non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. [Appy. = mollor; so, in

Greek, *θηρίεσαι*) (Hence *It. moglie*; *Sp. mujer*.)

**mūlierarius**, a, um, adj. [mulier] *pertaining to a woman*: *manus*, the *band sent by Clodia*, Cic.

**mūlierōla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a *little or poor (weak) woman*: a term of disparagement or contempt: Cic.: Hor.

**mūlierōsitas**, itis, f. [mulierosus] a *fondness for women*: Cic.

**mūlierōsus**, a, um, adj. [mulier] *fond of women*: Cic.

**mūlinus**, a, um, adj. [mulus] *pertaining to a mule*: Juv.

**mūlio**, ōnis, m. [id.] a *mule-driver or dealer*: Planc ap. Cic.: Caes. A nickname of Vespasian, who had once been in trade, Suet.

**mūlōnēus** or **mūlōnīus**, a, um, adj. [mulio] *pertaining to a mule-driver*: Cic.

**mūlūlus**, i, m. dim. [mulus] a *little or pet mullet*: *barbatulus mullo* exceptans, Cic. (dub. *Orell* mullos).

**mulus**, i, m. a *kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet*: Cic. (Hence *Fr. mulet*.)

**mulsa**, ae, f. v. **mulsus** (2)

**mulsum**, i, n. v. **mulsus** (2)

(1) **mulsus**, a, um, Part. [mulceo].

(2) **mulsus**, a, um, adj. [cogu with mel] *mixed with honey, sweet as honey*, aqua, *honey-water*, *hydromel*, Col.

2. Fig. *sweet as honey, honeyed*, dicta, Pl. II. Subst.: *mulsa*, ae, f. a term of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey*: *ager, mulsa mea*, id. (II)

**mulsum**, i, n. (sc. *vinum*), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. *wine mixed or made with honey*: *frigidum*, Cic.

**multa**, (multa), ae, f. a *penalty*, involving loss of property, a *fine, amercement, mulct*, *anciently, a fine in cattle*, in later times, a *pecuniary fine*: *multa praesens quingentum millium acriis*, Liv. *multam alicui diceri*, to decree, inflict, Cic.: *certare*, to contest a fine before the praetor, Liv. II. In gen. a *penalty*: *haec ei multa esto*: *vino viginti dies ut careat*, Pl. 2. *loss, damage*: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

**multangulus** (multiang.), a, um, adj. [multus angulus] *having many angles, multangular*: Lucr.

**multatōsus** (multet.), a, um, adj. [multa] *pertaining to fines*: Liv.

**multatō** (multet.), ōnis, f. [multo] a *penalty, amercement, fine*: *bonorum*, Cic.

**multesimū**, a, um, adj. [multus] *multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling*: pars, Lucr.

**multibibus**, a, um, adj. [multus bibo] *much-drinking*: *lena*, Pl.

**multicāvus**, a, um, adj. [multus cavus] *many-holed*: *pumex*, Ov.

**multicius**, or **-tius**, a, um, adj. *soft, transparent*: *Valerian*. Aug in Vopisc. Aurel. Subst. *multicia*, orum, n. plu. (sc. *vestimenta*), *soft, transparent garments*: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**multi-faciō**, feci, 3. v. a. *for magni*

*facio*, to make much of, to esteem or value highly: Pl.

**multifariam**, adv. *on many sides, in many places*: Cic.

**multifarius**, a, um, adj. [multus] *manifold, multifarious*: Gell.

**multifidus**, a, um, adj. [multus findo] *many cleft, i. e. cleft or divided into many parts*: *faces*, Ov.

**multiformis**, e, adj. [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform*: *qualitates*, Cic.

**multiforus**, a, um, adj. [multus foris] *for multiforis, having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet): *luxus*, i. e. *a flut*, Ov.

**multigēneris**, e, adj. [multus genus] *of many kinds*: *multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus*, Pl.

**multigēnus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *of many kinds, various*: Lucr.

**multi-jūgus**, a, um, and **multi-jūgis**, e, adj. [multus jugum] *yoked many together*: *equi*, Liv. II. Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various*: *litterae multijuges*, Cic.

**multi-loquax**, acis, adj. [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious*: Pl.

**multi-loquium**, i, n. [multus loquor] *talkativeness*: Pl.

**multi-loquus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: *coquus*, Pl.

**multimodis**, adv. *in many ways or modes, variously*: Ter.

**multimodus**, a, um, adj. [multus modus] *manifold, various*: *ars*, Liv.

**multi-patens**, v. *multi-potens*.

**multiplex**, icis, adj. [multus plico] *that has many folds*: *alvus est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic. II. Transf. *that has many windings*: *vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, id.

*domus, the labyrinth*, Ov. 2. *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various*: *lorica*, Virg. *factus*, Cic. III. Fig.: *aerumma*, Pl.: *genus orationis*, Cic. 2. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*: *natura*, id. 3. *sly, cunning* (opp. to simplex): *ingenium pueri*, id. 4. *many times as great*: *far greater*: *multiplex quam pro numero damnum est*, Liv.

**multiplicabilis**, e, adj. [multiplico] *manifold*: Cic. poet.

**multiplicatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a *m. k. ing manifold, increasing, multiplying*: Sen. II. Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication*: Col.

**multipliciter**, adv. *in manifold or various ways*: Sall.: Quint.

**multiplico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [multiplex] *to multiply, increase greatly*: *aes alienum*, Caes.: *multiplicatur gloria*, Cic. II. Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply*: *multiplicantur in se duo latera*, Col.

**multipotens**, tis, adj. [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty*: *pectus*, Pl. (al. *multi-patens*).

**multitans**, v. *multicus*.

**multitudo**, tuis, f. [multus] a *great*

*number, multitude*: *nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare*, Cic.: *navium*, Caes. Absol. *multitudine freti, relying on their superiority in numbers*, Liv. II. Esp.: a *great number of people together*; a *crowd, multitude*: *tanta multitudo lapides ac tela coniecit*, id. 2. Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude, populace*: *ex errore imperitiae multitudinis*, Cic.

**multivolus**, a, um, adj. [multus volo] *wishing or longing for much* (poet): *mulier*, Cat.

**multo**, adv. *by much, much, a great deal, by far*: strictly Abl. of measure; hence freq. with comparatives: *multo facilius iter*, Caes. With verbs of comparison: *virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteposuit, giving it the pre-eminence by far*, Cic. 2. With Sup. (rare): *multo maxima pars*, id. 3. With particles denoting a difference: *multo aliter*, Ter.: *non multo secus, not far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. 4. In specifications of time, *before ante and post*: *non multo ante, not long before*, Nep.: *multo ante*, Cic. 5. Very rarely with positive for *multum*: *maligna multo, very, Ter.*

**multo** or **multeto**, avi, atum, i. r. a. [multa] *to punish*: mostly of judicial punishment. With Abl. of the means or method: *accusatorem multa et poena multavit*, Cic.: *populus stipendio, to sentence them to pay*, id. With the Dat. of the person for whose benefit: *Veneri esse multatum, to be sentenced to a fine payable to, id.*

II. Meton.: *to torment, distress*: Col. 2. Perh. *to suffer, endure*, as punishment: *miseria*, Pl. (dub.)

**multum**, adv. *much, very much, greatly, very, often, far, etc.*: *salve multum, grate mi*, Pl.: *non multum confidere, not very much*, Caes.: *multum esse in venationibus, to engage frequently in the chase*, id.: *res multum et saepe quaesita*, Cic.: *longe cunctis multumque superabit*, id. With adjectives: *multum loquaces, very talkative*, Pl. With Comp. (for *multo*): *multum robustior illo*, Juv.

**multus** (old form, *moltus*), a, um, adj. Comp. plus; Sup. plurimus. *in sing. much*; or in abstr. sense, *great*; in plu. *many*: *multo labore quaerere aliquid, with great exertion*, Cic.: *multam saltem dicere alicui, to greet heartily*, Pl.: *multum est, it is of importance*, Virg.: *minime multum remiges, very few*, Cic. Multi = oi πολλοί, the many, the common mass, the multitude: *numerarer in multis, among the herd of orators*, id. Esp. in p. r. unus e or de multis, one of the multitude, a man of no distinction: id. (1) The sing. is used poet. for the plur., like our *'full many a'*: *trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, with many a hound*, Hor. *multa victima*, Virg. (II) *Naut.*

sing with part. Gen.: jam multum diel processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall.: multum temporis, *much time*, Cic. (iii) Neut. pl. absol.: multa, *many things*; much: ne multa or ne multus, *not to be prolix; to be brief*, id. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: much, greatly, very: multa reluctari, Virg. 2. Of time; far advanced: ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic.: multo denique die, *not till the day was far spent*, Caes.: multa nocte, *late in the evening*, Virg. 3. speaking much, diffuse, prolix: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinne aut multus est, Cic. 4. frequent, frequently present: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilas multus adesce, Sall. II. Comp. plus, plurius; pluribus, plura, more In sing: preti pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. Or with ellipsis of preti: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer* ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. 2. Usually as neut subst.: tantum et plus etiam ipsi mihi deberet, id. With partitive Gen.: plus honoris quam laboris, id. plus hostium, Liv. With quam: confiteor eos plus quam scarios esse, Cic. With Abl. (poet.): de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. In plur. Comparatively: more: plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. 3. Positively: a number; several: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari noli, Caes.: pluribus verbis docere, Cic. (ii) Euphemistically, plures, or plerique, the majority; i.e. the dead: quin prius me ad plures penetraui? Pl.

III. Sup. plurimus, a, um, most, very much or many (usu. plur.): plurima simulacra, Caes.: nos plurimis ignotissimis gentibus, Cic. In sing.: me plurima praedia onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum diect equos Argos, *full many a bard*, Hor. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the Gen. plurimi is used with the ellipsis of preti: *of the greatest value or importance; at a very high price*: immo unice unum plurimum pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Pl.: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. In neut. absol. (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. In the neut. with partitive Gen.: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. [The etym. of multus is uncertain. Plus, O. L. plous, is for plo-i-os; and plures, O. L. pleores, is for ple-i-os-er: cf. Gr. πλεον. Plurimus is for plo-i-os-umus. The root is seen in pleo, q. v., ple-nus, Gr. πολ-υς.]

mulus, i, m. a mule: Cic. As a

term of abuse, you mule, you ass: mule, nihil sentias, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.] mundanus, a, um, adj. [mundus, subst.] pertaining to the world, mundane: anima, Mactr. 2. Subst. mundanus, i, m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite: Cic.

mundē, adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily: Pl.

munditer, adv. cleanly, neatly:

Pl.

munditia, ae, and mundities, ei, f. [mundus] cleanness, cleanliness:

Pl. 2. In gen. neatness, elegance,

spruceness, smartness, in furniture,

dress, etc.: munditia non odiosa neque

exquisita imus, Cic. 3. In pl.

adornments, finery: simplex munditi-

us, Hor.: Liv. II. Fig. of style

neatness, terseness: Cic. 2. polit-

ness of manner, urbanity: munditiae

urbanae, Sall.

mundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]

cleanly, neat, spruce: Pl.

mundus, a, um, adj. clean, neat,

elegant: supplex, Hor. 2. Transf.

of mode of living: neat, elegant: ho-

mines, Cic.: cultus justo mundior, *too*

*elegant dress*, Liv. Hence, in mundo,

in readiness: nempe habeo in mundo,

Pl. II. Fig. of style neat, fine, elegant:

verba, Ov. [Cf. Skr. mund, to

purify, to be clean.]

mundus, i, m. toilet, ornaments,

decorations, dress (of a woman): mun-

ditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec femi-

narum insignia sunt: hunc mundum

mulierum appellatur majores nostri,

Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. a stock of

implements (= instrumentum): operae

messoriae mundus, implements for the

harvest work, App. II. = κόσμος,

the order of the universe, the world,

esp. the heavens and the heavenly

bodies: ut hunc hac varietate distinc-

tum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem

mundum nominaremus, the heavens,

Cic.: innumerabiles id. 2. Meton.

like our world, for the earth, the

inhabitants of the earth, mankind

(poet.): quicumque mundo terminus

obstitit, Hor. [Mundus, world, is usu-

said to be from the adj.; v. Cic. supra;

but this is doubtful.] (Hence. It mondo,

Fr. monde.)

munerarius, ii, m. [munus] an

exhibitor of gladiators: Suet.

munerator, oris, m. [munero] an

exhibitor of gladiators: Flor.

munerigerulus, i, m. [munus geru]

a bearer of presents: Pl.

munero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and

muneror, atus, i. v. dep. [munus] to

give, bestow, present: to present with.

with Acc. and Abl.: Dat. and Acc. or

absol.: ea, quibus rex te munere con-

stituerat, Cic.: natura aliud ali munerat, id.: matrem munere, *to*

*make a present to one's mother*, Pl.

mungo, ere, to blow the nose (Gloss.)

(Hence e-mungo) [From root of mucus,

q. v., with g for k, and nasalization.]

munia (old form moenia), orum, n.

plu. (in class. per. only in Nom. and Acc.) duties, functions; esp. official or professional duties: candidatorum, Cic.: munia vitae servare, Hor. (The root is mu, to bind. Thence also munis, obliging: mu-nus, a binding thing, obligation, whether duty or gift; munio, to bind, secure, protect. Moenia, (moenia) is from mu, as μοιρῆ (poena) from pu. V. murus.)

municipe, ipis, c. [munia capio] an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen: municipes Cosanus, a citizen of (the municipium of) Cosa, Cic. II. Transf. a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman: municipes noster, id. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advenisse lagenas, bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i.e. Cretan bottles, Juv.

municipalis, e, adi. [municipium] pertaining to a municipium, municipal: est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our provincial: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

municipatim, adv. by municipia

municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet.

municipium, ii, n. [municipes]

a town, esp. in Italy, subject to Rome,

but governed by its own laws, a free

town: Sex Roscius sui municipii facile

milites, Cic.: Italiae municipium, id.

milites in proxima municipia deducti,

Caes. Sometimes for colonia Lucense,

Cic.

munificē, a, li. bountifully, mun-

ificently: dari, Cic. adjuvare, Liv.

munificentia, ae, f. [munificus]

bountifulness, munificence: Caesar

beneficiis ac munificentia magnus ha-

debatur, Sall.

munifico, i. v. a. [id.] to present

with (v. rare) aliquem aliqua re,

Lucr.

munificus, a, um, adj. [munus

facio] bountiful, liberal, benevolent,

munificent: ut munifica sim bonis,

Pl.: in dando, Cic. II. Of things

opes, splendid, magnificent, Ov.

munimen, inis, n. [munio] = mun-

imentum, a defence, fortification,

rampart, inclosure: ad imbres, a

defence against the rains, Virg.

munimentum, i, n. [id.] a defence,

fortification, rampart, bulwark, protec-

tion, muniment: ut instar muri ha-

eaes munimenta praerent, Caes.

fossa haud parvum munimentum, Liv.

Of a defence or covering for the body:

munimenta togae, Juv. II. Fig.

defence, protection, shelter: id munimentum (Horatium scilicet) illo die

fortuna ubi Romanæ habuit, Liv.

rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

munio (anciently moenio), ivi or ii,

tum, 4 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to raise

a wall, to fortify (rare): undique

quod idoneum ad munimentum puta-

rent, congenerent, Nep. II. A ct.: to

build a wall or construct works of

defence round, to fortify, put in a

state of defence: palatium, Liv.:

locum, Caes. With *Abl*: Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, had secured Italy by the rampart of the Alps, Cic.: castra vallo fossaque, to entrench a camp, secure it with palisades and a moat, Caes. 2. Transf.: in gen. to defend, protect, shelter: epica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Fig.: munitio me ad haec tempora, id. se contra perfidiam, id. 3. to make a road, to make passable: viam, id.: rupem, to make a passage through a rock, Liv.: per munita pleraque transitu fratris, places rendered passable by his brother crossing before him, id. Fig.: sibi viam ad stuprum, to prepare the way for, Cic. [For etym. v. munia. The Gr. ἀ-μύ-ω is prob cognate.]

**mūnis**, e, adj. [v. munia] ready to be of service, obliging: Pl.

**mūnitio**, ōnis, f. [munitio] a defending, fortifying, protecting: militum munitione prohibere, to disturb them in the work of fortification, Caes.: fluminum, a bridging over, Tac. 2. Meton. a means of fortification or defence, a fortification, a rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls: munitio ac moles lapidum, Cic.: facere, Caes. munitiones et castella, Tac. 11. a making, paving, or repairing a road: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. Fig. additum ad causam et munitionem (sc. viam), preparatory steps, id.

**mūnito**, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make passable, to open (a road): viam, Cic.

**mūnitor**, ōris, m. [id.] a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.: Tac.: Liv.: Poet.: Troj.: Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy, Ov.

**mūnitus**, a, um, Part. [munio] 11. A dj. defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe: pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Comp.: se munitionem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. Sup.: munitionissimam castra, very strongly fortified, Caes.

**mūnus** (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militum, Lucr.), ōnis, n. [v. munia] a service, office, charge, function, duty: curare, to discharge an office, Pl.: senectutis munere fungi, Cic.: republicae, a public office, id.: quo munere sprete, slighted by such devotion (to another), Virg. 2. Esp. a duty, burden, tax: imponere civitati, Cic.: remittere, id. Meton. a work: solitudinis, a book written in solitude, id. 11. a service, favour: totum munus hoc tui est, it is entirely your bounty, Hor. (ii) Esp. the last services to the dead, burial: suprema munera, Virg. 2. a present, gift: bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic.: munere aliquem donare, to present one with a gift, Virg.: munera Liberti, wine, Hor. (ii) Esp. a public show, entertainment, exhibition, in partic. a show of gladiators (as being provided

gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic.: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e. gave a splendid exhibition, id. (iii) a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual: Pompeii munera, the theatre, Vell. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. (iv) a literary work, dedicated to and designed for the use of another; a tribute (of respect): id.

**mūnuscūlum**, i, n. dim. [munus] a small present: Cic.

**mūraena**, ae, f. = μύραινα, the murena, a kind of eel: Pl.: Juv.

**mūralis**, e, adj. [murus] pertaining to a wall, mural: pilum, used in fighting from walls, Caes.: tormentum, for battering walls, Virg.: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Caes.: corona, a mural crown, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. (Hence lt. *muraglia*; Fr. *muraille*.)

**mūrex**, icis, m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk, from which the Tyrian purple was obtained: Baianus, Hor. The shells were used for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. 11. Meton. the purple dye, purple, made from the juice of this shell-fish: Tyriusque ardebat murice laena, Virg.

2. Of bodies shaped like the shell of the murex: (i) a pointed rock or stone: acuto in murice remi obnixi creperent, id. (ii) a caltrop: muricos feroces in terram defodisse Dardum, Curt. [Perh. cogn. with μύρα, to flow.]

**mūria**, ae, f. salt liquor, brine, pickle: Hor.

**mūriaticus**, a, um, adj. [muria] pickled or lying in brine: Pl.

**mūricidus** (murric), i, m. [mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, a coward, pultroon: Pl.

**mūrinus**, a, um, adj. [mus] of mice or rats: pelles, the skins of rats, Martius, ermines, and the like, Just.

**murmillo**, v. murmula.

**murmur**, ōris, n. a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling, etc.: populi, Liv. Of indistinct speech: Ov. Of the humming of bees: strepitus omnis murmur campus, Virg. Of things: a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling: maris, Cic.: magno misceri murmure caelum, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnae verticis, Suet. Of thunder, primo murmure caeli, Juv. Of wind-instruments: connum, the sound, bray, Hor.: inflati buxi, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μύρ-μύρ-ω.] (Hence lt. *mormuro*; Fr. *murmure*.)

**murmūrium**, i, n. dim. [murmur] a low murmuring: Pl.

**murmūro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to murmur, mutter: secum, Pl. [Of discontented persons: to grumble:

servi murmurant, id. 11. Of things: to murmur, roar, rumble: murmurans mare, Cic.: unda, Virg.

**murrha** (murra, myrrha), ae, f. = μύρρα, a material of which costly vessels were made, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin. (v. murrhinus and murreus).

**murrhēus** (murrēus, myrrhēus), a, um, adj. [murrha] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.: Sen.

**murrhinus** (murrinus, myrrhinus), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: trulla, made of murrha, Plin. 11. Subst. myrrhina, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa), vessels of murrha, murrhine vases: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 257.)

**murrhinus** for myrrhinus, q. v.

**mūrus** (old orthography, moerus), i, m. a wall, esp. a town or city wall: urbis, Cic.: Caes. (ii) the wall of a house: Cic. Meton.: muri = urbs: Ov. 11. Transf. the rim of a pot, etc.: Juv. 11. Fig.: a wall, safeguard, protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula mურიე tranquillitatis, Cic. Also of persons: Gaium murus Achilles, bulwark of the Greeks (= ἐπὶ κς Ἀχαιῶν), Ov. [Murus is from the same root as munio and moenia, with a different suffix.]

**mūs**, mūris, c. = μῦς, a mouse or rat: non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. The ancients included under this name the marten, sable, ermine, etc. Fig.: of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. [Cf. Skr. *mūsh*, Gr. *μῦς*; O. H. G. *mūs*, mod. Germ. *maus*, Eng. *mouse*.]

**mūsa**, ae, f. = Μοῦσα, a Muse: patron goddess of song, art, etc.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, meton. genus, wit, talent, taste: crassior musa, in a plain or rude manner, without much adornment, Quint. 2. a song, a poem: silvestris, silvan lay, Virg.

3. In plur., sciences, studies: musae agrestiores, Cic.

**musca**, ae, f. a fly: puer, abige muscas, Cic. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. [Cf. Gr. *μῦς*, which is for *μύρ-ια*.] (Hence Fr. *mouche*.)

**muscārium**, ii, n. [musca] a fly-flap, fly-brush, used also as a clothes-brush: made of peacocks' tails: Mart.

**muscipūla**, ae, f. and **muscipūlum**, i, n. [mus capio] a mousetrap: Phaedr.

**muscipūlum**, v. muscipula.

**muscosus**, a, um, adj. [muscus] full of moss, mossy: fontes, Virg. Comp.: Cic.

**musculus**, i, m. dim. [mus] a little mouse, the common mouse: Cic. 11. Transf. a sea-mouse: Pl. (at. *mytilus*).

2. a muscle of the body: Cel.: Plin. 3. In milit. lang. a shed, mantlet: Caes. [The sense "muscle" seems to arise from the creeping action

of the latter] (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*, and Fr. *moule*.)

**muscus**, *i. m.* *moss*: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mousse*.)

**musseum**, *i.* and **museum**, *ii.* *n* = *Μουσείον*, a seat of the Muses, a museum; a library, academy, study: Suet.

**mūsēus** (-aeus), *a. um, adj* = *Μουσικός*, pertaining to the Muses, poetic, musical (poet.): mele, Lucr.

**mūsica**, *ae, um, adj* = *Μουσική*, *f.* = *μουσική*, the art of music, music; also poetry, and every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: musicam trāstare, Cic.: docere, Nep. Form musicæ, Quint. Proverb: occultae musicæ nullum esse respectum, a concealed talent brings no reputation, Suet.

**mūsice**, *adv* pleasantly: Pl.

**mūsicæ**, *es, v* musica pertaining to music, musical: also, pertaining to poetry, or to the higher pursuits of culture: leges musicæ, the rules of music, Cic.: applicare se ad studium musicum, the art of poetry, Ter. **II.** Subst. **musici**, *i. m.* a musician: Cic. **2.** **musica**, *orum, n plu.* musics: in musics numeri, et voces, et modi, id.

**mūsium**, *v* museum.

**musso**, *i. v. n.* and *a* *freg* [mut-so]. Neutr. *i.* to be silent, not to let oneself be heard: also, to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grandæ: ita clam quidam mus-santes, Liv.: with acc. of neut. pron.: hinc, Pl. **II.** Act: to be silent respecting: accipienda et mussanda injuria adulescentium est, is to be borne in silence, Ter.

**musso**, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a* [mutio] to say in an undertone, to mutter, murmur: soli Actoli id decretum clam mus-santes carpebant, Liv. Poet. of the murmuring sound of bees.

**Virg. 2.** to keep silence: æquum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum musari, to be kept in silence, Pl.

**3.** to hesitate or be in uncertainty: musat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg.

**mustacæus**, *i. m.* and **mustacæum** [mustum], *i. n.* a must-cake or laurel-cake, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Juv. Proverb. laureolani in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. to look for a triumph in a trifle, Cic.

**mustela** or **mustella**, *ae, f* [mus] a weasel: certum est mustelæ posthac nunquam credere, Pl.

**mustellinus** (mustell), *a. um, adj.* [mustela] pertaining to a weasel, weasel: color, Ter.

**mustum**, *i. n* *new* or *unfermented wine*, must, dulce, Virg. Poet in plur.: musta, *orum*, for Autumnus: tercentum musta videri, three hundred vintages (=years), Ov. Fig: quasi de musto

ac lacu fervidam orationem, all glowing from the new-wine and the vat, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

**mutabilis**, *e, adj.* [muto] changeable, mutable: omne corpus mutabile est, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper, an inconstant thing, Virg.: animus vulgi, Liv.

**mutabilitas**, *ātis, f.* [mutabilis] changeableness, mutability: mentis, Cic.

**mutatio**, *ōnis, f* [muto] a changing, altering: a change, alteration, mutation: consiliū mutatio, Cic. Absol: cupido mutationis, of a revolution, Tac.

**II.** an exchanging, exchange, barter: vestis, Ter.

**mutūlo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [mutilus] to cut or lop off, to cut short, (lip, crop), to maim, mutilate: naso aurbusque mutilati, Liv.: caudam colubræ, Ov.

**II.** Transf.: to reduce, to diminish: aliquem, i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him, Ter.: exercitum, Cic.

**mutilus**, *a. um, adj* maimed, mutilated: navis (ol mutilata), Liv. Of animals which are without a horn or horns, alces mutilæ sunt cornibus, hornless, Caes. **II.** Fig: mutila et hiantia loqui, imperfect, Cic. [Cf Gr. *μῦλος* and *μῦλος* (Hesych.)]

**mutio** or **muttio**, *ivi, 4. v. n.* to mutter, mumble, speak in an undertone (poet.): nihil jam mutio ando, Ter. [Cf Gr. *μῦω*, to close the mouth (or eyes), perh. from root *mut*, to bind (v. *mutua*): hence the idea of indistinct, secret speech, in *mutus, mureso*, and, also from the notion of closing, *mutus*, cf. Skr. *mūḥ-ka-*, dumb.]

**muttio** or **muttio**, *ōnis, f* [mutio] a muttering, mumbling: Pl.

**muttus**, *a. um, Part.* [mutio] **mutio**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* and *n* Act to move: neque se luna quocumque mutat, does not move, Pl.: ne quis inventus civitate mutatur, to be driven from, Cic. **II.** Hence (usu meaning), to alter, change: consilium, Caes.: fidem cum augurio, not to keep one's word, Pl.: facis mutua gens, changeable, fickle, Tac.: orationem, to vary one's expressions, Cic. **2.** Poet. to colour, dye, yellow: color mutabit vellem, dye yellow, Virg. **3.** to make better, to improve: placet tibi factum, Micio? M. Non, si queam mutare, Ter.

**4.** to make worse, to spoil: in the pass, of wine, to turn sour: vinum mutatum, Hor. **III.** to exchange, interchange, barter: usu. with Abl. of instrument of exchange: precoris et me, nequius um præsides mutare cum metatoribus vino advecticio, to barter for wine, Sall.: mutat quadrata rotundus, changes square for round (or vice versa), Hor.: vestem cum aliquo, to exchange clothes, Ter. **IV.** to desert, forsake: principem, Tac. **B.** Neutr. (by ellipsis of se) to be mutated, to alter, change: adeo animi mutaverant, men's feelings had so changed, Liv.: quantum mores mutaverint, id. [For

mov-ito, from root of mov-eo; cf. prudens for providens, bubus for bovis.] (Hence Fr. *muer*.)

**mutio**, *ōnis, m.* the penis: Hor.

**muttio**, *muttio, etc., v.* mutio, etc.

**mutuatio**, *ōnis, f.* [mutuor] a borrowing: Cic. Fig.: translationes quasi mutationes sunt, a metaphor is a kind of borrowing (i. e. of words strictly belonging to another subject), id.

**mutuatus**, *a. um, Part.* [mutuor] **mutūo**, *adv.* mutually, in return: respondere, Cic. (al. mutuo).

**mutūto**, *i. v. a.* [mutuor] to wish to borrow: Pl.

**mutūo**, *adv.* in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually: exercere officia cum multis, Suet.

**mutuor**, *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [mutuus] to borrow: pecunias, Caes.: ab aliquo, Cic. **II.** Fig: to take for one's use, to derive from: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.: verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically (cf. *mutuatio*), id.: consilium ab amore, Liv.

**mutus**, *a. um, adj* that cannot speak, dumb, mute: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: bestia, id.: agna, Hor.

**II.** Of things: dumb, mute, silent: tintinnabulum, Pl.: artes, the plastic arts, arts of design, opp. to eloquence, Cic.: also, the silent arts, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg.: nunquam vox est de miva muta, Ov.: consonantes, which cannot be sounded by themselves (mutes), Quint. **2.** Of places, silent, still: ferum, Cic. Of times: tempus mutum a litteris, in which nothing is written, id. [For etym., v. *mutio*.] (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

**mutuus**, *a. um, adj.* borrowed, lent: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, to lend you money, Pl.: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, to borrow money, Cic. Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, borrow shame, if you have none, Pl. **II.** Transf. reciprocal, mutual: funera, Virg.: officia, Cic.: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.: mutuum facere, to do the same, return like for like, Pl. Adv. phr.: per mutua, mutually, reciprocally, Virg.: also simply mutual, Lucr. [Mu=movi-, v. *mutio*; the t belongs to the suffix, as in *mutuatus*.]

**myōpāro**, *ōnis, m.* = *μυοπάρον*, a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

**myricæ**, *es, or myrica*, *ae, f* = *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub: Virg. Proverb: pingua corticibus sudent electra myricæ, of something impossible, id.

**myrmillo**, *v* mirrillo.

**myrōpola**, *ae, n* = *μυροπόλης*, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, a perfumer: Pl.

**myrōpōlium**, li. *n* = μυροπώλιον, *a perfumer's shop*: Pl.

**myrrha** (murrha, murra), *ae, f.* = μύρρα, *the myrrh-tree*, Plin. 2. *Meton*, *the gum which exudes from the tree*, myrrh: crines myrrha madidi, Ov.

**myrrha**, *v. murrha*.

**myrrhēus** (murrhēus, murrēus), *a, um, adj.* [myrrha] *anointed or perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): Hor.

**myrrhinus** (murrhinus, murrinus), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh*, myrrh: odor, Pl.

**myrrhinus**, for murrhinus, *q. v.*

**myrta** and **murta**, *ae, f. v. myrtus*

**myrtetum** (murtetum), *i, n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove*: collis vestitus oleastro ac myrtetis, Sall.: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg.

**myrtēus** (murtēus), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles*, myrtē: silva, Virg. II. *Transf. furnished or adorned with myrtle*: coma, Tib.

**myrtum**, *i, n* = μύρτον, *the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry*: Virg.

**myrtus** (also, myrta or murta, *ae, f.*), *i, f.* (Gen. myrtus, Virg.) = μύρτος, *a myrtle, myrtle-tree*: viridi caput impedit myrto, with wreath of myrtle, Hor. *Poet.* *a spear of myrtle-wood*: pastorem praefixa cuspidē myrtum, Virg.

**mysta** or **mystēs**, *ae, m.* = μύστης, *a priest of the mysteries of Ceres*: Ov. **mystagōgus**, *i, m* = μυσταγωγός, *one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue*: Cic.

**mysterium**, *il, n.* = μυστήριον, *a secret rite, secret worship of a deity, divine mystery; only in plur.*: esp. of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries, Nep. Also of other festivals celebrated with secret rites: Romana mysteria, the mysteries or festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic. II. *Transf. in gen.* *a secret thing, secret, mystery*: rhetoricum mysteria, id.

**mystes**, *ae, v. mystas*

**mysticus**, *a, um, adj.* = μυστικός, *pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): vannus Iacchi, Virg.

**N**, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, representing orig. Indo-European *n*, and corresponding in form and sound to the Greek *N*. It is one of the liquids, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. It is often found in Latin nasalizing a vowel, when there is no ground in etymology for its presence, as in *mensus, mensura*, from *me-tior*, I.E. *ma*. Sometimes it ap-

pears in this way only in the present stem of a verb, as in *linguo* (root *liqu-*), *perf. liqui*, *sup. lic-tum*; but in some instances it goes through all the parts of the verb, as in *jungo* (root *jug-*), *perf. junxi*, *sup. junctum*. It is seldom found at the end of words, the final *v* of the Greeks being commonly represented by Latin *m*. II. Changes of *n* in Latin. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters.

2. Before *r* it is assimilated: e.g. *ir-ruo*; *cor-rumpo*. III. Changes of *n* in the Romance languages. Initial *n* undergoes no change. 2. Medial *n* is changed, (i) by dissimilation, into *l*: e.g. Lat. *venenum*, It. *veleno*. (ii) It is omitted, followed by some modification of the accompanying vowels: e.g. Lat. *diurnum, furnus, hibernum, infernum*; Fr. *jour, four, hiver, enfer*. This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: e.g. Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*; Lat. *mensis*, It. *mesē*, Sp. *mes*, Fr. *mois*. (iii) *n* becomes *gn*, *ñ*, or *nh*: e.g. Lat. *grunniere*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *N* usually stands for *natus*, *nefastus dies*, *nepos*, etc., *N* = natione, *natus*, *nostri*, *nostro*, etc., *numerus*, *numero*, etc. *N D N* = *numini domini nostri*. *N L* = *non liquet* (v. *liqueo*). *N M V* = *nobilis memorie vir*. *NN BB* = *nobilissimus*. *NP* = *nefastus prior NVN* = *numum*

**nactus**, *a, um, Part.* [nanciscor] *nae, ne, adv.* = *nae, vp, truly, verily, really, indeed*: *nae tu*, si id fecisses, melius fama tuae consulisses, Cic. Esp. in oaths: *nae ista edepol examinum est optima*, Pl.: *medius fidus nae tu emisti locum praeclearum*, Cic.

**naenia**, *v. nenia*.

**naevus**, *i, m* *a mole on the body*: est corporis macula naevus, Cic.: Hor. [Prob. for *gna-ivo-s*, from *gna*, *v. nator*: "congenital or birth-mark"]

**naïas**, *âdis*, and **naïs**, *îdis* and *îdos f.* = *Naïas* and *Naïs* (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water-nymph, Naiad*: fontana numina, Naïades, Ov. *Adj.*: puellae Naïdes, Virg. II. *Transf. in gen.* *a nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Ov.

**naïas**, *v. naïas*

**nam**, *conj.* used to confirm or give the ground of a statement, or fact; in prose, always at the beginning of its clause: *for*: percontatorem fugito; *nam* garrulus idem est, *for he is sure to be a gossip*, Hor.: ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit; *nam* patrimonium domestic praedones vi ereptum possident, *this was all he left to his son*: *for*, etc., Cic. *Poet.* after another word: ego *nam* videri mihi sanus, Hor. 2. Very often it introduces the reason for something which is not stated but implied, esp.

where an objection is anticipated: *nam* quid ego de studiis dicam, [*I will not, for why need I speak of them*], Cic.: Phoenices Hipponem . . . aliasque urbes in ora maritima condidere . . . *nam* de Carthagine tacere melius puto, i.e. [*I do not speak of Carthage, for I think it better to say nothing about her*], Sall. II. In citing examples or illustrations; *for instance*: sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt *Nam* et A. Albinus . . . *for example*, Cic.

III. In emphatic interrogations; in good prose, as enclitic: esp. in such forms as *quisnam*, *who in the world?* *ubinam gentium animus*, *pray where in the world are we?* id.

**namque** (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [nam que] an emphatic *nam*, *for indeed*, *for truly*, *for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence) *namque* est ille, *pater quod erat meus*, Hor. After a word: *virgini venient in forum* (ibi *namque* in tabernis litterarum ludi erant), Liv.

**nanciscor**, *nactus* (in the best MSS. also, *frequē nactus*), *3. v. a dep.* *to obtain by good luck; to meet with, light on, find*: unde anulum istum *nactus*? Ter.: quoniam *nacti* te sumus aliquando otiosum, *we have had the luck to find you at leisure*, Cic.: *nactus* idoneam tempestatem, *having (waited till he) got a suitable opportunity*, Caes.: vitis claviculus suis quicquid *nacta*, *complectitur*, Cic. [On etym *v. necesse*]

**nactus**, *Part.* [nanciscor]

**nanque**, *v. namque*

**nanus**, *i, m* = *νάναος* and *νάνος*, *a dwarf*: Juv. (Hence It. *nano*; Fr. *nain*)

**nāpaeus**, *a, um, adj.* = *ναπαῖος*, *pertaining to a wooded vale or dell*: nymphae, *dell-nymphs*, Col. Hence,

II. *Subst.* *Napaeae, arum, f. plu.* *the dell-nymphs*: faciles venerare *Napaeas*, Virg.

**nāpus**, *i, m* *a kind of turnip*: Col.: Plin. (Hence Fr. *navet*; Ital. *navone*).

**nardinus**, *a, um, adj.* = *ναρδίνος*, *of or made of nard*: vinum, *flavoured with nard oil*, Pl.

**nardus**, *i, f.* and **nardum**, *i, n* = *ναρδος*, *nard, spikenard*: various aromatic plants are included under this name: Plin. II. *Meton.* *nard-balsam, nard-oil*: Assyriaque *nardo* potamus uncti, Hor.

**naris**, *is, f.* [v. *nasus*] *a nostril*, usu *plu.* *nares*, *ium*, *the nostrils*, the nose. *Sing.*: *panda loquenti naris erat*, Ov. *Plur.* (more freq.) *nares*, eo, *quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt*, Cic. 2. *The nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: *ne sordida mappa nares corruget, cause you to twirl up your nose*, Hor.: Aesopum *naris emunctae senex, clean-nosed*, i.e. *keen, acute*, Phaedr.: *obtusio naris* *obscure, dull-nosed*, i.e. *slow of apprehension*.

*hension*, Hor.: naribus uti, to turn up the nose, i. e. to banter, ridicule, id.

*narrābilis*, e, adj. [narrō] that can be narrated: Ov.

*narrātio*, ōnis, f. [id.] a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative: narrationes credibiles, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, id.

*narrātor*, ōris, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: Cic.

*narrātus*, a, um, Part. [narrō] II. Subst. narrata, orum, n. that which is told or narrated: Hor.

*narrātus*, ūs, m. [id.] a narration, narrative: Ov.

*narrō*, avi, atur, i. v. a. [gnarus] lit. to make known, hence, to tell, relate, narrate: narrare virtutem alicuius, Ter.: male, bene narrare, to tell bad or good news: male narras de Neptis filio, Cic. With Acc. and Inf: mihi narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse, id. With ut and Subj: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. With de: qua (epistola) Crassi liberum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Of things: quid istae tabellae narrant? Pl. Impers. narratur: nunc Chamavos immigrasse narratur, it is said that... Tac. but the personal constr. is better supported: narratur Gracia Barbariae lento collis duello, is related to have fought with the barbarians, Hor. II. Transf. in gen. to say, speak, tell: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. Hence, narro tibi, I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi video, Cic.

*narthēcium*, il, n. = νάρθηκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), an ointment-box, a medicine-chest: Cic.

*narthēcium*, il, n. = νάρθηκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), an ointment-box, a medicine-chest: Cic.

*narus*, a, um, v. gnarus, ad init.

*nascentis*, entis, Part. [nascor]. II. Adj.: arising, beginning, nascent. non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis, in the infancy of Athens, Cic.

*nascor*, natus (and gnatus) 3. v. n. dep. to be born: in miseriam nascimur, we are born to misery, Cic.: foll. by Abl. alone or with ab: qui nascitur ab illa, Virg.: nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar, id. Very freq. in p. part.: post homines natos, since men were born, since the beginning of the world, Cic. See also natus. II. Transf. of plants and inanimate things: to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, grow wild, Virg.: nascitur ibi plumbum album, is found, Caes.: nascente luna, at new moon, Hor.: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, may spring out of it, Cic.: ab eo fumpne collis nascebat, rose gradually, Caes. [The root of gnascor

is gna, which is only another form of gn, whence Lat. gen: v. gigno] (Hence It. nascere; Sp. nacer; Fr. naître).

*nasāterna*, v. nasāterna.

*nasā* (naxa), ae, f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel: Plin. II. Fig. of a dangerous place: a snare, net: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

*nasāterna* (nassit.), ae, f. [perh. from nasus ternus] a watering-pot, apply, so called from having three spouts: Pl.

*nasturtium*, il, n. [nasi-tortium, from nasus torquē] a kind of cress, prob. the garden cress: (nihil) ad panem adhibere praeter nasturtium, Cic. (Hence It. nasturcio; Sp. nasturtio).

*nasus*, i, m. (nasum, i, n. Pl.) a nose: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.: pravus, Hor. 2. Meton. the sense of smell (poet.): cf. naris: non quia nasus illis nullus erat, not because they had no noses (couldn't smell), id. (ii) the nozzle or spout of a vessel (cf. nasiterna): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. II. Fig. as expressive of sagacity, taste, etc.: non quicunque datum est habere nasum, Mart. Of anger: disce sed ira cadat naso, rugosaeque sanna, Pers. Of scorn, derision, satirical wit: naso aduncō alquem suspendere, to turn up one's nose at anyone, Hor. [Cf. Skr. nāsā: Lat. naris (for nasus); O. H. G. nase, A-S. nase and nosu, Eng. nose.] (Hence It. naso; Fr. nez).

*nasūtē*, adv. peritly, satirically, scornfully: Phaedr.

*nasūtus*, a, um, adj. [nasus] that has a large nose, big-nosed: Hor.

II. Fig. sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious: homo nasutissimus, Sen.

*nāta* (gnata), ae, f. [natus] (Dat. and Abl. natabus, only to avoid ambiguity) a daughter (poet.) Pl.: Hor.

*natalicius*, a, um, adj. [natalis] pertaining to the hour or day of one's birth, natal: Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta, casting of nativites, Cic.

II. Subst. natalicia, orum, n. plu. a birth-day entertainment: natalicia in hortis dare, id.

*nātālis*, e, adj. [natus, nascor] pertaining to birth, natal: natali die tuo, on your birthday, Cic.: astrum, natal star; horoscope, Hor. Fig.: dies natalis huius urbis, Cic. II. Subst.: natalis, is, m. (sc. dies), a birth-day: natales grate numeras, Hor.: meus est natalis, Virg. 2. In plur.: birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family: claris natalibus, of distinguished birth, Tac.: natalibus clarus, Plin. (Hence Fr. Noël).

*nātālitius*, v. natalicidae.

*natans*, antis, Part. [nato]. II. Subst. natantes, um, f. plu. (sc. bestiae), fishes: Virg.

*nātatio*, ōnis, f. [id.] swimming, floating: habent igitur sibi nātationes atque cursus, Cic. 2. a swimming-bath: Cels.

*nātator*, ōris, m. [id.] a swimmer: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov.

*nātes*, ium, v. natis.

*nātio*, ōnis, f. [nascor] a being born, birth: Varr. Personif. the goddess of birth: natio quoque dea putanda est, Cic. II. Meton.: a race of men.

officiosissima candidatorum, id. Also in a contemptuous sense: fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, tribe, set, Pl. 2. a nation, people: omnes nationes servitum ferre possunt, Cic.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes.

*nātis*, is, more freq. plur. *nates*, ium, f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.: diffusa nate, Hor. Plur.: solea pulchrae nates, Juv. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. νάτος.]

*nātivus*, a, um, adj. [nascor] that has arisen by being born, created: nativos esse deos, Cic.: Lucr. II. Transf. produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native: beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, living in their natural shells, Cic. Ov. 2. innate, unborn; opp. to acsitus (acquired) in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non acsitum, Nep. 3. Esp. in grammar: nativa verba, primitive words, primitives, Cic. (Hence Fr. natif, naïf.)

*nātō*, avi, atum, i, v. n. freq. [v no] to swim, float: studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.: natant aequore pisces, Ov. natat natia carnia, Virg. Of shipwrecked persons: to float about: naufragus natans, Cic. Poet.: with Ice: nocte natat caeca freta, swims across, Virg. Hence pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. II. Transf.: to stream or spread abroad (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberioe natat, id. 2. to swim or overflow with anything; to be overflowed: with Abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.: plenis rura natant fossis, are flooded, Virg. 3. (Of the eyes, to swim, to be feeble, glassy (poet.): vlnis oculique amnimeque natabant, Ov. 4. to move to and fro, be loose: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceō) natet, id. III. Fig. to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravus obnoxia, Hor.

*nātrix*, icis, f. [no] a water-snake: Cic. Fig. of a dangerous person: natricem educare, to nurse a serpent, Suet.

*nātūra*, ae, f. [nascor] blood-relationship, natural affinity: natura tu illi patres, Ter.: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. II. Transf. the nature, i. e. the natural constitution or quality of a thing: natura propria animae et vis, peculiar property, Cic.: qualis esset natura montis, natural

*features, Caes.* 2. Of character. *nature, natural disposition, bent, character:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia iudicablis, Cic.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. 3. *natural propensity, instinct:* natura victus, Cic. 4. *the nature, course, or order of things:* naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. Esp. with *rerum, nature* (in widest sense), Lucr.: Cic. Personified: id. 5. *nature, i. e. the world, the universe:* Cleanthes totius naturae monti atque animo hoc nomen (del) tribuit, id. 6. *an element, thing, substance:* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. 7. *the organs of generation:* id.

*nātūralis, ae, adj* [natura] *natural, i. e. by birth, one's own:* pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic.: filius, Liv. II. *produced by or agreeable to nature, natural:* ex, Cic. III. *pertaining to nature, natural:* quaestiones, id. historia, Plin. IV. *Relating to generation. loca naturalia, organs of generation, Cels:* also as subst., *naturale* or *naturalia*, id.

*nātūraliter, adv.* *naturally, conformably to nature, by nature:* quod homini naturaliter inest, Cic. Caes. *nātus* (gnātus), a, um, Part [nascor] *born:* hence, II. Subst. *natus* (gnatus), i, m a son (poet) in plur. *nati, children* confiteri, solum hoc tibi, nate, negare, Ov. *caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, offspring, Cic* III. A dj *born, made, destined by nature.* With *Dat:* me credo huic esse natum rei, Ter. non sibi se soli natum meminit, *not born for himself only, Cic* With *ad:* natus ad haec tempora, id. With *Inf* (poet): animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. With *in* and *Acc* (poet): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, *designed for the purposes of mirth, Hor.* 2. *formed or constituted by nature:* ita natus locus est, Iav. 3. *existing, in phr. pro* (e) *re nata, under the (existing) circumstances, as matters are:* ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, *not amiss, all things considered, Cic.* e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. 4. *With annos: so old, of the age of, etc.:* eques Romanus annos prope xc natus, Cic. Sometimes with *major* or *minor*, without or with *quam:* homo annos natus major xi, *more than forty years old, id.:* cum liberis maioribus quam xv annos natis, Liv.

*nātus, ūs, m. (only in Abl.)* [id.] *lit. birth:* hence, of plants, a *growing, growth:* cupressus natu morosa, *difficult of growth, Plin.* II. Esp. with *grandis* (not *magnus*), *major, maximum, age, years, time of life:* non admodum grandis natu, *not very old, Cic.:* andivi ex maioribus natu, *id.:* maximus natu *the eldest, Liv.*

*nauci, v naucum.* *nauclicious, a, um, adj.* = ναυκληρός, *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master:* Pl.

*nauclicrius, a, um, adj.* = ναυκληριος, *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master:* nauclerio ornato, Pl.

*nauclicrus, i, m.* = ναυκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper:* Pl. (Hence It. *nocchiere* and, from it, Fr. *nocher*)

*naucum, i, n., or naucous, i, m.* *something slight or trivial, a trifle.* Usu, in Gen with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *of no value, good for nothing:* homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

*naufragium, ii, n.* [naufragus] *a shipwreck:* facere, *to be shipwrecked, Cic.:* naufragio interire, Caes. Proverb. *naufugia aliquos ex terra intueri, to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety, Cic.* (ii) *tabula ex naufragio, a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself:* hence, a *means of deliverance, a solace, id.* 2. Meton. and poet. *a storm:* naufragus magnus multisque coortis, Lucr. II. Fig. *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* fortunarum, Cic. 2. *shattered remains, wreck:* colligere naufragium republicae, id.

*naufragus, a, um, adj* [for navifragus, from *navis* and *frang* in frango] *shipwrecked, wrecked:* Marium expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.: naufragia corpora, Virg. Subst. *a shipwrecked person:* naufragus natans, Cic. 2. Meton. and poet. *that causes shipwreck:* mare, shipwrecking, Hor.

II. Fig. *ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic.

*naulia* (also *nahlia*), orum, n. plu. = ναῦλα, *a kind of stringed instrument:* Ov.

*naulum, i, n.* = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare:* Juv. (Hence It. *nolo, naulo*)

*naumachia, ae, f.* = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight:* naumachiam committere, *to exhibit a sea-fight, Suet.* II. Meton. *the place where such exhibitions were given:* id. (v Smith's Ant 268)

*naumachiarius, a, um, adj.* [naumachia] *pertaining to a mock sea-fight:* pons, Plin. II. Subst. *naumachiarius, ii, m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight:* Suet.

*nausea, ae, f.* = ναύσος, *sea-sickness:* nauseae molestiam suscipere, Cic. 2. In gen. *sickness, nausea, vomiting:* nauseam fluentem coercere, Hor. (Hence Fr. *nausee*.)

*nauseo, avi, atum, i v n* [nausea] *to be sea-sick:* Hor. 2. In gen. *to be squeamish, to vomit:* Cic. II. Fig. *to feel disgust or loathing:* ista effluentem nauseare, atque tibi displicere, *make yourself sick with talking such nonsense, id.*

*nauseola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a slight squeamishness:* Cic

*naufa, ae, m.* = ναύτης (true Lat. *navita*, q. v.) *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Of a merchant at sea: Hor.

*nautea, ae, f.* = ναῦται (another form of *navita*): a *qualm, nausea:* nauteam facere, Pl. II. *a stinking liquid, perh. vulg-water:* hircus unctus nautea, id.

*nauticus, a, um, adj.* = ναυτικός, *pertaining to ships or sailors, nautical:* verbum totum *nauticum, a purely nautical term, Cic.:* scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. II. Subst. *nautici, orum, m. plu. sailors, seamen:* Liv.

*nautilus, i, m.* = ναῦτιλος, *a shell-fish that sails like a ship, the nautilus:* Plin.

*nāvale, is, v. navalis, no. II.*

*nāvalis, ae, adj.* [navis] *pertaining to ships, naval:* pedestres navales pugnae, Cic.: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land, Caes.:* corona, *a naval crown, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg.* (v Smith's Ant. 118): *navali surgentes aere columnae, made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships, id.:* stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights, Tac.:* *navales socii, sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. Sometimes the socii *navales* are distinguished from the *seamen, marines:* id. II. Subst. *navalia, ium, n. plu.* (poet. also *sing. navale, is*), *a dockyard, naval arsenal:* and in gen. *a dock, port, haven:* *navalia, portus, aquarium ductus, Cic.* Sing. *siccum navale teneri, i. e. to have got into dock and there grounded, Ov.* 2. *materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging:* Liv.: Virg.

*nāvarchus, i, m.* *ναύαρχος, the captain of a ship:* Cic

*navicula, ae, f. dim* [navis] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff:* Cic.: Caes.

*navicularius, a, um, adj.* [navicula] *pertaining to a small ship:* navicularium (sc. rem) facere, *to carry on the business of a ship-owner, or to be in the shipping (of goods and passengers) business, Cic.* II. Subst. *a ship-owner, ship-master:* mercatores, navicularii, id.

*navifragus, a, um, adj.* [navis and frag in frango] *causing shipwreck* (poet.): fretum, Ov. Virg.

*navigabilis, ae, adj.* [navigo] *navigable:* amnis, Liv.: mare, id.

*navigatio, ōnis, f.* [id.] *a sailing, a voyage:* ex tuis litteris cognovi cursum navigationum tuarum, Cic.

*naviger, ēra, ērum, adj.* [navis gero] *ship-bearing, navigable* (poet.): mare, Lucr.

*navigium, ii, n.* [navigo] *a vessel, a ship:* navigia facere, Cic.: speculatoria navigia, *reconnoitring vessels,*



*spy-boats*, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, 'to be in the same boat,' Liv.

**NAVIGO**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [navis] to sail, *navigate*. Neutr. quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic.: idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, to be in port, i. e. in safety, Ter. Fig.: quam celestiter belli impetus navigavit, *swift on*, Cic.

**2.** to swim: Ov. **3.** A. A. t.: to sail over, *navigate* (rare in prose, and only in rhetorical speech): quum Xerxes maria ambulaasset, terramque navigasset, *has walked the ocean and navigated the land*, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence Pass.: Tac. Pass. *Impers.*: his ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. **2.** to *gum by navigation*: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *all the gains (or products) of agriculture, navigation, and building*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *nager*.)

**NAVIS**, is, f. (acc. *navi*, m. or *navim*; the latter freq. in Cic.: Abl. *navi* or *eva*) ship: *navis longa, a ship of war*, Caes. *oneraria* or *rotunda, a transport*, id. praetoria, the *admiral's ship*, Liv. tecta, *having a deck*, *decked*, id.: aperta, *without a deck*, id.: *navis auri*, *palaeae*, *laden with gold*, *chafr*, Cic. *deducere in aequum, to launch*, Liv.: or simply, *deducere*, Caes.: *deprimere, to sink*, id.: *subducere, to haul up*, *beach*, id.: *navibus rem gerere, by sea*, Hor.: *navium tutela, the image of the tutelary deity on the stern*, Ov. (But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow: v. Smith's Ant. 26.) Proverb. (i) *navibus et quadrigis peto aliquid, i. e. with might and main*, Hor. (ii) *navem perforare, quia ipse quis naviget, to scull one's own ship, do an injury to oneself*, Cic. **2.** *Navis Argolica*, or simply *Navis*, the constellation Argos, id. Fig.: una *navis* est jam bonorum omnium, *all good citizens are in the same boat*: i. e. *their cause is the same*, id. [Cf. Skr. *navis*: Gr. *navis*: A-S. *naca*, O. H. G. *nacho* (the guttural arising from v); O. I. *nav*] (Hence Fr. *nav*.)

**NAVITA**, ae, m. [navis] a sailor, *seaman*, *mariner* (poet). *vicia dabat ventis*, *ne adhuc bene noverat illos navita*, Ov. (v. *navita*.)

**NAVITAS** (gnav), atus, f. [navis] promptness, assiduous, zeal: Cic.

**NAVITER** (gnav), adv. *deligently, actively, zealously*: pugnare, Liv.

**II.** *wholly, completely*: bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

**NAVIO**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [navis] to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal and diligence: *navare aliquid et officere*, Cic.: *fortiter in acie navare operam, to act vigorously*, Liv.: *quisque operam navare cuperet, to do his part*, Caes.: *quum vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses: could have proved (shown) your zeal to him*, Cic.

**NAVUS** (gnavus), a, um, adj. *active, diligent, assiduous*: homo *navus et industrius*, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *v-gnavus*; prob. from root *gna* (v. *nascor*) in act. sense; hence "productive, creative, active."]

(1) **NAVUS** (old forms *navi* and *ni*), adv. and conj. the primitive Latin negative particle, = Eng. *no*; whereas *non* is a derivative (v. *non*, ad *int*): cf. A-S. *na* and *ne* (Eng. *no*), whence *nacht* (Eng. *not*) is derived. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of *ne* is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: *ne minores* (v. *res*) *quam semestres*, Varr. **2.** This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not enim*; *ne in oppidis quidem*; *ne in faniis quidem*, Cic. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as *neque*, *nequicquam*; *nescio*, *nevelo*; *nefas*, *nepus* (for *non pūsus*), *nequeo*; *ne mo* (= *ne homo*), *nihil*, *unllus*, *numquam*, etc.: and sometimes with added *et*: e. g. *ne copiamus, in gligo* (= *nece-igo*), *negotium* (= *nece otium*). **II.** But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *navi*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, etc. (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used,

**2.** With the Imper. In prohibitions: *ne, pueri, ne tanta somnus assuescit bella, do not!* Virg. **3.** In prohibitions expressed by the Subj.: *ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret*, Caes. **3.** In wishes and asseverations: *ne Iuppiter Opt. Max. sineret, may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: *illud vitium ne vere scriberem!* Cic. **4.** In conditional clauses: *granted that . . . not*: *ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est*, id. **5.** In provisional or restrictive clauses: *provided that . . . not*: *sint sane liberales ex sortium fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, only let them not*, Sall. More frequently, *dum* *ne*, *dummodo* *ne*, *modo* *ne*, and *dum quidem* *ne* (v. *dum* and *modo*).

**6.** *Usu*, with *dum* (v. *nedum*), but also alone, *much less*: *me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, much less now I am old*, Cic. **7.** In clauses denoting a purpose, in earlier Lat. often with *ut*; in order that *not*, *lest*: *hac mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstat*, Ter. Separated from *ut*: *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velum scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorari*, Cic. We sometimes find *qui*

*ne*, *quo ne*, and *quomodo ne* for *ut ne* *ego id agam, mihi qui ne defur*, Ter. Much more freq. without *ut*; esp. after verbs signifying to ask, command, strive, etc.: *id egil ne interesset, I made it my object not to*, Cic.: *Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, besought him not to*, Caes. So *ne* multis, *ne pluribus*, *sc. dicam, not to be tedious*: Cic.

**8.** After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place = *that*: *metuebat ne Indecarent*, id.: *nostrum ne quo loco erumperent*, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: *that not*: *vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit*, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut* (q. v.). With the negative before the verb in the object clause: *timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus iudicetur*, id. **9.** After verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., to denote a preventing cause: *Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quae rentes oppressit, night came on and prevented them from finding*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *na*; Goth. *n*, O. H. G. *ne*; O. I. *n*.]

(2) **NE**, adv. for *nav*, v. *nav*.

**NE**, interrog. part. (and apocopated *ne*) is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: *meministine me in senatu dicere? do you remember my saying*, Cic.: *quidne auxilio juvat ante levatos? will it be because they are glad to have been relieved?* Virg.: *tun? te audeas Sosiam esse dicere? do you indeed dare to say*, Pl. After an elided *s*: *satin' habes ei f minarum nulla 'st quam aequae diligam?* id. **2.** In indirect interrogations, *whether*: *ut videamus, satin' ista sit iusta defectio*, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: *quidne malo mentem concussa? Timore decorem, by what affliction, I ask*, Hor. With an, *annon*, or *anne*, in the second interrogation, v. an, no. **4.** With *neque*, v. *neque*. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne* for *an*: *ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent*, Liv.

**NEBULA**, ae, f. *mist, vapour, fog, smoke*: *tennem exhalat nebulam*, Virg. Poet of the clouds: *nebulae pluviae rores*, Hor. Of smoke: Ov. Fig.: *erroris, the mists of error*, Juv. **2.** *a steam, vapour*: *nebulae dolla summam tegunt*, Ov. **3.** Of something empty, worthless: *nebulae cyathus, a cup-full of mist*, Pl.: Pers. [Cf. Skr. *labh-as*, mist; Gr. *neph-os*, *neph-ely*; Lat. *nimbus* (with nasal, for *nimbus*), *nubes*; O. N. *nist-heim-r*, O. H. G. *nebal*, mod. Germ. *nebel*. V. *nubo*.] (Hence It. *nebbia*.)

**nebūlo**, ōnis, m. [nebula] a *paltry, worthless fellow*, an *idle rascal*: nos ab isto nebulone factus eludimur, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Aelianique iuventus, Hor.

**nebūlōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

**nēc**, conj. v. neque

**nēc**, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans, necopinus: v. nē, I. fin.

**necdum**, v. neque

**necessariē**, adv. (v. rare = foll.). *unavoidably, necessarily*: Cic.

**necessario**, adv. *by necessity, unavoidably*: quod necessario rem coactus Caesar emittitur, Caes.: Cic.: Sall.

**necessarius**, a, um, adj. [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable* (opp. to voluntarius): id quod imperator necessarium, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes.

**2.** *indispensable, needful, requisite*: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. II. Transf.: *connected by blood, friendship, etc.*; *related, closely connected, bound*: mors hominis necessaria, of an intimate friend, Mat in Cic. homo, a relation (of a father-in-law), Nep.

**2.** Hence *assubst. necessarius*, a, m, and *necessaria*, ac, f. a *relation, relative, kinsman (kinswoman), connection, friend* (v. freq. in plur.): L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Amburi, necessari et consanguinei Aeduium, Caes.

**necessē**, indecl. adj. n. (like abunde; old form, necessum) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*: only with esse and habere: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, I deem it the less needful to write, id. Form *necessum*: necesse est paucis respondere, Liv.: Pl. Lat. *with Subj.*: unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, id. II. *needful, requisite*: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, Iactus esse voluit, Cic. [Prob. to be related, along with Gr. ἀνάγκη, to the root whence comes Lat. *nanciscor*]

**necessitas**, ātis, f. [necesse] *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, fate, destiny, doom*: Tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, to bow to necessity, Cic.: majores necessitates, more urgent necessities, pressure of destiny, Liv.: leti, the doom of death, Hor. **2.** Esp. in plur.: *wants, requirements*: vitae necessitatibus servire, to be taken up with supplying the necessities of life, Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, wants, interests, Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv. **3.** *privation, want*: famem et ceteras necessitates tolerabant, Suet.

**4.** Like *necessitudo*, *connection, relationship, friendship*: necessitatem familiaritatemque violare, Cic. II. Personified: the goddess of doom.

**necessitudo**, inis, f. [id.] *necessity,*

*inevitableness*: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest, Cic. **2.** *need, want*: quibus maxima necessitudo, whose circumstances were most pressing (desperate), Sall.

II. Transf.: *social connection, relationship, kinship, friendship, intimacy*: necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudo mi cum aliquo conjungere, id. **2.** Meton. in plur. *relatives, connections, friends*: petuit, ut sibi permitteretur revivere necessitudines, Suet.

**nēcessum**, v. necesse.

**necne**, adv. or not: answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently omitted. In such interrogations both *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore used, omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quæro, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, *necne, whether or no he could have claimed*, Cic.: utrum proclum committi ex usu esset, *necne*, Caes. With the verb repeated, hoc dicit, doleam *necne* doleam nihil interest, Cic. But it can equally well be used in a direct interrogation: sunt hæc tua verba, *necne?* are these your words or not, id.

**necnon**, also *nec non* or *neque non*, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: *also*: v. neque, II. 4

**nēco**, avi, atum, i, v. a *to kill, murder, put to death, destroy* (esp. by unfairful and cruel means): whereas, interiori is simply *to put to death*: plebem fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. Of impersonal subjects *hæc necat*, remus dolent, Pl. II. Fig.: *to carry to death* (with talking): id. [Cf. Gr. νεκρός, νεκρός; Lat. nec, per-mures and necro]

**nēcōpinans**, antis, adj. *not expecting, unware* (rare). Ariobarzæm necopinantem libavi, Cic.: cf. nē, I. fin.

**nēcōpināto**, adv. *unexpectedly*: si necopinato quid eveniret, Cic.

**nēcōpinātus** (also separately *necopinatus*), a, um, adj. *unexpected*: necopinata bona percipere, Cic.: necopinato adventu, Liv. Adverbially *ex necopinato* *avertum hostem invadere, unexpectedly, unawares*, id.

**nēcōpinus**, a, um, adj. (poet.) [opinor]. Pass. *unexpected*: mors, Ov. II. Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Placid.

**nectar**, āris, n. = νεκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods* (ambrosia being their food): Cic. II. Poet. transit.: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*: of honey: liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: pleno quæ (ovæ) fertur in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a plea-

sant smell: nectar qui naribus halat (of the fragrance of spikenard), Lucr. Fig.: of poetry: cantare Pegaseum nectar, Pers.

**nectārēus** (nectārius), a, um, adj. [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared*: aquæ, Ov. II. Transf. *sweet or delicious as nectar*: Falernum, Mart.

**necto**, xūi and xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect*: nectitibus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor. *talaria pedibus*, Virg. **2.** *to bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: eo anno (plebeii) necti desierunt, *ceased to be liable to have their persons attached for debt*, Liv. Hence, Fig. *to bind, oblige*: sacramento, Just. II. Fig. *to attach, connect, unite*: ut ex alia alia nectantur, Cic.: necere dolum, *comb we*, Liv.: causas unius, to *invent a chain of idle reasons*, Virg. [Cf. Skr. nah, which indicates an orig. nagh]

**nēcūbi**, adv. [cubi, v. ubi] *that no where, lest any where*: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, *to guard against their moving their forces in any quarter towards Rome*, Caes.: Liv.

**nēcūndē**, adv. [cunde, v. unde] *that from no place, lest from any place*: circumspicte nēcunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv.

**nēdum**, conj. *much less, still less*. After an expressed negation: ne voc quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis foret, Liv.: vix in ipsis factis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. **2.** After an implied negation: secundæ res sapientum animos fatigant; nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriæ temperant, *much less could they be expected to make a moderate use of victory*, Sall.

II. Affirmatively (=ne dicam); *not to say, not only, much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors*, Liv. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only*, Cic.

**nēfandus**, a, um, adj. [fari. 11t not to be mentioned; hence] *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: a iulterum, Cic.: vehiculum, *polluted by blood*, Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. Absol.: sperate deos memorasse fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Virg.

**nefariē**, adv. *impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably*: aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic.

**nefariūs**, a, um, adj. [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: vultu commemorare nefaria in sociis, *out-rageous deeds*, Cic. Rarely as subst. in sing. rem publicam nefario obstringere, *to involve the whole state in guilt*, Liv.

**nē-fās**, n. indecl. *that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime,*

*wickedness, abomination*: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, right and wrong, id.; and without et, Hor.: per fas et nefas, by right means or by wrong (i. e. without caring in what way), Liv. 2. As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!* heu nefas, O fleamus! Hor. 11. Meton. a horrible or monstrous person or thing, an abomination (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. an impossibility: quicquid corrigere est nefas, what cannot be mended, Hor.

**ne-fastus**, a, um, adj.: dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, Liv. 11. Transf.: *contrary to the sacred rites or to religion*: in gen. *irreligious, impious*: quae augur inusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic.

2. In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious*: quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime, outrage*, Hor. 3. *unlucky, inauspicious*: dies, id.: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, i. e. so inauspicious as to stand in the way of victory, Liv.

**negantia**, ae, f. [nego] a denying, a negation: Cic.

**negatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a denying, denial, negation: Cic.

**negito**, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to deny or refuse often or steadfastly (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

**neglectio**, ōnis, f. [negligo] a neglecting, neglect: amicorum, Cic.

**neglectus**, a, um, Part. [negligo] neglected, ōis, m. [id.] a neglecting, neglect (rare): Ter.

**negligens**, entis, Part. [negligo] 11. A. d. j.: *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent*: abscondit with Gen.; also with prep.: im-providet negligentem duces, Cic.: adol-escentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv.

With Gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With prep.: circa deos ac reli-giones negligentior, *careless about them*, Suet.: in sumptu negligens, Cic. With Inf.: post illa obterege eam negligens fui, Pl. With Subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret, *ceasing to be concerned lest the people suffer in any wise*, Hor.

**negligenter**, adv. *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: opp. to diligenter scribere, Cic. Comp.: negligentius as-servare aliquid, id.

**negligentia** (neglegentia), ae, f. [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: negligentia, pignitia, in-ertia impedit, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspicioque, *neglect of*, Liv.

**neg-ligo** (also neglġo and neelġo), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [neg lego] (lit. not to pick up, i. e.) not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect

constr. with Acc. or Inf., rarely with de or absol.: si mandatum neg-lecturus es, Cic.: herus quod im-peravit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: Cic.: de Theopompo negleximus, id. 11. Esp. to slight, despise, disregard, neglect: qui periculum capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: Imperium alicujus, Caes.: fraudem committere, to be care-less of committing a crime, Hor. Absol.: bonustantummodo segnior fit, ubi neg-ligas, if unnoticed, Sall. 111. to over-look, pass over: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

**negō**, avi, atum (perf. Subj. negas-sim for negaverim, Pl.) 1. v. n. and a. [ne agio = aio] to say 'no,' to deny: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Diogenes says 'yes,' Antipater, 'no,' Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: to say not, deny: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, says that he will not go, refuses to go, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is con-nected with it, the second being depen-dent on an affirmative verb not ex-pressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, and affirm that these demands, Cic. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. 11. to refuse, decline: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, refuses, does not yield, Ov. (Hence It. niego; Fr. nier.)

**negotiālis**, e, adj. [negotium] per-taining to affairs (rare): Cic.

**negotiāns**, antis, Part. [negotior].

11. Subst. a wholesale dealer, trader, banker: negavi me cupiam negotiant dare (praefecturam), Cic.

**negotiatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] banking business (v. negotiator): Cic.: v. full art.

**negotiātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a money-lender, banker: the negotiators were Roman citizens who carried on money-lending and banking business in the provinces, and different from the m-rcatores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negoti-atoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. 11. In gen. a trader, tradesman: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

**negotiōlum**, i, n. dim. [negotium] a little business, small matter: nescio quid negotioli, some trifling matter or other, Cic.

**negōtior**, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] to carry on a banking business in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv.

**negotiōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of business, busy: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, business days, working days, Tac. Comi-cally: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drub-bing, Pl.

**neg-otium**, il, n. [negotium: v. nē, I. ju.] lit. want of leisure; hence, a business, employment, occupation, af-fair: nihil habere negotii, to be wholly unoccupied, Cic.: negotio deestere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, to regard a thing as important, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nos-trum otium negotii inopia, non re-quiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: occasum negotii bene gerendi, an oppor-tunity for operating successfully, Caes. Of the management of domestic con-cerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, do nothing but mind their own affairs, Cic. 2. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotia-tor): Trebonius amplius expedita nego-tia in tua provincia habet, id.; and of trade in general, maritime negotia, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. 11. Transf.: difficulty, pains, trouble, labour: al-cui negotium exhibere, to give him trouble, Pl.: Cic.: neque esse quid-quam negotii, and that it was no trouble, Caes. 2. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, a matter, thing: quid est neg-otii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Tenuis illa lentum negotium, a slow affair, id.

**nēmō**, ōnis, m. and f. (instead of Gen. nēmīnis, in class Lat. nullus is preferred; and for Abl. nulli) [ne and hemo, old form of homo] no man, no one, nobody: uso foll. by Gen or de, ex (c): facio pueris omnium hominum nēmīnem, Cic.: nemo de us, id. Nemo non, with a verb, every one: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, some one: video de istis ab-esse non nēmīnem, id.: nemo unus, no single person, Liv. Fem.: vicinam nēmīnem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. 11. Often used with noun in apposition: nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex (not nullus opifex), Cic.: nemo vir bonus, no good man, id. and even nemo homo, Pl.: ut per biduum nemo hominē homo agnosceret, Cic.

**nēmōralis**, e, adj. [nēmūs] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum nemoralē Dianae, Ov.

**nēmōrensis**, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. 11. Esp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Ov. Hence, rex nēmōrensis, the priest presiding over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet.

**nēmōri-cultrix**, icis, f. she that dwells in the woods: sus, Phaedr.

**nēmōri-vāgus**, a, um, adj. that wanders in the woods: aper, Cat.

**nēmōrōsus**, a, um, adj. [nēmūs] full of woods, woody: Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas, Ov.

**nempe**, conj. [=nam-pe; cf. quippe] certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid velis nem-pe hinc me abire vis, Pl.: unde iustitia,

ides, acquitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Even at the beginning of a piece: nempe dixi, *true, I said*, Hor.

**nēmus**, ōis, *n.* a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove: poet a wood in gen: multos nemora silvaeque commovet, Cic: montium cultus nemorumque (Diana), Hor. 2. Esp. the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia: Cic. [Cf. Gr. νῆμα, to pasture flocks, νῆμος and prob. Νημέα; also νῆμος.]

**nēnia** (naenia), ae, *f.* a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu at tibicenem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic: absint nam funerariae, Hor. II. Transf: a mournful duty of any kind: Oae retractat munera nemae, id. Proverb: id fuit nenia ludo, my joy was turned to grief, Pl.

2. a magic song, incantation: Maro, Hor. 3. a common, trifling song, popular song: a nursery song, a ditty: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, the children's rhyme, id. [Ety. unknown.]

**nēnū** and **nēnum**, v. non, ad init. **nēō**, nēvi, nētum, 2 v. a tospin: subtemen tenue nēo, Pl. II. Transf: to weave; to interlace, entwine: tum canum nevat auro, Virg. [Cf. Gr. νῆω; O H G nā-an, nā-da (needle), Goth. nethla, (id).]

**nēpa**, ae, *f.* [an African word] a scorpion: Cic. 2. a constellation, the Scorpion: pectus Nepai, Cic poet.

II. Transf: a crab: recessum cedam ad pōnetem, imitator nepam, Pl.

**nēpenthēs**, *n.* indecl. = νῆπενθής (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect: Plin. (Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was the poppy.)

**nēpos**, ōis, *m.* a son's or daughter's son; a grandson: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, nepotes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. 2. a brother's or sister's son, a nephew: Ares instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. 3. In gen. a descendant (poet); in this sense, usu. pl.: filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. II. Transf: a spendthrift, prodigal: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. [Cf. Skr. nap-tar, grandson, fem. nap-ti, grand-daughter; Gr. νῆ-οδός (Hom.), a-νῆ-οδός; O H G nēfo, grandson, nif-tila, grand-daughter.] (Hence Fr. neveu.)

**nēpōtātus**, ōis, *m.* [nepos] extravagance, prodigality, profusion: Suet.

**nēpōtātus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [id] extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet.

**nēpōtātus**, i, *m.* dim. [id] a little grandson: Pl.

**neptis**, is, *f.* [v. nepos] a grand-daughter: Cic.: neptus Veneris, i. e.

ino, Ov: neptes Cybeles, i. e. the Muses, id. (Hence Fr. nièce.)

**Neptūnus**, i, *m.* Neptune: the sea-god: hence, meton.: the sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

**nequam**, *adj.* indecl. worthless, good for nothing: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. II. Esp. of character, worthless, vile, bad: opp. to frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

**nequāquam**, *adv.* in no wise, by no means, not at all: nequāquam comparandus, by no means deserving to be compared, Cic.: nequaquam idoneus locus ad egrediendum, Caes.

**nequē** or **nēc** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (esp. the latter) like ne = non, not, in which way they are occasionally used by later writers: cf. necopinatus, necopinatus. II. Conj. = et non, and not, also not: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec hisdem semper uno modo videntur, and which also do not always appear in the same way to the same persons, Cic. nec mirum, and no wonder, id. Connected with vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, nor indeed, id.: neque enim beneficia feneramur (in a parenthesis), id.: neque enim tu is es qui sui sis nescias... neque autem ego sum ita demens... neither you on your part... nor I on mine, id.

2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec)... neque (nec), neither... nor: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque... neque: non mediūfidius praec lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic.

3. Neque (nec)... et (que) and et... neque (nec), when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not... and on the other hand; not only not... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand... and on the other hand not; not only... but also not: (1) Neque (nec)... et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, which, on the one hand, was never born, and on the other, is destined for perpetuity, id. (2) Et... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, I shall certainly anticipate the fulfilment of your promises, but yet I shall not claim it, id. 4. Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat examinata uxor, id. (2) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, also:

necnon et Tyri per limina laeta frequentes convener, Virg. 5. Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, and not yet, not yet: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. 6.

Nec... quidem, v. quidem. 7. but yet, nor yet: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus es, non est liber: neque est ulla earum rerum, but none of these has happened, id.: sine ulla patrum injuria nec sine offensione, and yet not, Liv. (Hence It. nē; Fr. ni; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. nessuno; from Lat. nec ens, It. niente; Fr. néant.)

**nequēdum** (necdum), *adv.* neque, no. II. 5.

**nē-queō**, Ivi and Yi, Itum, 4. v. n. not to be able, to be unable: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.: quum rho (litteram) dicere nequiret, Cic.: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall.: Cic. Pass. (followed by an Inf. Pass.): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequit, jure factum sit, Sall. Parly impers.: nequit, it is impossible, Pl.

**nequicquam** (nequidquam and nequiquam), *adv.* in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. 2. without good reason: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos esse, etc., they ought not to be condemned as having attempted such a feat without good reason (without being justified in doing so), id. 3.

with impunity: Pl. **nequior**, ius, v. nequam. **nequiquam**, v. nequicquam, ad init.

**nequis** or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis **nequissimus**, a, *um*, v. nequam. **nequiter**, *adv.* worthlessly, licentiously, wrongly, etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Comp.: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultus gestum, dici non potest, more unjustifiably, Liv.

**nequitia**, ae, and **nequities**, ei, *f.* [nequam] badness: aceti nequitia, Plin. II. Fig.: in moral se: se: idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. 2. prodigality, profusion: illum aut nequities expellet, Hor. 3. profligacy, wantonness, lewdness: tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. 4. worthlessness, vileness, villainy: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

**nērēis**, idos, *f.* [Nereus] a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid: virides Nereides, Ov.

**neruōsē**, *adv.* strongly, vigorously, energetically: vigilanter neruōseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

**neruōsus**, a, *um*, *adj.* [nervus] full of nerves, sinewy, nervous: poples, Ov.

**II.** Fig.: *nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

**nervulus**, *i. m. dim.* [id.] *a little nerve, vigour*: si tu nervulus tuos adhibueris, *just a little of your strength*, Cic.

**nervus**, *i. m.* *a sinew, tendon, nerve*: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *the string of a musical instrument*, nervi in fidibus, id. **2.** *a bow-string*: nervo equino intendit telum, Virg.

**3.** *the leather with which shields were covered*: Tac. **4.** *a thing with which a person was bound*: Pl. **5.** *a fetter*: id. **6.** *a prison*: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. **7.** *the male organ of generation*: Hor.

**III.** Fig. in pl.: *nerve, vigour, strength*: digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. - opibus ac nervis uti, Caes.: nervi belli p. cuncta, *sources of war*, Cic.: nervi conjuratorum, *the leaders*, Liv. **2.** Esp. of style: *force, energy*: horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos oratoris ac fortis habet, Cic. [cf. Gr. *νεῦρον* for *νεῦρον*, *force*.] (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf*.)

**nesciens**, *entis*, Part. [nescio]. **II.** Adj.: *ignorant, unaware*: Ter.

**ne-scio**, *ivi* or *i. i. tum*, *4 v. a not to know, to be ignorant of*: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic.: nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te audire, *you cannot think, id. : quod scies, nescis, what I am going to tell you, (remember) you don't know*, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapias, Ter. Pass.: utrum consistere usquam velit an mare transire, *is unknown*, Cic. **2.** Esp. in the phrases, *nescio quis*, *nescio quid*, *nescio quomodo*, *nescio an*, etc., to denote uncertainty: nescio quis, *I know not who, somebody or other*: nescio quid, *I know not what, something or other*: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.: nisi me forte Paconni nescio cuius querelis moveri putes, *one Paconni, whoever he may be* (in affected ignorance, to imply insignificance, meanness, etc.), Cic. fortasse non primum hoc nescio quid quod ego grevi, *this trifling matter*, id.: Ingens co die res est nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, *and probably*, Liv. (v. an, *no II*). **II.** *not to know, to be unacquainted with* (with Acc. of direct obj.). illa illam nescit, Pl.: non nescit hiemem, Virg. **2.** *not to understand; to be unable*: Latine nescire, *to be ignorant of Latin*, Cic.: stare loco nescit, *cannot stand still* (of a spirited horse), Virg.

**nescitus**, *a. um*, Part. [nescio]. **nescius**, *a. um*, adj. [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware*. With Gen.: nescia mens hominum fati, Virg. With de: Ov. With depend. clause: arvae Cyclopum, quid rastro, quid usus aratri nescia, id. With Acc. and Inf.: non sum nescius, scaevola, ieta

inter Graecos dici, Cic.

**2.** *not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable*. With Inf.: pueri clari nesci, *i. e. infant children*, Hor. vinci nescius, *invincible*, Ov. **II.** Pass. *not known, unknown* (rare): locus, Pl.: tributa, Tac.

**nētus**, *a. um*, Part. [neo].

**neū**, *adv. v. neve*

**neuter**, *tra, tum*, adj. [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither of two*: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset vir carior, Cic. With plur. verb.: ut caveres, neuter ad me irois cum querimonia, Pl. In plur. to denote two different parties: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. **II.** Esp. of *neither sex*: neuter angulis, id. Hence, **2.** In grammar of *neither gender*: neutra nomina, or *absol. neutra, neuter nomina*: id.

**neutiquam** (in Pl. and Ter. to be read *neutquam*), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise* (stronger than nequaquam); *not on any account*: (rare): id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl.: neutiquam probari potuit tam flagitiosa libido, *on no consideration*, Cic. dictatione neutiquam placebat, Liv.

**neutro**, *adv.* *to neither side, neither way*: in utro inclinata spe, Liv.

**neutri**, *adv.* [neutr ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other*: Pl.

**nevē** (nevi), *adv.* [ne vā] *and that not, nor* (=et ne, et ut non): ut earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, *and that they might not injure the bridge*, Caes.: hoc te rogo, ne dimittas animum, neve te obrui magnitudine negotii sinas, *and not suffer yourself to be overwhelmed*, Cic. So after ut, ne; instead of neque... neque: ut cum ne quis nobis minuat, neve xvus, neve mortuus, *neither... nor*, id.

**nevīs**, *nevētī*, etc. v. nolo.

**nex**, *neus, f.* [v. neco] *death; esp. violent death, murder, slaughter; insidiation et latrocinium* (quae potest inferri iusta rex, Cic. Vita nequequam us habet postestatem, Caes.: neci dare, Virg. With Gen. obj.: multorum civium nex, Cic. With Gen. subj.: venatorum, Phaedr. **2.** In gen. sense, *death* (late and rare). Suet.: Just

**II.** Transf. *the blood of the slain*: manus necae Phrygia imbutae, Ov.

**nexilis**, *e. adj.* [necio] *tied or bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

**nexo**, *i. v. a* freq. [id.] *to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine*: Lucr.

**nexum**, *i. v. nexns*, *no II.*

**nexus**, *a. um*, Part. [necto].

**nexus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a tying or binding together; an interlacing, entwining*: artio luctari nexu, Ov.: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem, *grip* (of a wrestler), Suet. **II.** Transf. (and in this signifi. also *nexum*, *i. n.*): *the state or condition of a nexus, a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery*

for debt (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, *aut in jure cessio*, Cic.: nexum ire, *to fall into such a condition*, Liv.

**nexus**, *i. m.* [id.] *a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (v. piced. art.). ita nexi soluti, *cautissime* in posterum, ne neciterentur, *all pledged persons were released*, Liv.

**nī** (anciently nei), *conj.* [identical with ne] *an absolute negative only in the interrogative form* quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) *why not?* quid ego in ita censum? Pl.: for the combination *nimirum*, v. *nimirum*.

**II.** Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, *that not*: moment ni (appy. =ne) teneant cursus, *earn them not to sail*, Virg. **2.** Much more freq. as conditional negative = *not*, which is formed from it by the addition of si: *if not, unless*. In this constr. it is found, like si, with the Indic, when the reference is to an assumed fact: *nimirum*, in domi est, *its odd, if he was t at home*, Ter.: *nimirum* in puto, Cic.: in frustra augurium vana docere parentes, Virg.: and with Subj. in strictly hypothetical sentences: quae in fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, Liv.: ni ita ne res haberet, id. in faciat, Virg. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.: quum is sponsionem fecisset, in vir bonus esset, *had undertaken so to be*, Cic.

**nicetērium**, *li, n.* = νικητήριον, *the prize of victory*: Juv.

**nico**, *ci, 3 v. a.* *to beckon*: Pl. [Cf. conveco (for con-nigr-e-o). The root *nik* (*gnig*) meant "to incline, bow, bend." In *nico* initial *g* has been lost.]

**nicto**, *avi, atum*, *i. v. n.* and **nictor**, *atus*, *i. v. n.* *dep.* [nico] *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink*: Plin.

**2.** *to wink as a sign*: neque illa ulli homini nictet, nictet, annuat, Pl.

**3.** Transf. of fire: *metantia fulgura flammac, flickering*, Lucr. **II.** Fig. *to excite oneself, to strive*: hic ubi nictari nequeant (al. mixari), id.

**nictus**, *ūs, m.* [nico] *a winking, blinking*: Ov.

**nidamentum**, *i. n.* [nidus] *material for a nest*: in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congerit, *i. e. he will get himself a dwelling*, Pl.

**nidifico**, *i. v. n.* [nidificus] *to build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col.

**nidor**, *gris*, *m.* *a vapour, steam, smell*, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: galbanus nidor, Virg.: ganeorum nidor atque fumus, Cic. [For endor; cf. *κνίρα* (for *κνίβ-ya*).]

**nidulus**, *i. m. dim.* [nidus] *a little nest*: Fig.: Ithacam illam, in aspernis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, *perched like a little nest on the rocks*, Cic.

**nidus**, *i. m.* *a nest*: fingere et con

struere nidos, Cic.: Virg. Poet.: penas majores nido extendere, i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth, Hor. 2. Meton (in pl. only): the young birds in a nest; nestlings, brood (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. 11. Transf. tu nidum servas, you stick to the nest; i. e. keep at home, Hor. (M. Skr. nida-s (perh. for nido-s): Germ. and Eng. nest.) (Hence lt. nido; Fr. nid.)

**niger**, gra, hum, adj. black, sable, dark, dusky (oft. with the idea of beauty or lustre associated; whereas ater marks something dismal and unsightly): quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic.: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, swarthy, Virg.: nigros efferre maritos, blackened, i. e. killed by poison, Juv. Subst. nigrum, i. n. a black spot. Ov. 11. Fig.: pertaining to death; dismal: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignum, of the funeral pile, Hor. 2. Unlucky, ill-omened: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexerit mihi? id. 3. Of character, black, bad, wicked: Cic.: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence lt. nero; Sp. negro; Fr. noir.)

**nigrans**, antis, Part [nigro]. 11. Adj. i. black, dusky: color, Lucr.: nigrans terga juveni, with black backs, Virg. **nigresco**, gtri, 3. v. n. incep [niger] to become black, grow dark: latraces nigrescere sacros, Virg.: nigrescent sanguine venae, Ov. (Hence Fr. noir-cir.)

**nigro**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [id.] to be black: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. Most freq. as part adj. (cf. migrans): nigrans aegis, in quasi-trans. sense, cloud-bringing, Virg. **nigror**, oris, m. [id.] blackness: mortis, Lucr.

**nihil**, n. indecl. [by apocope, from nihilum, i. e. ne hilum: cf. nihilum] nothing. With part. Gen.: nihil mali, no evil, Cic. With an adj.: nihil expectatione vestra dignum dico, id. With ref. to persons. victor, quo nihil erat moderatus, than whom (whose conduct) nothing could be more moderate, id. (11) nihil agere, to accomplish nothing: nihil agis, dolor! i. e. your efforts (to move me) are vain, id.: nihil afferre, to advance arguments which are good for nothing; to say nothing to the purpose, id. (111) nihil, nec... nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, neither wished to shirk anything, nor... id. (iv) nihil non, everything: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. (v) non nihil et haud nihil, something, somewhat: non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, id. (vi) nihil quicquam, nothing whatever, nothing at all: id. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, etc., nothing else than, nothing but: tu, quantus quantus,

nihil nisi sapientia es, from head to foot you are every bit wisdom, Ter.: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem amas, Cic. (viii) nihil... quin or quominus, after a verb signifying to omit, leave undone: nihil praetermisi quin..., I left no stone unturned to..., id.: with quominus, Liv. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., there is no reason why: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. (x) nihil est in aliquo ut putes..., there is nothing in any one to justify the notion that..., id. (xi) nihil est, it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain: Pl.: Hor. (xii) nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Also, nihil ad, nothing in comparison with: nihil ad Persium, id. (xiii) nihil minus, nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all: cadit ergo in vitium bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. (xiv) nihil dum, nothing as yet: id. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demopho, est, Ter. (xvi) nihil esse, to be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use: sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fugis, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. 11. Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. in nothing, not at all: nihil opus est, Ter.: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic.

**nihilum**, v. nihil (xiv)  
**nihil**, v. nihilum  
**nihil**, v. nihilum

**nihilominus**, v. nihilum (iv)  
**nihilum**, i. n. [ne hilum] nothing (differs from nihil only in use, not in sense; being used after a prep and in Abl. with comparatives: whereas nihil is chiefly used as subject or direct object): docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr.: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. (ii) Nihili, of no value, worthless: nihil est autem, eum qui officium facere immemor est, he is a good for nothing person, Pl. Hence, nihil pendere or facere, to esteem as nothing, Ter. (iii) De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason: mali rem exemplum esse, de nihilo hospites corripit, Liv. (iv) Nihilo with comparatives, by nothing, no: nihilo benevolentior, Cic. So, nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding: in his rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absum, confici possunt, id. (See also secus.) With minus omitted: nihilo ego quam tu mihi amata sum, Pl. Similarly, nihilo aliter, no otherwise: Ter. 11. Adverbially, for non, not: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. **nil** (contracted form of nihil), nothing (rare, and mostly poet.): si nil sit durus, Caes.: nil intra est oleum duri, Hor.

**nilum**, i. q. nihilum, nothing: ad nilum reverti, Lucr.

**nilus**, i. m. [Néiæos: the river Nile]

a canal, conduit, aqueduct: piscina et nilus, Cic.

**nimbatus**, a, um, adj. [nimbus] perh. light, trifling, frivolous: Pl.

**nimbifer**, era, erum, adj. [nimbus fero] storm-bringing, stormy: Ov.

**nimbosus**, a, um, adj. [nimbus] laden with storm-clouds, stormy: nimbosus Orion, Virg.

**nimbus**, i. m. a black rain-cloud, storm-cloud, thunder-cloud: involvere regem nimbi, Virg.: tempestas denso diem operuit jumbo, Liv. (11) Of the bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. 2. Like the Eng. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: fulvae nimbus aeneae, id.: nimbus pedum, id. 3. heavy rain, a rain-storm: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. 11. Fig.: a storm, tempest, i. e. sudden misfortune: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, id. [For etym. v. nebula. For the nasal, cf. cub-o, cumb-o.]

**nimietas**, atis, f. [nimius] a too great number or quantity: Eutr.

**nimio**, v. nimius, ad fin.

**nimiorum**, more correctly separate, nimio opere: too much; Cic.

**nimirum**, adv. [ni, and mirum; strange if it were not so; hence] without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly: nimium Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.: non omnia nimium eadem di dedere, truly, Liv.: nimium haec est illa Charybdis, 'tis strange if this be not the famous Charybdis; this must surely be, Virg.

11. Freq. in an ironical sense; doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: nimium contra dici nihil potest, Cic.

**nimis**, adv. too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. 2. With a preceding negative, not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very: Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectant, id.: praedictum non nimis firmum, Caes.

3. As subst. with part. Gen.: haec loca licet habent nimis, too much daylight, Ov.: Cic. 11. Transf. very much, very, exceedingly: nimis velim lapidem, Pl. So nimis quam, very much: nimis quam formido, id. [From negative ne and ni=ne in ne-tero (root ma, to measure); "immoderately."]

**nimium**, adv. [v. nimis] too much, too: nimium diu, Cic.: vento nimium secundo, too much favourable, i. e., too dangerously favourable, Hor. 2. Non nimium, not very much, not particularly, illud non nimium probo, Cic.

11. Transf. very much, greatly, exceedingly: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg.: felix, heu nimium felix, happy beyond human happiness, id. 2. Nimium quantum, as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very: differt inter

honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Also, in same sense, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, *es* barbarus, Pl.

**nimius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*v. nimis*] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much*: vitium cœcitas, *ne* in omnes partes nimia (= nimis) fundatur, Cic.: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. (ii) *too mighty, too powerful*: Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. (iii) *immoderate, intemperate*: rebus secundis nimii, Tac. With *Gen.*: impotens et nimis animi, *outrageous in temper*, Liv. Subst. *nimium*, *il*, *n. superabundance, excess*: mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. || **Transf.** *very great, very much*: homo nimia pulchritudine, Pl. Subst. *nimium* boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune*, Enn. in Cic. Hence, adverbially, in the Abl. *nimio*, *exceedingly, by far, much*: nimio mavolo, Pl.: nimio melius, *id.*

**ningo** (ninguo), *nxit*, *3. v. n.* (mostly *impers.*) *it snows*: Virg. || **Fig.** *to shower down, scatter*: ningunt rosarum floribus, Lucr. [For etym. *v. nix*; there is nasalization in *ningo* and *ninguis*.]

**ninguis**, *is*, *f.* [ningo] *snow*: albas decedere ningues, Lucr. **ninguit** and **ninguo**, *v. ningo* **nisi**, *conj.* [ul s] *if not, unless*: its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the *Indic*, sometimes by the *Subj*, according to the nature of the predication: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. It is also used without *a verb = praeter, except*: non quem coleremus nisi Populum Romanum, Sall. (ii) *After negatives, or interrogatives equiv. to negatives, except, save only, only*: ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes.: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. (iii) *Nisi si, except if, unless*: nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes.: Sall. (iv) *Nisi ut, except on condition that, unless*: neque convivia iure ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (v) *Nisi quod, except (the fact) that*: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforaneo obtruncet, Cic. (vi) *Nisi quia, except because, i. e. until that*: at nesciam aliud dicere illam, nisi quia correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. || **2.** In transitions, *nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen, unless indeed; unless perchance; unless however*: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

**nixus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [nitior]. **nixus**, *is*, *m.* [id.] *a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure* (cf. *nixus*; which is another form of the same word): nixi immotus eodem, in the same (firmly planted) posture, Virg. || **3.** *Exp. of a striving upward*

*movement*: insolitos docuere nixus, unwonted flights, Hor.: uti prospectus nixusque per saxa facilius foret, climbing, Sall. || **Transf.** *a striving, endeavour, effort, labour*: ad summum non pervenit nixu, sed impetu, Quint.

**2.** *Exp. the throes of childbirth, labour*: hunc stirps Oceani maturis nixibus Aethra edidit, Ov.

**nitēdula**, *ae*, *f.* *a kind of small mouse, a dormouse*: Cic.

**nitens**, *entis*, *Part.* [nitēo]. || **Adj.** *shining, glittering, gleaming, bright* (usu. of reflected light): arma nitentia, Liv.: capilli malobathro, Hor.

**2.** *Transf.* *of animals, sleek, fat*: taurus, Virg. (ii) *Of persons, shining, bright, beautiful*: nitentior femina, Ov. (iii) *Of plants, blooming*: nitentia culta, Virg. || **Fig.** *brilliant, elegant*: oratio, Cic.

**nitēo**, *2. v. n.* *to shine, beam, glitter, glisten*: placatum nitent diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr. qui nitent inguentis, fulgent purpura, are glossy, Cic.: diversi nitent cum mille coloribus, Ov. || **2.** *Transf.* *of animals, to be sleek, in good condition*: unde sic quaeos nites? Phaedr. (ii) *Of persons, to look bright or beautiful*: miseri quibus intentata nites? Hor. (iii) *Of fields and plants, to look flourishing, thriving*: campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg.: cf. nitens. (iv) *In gen., to flourish*: recenti gloria nitens, in all the lustre of his new glory, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

**nitescō**, *tui*, *3. v. n. incept.* [nitēo] *to begin to shine, to shine out or forth*: exigui qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic.: juvenus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. || **2.** *Transf.* *Of animals, to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: armenta nitescunt, Plin. (ii) *Of persons, to become blooming; in perf. tenses, to be blooming*: o pueri, nituistis, Hor. || **3.** *Fig.* *to become illustrious or celebrated*: eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac.

**nitide**, *adv.* *splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently*: Pl. **nitidusculē**, *dum*, *adv.* *somewhat finely, sprucely*: Pl. **nitidusculus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim [nitidus] *somewhat shining*: caput, Pl.

**nitidus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [nitēo] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: caput (solis), beaming, Virg.: caecaries, glossy, id.: nitidus juvenis anguis, in the fresh gloss of his (renovated) youth, id.: aedes, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, inculcata, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, i. e. bright and gay (opp. to *wild and gloomy*), Cic.: ebur, Ov. || **2.** *Transf.* *of animals, sleek, plump, fat*: jumenta, Nep. (ii) *Of persons, well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking*: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vires, Hor. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, smart, trim*: nimis nitida femina, Pl.: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (iv) *Of fields and plants,*

*blooming, fertile, luxuriant*: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, rich, fertile, Ov.

**Fig.** *cultivated, polished, refined*: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. (Hence *Fr. net.*)

**nitōr**, *nixus* and *nixus*, *3. v. n. dep.* *to lean, learn, or rest upon*. With Abl.: stirpibus suis nitit, Cic.: hastili nixus, id.: With *in* and *Acc.*: nixus in hastam, Virg. Absol.: partes aequaliter nituntur, press equally, Cic.: in medium sunt omnia nixa, have been always pressing towards the centre, Lucr.

**2.** *Transf.* *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly, etc.*: nituntur gradibus, Virg.: in aëra, Ov. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, id.: (iii) *to strain for a stool*: Suet. || **Fig.** *to strain or strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour*: modo tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.: nihil contra se regem murum existimabat, Caes.: pro aliquo, Liv. With *Inf.*: summa vi Citam irrumpere nititur, Sall. With *ad*: ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caes. (iv) *ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, to strive after*, Cic.

**2.** *to rest, rely, depend upon*: with *in* and Abl.: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id.: With simple Abl.: spe niti, id.: auctoritate, Caes. With *ubi*: quo confuges? ubi nitere? Cic. [Prob. for *nix-ior*, from the same *nigr* (orig. *gruē*), "to incline, bend," which appears in *convivo*; *v. nico*.]

**nitōr**, *ōris*, *m.* [nitēo] *brightness, sheen from a polished surface; splendour, lustre*: nitōr exoritur aurorae, Lucr.: argenti et auri, Ov. || **2.** *Transf.* *sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: nitōr corporis, Ter.: urit me Glyceriae nitōr, the brilliant charms, Hor. (ii) *splendour, brilliancy*: Cic. (iii) *In gen. gay colour*: Lucr. || **Fig.** *of speech, splendour, elegance, grace of style*: orationis nitōr, Cic.

**nitrum**, *i*, *n. = vitrum*, also called *sal nitrum*, *natron*, native nitre or saltpetre: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia: Plin.

**Fig.** (from its use as a soap) *cenuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, arts like soap (as a purger)*, Caes. In Cic. **nivālis**, *e*, *adj.* [nix] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-; dies, a snowy day*, Liv.: Hebrus nivali compede victus, in icy fetters bound, Hor. || **2.** *Transf.* *wintery, cold*: dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen. || **2.** *snow-like, snowy* (poet.): equi candore nivali, Virg.

**nivātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *cooled with snow, iced*: Suet.

**nivēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [nix] *of or from snow, snowy, snow-* (poet.): xgeribus nivis informis, snow-drifts, Virg.: mōne, covered with snow, Caes.

**II. Transf. snow-white, snowy** (poet.): lacerti, Virg.: lac, id.: vestis, Ov.

**nīvōsus, a, um, adj.** [id.] full of snow, snowy: hiems gelida ac nīvosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

**nix, nixis, f. snow:** Cic. *Is pl., accumulated snow:* miles nixibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv.: duratæ solo nives, Hor.

**II. Transf.: white hair, hoary locks:** capitis nives, id. [Nix is for *nigro*-s; in the oblique cases the guttural disappears, as in *levis, brevis, conveio*. In Gr. *νίφ-α, νίφ-ει*, φ exceptionally represents orig. gh. The I. E. root had initial s; cf. Goth. *snau-s*, O. H. G. *sno*, Mod. Germ. *schnee*, Eng. *snow*. V. *migo, nunguis*.] (Hence *It neve*; aud, through *nivea*, Fr. *neige*.)

**nixor, i v. n. dep** [nitor] to lean or rest upon; to strive, endeavour (poet.). pars vulnere clauda tentat nixantem (serpente), *writhing*, Virg. **II. Fig** to depend upon: fundamentis, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr.

**nixus and nīsus, a, um, Part.** [utor].

**nixus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressure** (cf. *nixus*), which is a parallel form of same word). *astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, by their own gravitation*, Cic.

**II. Transf.: a striving, exertion, effort:** Quint. **2.** Esp. pains, throes, travail of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

**no, navi, i v. n. to swim:** Pl.: Ov. *Proverb.* nare sine cortice, to be able to swim without corks (manage for oneself), Hor.

**II. Poet** transf of similar modes of motion; to sail, flow, fly, etc.: nare per aestatem liquidam, Virg. **2.** Of the eyes of drunken persons, to swim: nant oculi, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *νῆ-γ-ω*; Lat. *na-l-o*.]

**nobilis, e** (old form, *gnobilis*), adj. [v. *noscere*] that can be or is known, knowable (v. rare in this sense): neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl.

**2. well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned:** constr. *absol.*, with Abl or (poet.) with Inf.: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic.: Corinthus aere, Ov.: puerosque Ledaë, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: palma, the palm of glory, id. (ii) In bad sense, notorious: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic.

**II. high-born, of noble birth, noble, i. e. sprung from a family** (either patrician or plebeian) of which some member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the *jus imaginum* (opp. to homo novus and ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id.: Liv. Subst. nobilis, is, m. a noble (in pl.) nobiles nostri, Plin. **2.** of a superior kind, noble, excellent: tres nobilissimi fundi, very fine, Cic.: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, high-bred, Ov.

**nobilitas, atis, f. [nobilis] famousness, celebrity, fame, renown** (rare).

praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciere, Cic. **II. high or noble birth, nobility:** ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. **2.** In concr. sense; the nobility, the nobles (v. nobilis, II.): conurbationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv.

With plur. verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. *Plur.*: Tac. **III. noble or excellent quality, distinction, excellence, superiority.** quum florere Isocratam nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic. *eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest*, Ov.

**nōbilitē, adv. famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly:** Plin.

**nōbilito, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [nobilis] to make known, to render famous or renowned: poetae post mortem nobilitati volunt, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in bad sense, to render notorious: aliquem flagitius, Ter. **II. to render excellent, to ennoble, exalt:** qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell.

**nōcens, entis, Part.** [noceo] **II. Adj.** hurtful, injurious, noxious: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. *comp.*: cicutis alium nocentius, Hor.

**2.** Esp. in moral sense, wicked, culpable, criminal: nocens et notarius, Cic.: merita caede nocentum, Ov.

**nōcēter, adv. hurtfully, injuriously:** Cels.

**nōcēo, cūi, cītum, 2 v. n. to harm, hurt, injure** with *dat* or *absol*: nocere alteri, to injure your neighbour, Cic.: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, id. *Pass. impers.*: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum in. Caes. [Noceo is from root of *neco*, q. v.] (Hence *It. nuocere*: Fr. *nuire*.)

**nōcivus, a, um, adj. [noceo] hurtful, injurious, noxious:** Phaedr.

**noctifer, ēri, m.** [nox fero, the night-bringer] the evening-star: Cat.

**noctilūca, ae, f.** [nox luceo] that shines by night; hence, the moon: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.

**nocti-vāgus, a, um, adj. night-wandering,** that wanders about by night (poet.): noctivagae faeces caeli, Lucr.: currus (sc. Phoebes), Virg.

**noctivīgillus** (noctivīgillus), a, um, adj. [nox vigilo] night-watching: Pl.

**noctu, v. noctus.**

**noctūa, ae, f. [nox] the (short-eared) owl, a bird sacred to Minerva:** Virg.

**noctūabundus, a, um, adj. [noctu] in the night-time, by night:** Cic.

**noctūinus, a, um, adj. [noctua] pertaining to owls:** Pl.

**nocturnus, a, um, adj. [nox] pertaining to the night, nocturnal:** labores, Cic.: bella, Virg. Sometimes used with force of *adv.* (cf. *vesperstinus*): qui nocturnis sacra divum legerit, by night, Hor.

**noctus, ūs, f. [id.] only in Abl.**

noctu, by night, in the night-time: somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl.: esp. opp. to diu (q. v.): nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, by day, by night, Caes.

**noctivīgillus, v. noctivīgillus.**

**noctūus, a, um, adj. [noceo] hurtful, injurious, noxious:** Ov.

**nodātus, a, um, Part.** [nodo].

**nōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [nodus] to furnish or fill with knots, to make knotty: esp in *part.*: ferula nodata, Plin.

**II. to tie in a knot, to knot:** crimes nodantur in aum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

**nōdōsus, a, um, oīj. [id.] full of knots, knotty:** stipes, Ov.: plagae, id.: cheraera, from its producing knots on the fingers, Hor.

**II. Fig:** knotty, intricate, difficult: questiones, Mar.: Cicuta, a user skilful in drawing up wad bonds (which tie the debtor fast as with knots), Hor.

**nōdus, i, m. a knot:** nodus vinculumque Cic.: necte tribus nodis terenos, Amariylli, colores, Virg. **2. Transf:** a girdle (poet.): ludit Acidalius, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, nodus anni, the circle of the equator, Lucr. (ii) a knot, knob, node on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (iii) a knot or knob in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. *Proverb.*: nodum in serpio quaerere, to look for knots in a bursar, i. e. to anticipate difficulties where there are none, Pl.

(iv) a star in the constellation Pisces: Cic.

**II. Fig:** a band, bond: amarissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. **2. Esp. a bond, obligation** (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. **3. a knotty point, difficulty, impediment:** dum hic nodus expeditur, till this knot is untied (this point cleared up), Cic.: Abantem, pugnae nodumque moramque, the knot and stay of the fight, Virg. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama dignus vindice nodus, an entanglement, crisis, Hor. [For *nodus*, as *natus* for *gnatus*; cf. Eng. *knot*.] (Hence Fr. *noeud*.)

**nōlo, nōlii, nolle, v. irreg** (old forms: *nēvis* for non vis: Pl.: *nēvōlt* or *nēvult*, for non vult. id.) [ne volo] to wish not, to be unwilling: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolle, to have like desires and like fears, Sall. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem, esse terrarum, Cic.: Caes. Esp. freq. in imperative with *me*: noli irasci, do not be angry, Pl.: noli portare, do not suppose, Cic. Sometimes even with *velle*: nolite velle, do not wish, id. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne scitiae quidem flagitationi tuae, id.: nollem factum, I could wish it had not been



*donc*, Ter.: cum se non nolle dixisset, *that he had no objection*, Cic. || *to wish ill, be adverse to* (rare): cui qui noluunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, id.

**nōmas**, ādis, c. = *vouās* (pasturing flocks), plur. *nōmādes*, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, *nōmāds*: Plin. Hence esp. a Numidian: *nomas* versuta, a Numidian fortune-teller (cf. Eng. *gipsy*); Prop. Plur.: Virg.

**nōmen**, inis, n. a *name*: Infantum Alia nomen, ill-omened name, Virg.: ut is locus ex calamitate P. R. nomen caperet, Caes.: so, nomen invenire ab aliqua re, Cic. "Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomen respondere, to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll": Liv. Also, dare nomen in conjunctionem, to join a conspiracy, Tac.

2. Esp. the middle name of a free-born Roman, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 270 seq.). But sometimes nomen is used, in less exact sense, both for praenomen and for cognomen: cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. 3. In gramm. a noun: Quint.

|| In legal sense, nomen alicujus deferre, to lay an accusation against anyone, Cic.: nomen recipere, to receive an accusation, id.

2. a bond, note, claim, debt (bearing a certain name): tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, on good bonds, good security, id.: nomina sua exigere, to call in one's debts, id. (ii) nomen facere, to enter or book the items of a debt: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. (iii) nomen locari, to borrow money: Phaedr. 3. In polit. lang., collectively, all those bearing a certain name; stock, race: esp. in plur. nomen Latinum: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Also by meton. = nation; only more emphatic: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall.: Volscum nomen prope deletum est, Liv.

|| Fig.: name, fame, reputation, renown: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic.: officere nomini alicujus, to eclipse anyone's fame, Liv.: nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus, distinction, Virg. Of things: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, i.e. the sorts known by peculiar names, id.

2. a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason: an alto nomine et alia de causa abutulis? Cic.: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, on your account, id.: edisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.

3. a name, as opposed to a reality: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium soclorum quam vires quam attulissent, Liv. [For *quomodo*: cf. co-gnomen, and v. *noceo*. Gr. *ὄνομα* is cognate, being for *ὄνομα*; in Skr. *na-ma(n)*, Goth. *namō*, and

Germ. *name*, as well as in Lat., the initial guttural has been lost.] (Hence lt. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*.)

**nōmēclātor** (nomenclator, Mart.: Suet.), ōris, m. [nomen calo] one who calls a person or thing by name; hence, a slave who attended his master in canvassing for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 18): Cic. Under the emperors, also, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator: Plin.

**nōmēclātūra**, ae, f. [id.] a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature: Plin.

**nōmēclātor**, v. nomenclator.

**nōminātio**, adv. by name, expressly: alicum nominatim excipere, Cic.

**nōminatio**, ōnis, f. [nominio] a naming: Vitr. || a nomination to an office (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego cum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic.: Liv.

**nōminātivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to naming, nominative: in Gramm.: casus nominativus, the nominative case, Quint.

**nōminātus**, a, um, Part. [nominio] || Adj.: famed, renowned, celebrated: illa Aitolica tota Sicilia dominata, Cic.

**nōminio**, avi, atum, i r a. freq. [id.] to name (frequently or as a regular practice): Lucr.

**nōmino**, avi, atum, i. v a [nomen] to call by name, to name: urbs in tuo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.

2. to mention by name: esp. in plur. quem honoris causa nomino, whom I mention with all respect, id. || to render famous, renowned, celebrated: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id.

2. to nominate or appoint to an office: patres inter regem nominaverunt, Liv. 3. to denounce, accuse, arraign (usu. denoting a less formal mode of accusation; as when an informer mentions the names of persons as parties to a plot, &c.): qui nominatus profugisset, deum certam se finituros, id.: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet.

**nōmisma** (num), ātis, n = νόμισμα, a piece of money, a coin: regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor.

**nōmos** and **nōmus**, i, m. = νόμος, a district, province, name: Plin. || In music = *vouos*, a tune, avr: Suet.

**nōn** (old form, *nēnum* and *nēnu*; also written *noenum* and *noenu*), adv. [contr. from *ne oenum* or *unum*, not one, like *ne hīlum*, not anything: v. *unus*] not. (i) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, should not object, Cic.: so, non nemo = some one; non nihil = something; non nullus, a, um = some. (ii) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, every (conceivable) thing, id.: v. *nemo*, nihil, nullus. (iii) Followed by *nec* ... *nec*,

it retains its negative force. *non mediis fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere*, id. (iv) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*, with *Subj.*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent, id. (v) Non nisi, *only*: Ov.: Tac. (vi) Non modo, non solum ... *led or sed etiam, not only* ... but also: non modo famulum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, *that not only is the other false, but this undoubtedly true*, Cic. When the two clauses are both negative, *not only not* ... but not even (non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem), a negative is sometimes omitted in the former, the sense being obvious from the latter member: non mentibus solum conspire, sed ne auribus quidem, *they not only lost their presence of mind, but could not even hear*, Liv. (vii) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly*: simulacra non ita antiqua Cic. So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly*: non fere quisquam, *hardly anyone*, id. (viii) For *nedum* (rare). *vix maelcule servis hoc cum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitri, much less*, id. (ix) In interrogations for *nonne*: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. (x) In imperative clauses, for *ne* (denounced by Quint. as ungrammatical): non aut sine lege capilli, *let them not be*. Ov.: Hor. (xi) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, *could be other than material*, Cic. (xii) In answers: *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer 'yes' or 'no', id.

**nōnae**, arum, f, plu. [nonus] the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the *nones*: so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides, counting inclusively: Cic.

**nōnāgēni**, ae, a, *dist. num. adj.* [nonaginta] ninety each: Plin.

**nōnāgesimus**, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [id.] ninetyeth: Cic.

**nōnāgēs** (-ēn), num. *adv.* ninety times: nonagies sestertium, nine million sesterces, Cic.

**nōnāgintā**, card. num. *adj. indecl.* ninety: Cic. (Hence Fr. *nonante*.)

**nōnanus**, a, um, *adj.* [nona, sc. legio] belonging to the ninth legion: miles nonanus, Tac. Subst. nonanus, i, m. a soldier of the ninth legion: id.

**nōnāria**, ae, f. [nonus] a public prostitute: Pers.

**non-dum**, *adv.* not yet: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

**nongentī**, ae, a, card. num. *adj.* nine hundred: Cic.

**non-nē**, *adv.* is it not? In questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne meministi, do you not remember? Cic.: Caes. The affirmative force remains in indirect questions: *if ... not, whether* ... not: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdicae filium

nonne beatum putaret, if he did not think, Cic.

**non-nemo**, inis, m. *some one, several persons, many a one*: Cic. **II.** *some one, a certain person*: id.

**nonnulli**, v. nihil.

**non-nulus**, a, um, *adj. some, several*: nonnulla in re, Cic.: esse non-nullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, *some obligation to Caesar*, Caes. **Esp.** freq. in pl.: nonnulli, *some persons*, id.

**non-nunquam**, *adv. sometimes*: nonnunquam Interdum, saepius noctu, Caes. **With aliquando**, Cic.

**non-nusquam**, *adv. in some places*: Plin.

**nōnus**, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [for novimus (with n for m), from novem] *the ninth*: Cic. **As subst.**: nona, ae, f. (sc. hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset *post nonam* venies, Hor.

**nōnus-décimus**, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* the nineteenth: Tac.

**norma**, ae, f. *a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.: anguli ad normam respondent, Vitr. **II.** *Fig.* a rule, pattern, precept: musicorum acrimonia norma, according to the rigor of the rule as laid down by musicians, Cic.: loquendi, correct usage, Hor. [For *gnorima*, appy. borrowed from Gr γνῶριμα; in sense it = γνώριμα.]

**normalis**, is, *adj.* [norma] *made according to the square*: Quint.

**nōs**, nostrum, etc. the plur. first pers. pron. (v. ego) (Gen. nostrorum and nostrum, for nostrum, Pl. Per.) **ver.** It is often used instead of ego: nos habemus, I have, Cic.: and in the lang. of comedy, even with sing. concord ab ante notis, Ter. The Gen. nostri is used objectively, towards us: amor nostri, Cic.: nostrum is used only partitively, uterque nostrum, both of us, id. Nos often takes the suffix met: nosmet, nobismet, etc., but not in Gen. (Cf. Gr. ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς-iv.) (Hence It. noi, Fr. nous.)

**nosce**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg.* [nosco] to know, to recognize: aliquem facie, Liv.: circum, Tac. **2.** to perceive, observe: deincepspectare omnibus for partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. **II.** *Transf.* to examine, explore: aedes, Pl.

**nosco**, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum). The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosce, 3 v. a. *incept.* to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider: hence, in perf. tenses, to be acquainted with, to know: quum igitur nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, learn to know, Cic. **Pass.**: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, could not be recognized, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. (ii) *perf. tenses*: si me novisti minus, if you know me not, Pl.: qui non leges, non jura noritis, have no knowledge of, Cic. **II.** *Transf.* to know, re-

cognize (rare): hau' nosco tuum, I perceive your drift, Pl.: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes.

**2.** *Esp.* to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec proba, Cic. [The orig. root is gna, in Gr γνῶ (ἐ-γνῶ-ν, γ-γνῶ-σκ-ω), in Lat. gna and gno; cf. a-gna-rus, co-gno-sco, i-gno-ro; O. H. G. knd-u, Eng. know. From another form gan of same root come Goth. kann, Eng. and Scot. ken.]

**noster**, stra, strum (Gen. pl. nostrum, Pl.), *pronoun adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours*: nostris consilis et laboribus, Cic.: in wider sense, belonging to our country (Rome): Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetis dividit, Caes.: nostrum mare, our sea, the Mediterranean, id. Strengthened by suffix ple: noctrapte culpa, Ter. **2.** Colloq. = meus (esp. in familiar style): nostri aequales, my contemporaries, Cic.: c. gnosce itinera nostra, let me tell you my movements, id. **3.** In masc. as subst.: noster, our (my) friend: and pl. nostri, our side, our men: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, our troops, Caes.: Ennius noster, my friend Ennius, Cic. **4.** In addresses. *my dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid fuit quid agitur? Ter. **5.** convenient for us, favourable to us: nostra loca, Liv. **6.** Objectively: amor noster, love towards us, Cic. (Hence It. nostro, Sp. nuestro; Fr. notre.)

**nostrās**, atis, *adj.* of our country, native: verba nostratia, Cic.: nostrates philosophi, id.

**nota**, ae, f. lit. *that by which a thing is known*; hence, a mark, sign, note: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum venit, Cic.: caeruleae cui (anguli) notae, blue marks (spots or lines), Virg. **2.** *notae litterarum, written characters, letters*: qui primus sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis terminavit, denoted all the sounds of the voice by a few characters, Cic. (ii) Meton.: notae, a letter, epistle, writing (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. **3.** *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: si qua occultus perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. **4.** *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: id. **5.** a critical mark, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum verum, Cic. Also, a mark of punctuation: notae librariorum, id. **6.** a mark on a wine-jar: nota Falerni, Hor. **Transf.** a sort, kind, quality: eae notae (Falerni) sunt optimae, those brands or sorts are the finest, Cic.: ex hac nota corporum est aer, of this class, Sen. **7.** a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature: cuiusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. **8.** a nod, beck, sign: innotet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. **9.** a brand on a slave: Suet. Also of tattoo-marks: Cic. **10.** a mark, spot, mole on the body: Hor. **11.** a stamp, impression

on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet.

**II.** In polit. sense; the Censor's mark of disgrace, placed against a senator's or citizen's name (v. Smith's Ant. 80): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) *Transf.* any mark of ignominy or infamy; a reproach, disgrace: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. **III.** *Fig.* a mark, sign, token: notae ac vestigia scelerum, id. **2.** a characteristic quality, character: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. [A fem. participial form from gna (v. nosco), which is here weakened to nō as in ὁ-vo-μα (= ὁ-γνο-μα); cf. a-gni-tus, co-gni-tus, in which ὁ has become i.] (Hence It. Sp. nota; Fr. note.)

**notābilis**, e, *adj.* [noto] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable*: exitus, Cic.: introitus, Tac. **2.** *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior aedes, Tac. **3.** *discernible, perceptible*: Sen.

**notābiliter**, *adv.* remarkably, notably; perceptibly: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, in a more marked way, Suet. **Comp.**: notabilius turbare, Tac.

**notārius**, i, m. [nota] *a short-hand writer, stenographer*: Plin.: Quint.

**notātio**, ōnis, f. [noto] *a marking, noting*: tabellarum, i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours, Cic. **II.** *Esp.* the annudversion of a censor: censoria, id. **2.** a designation, choice: delectus et notatio iudicum, id. **3.** a noticing, observing, observation: notatio naturae et annudversio perperit artem, id.

**4.** the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id.

**notātus**, a, um, *part. [noto]*. **II.** *Adj.* marked, distinguished: homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

**notescere**, tūi, 3 v. n. *incept.* [notus] to become known: notescatque tripla mortuus atque magis, Cat.: malis facinoribus notescere, to become notorious, Tac.

**notus**, a, um, *adj.* = νότος, *spurious, not genuine*. Of persons, illegitimate, bastard (opp. to legitimus): as subst.: Antiphaten Thebana de matre notum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. **2.** Of animals: mongrel: id. **II.** *Transf.* not genuine, false, counterfeit: lumen (lunae), i. e. borrowed, not its own, Lucr.: Attis notha mulier, who had unmann'd himself, Cat.

**notio**, ōnis, f. [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with*: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? what business have you to be acquainted with her? Pl. **2.** a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investi-

gation sine notione populi Romani, without the cognizance of, Cic. : ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de optinere, Liv. II. Transf. : an idea, conception, notion : rerum, Cic. : neque alia huc verbo subjecta notio est, id.

**notitia**, ac (also **notities**, ei, Lucr.) f. [notus] a being known, celebrity, notoriety : hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. II. Transf. : acquaintance with a person, with obj. Gen. : mulieris, Cic. In physical sense, notitiam feminæ habere, Caes. 2. In gen. a knowing, knowledge : an idea, conception, notion : notitiam habere dei, Cic. : natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

**notities**, ei, v. notitia.  
**noto**, avi, atum, i r a [nota] to mark, to distinguish by a mark : notare tabulam cera, Cic. : lingue genas, to mark with one's nails, scratch, Ov. II. Transf. : to write : scribit damnatque tabellas, et notat et dicit, id. (n) Esp. to write in cipher or with contractions : notata, non per scripta erat summa, i.e. set down in figures only, not in words, Suet. III. Fig. : to indicate, denote : quæ notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turper, Cic. 2. Esp. to allude to, hint at, Suet.

3. to mark, note, observe : numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. 4. Esp. of the censor, to mark or brand with a censor's nota, q. v. II. 1. to censure, reprimand : quos censoris furti et captivum punitum nomine notaverunt, id. Hence, in wider sense, to stigmatize, expose, etc. : stultus et improbus hic animus est dignusque notari, well deserving to be branded (exposed), Hor. : in tante judicis, quo nosti, populo, the very popular and passing sentence of degradation (upon him), id. : ut tribunicia intercessio armis notaret atque opprimeretur, should be marked out for infamy, Caes.

**notos**, i, for **notus**, q. v.  
**notus**, a, um, Part. [nosco]. II. A adj. : well-known : res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Comp. : nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, Caes. Sup. : vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With Gen. (or constr.) : notus in fratres animi paterni, famed for, Hor. Esp. (n) Subst. noti, acquaintances, friends : Cic. : Hor. 2. In bad sense, notorious : Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. 3. usual, customary : nota sedes, Hor. III. In act sense (v. rare) : notis prædixas, to those who know, Pl.

**notus** and **notos**, i, m = **notos**, the south wind : madidus notus evolat alis, Ov. : udus, Hor. But albus notus (=Gr. λευκός), fair, bringing fair weather, id. II. Poet. transf. vult in gen. : tendunt vela noti, Virg.

**novacula**, ae, f. a sharp knife, a razor : totum novacula præcidere, Cic. : Liv. (Hence Sp. *navaja*)

**novālis**, e, adj. [novus]. In agriculture, that is ploughed afresh or for the first time : Varr. II. Subst. novālis, is, f. (sc. terra), and novale, is, n. (sc. solum) : fallow-land : alternis idem tonsas cessare novales patiere, fallows from which the crops have been cut, Virg. 2. a field ploughed for the first time : Plin. 3. Transf. : unploughed land, meadow-land : Col.

4. any cultivated held (poet.) : impius hæc tam culta novalia milis habebit? Virg.  
**novātrix**, icis, f. [novus] she who rears or changes : rerum, Ov.  
**novē**, ade, nately, in a new or unusual manner : ornata ut lepidē ut comineat ut nove? Pl. II. Superl. of time, recently, lately, a short time ago : novissimē memoria nostra argumentum ante solitum est, Sall. 2. Of succession, lastly, last of all, finally : dicitur primum . . . deinde . . . novissimē, Sili.

**novellē**, ade i q nove Pl.  
**novello**, avi, atum, i r a [novellus] to till new fields, to set out new vines : dixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.  
**novellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [novus] young, new : arbor et novella et vitula, Cic. Vitis, Virg. Poet. : turba, young brood, i. e. children, Tib. 2. recent, fresh : Cu. et I. Gavili, novelli Aquileienses, new colonists of Aquileia, Liv. 3. new, i. e. unfamiliar, unaccustomed : cum rigerem tūtera treta novellamanti, Ov. (Hence It. *novello*, Fr. *jeune*, *novelle*)

**novem**, card. num. adj. nine : Cu. Cas. [Gr. *ennea*, Gr. *ennea*, Goth. *nun*, Galla *nun*, Eng. *nine*] (Hence It. *nove*, Fr. *nuit*)  
**novē** and **novēbris**, is, adj. [novus] pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March) : Kalends Novembrius, Col. 2. Usu subst. m. the month of November : Mart.

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ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, thrice nine, Liv.

**novēra**, ae, f. [novus] a step-mother : Cic. : injusta, Virg. acclerata, Ov. Proverb. : apud novēram queri, i. e. in vain, Pl. Fig. : quorum novēra est Italia, to whom Italy is but a step-mother, i. e. who are not natives, Vell.

**novēralis**, e, adj. [novēra] of or like a step-mother : novēralis odia, Tac. : Juv.

**novicius**, a, um, adj. [novus] new (mostly technical) : quaestus, Pl. 2. fresh, recent : esp. of persons newly enslaved : recens captus homo nuperus et novicius, id. Frq. as subst. : de grege noviciorum, one of the herd of newly bought slaves, etc. : jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret portu-mea, newly arrived, a novice, Juv. (Hence Fr. *novice*)

**novies** (-eus), num. adv. nine times : Virg.

**novissimē**, ade. v. nove.  
**novitas**, atis, f. [novus] a being new, newness, novelty : rei novitas, Cic. In plur. : novitates non sunt repudiandæ, i. e. new friendships, id.

2. In polit. sense, the condition of a homo novus, newness of rank, upstart condition : novitas mea, id.

3. rareness, strangeness, unusualness : sceleris atque proculi novitas, the unheard of nature of the crime, Sall.

**novō**, avi, atum, i r a [novus] to make new, to renew, renovate : ipsi transtra novant, Virg. : fessa membra, Ov. ardorem, Liv. : ager novatus, a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing, Cic. II. Transf. : to change, alter : nomen faciemque, Ov. 2. Esp. to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution : r. 4, Liv. Also absol. : ubi primum dubis rebus novandi spes oblata est, of a revolution, Sall. Pass. impers. : ne quid eo spatio novaretur, id.

**novus**, a, um, adj. new, not old, voting, fresh, recent, etc. : civitates condere novas, Cic. : novus veteri exercitus junctur, Liv. : Sall. : serpents, which has cast its old skin, Ov. : dum mane novum, early, fresh, Virg. 2. Particular phrases. (i) novae tabulae, new account-books, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts : Cic. : Caes. (ii) novus homo or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart : adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. : So, hic novus Arpinas, this upstart of Arpinum, Juv. (iii) novae res, political innovations, a revolution : Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes. : plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. 3. new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of : flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. : novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic. : monstra, unwanted portents, Hor. 4. unused,

*unaccustomed, inexperienced*: novus Joluri, Sil. In somewhat diff. sense, *delictis novus, new to the faults (of the soldiers); having had nothing to do with them before*, Tac. II. Transf. in *superl.* novissimus, a, um, latest, last: *histriones, the lowest class of actors*, Cic. Esp. as milit. t. t.: novissimum agmen, the rear, Caes.: *novissimus*, *novissimus* additi, the rear-most, id.: novissima cauda, the end of the tail, Ov. 2. extreme, severest: *exempla, the penalty of death*, Tac. [Cf. Skr. *navas* : Gr. *νέφος*; Goth. *niugi-s*, Germ. *nein*, Eng. *new*.] (Hence *li. nuovo*; Sp. *nuovo*; Fr. *neuf*.)

**nox**, noctis, f. night, a night: *do nocte, by night*, Cic.: *multa de nocte profectus est, late at night*, id.: and simply *nocte*, adverbially: *nocte discernatur, interdu nocte pugnent* (see also *notus*), Liv. II. Transf.: *anything which is done at night, night-donings*: *omnis et insana comita nocte sonat, nocturnal noise*, Prop. 2. Meton.: *sleep* (poet.): *pectore noctem accipit*, Virg. 3. *company by night*: Cic.: Hor. 4. *death* (poet.): *una manet nox, id. in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem*, Virg. 5. *darkness*: *imber noctem hiemel, quiescentem*, id. Fig.: *quasi noctem* (scilicet) *offundere, obscurity*, Cic. 6. *blindness*: *perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam* Phineus, Ov. III. Fig. *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition*: *dolore me in hanc republicae noctem incidisse*, Cic. 2. *mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): *quantum mortalitas pectora caecae noctis habent*, Ov. [For *not-it-s*; cf. Skr. *nakta-m*, "notu", Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*; Goth. *naht-s*, Germ. *nacht*, Eng. *night*] (Hence *It. notte*; Sp. *noche*; Fr. *nuît*.)

**noxæ**, æ, f. [noceo] hurt, harm, injury: *tristes noxas a foribus pellere*, Ov.: *nihil eam rom noxæ futuram*, Liv. II. *a fault, offence, crime*, hic in noxa est, Ter.: *neve ea caedes capitalis noxæ haberetur*, Liv. 2. Meton.: *punishment*: *aliquem noxæ pecuniæ exsolvere*, id.

**noxia**, æ, f. [noxius] hurt, damage, injury: in re incipienda ad defendendam noxiām, Ter.: *aliciu noxia esse, to be to his detriment, involve him in punishment*, Liv. II. Meton. *that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass* (a less grave word than *delictum*; esp. used of the thefts, etc., of slaves): *noxia carere, to be free from blame*, Pl.: in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis, Cic.

**noxiosus**, a, um, adj. [noxia] hurtful, injurious, vicious: *rcs, Sen*

**noxius**, a, um, adj. [noxia] hurtful, injurious, noxious: *magistratus neobedientem et noxium civem multa coerceto*, Vet. Lex. ap. Cic.: *aves, Mart*: *crimina, baneful*, Virg. II. *guilty, culpable, criminal*: *nobilitas, noxia atque eo percussa, guilty and*

*therefore terror-struck*, Sall.: *reducto comâ capite, cum noxi solent, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. With Abl.: *Fallisci, eodem noxi crimine*, Liv. With Gen.: *noxius conjurationis*, Tac.

**nubecula**, æ, f. dim. [nubes] a little cloud; cloudy appearance: *Plin* Fig.: *fontis tuæ nubecula, gloom*, Cic.

**nubes**, is, f. [nubis, is, m. Pl.] a cloud (most gen. term: cf. *nimbis, nubolum, nubila*): *aer concretus in nubes coigitur*, Cic.: *atra nubes condidit lunam*, Hor.

II. Transf.: *a cloud of dust or smoke*: *nubes pulveris*, Liv.

2. *a dense multitude, swarm*: *levium telorum*, id.: *volucrum*, Virg.

III. Fig.: *of anything unreal or unsubstantial*: *a phantom*: *nubes et mania captare*, Hor. 2. *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): *demis suspectio nubes*, id. 3. *a gloomy or mournful condition*: *pars vitæ cuncta, cetera mihi vacet*, Ov. 4. *a veil or cloak*: *means of concealment*: *fraudibus obice nulum*, Hor. 5. *a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war, etc.*: *belli*, Virg. [For etym v. *nubila* and *nubo*.] (Hence *It. Nube*; Sp. *nube*; Fr. *nue, nuage, nuée, nuance*.)

**nubifer**, æra, ærum, 2<sup>æ</sup> [arborifero] cloud-bearing, cloud-carrying (poet.): *apenninus*, Ov. II. *cloud-bringing*: *notus*, id.

**nubigena**, æ, com. [nubes and gen in gigno] cloud-born (poet.): *annus*, Stat. II. *Of the Centaurs*: *fabled to have been born of a cloud*: Ov.

**nubilis**, e, adj. [nube] marriageable, filia, Cic. jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg.

**nubilum**, i, n. [nubes] strictly *neat of fog*, adj. (scilicet) *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather*: *differe aliquid propter nubilum*, Suet. In plur. *nubila, orum*, the clouds: *igni corpus nubila dividens*, Hor.: *caput inter nubila condit*, Virg.

**nubilus**, a, um, adj. [id.] cloudy, overcast, lowering: *annus*, Tib. II. Transf.: *cloud-bringing, cloudy*: *Anser*, Ov. 2. *dark, gloomy, overshadowed*: *via nubila taxo*, id.

III. Fig.: *beclouded, troubled*: *ita nubilum mentem annui habeo*, Pl. 2. *gloomy, sad, melancholy*: *toto nubila vultu*, Ov.: *nubila nascenti seu nubi Parca fuit, unfavourable, adverse*, id. (Hence *It. nuolo, nuvola*.)

**nubo**, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. and n. to cover, veil: *tullus cupiet se nubere plaudis*, Col. poet. II. Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women: *to be married to*; in this sense, *perf.* also *nupta sum*: *constr.* with the *Dat. absol.* and with *cum*: *virgo nupta ei, cum Caecilia nupta fuerat*, Cic.: *si qua vides apte nubere, nube pari*, Ov.: *voluptas propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse*,

*to have given in marriage*, Caes. *Impers pass*: *cujus modi hic cum fama facilenubitur*, Pl. [For root v. *nubila*; in *nub* the *u* is naturally short, cf. *pronuba*; there is vowel-extension in *nubo* and *nubes*.]

**nucifrangibulum**, i, n. [nux frango] a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth: Pl.

**nucleus**, i, m. [for nucleus, from nux] a kernel, a nut, applied also to fruits resembling a nut: *nucleus amygdalæ, an almond*, Plin. Proverb.: *qui e nucis nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem*: *cf our 'there's no making an omelette without breaking eggs'*, Pl. (II) *nucleum amari, retinui pignori putamina, I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id. 2. *the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone of fruits*: *nuclei olivarum*, Plin. (Hence *It. nocchio*.)

**nudus**, contr. for *nunc dies* (divus), it is now the ... day since, always in connection with *ord* num. and usu. with *tertius*: *ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudus tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday*, Pl.: *nudus tertius id id ad te epistolam longiore*, Cic.: *recordamini, qui dies nudus tertiusdecimus fuerit, thirteen days ago*, id.

**nudo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [nudus] to make naked or bare; to strip, bare, uncover. O: persons: *hominem nudari ac deligari jubet*, Cic. Of things: *caput, Virg*: *gladios, to unsheathe*, Liv.: *viscera, to lay bare*, Virg. 3. Esp. milit. t. t. *to leave uncovered, to expose*: *latera sua*, Liv.: *murus nudatus defensoribus, cleared of defenders*, Caes. 3. *to strip, spoil*: *spoliavit nudavitque omnia*, Cic.: *quem praecipes alia nudat, makes a beggar*, Hor.

II. Fig.: *to lay bare, expose*. *to evolvum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatissime perspicio*, Cic.: *defectionem, to disclose*, Liv.: *ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, to reveal*, Hor. 2. *to divest of*: *nudare omnibus rebus tribuniciam potestatem*, Caes.

**nudus**, a, um, adj. *naked, bare, unclothed*: *capite nudo, bareheaded*, Sall.: *nudis pedibus*, Hor. Esp. *without the toga, in one's tunic*: *nudus ara, sere nudus, as we say, in one's shirt-sleeves*, Virg. Proverb.: *vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. 'to take the breeches off a highlandman'*, Pl. 2. Of things: *bare, uncovered, exposed*: *subsellia, empty, deserted benches*, Cic.: *silex*, Virg. With Gen.: *loca nuda gignentium, bare of vegetation*, Sall.

3. *unarmed*. *nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, his defenceless back*, id. 4. *stripped, spoiled, deprived, or destitute of*. With Abl.: *nudus agris, nudus numis*, Hor. Also *absol*: *nudus, stripped of all*, id. With *absol*: *Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, badly off for these things*, Cic. 5. *poor, needy, destitute, forlorn*: *senecta*, Ov. II.

Transf.: bare, mere, pure, simple, only: nuda ista si ponas, iudicari non possunt, if you put the cases so barely; in such an unqualified manner, Cic.: nuda ista Caesaris, the mere anger of Caesar, Ov. III. Fig.: simple, unadorned: commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, Cic. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence It nudo: Fr. nu.)

**nūgae**, arum, f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense: auler nugas, away with your jesting, Pl.: nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool: nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, id.: and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Peras? nugas, nonsense! id.: Of verse: nescio quid meditans nugarum, some trifle or other, Hor. So of the songs of third female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugas: non enim mortalia, Pl. II. Meton.: good for nothing fellows: much as we say 'humbugs': amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**nūgator**, ōris, m [nugor] a trifter: also, a liar, a humbug: vae tibi nūgator! Pl.: non vero tam isti (lacerati), quam tu ipse, nūgator, silly man! Cic.

**nūgatorius**, a, um, adj [nugator] trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory: nugatoriae artes, i. e. lies, Pl. ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaque, Cic.

**nūgax**, acis, adj. [nugor], trifling, silly, frivolous: Cacl. in Cic.

**nūgigerulus**, i, v. nugivendus [nugus] iuguloides, is, m [nugae polus loqui] a great talker of nonsense: Pl. ad. Nugidoloides, Nugi-palamoloides.

**nūgivendus**, i, m. [nugae vendo] a dealer in female finery: ubi nūgivenda res soluta est omnibus, Pl. (al. nugigerulus.)

**nūgor**, atur, i. v. n. dep. [nugae] to trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense: Democritus non inscite nūgatur, ut physicus, Cic. II. to trick, cheat: nūgatur sciens, Pl.

**nullus**, a, um, adj. (Gen. m. nulli, for nullius, Ter.: Cic. fem. nullae, for nullius, Pl.) [ne ullus] not any, none, no: nulla apert persona, Cic.: nullo certo ordine, Caes. Foll. by part Gen.: elephantum beluarum nulla prudenter, not one of all the larger quadrupeds, Cic. With dum affix.: nulladum via, no way as yet, Liv. Nullus non, every: nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id.: non nullus, v. nonnullus. 2. For non, not, not at all (colloq.): at tu edepol nullus eridnas, never you believe him! Pl.: Philotimus nullus venit, Cic. II. Subst. for nemo, no one, nobody: Pl. Qui scire possum? Chry. Nullus plus, Pl. sunt nulli, Cic. Fem. = no woman: talen nulla pareret filium, Ter. Neut. = nothing (rare and not in Nom.): Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, greedy of nought save praise, Hor. III. In em-

phatic rhetor sense; of no account; as good as non-existent: igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cid: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducimus, unworthy of the name of life, id. 2. actually not existing: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, shall have no being, id.: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, who had ceased to exist, Ov. 3. lost, undone: nullus repente ful, Liv. (Hence Fr nul)

**num**, adv. an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: you do not suppose, do you, surely it is not the case: num igitur tot dicum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. (ii) With nam and ne, numquam, numne: eho numquam hic relicti custod? you aren't left here as sentinels, are you? Ter: Cic. (iii) numquid (or numquid) vis? you don't want anything further, do you? a common form of leave-taking Ter: Cic.: Hor.: and elliptically, numquid me? Pl. (iv) numquid=nuum: numquid meministi? you don't happen to remember, do you? Ter. II. In indirect interrogations without negative assumption, whether: quaero, non aliter ac nunc eveniunt, veniunt, Cic.: jussurum speculanti, num solliciti animi sociorum essent, Liv. So also numquid (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitis esse Romae, Cic.

**numarius** (numm), a, um, adj [numus] pertaining to money, money-difficulties, pecuniary embarrassments, Cic.: theca, a money-box, Coffer, id.

II. Transf.: bribed, venal, mercenary: iudicium, id.

**numatus** (numm), a, um, adj [id] furnished with money, rich: homo bene numatus, Cic.

**numella**, ae, f. a kind of shackle or fetter, for cattle and criminals Pl.

**numen**, inus, n (num) a nodding with the head, a nod (rare): terribus caput quatenus numine cristas, Lucr. Hence, the imputation of a thing towards a place (=numus, q v) in quem quaque locum diverso numine tendunt, id. II. Fig a nod as expressive of consent, command or will; esp. the divine will, the will or power of the gods: deo, cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.: Nux et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor.: ea numina divom, directions of the gods, Virg. Transf., of the will or authority of the Caesars: flectere tanta Caesarum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Similarly of the Senate: annuite, P. C., nutum numinae Campani, your supreme will and pleasure, Liv. Hence, 2. divine power or majesty; oft in pl.: Divina non movenda numina, Hor.: numina Palladis, Virg. 3. a deity, god or goddess: numina montis (=Oreades), Ov. Virg. (Hence It nume.)

**numērābilis**, e, adj [numero] that can be numbered or counted (poet. and rare): calculus, Ov.

**numērātio**, ōnis, f. [numero] a counting out, paying, payment: Sen.

**numēratus**, a, um, Part. [numero]. II. A dj. counted out, paid down: hence, in ready money, in cash: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. As subst numeratum, i, n. ready money, cash: id.

**numēro**, avi, atum, i, v. a [numerus] to count, reckon, number: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic.: numerare per digitos, Ov.: numerata senatum, count the house, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "console!" aut "numera!" Cic. 2. Esp. of money, to count out, pay: pecuniam de suo, id.: Caes.

II. Fig.: to reckon as one's own, i. e. to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. 2. to account, reckon, esteem, consider: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorum, Cic.: Thucydidēs nunquam est numeratus orator, id.

3. to enumerate, mention: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male eveniunt, id.

**numēro**, adv. precisely, exactly, just now: numero mihi in mentum fuit, Pl. 2. too soon: o Ap. illa, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui, hunc exemplum ut pingere-tis? id.

**numērōse**, adv. numerously, multifariously: on rare, Col. II. rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously: ludiculae numerose sonantes, Cic.

**numērōsus**, a, um, adj [numerus] consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, the most populous, Tac.: pictor diligenter quam numerosior, who is more accurate than prolific, Plin.: numerosum opus, of various contents, Quint. II. measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious: numerosa brachia ducit, with measured, graceful movement, Ov.: oratio, Cic. 3.

**numērus**, i, m [from the same root as Gr νῆμα, the prim sense of this root was "to portion out, allot", hence came the notion of counting; cf. ἀνα-νῆμα in Herod.] number: Cic.: Caes. In pl. numeri, numbers: as an invention or art: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, arithmetice et astronomia, Cic. Esp. numeri Babylonii, astrological calculations; horoscopes: Hor. 2. a certain collective quantity, a number of persons or things: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo angures addidit, Cic.: si naves suum numerum haberent, their full or proper number or complement, id. 3. absol. like the Eng. number, for a considerable number: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum

honestissimorum, id. II. Transf.: a class, category, etc.: in proscriptionum numerum relatus, Nep.: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, in the place of, Caes.: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes.: numero thesaurum alicui eximere, Hor. 2. a part of a whole, a member: munus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic.: animalia imperfecta sensusque trunca videntur numeris, Ov. 3. order: quacunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digrit in numerum, Virg. 4. musical measure, time, rhythm of motion or sound, harmony, numbers: in numerum e-sultant, Lucr.: in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic. Hence, quavis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, nothing out of measure, improper, Hor. (1) a measure, metrical foot: necere verba numeris, Ov.: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. (2) a verse, in gen. (poet.) arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabant edere, i. e. verses in heroic metre, Ov.: impares, i. e. elegiac verses, id. III. Special uses: in mult. larg. a division, a troop, band: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. 2. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, a mere number, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, we are mere ciphers, Hor. 3. In gramm. a number (singular, plural, dual): Quint. 4. Meton. poet. dice (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit ebrius, Ov. (Hence it numerus, novus: Fr nombre.)

**numisma** and **nummisma**, atis, v. numisma

**nummarius**, etc. v. numarius, etc. **nummam** and **numme**, v. num

**Numorum-expalponides** (Nummos.), ae, m [numus expalpor] a flatterer for money, a fictitious comic name. Pl.

**numquam**, v. nunquam

**Numquampostea reddides**, ae, m. [numquam postea reddo] one who never restores what he has once seized, Never-backagain-gives, a comically-formed patronymic: Pl. (al. numquampostea-eripides).

**numquando**, more correctly written **separate**, num quando; v. num.

**num-quid** (nunqu) v. num.

**numquis**, more correctly written **separate**, num quis; v. num.

**numularius** (numm), a, um, adj. [numulus] pertaining to money-changing: mensa, Scaev. More freq. as subst. numularius (numm.), il, m. a money-changer, money-broker: Suet.

**numulus** (numm), i, m. dim. [numus] a piece of money, money: the dimin. mostly implying something of contempt: numulus acceptis, a paltry bribe, Cic.: nihil aliud curant nisi agros, nisi villas, nisi numulos, their precious cash, id.

**numus** (also nummus), i (Gen. pl

usu, numum, Cic.), m. [borrowed from Gr. νόμος (cf. νόμισμα), found in this sense on the Heraclian Tables and elsewhere] a piece of money, a coin, money, cash: jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, the value of money fluctuated, Cic.: habere in numis, in ready money, id. 2. Esp. a Roman silver coin, called also numus sestertius, and simply sestertius (v. sestertius), a sesterce; value about twopence: quinque numis numum dare atque annuere Apronio, id. With sestertius: numo sestertio, id. 3. As a Greek coin, a δι-δραχμή (=two drachmas): Pl. II. Fig.: like our penny or farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: ad numum convenit, to a penny, Cic.: numo sestertio addidit alicui, to be knocked down to anyone for a penny, id.

**nunc**, adv. of time: now, at present, at this time: opp. to olim, Ter.: to tunc, tum, antea, quondam, with ref. to the past; and to postea, aliquando, alias, with ref. to the future, Cic.: ut nunc est, as matters stand, id.: qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, id. (1) Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: nunc reus erat apud Crasum, id. (in Hor. Od. 1, 37, nunc Salutaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, the sense is, we were right in arranging for a feast now). (2) Less freq. with ref. to the fut.: quis nunc te adibit? cui videboris bella? Quem nunc amabis? henceforth, Cat. With the suffix ce and the interrog. particle ne, nuncine: hem, nuncine demum? Ter. Strengthened by ipsum: nunc ipsum, at this very time, Cic. 2. Nunc... nunc, now... now; at one time... at another time: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. The first nunc is sometimes omitted. pariterque sinistris, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. (2) Nunc... mox: Vell. (2) Nunc... postremo: Liv. II. As a particle of transition: but now: quaquidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri remus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. (Nunc implies num (cf. etiamnum), whence it is formed + tunc from tum. Num is cogn. with Gr. νῦν, νῦν; Goth. and O H. G. nu, Eng. now.)

**nuncine**, v. nunc

**nuncia**, **nunciū** (nunt), etc. v. nunt.

**nunciā** (trisyll. in Pl. and Ter.). [Gen. explained as = nunc jam; but by some regarded as nunc with termin. v. etiam.]

**nuncubi**, adv. [num cubi] any where? whether any where? Varr.

II. Transf. at any time? ever? nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudire? Ter.

**nuncupatio**, ōnis, f. [nuncupo] a

naming, calling; a name, appellation: App. II. In partic.: a naming or appointing as heir: Suet. 2. 3. a dedication of a book: Plin. 3. a solemn and public pronouncing of vows (v. nuncupo, 4): votorum nuncupationes, Tac.

**nuncupo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [nomen capio] to call by name, to call, name: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic.

2. to mention by name, enumerate: alicujus titulos omnes triumphosque, Plin.

3. to proclaim, pronounce, appoint. Esp. nuncupare heredem, to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: voce nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. Also, adoptionem, id.: testamentum, Plin. Ep.

4. to pronounce or offer public vows, to vow: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. Hence, absol. laturos ea spolia [optima] posteros nuncupavit, he said in his vow that they would bring, id.

**nundinae**, arum, f. plu. [novem dies] the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανηγυρις, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272) 2. Meton. a market-place or town: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3. Fig.: trade, traffic: totius reipublicae nundinae, id.

**nundinālis**, e, adj. [nundinae] pertaining to the nundinae or markets: nundinalis cocus, a bad cook (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl.

**nundinatio**, ōnis, f. [nundinor] the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking; corrupt dealings: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic.

**nundinor**, atus, i. v. dep [nundinae] to attend or hold a market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinans, chaffering, Liv. 2.

Transf.: to meet in large numbers: in Solonio, ubi ad focum agnos nundinari solent, Cic. II. Fig. to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: senatorium nomen, id. 2. to sell justice; practise corruption: constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari solum, Suet.

**nundinum**, i, n. [novem dies: cf. nundinae] the market-time: inter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv.

**nunquam** (numquam), adv. [ne unquam] at no time, never: Cic.: Caes. With a foll. negative = an emphatic affirmative: nunquam non inieptum, always, Cic. II. For an emphatic negative, certainly not: nunquam hodie effugies! Virg.

**nuntiatio** (nunc.), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio] *a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectationem, Cic.*

**nuntio** (nuncio), avi, atum, *v. a.* [nuntius] *to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform, etc.:* foll. by *Acc.* of direct obj. or by *Acc.* and *Inf.*: non dubito, quin celeriter tibi hoc rumor, quam ullus nostrum litteras nuntiari, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. *Pass.*: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, id. *Pass. impers.*: nuntiatio est nobis a M. Varrone, Venise, eum Roma, Cic. 2. With *ut* and *Subj.*: *to intimate authoritatively; to command:* paulo post esse ferunt nuntium Simondii, ut prodiret, id. Less freq. and late in same sense with *Inf.*: Tac.

**nuntius** (nunc.), a, um, *adj.* [prob for novi-ventus: hence lit. *newly come or arrived*] *that announces, signifies, makes known* (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, *giving intimation of*, Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. II. Subst.: nuntius, li, m. *a bearer of intelligence, etc., a messenger, courier:* Mercurius Jovis nuntius, Pl.: litteras et nuntios mittere, Caes.: Cic. Nuntia, *ae, f.* *a female messenger:* historia nuntia vetustatis, id.: nuntia fulva Jovis, Poet. ap. Cic.

2. Meton. *a message, news, tidings:* nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, *grievous tidings*, Cic. Also neut. nuntium, li: ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message*, Cat. (ii) In partic. *an authoritative notice:* in order, *injunction:* quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nuntiatorum nuntio parvisset, Cic. (iii) nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce:* id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: id. So of the rejection of the marriage contract by parents or guardians: Pl.

**nuper**, adv. [noviper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago:* Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes.: vixi puellis nuper idoneis, *till recently*, Hor. *Sup.*: nuperrime, *very recently*, Cic. 2. In wider sense: *in modern times:* neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id.

**nuperrus**, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *late, fresh, recent* (rare): recens captum hominem nuperum et novitium te perdocere, Pl.

**nupta**, *ae, f. v. nuptus.*  
**nuptiae**, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials:* nuptias facere, adornare, Pl.: in nuptiis alicuius cenare, Cic.: multarum nuptiarum (mulier), *who has been many times*

married, id. (Hence li. nozze, Fr. noces.)

**nuptialis**, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial:* ludi, Pl.: dona, Cic.

**nuptus**, a, um, *Part. used only in fem.* [nubo]. II. *Adj.*: *married, wedded:* filia, Cic. III. Subst. nupta, *ae, f.* *married woman, bride, wife:* nova nupta, Ter.

**nurus**, ūs, *f.* *a daughter-in-law:* uno animo omnes socros oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. II. Transf. *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): Inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, id. [For *nurus*]; cf. Skr. *nurā*; Gr. *nyros* for *nyros*] (Hence li. *nuora*; Sp. *nuera*.)

**nusquam**, adv. [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place:* strengthened by *part. Gen.*: nusquam gentium, *nowhere in the world*, Ter.: opp. to *usquam*, Cic. 2. nusquam *non, everywhere* (emphatically): Plin. 3. *towards no place:* nusquam moturos, Liv. II. Transf.: *on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing:* praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, *cannot anyhow be better laid out*, Cic. 2. *to or for nothing:* plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, *for no other end*, Liv.

**nusquam**, v. *nusquam.*

**nūto**, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* [freq. of *nūto* in abnūto, q. v.] *to nod repeatedly:* neque illa ulli homini nūct, nūctet, annuat, Pl.: nutans, distortens oculos, Hor. 2. *to sway to and fro:* nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti tripidant, Liv. II. Fig.: *to waver in opinion or judgment:* to doubt, *hesitate:* etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 2. *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless:* primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium fovens, Tac. 3. *to be in peril, to totter, to waver:* urbs nutabat, id.

**nūtriciatus**, ūs, m. [nutrico] *a suckling, nursing:* Pl.

**nūtricius**, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes; nursing:* quis Faustulum necit pastorem fuisse nutricium, *foster-father*, Varr. II. Subst.: nutricius, li, m. *a bringer up, a tutor:* erat in procuratore regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes.

**nūtricio**, *i. v. a. and nūtricio, atus, *i. v. dep.* [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear:* pueros nutricare, Pl.*

II. Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic.

**nūtriciola**, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a nurse:* quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *his poor fond nurse*, Hor. Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, *nurses of their estates*; i. e. *the means of keeping them up*, Cic.

**nūtrimen**, inis, n. [nutrio] *nourishment:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrain*.)

**nūtrimentum**, i, n. [id.] *nourish-*

*ment, nutriment:* esp. in *pl.*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Transf.: suscepiat ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, *dry leaves to feed the flame*, Virg. II. Fig.: nutrimenta eloquentiae, i. e. *the elements of its training*, Cic. 2. In *plur.* *a bringing up, rearing:* nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

**nūtrio**, i, vi and li, itum, *4 v. a.* (nutriam for nutriebam, Vig.) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear:* quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: filius nutritus glande, Hor. II. Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: fruges humo nutritae, Curt. Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, feeds, Ov. 2. *to nurse, take care of, attend to:* cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 3. *nutrire vinum, to mix wine with spices, to make it keep:* Col. 4. In *gen.* *to preserve:* Cat. III. Fig.: *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain:* indolens nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor.: amore, Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrir*.)

**nūtrior**, *4 v. dep.* for nutrio, *to nourish:* Virg.

**nūtritor**, ōris, m. [nutrio] *a bringer up, reaver, breeder:* a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet.

**nūtritus**, a, um, *Part.* [nutrio].

**nūtrix** (old orthog. nutrix, acc. to Quint.), icis, *f.* *one who suckles; a wet-nurse, nurse.* Proverb: cum lacte nutricia errorum suavis, Cic.: nutricia pallium, of anything soiled or dirty, Pl. An *adj.*: mater nutrix, *that suckles her own child*, Gell. II. Transf.: *she that nourishes or maintains:* (Libya) leonum arida nutrix, *mother of*, Hor. 2. *nutrices, the breasts, paps:* Cat. 3. *a bed for rearing young plants; nursery-bed:* Plin. 4. *the land that supports a family:* Pl. III. Fig.: est quasi nutrix oratoris, Cic. [Nu-tri is the "nuckler," from root nu (for snu) seen in Gr. *νῆω* and *νῶω*, "to flow;" here that root has a causative sense.] (Hence Fr. *nourrice*.)

**nūtus**, ūs, m. [nūto in abnūto, q. v.; cf. nūmen] *a nodding, a nod:* nutu trementef Olympum, Virg. 2. Meton. *a slight expression of will, or command:* nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, *a nod from you*, Cic.: monuit ad nutum omnes res ab iis administrarentur, *at his very beck*, Caes. Hence, in wider sense: *will, command, pleasure:* ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic.: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg.

3. *inclination towards, favour:* annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. II. Transf.: *a downward tendency or motion, gravity:* terrena suapte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic.: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id.

**nux**, nucis, *f.* *a nut: nux juglans, a walnut*, Plin.: spargo, marite, nuces

(a custom at weddings), Virg. : nux cassia, an empty nut, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. Proverb: nuxes relinquere, to give up childish sports (since children played with nuts), Pers. II. Transf. any fruit with a hard shell or rind: castanea nuxes, chestnuts, Virg. Also of such a tree itself: e. g. an almond-tree: id. (Hence It noc; Fr. noiz.)

**nympha**, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, f = νύμφη, a bride, a mistress: Ov.

**2.** Nymphae, demi-goddesses, who inhabited fountains, rivers, the sea, woods, trees, and mountains, nymphs: Nymphae genus annibus unde est, Virg.: vocalis Nymphae, Echus, Ov.

**II.** Transf. water (= lymphia-poet.): cadit in patulos nympha Amene lacus, Prop. (Hence It. and Sp. *niña*.)

**O**, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. **II.** Relations of o with the other vowels. For those with a, e, and i, vide those letters. **2.** with u. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit o where the classic language has u. So on the Column. rostr., exfoecit, consol, primos (Nom. sing.), captem And. on the contrary, u in the old forms, fruns, fumes, for the later frons, fumes. O and u both appear in connection with e: e. g. avos and avus, servos and servus, though in these combinations o was preferred. **3.** O is substituted for au in Clodius, plodis, plostru, sodes, etc. **III.** Changes of o in the Romance languages: ō in Italian sometimes becomes u, uo; e. g. Lat. totus, It. tutto; Lat. ovum, It. uovo in French it is most commonly changed to ou, eu, and ou: e. g. Lat. totus, Fr. tout; Lat. hora, Fr. heure; Lat. nodus, Fr. noeud. Before m and n it sometimes remains unchanged, as Lat. non, Fr. non; Lat. ponum, Fr. pomme; Lat. corona, Fr. couronne.

**2.** ō is generally changed, in It. into uo; e. g. Lat. bonus, It. buono; in Fr. into eu(oeu): Lat. populus, Fr. peuple; Lat. cor, Fr. cœur. Before l, m, or n, it sometimes remains unchanged, as Lat. schola, Fr. école; Lat. homo, Fr. homme; Lat. bonus, Fr. bon. **3.** o long by position is sometimes changed in It. into u; e. g. Lat. ostium, It. uscio, in Fr. It. almost always remains unchanged, as Lat. fortis, Fr. fort; Lat. corpus, Fr. corps; very rarely it becomes ou or ui: e. g. Lat. cohors, Fr. cour; Lat. post, Fr. puis.

**IV.** As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.

**ō**, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc., O! oh! (1) constr. with Voc. in addressing a person: o mi Furni! Cic. (ii) With Acc or Nom. in calling attention to something: when indignation is expr. usu. with Acc: o praeclearum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. With Nom: o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. (iii) to express a wish: O that! with utinam: o utinam obrutus esset! Ov. With si: quamquam, o, si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! yet oh! O if, would that! Virg. (iv) With Gen. (Gr. constr.) o nuntii beati, Cat. Poet after a word. o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. It is usually long before another vowel: o ego laevis, Hor.: though sometimes short to Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.

**ob**, prep. with Acc. (cogn. with Gr. ἐν, as ab with ἀπό; in composition sometimes obs, like abs: e. g. os-tendo = obs-tendo). Indicating motion, towards, to (this use of it is ancient and rare). ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. **2.** Indicating mere position against, before: tollem sibi obstrigunt obiculum, Pl. mors ob oculos saepe veratuta est, Cic. **II.** Transf. to indicate an object or cause: on account of, owing to, for, with regard to, etc.: civitas ob eam rem incitata, on that account, Caes.: ob meas iniurias, Ter.: ob industriam, on purpose, virtually, Pl. (ii) So, ob id, ob hoc, ob hanc, etc., on that account, therefore, etc.: ignavis hostibus et ob id quertis, Liv.: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de fodere consulebat, Sall. (iii) Ob rem, like ex re, opp. to frustra, To the purpose, with advantage (rare): verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, iuxta manu situm est, id. (iv) Quam ob rem, and in one word, quamobrem, on which account, wherefore: quam ob rem id primum vilemum, Cic. **2.** To indicate the consideration for which something is done: for or in consideration of (ancient) ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl. **III.** In composition, ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before p, f, c, g, the final b is usu assimilated: e. g. oppeto, offero, occido, ogganno. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) against, towards: appellere, to go towards (ii) before, in the way of, denoting hindrance or encumbrance: opponere, to put before, to oppose; obesse, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to. (iii) against, denoting hostility: oppugnare, to fight against; offendere, to strike against. (iv) down (apparently equivalent to de): opprimere, to press down. (v) over, denoting covering: operire (q v), to cover, obdendere, to stretch over. (vi) over, in sense of

traversing: obire, to travel over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

**ob-aeratus**, a, um, adj. [ob aes] involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. (Comp.: quanto quis obaeratur, aegrius distrahebant, the more deeply in debt, Tac.). As a subst. esp. in pl. a debtor: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem coegit, Caes.

**ob-ambulo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a to walk before or over, to go past: constr. with Dat or Acc.; also with prep.: obambulare nigris, to walk about in front of, Liv.: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, ranges over, Ov. With prep.: ante vallum, Liv.: in herbis, Ov. **2.** With hostile sense (cf. ob, III. iii): gregibus (of the wolf), Virg.

**ob-armo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to arm against the foe: securi dextras, Hor.

**ob-aro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to plough over or up. Liv.

**obba**, ae, f. a kind of cup: Pers.

**ob-brutesco**, tui, 3. v. n. incip. to become brutish, stupid: Lucr.

**obc**, v. occ.

**obditus**, a, um, Part. [obdo].

**ob-do**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put, place, or set before or against; to shut, fasten, bolt, etc.: pessulum ostio, sup. the bolt, Ter.: forem, to shut, Pl. **II.** Fig.: to put in the way of, to expose: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, presents an exposed side to, Hor. **2.** To oppose: rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov. [V. do.]

**ob-dormio**, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a to fall asleep. Neut. Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. **II.** A c t : crapulam, to sleep off, Pl. (cf. edormio).

**obdormiseo**, 3. v. n. incip. [obdormio] to fall asleep: quid melius, quam in mediis vtae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.

**ob-dico**, xi, etum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw before or against: ad opuldim exercitum, Pl.: ab utroque lateri collis transversam fossam obdixit Caes.: callum, to draw over, Cic. **2.** To draw or bring over; to run one candidate against another: id. **II.** Transf.: to cover by drawing over, to cover over, surround, envelope: trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, id.: refricare obductam reipublicae cicatricem, to disturb the scar that has formed over a wound (fig.), id.: obducta nocte, overcast, Nep. Fig.: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, clouded = covered, Hor. **2.** To draw in, drink down, swallow: venenum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: to draw or spread over: clarissimus rebus tenebras obducere, id. **2.** to cover, conceal: obductus dolor, hidden grief, Virg.: Ov. **3.** Of time, to pass, spend: itaque obdixi postum dierum, Cic.

**ob-ductio**, ōnis, f. [obduco] a drawing



*ing over, a covering, veiling:* Arn.  
 II. *Esp. a veiling of criminals before their execution:* obductio capitis, Cic.

**obducto**, i. v. a. *freg.* [id.] *to lead or bring often to:* Pl.

**obductus**, a, um, *Part* [obducto].

**ob-duresco**, rūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to grow hard, to harden:* Cato II. *Fig.: to become hardened, insensible:* ad ista obdurimus, Cic.

**ob-dūro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to be hard or hardened;* only *fig.* *to hold out, persist, endure:* persta atque obdura, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* quare obduretur hoc triduum, let us bear up, Cic.

**obediens**, entis, *Paras* [obedi].

II. *Adj.:* *obedient:* nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. *dicto obediens esse alicui, to be obedient to one's word or command; to take orders from:* magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. *Comp:* imperiis nemo obediens, Liv. *Sup:* imperiis obediensissimus miles, id.

2. *Of things, yielding, compliant:* omnia secunda et obediens sunt, according to your wishes, Sall.

**obediens**, adv. *obediently, willingly, readily:* conferre tributum, Liv. *Comp.:* nihil obediens fecerunt, id.

**obedientia**, ae, f. [obediens] *obedience:* servitus est obedientia fracti animi, Cic.

**obēdiō**, ivi or ii, itum [oboeidre, Cic.], 4. v. n. [ob audio] *to give ear, be guided by anyone's advice* (in this sense rare): with *Dat*: quibus res maxime obediāt, Nep. II. *Exp:* *to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to* (usu. with *ref* to a special injunction; whereas pareo often denotes habitual obedience or service): parere et obedire praeepto, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* utriusque enim obeditum dictatori est, Liv.

2. *to comply with, accommodate oneself to:* obedire temporis multorum, Cic. (Hence *It.* ubbidire, *obedire*; Fr. obéir.)

**obēlissus**, i, m = obelissos (a small spit; hence) *an obelisk:* Plin.

**ob-ēo**, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a *Constr.* *obol.* or with *Acc.* which is to be regarded as depend on the prefix: *to go or come to, to go to meet, go against:* in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv.: diem obit supremum, he encountered his last day, i. e. dīd, Nep.: diem obire, *to die*, Suet.: mortem, Cic. *In pass.:* morte obire, after death, id.

2. Hence, by ellipsis, *absol.:* ad libe: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. (ii) *So of constellations, etc. to go down, to set:* in reliquis orientis aut obuentis solis partibus, Cic. (iii) *Also in gen. sense, to fall, perish:* et Agamēdē obit et Hiera, Plin. 3. *to go over or through:* to traverse, visit: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obit, travelled over, Cic. Hence *fig.* *to go over with the*

eyes or in speaking; *to survey:* to mention: omnia visu, Virg.: oratque omnes civitates, Cic. (ii) *to encircle, envelope* (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov. 4. *to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish:* negotium, Cic.: consularia munera, Liv.: minus facile perse omnia obiri possent, Caes.: vadimonium, *to surrender to one's bail, to appear at the appointed time*, Cic.

**ob-ēquito**, i v. n. *to ride towards, ride up to:* with *Dat*: castris, Liv.

**ob-erro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to wander, rove, or ramble about:* with *Abl*: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. 2. *Transf.* crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. II. *Fig.:* mihi monstrum oberrat, hovers before my eyes, Sen. 2. *to err, blunder:* ut citharoedus ridetur, chordia qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

**obēsitas**, ātis, f. [obesus] *fattness, corpulence, obesity:* Suet.

**obēsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ēdo] *fat, stout, plump:* turdus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. *Poet.:* fauces, swollen, Virg. 2. *Fig.:* gross, coarse, heavy, dull (poet.): naris obesae, having a coarse nose; not nice or delicate, Hor.

**obex**, obicis and obicis, m. and, f. [objicio, lit. that which is cast or placed before, hence] *a bolt, bar, barrier, wall:* emunnt obice postes, Virg. quia vi maria alta tumescant obicibus ruptis, having burst their barriers, i. e. their banks, shores, id. II. *Meton.* *a hindrance, impediment, obstacle.*

obices viarum, Liv.

**obf.**, v. off.

**obg.**, v. ogg.

**ob-haerēo**, 2. v. n. *to stick fast, with Dat:* navis obhaerens vado, Suet.

**ob-haerescō**, haeri, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to become fixed to: in perf. haerens, to cleave or adhere to: consergenti et primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet.*

**obicio**: v. objicio.

**ob-irascor**, iratus, 3. v. n. *dep.* *to be angry at:* Sen.

**obiratio**, ōnis, f. [obirascor] *a becoming or being angry, anger:* Cic.

**obiratus**, a, um, *Part* [obirascor].

II. *Adj.:* *angry:* with *Dat*: fortunae, conceiving a spite against Fortune, Liv.

**ob-iter**, adv. *on the way, in going or passing along:* obiter leget aut scribet, Juv. II. *Fig.:* in passing, incidentally: obiter dictum, Plin.

**obitus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a going to, approaching; meeting* (rare): ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque advenieris, semper siet, *it is a pleasure to meet you*, Ter. 2. *a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies:* solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus, Cic.: Lucr. II. *Fig.:* downfall, destruction, death, ruin, etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolorem difficileque obitus, her painful death, Virg.: post obitum occasumque nostrum, since my

ruin (i. e. exile), Cic. (Hence Fr. obit)

**ob-jācēo**, ūi, 2. v. n. *to lie before or over against:* with *Dat*: saxa oblacentia pedibus, Liv. *Absol.:* oblacente sarcinarum cumulo, lying in the way, id.

**objectatio**, ōnis, f. [objecto] *a reproach* (v. rare): ex aliorum objectionibus, Caes.

**objecto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg.* [objicio] *repeatedly to throw before or against, to set against, oppose* (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. to dive down, Virg. II. *Fig.:* *to expose to, abandon:* statuit eum obiectare periculis, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. 2. *continually to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of:* quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris obiectarent, Caes.: natum (i. e. filii mortem), Ov. *With Inf.:* mihi obiectum locumum facere, Plin. 3. *to throw out, let fall, say:* cave tu illi obiectes nunc in aegritudine, to him emisse, id.

**objectus**, a, um, *Part* [objicio].

II. *Adj.:* *lying in the way, before or opposite:* complures obiectae insulae existimantur, situated between (Britain and Ireland), Caes. 2. *exposed, constr.* with *Dat* or *ad*: obiectus fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes causas, id. III. *Subst.* obiecta, orum, n. *plus charges, accusations:* Quint. *Auct. pro dom.*

**objectus**, ōis, m. [id.] *a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite:* also, *a lying before or opposite:* insula portum efficit obiectu laterum, by the extension of its sides, Virg. quum terga flumine, latera obiectu paludis tegerentur, by the intervention of a marsh, were covered by a marsh, Tac. II. *Transf.* *an object, appearance, sight, spectacle* (v. rare) Nep. (Hence *It.* oggetto; Fr. objet.)

**obex**, v. obex.

**objicio**, jeci, jectum (obicis = obicis, Luc. *Perf.* Subj. objicim, Pl.) 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw before, in the way of, or towards:* to hold before, to offer, expose: constr. with *Acc.* of the direct object; *indirect expr.* by *Dat.* or by *Acc.* with *contra*, *ad*, *in*, etc. et nos glaucomam ob oculos objicemus, Pl.: aliquem feris, *to throw him to the wild beasts*, Cic.: florem vini naribus, *to present to*, Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. 2. *Exp.* *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* Alptum vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obicio et oppono, Cic.: clipeoque ad tela sinistra protecti obiciunt, hold out, present, Virg. II. *Fig.:* *to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present:* *to expose to;* and in gen. *to bring upon, to cause, etc.:* noctem peccatis et fraudibus obijce nubem, Hor.: aliquem morti, Cic.:

ad omne periculum obijci, id. : alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodant, to suggest, Liv : furem alicui obijcere, to inspire anyone with madness, Cic : obijcitur animo metus, is infused into, id. 2. Esp. to taunt, reproach, or upbraid with : with Acc. and Dat. : alicui multa probra, id. : also with Acc. and Inf. or de and Abl. : obijci mihi me ad Basas fuisse, id. : de Cuspio mihi igitur obijcies, reproach me about him, id.

**objurgatio**, ōnis, f. [objurgo] a chiding, reproof, reprehension : ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. delictarum, id.

**objurgator**, ōris, m. [id.] a rebuker, blamer, censor : both in good and bad sense : Cic.

**objurgatorius**, a, um, adj. [objurgator] reproving, reproachful : Cic.

**objurgito**, i, v. a freq. [objurgo] to chide repeatedly : Pl.

**objurgo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove : objurgavit M. Caelum, sicut neminem unquam patris, Cic. : aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, to rebuke moderately, id. 2. to deter by reproof : objurgatus me a peccatis, Pl. 3. to punish, chastise, correct : flagris, Suet. : sesterio centes, to punish, Juv. Sen.

**oblanguesco**, ōi, 3. v. n. incepto to become feeble or languid, to languish : litterulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic.

**oblātrātrix**, trīx, f. [oblātro] a female barker, scolder : Pl.

**oblātro**, i, v. n. to bark at : Fig. to rail or carp at : with Dat. a person : Sen. with Acc. of neut. pron. nescio quid, to make some abusive observation or other : Suet.

**oblātus**, a, um, Part. [offero].

**oblectamēn**, tū, n. [oblecto] a delight [poet. for oblectamentum].

**oblectamentum**, i, n. [id.] a diversion, recreation, pleasure, amusement : requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. : puerorum, id. with sub. Gen. rerum rusticarum oblectamenta, the pleasures of the country, id.

**oblectatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] delight, amusement : indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. : animi, recreation of mind, id. With obly Gen. : curarum, means of diverting care, id.

**oblecto**, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [lactō] to divert, entertain, amuse : a weaker word than delecto, which denotes settled satisfaction : constr. usu with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of means, either alone or with prep. : ut jucunda opinione oblectare, Cic. : quum eorum inventus scriptisque se oblectet, id. in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, was diverted from my cares, cheered, id. With cum : cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scriperunt, find my recreation in reading them, id. With in : in eo me oblecto, I delight in him, he is my delight, Ter. And with Abl. or

adv. of place where : ego me in Cumanoe et Pompeiano satis comode oblectabam, 'had a very good time,' Cic. With Acc. only : haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, are the diversion of, id. 2. to delay (pleasurably) : ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Pl. : Ter. II. Transf. : to spend or pass agreeably : iners otium, Tac.

**ob-lēnio**, 4. v. a. to soften, to soothe : Sen.

**ob-lido**, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to squeeze together : collum digitulis duobus oblidere, to strangle him, Cic.

**ob-ligatio**, ōnis, f. a binding ; or pass a being bound : propter linguae obligationem, because of his being tongue-tied, Just.

**obligatus**, a, um, Part. [obligo] II. Adj. -obliged, under an obligation : Cic.

**ob-ligo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to bind or tie over, to bind or fasten to : Promethus obligatus aliti, Hor. 2. to bind up, bandage, swathe : age obliga, obsigna cito, tie up the letter, Pl. : vulnus, Cic. II. Fig. : to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable, etc. : vadem tribus milibus aeris, to bind in the sum of, Liv. : voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. : obligari foedere, Liv. : obligatus ei nihil eram, was under no obligation to him, Cic. Poet. : ergo obligatum redde Jovi dapem, vowed, due, Hor. 2. Esp. : to render liable through guilt, to make guilty ; hence, pass to be guilty of, to commit an offence : se scelere, Suet. : est periculum, ne neglectis his impia fraude obligemur, may incur the guilt of, Cic.

3. In law, to bind, engage one : opp. to solvere, Ulp. (ii) to pledge, pawn, mortgage : praedia, Cic. Fig. : fidem suam, to pledge one's word, id.

4. to fetter, restrain, embarrass : iudicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id.

**oblino**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [limus] to cover with mud or slime : molliotusque et oblinatus ad serendum agros, Cic.

II. P. g. : to lavish, squander (Jing about like mud) : rem patris oblinare, Hor.

**ob-lino**, lēvi, rarely līni, lītum, 3. v. a. to daub or smear over, to bedaub, besmear : cerussa malas oblinere, Pl. : oblini unguentis, Cic. II. Fig. : to besoul, defile : oblitus parricidio, id. : aliquem versibus atris, to defame, Hor.

2. In p. Part. : covered : oblitus peregrinis divitiis, bedizened, id. : Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectione oblita, tricked out, overloaded, Suet.

**obliquē**, adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely : opp. to recte, Cic. : subilicue oblique agebantur, Caes. II. Fig. : indirectly, covertly : aliquem castigare, Tac.

**obliquo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [obliquus] to turn, bend, or twist aside, awry, or in an oblique direction : oculos, Ov. :

sinus (velorum) in ventum, to turn obliquely to the wind, Virg.

**obliquus**, a, um, adj. side-long, slanting, awry, oblique : motus corporis, Cic. : iter, Caes. : obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, its winding channel, Hor. Adverbial expressions : (i) ab obliquo, from the side. Ov. : (ii) per obliquum, across, in a slanting direction, Hor. II. Fig. : of relationship, not direct, collateral (poet.) : obliquum a patre genus, not born of the same mother, Stat. 2. Of speech : indirect, covert : obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. (ii) envious, hostile : Catag adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (iii) In gramm. : obliquus casus, an oblique case (not the Nom. or Voc.), opp. to rectus. Varr. Also, oblique oratio, indirect speech : Quint. [Liquis is found in the same sense, and licinus 'turned up'] is given by Serv. on Virg. Cf. Gr. λικ-πρ-φίς, λέξ-πρ-ος (where the χ is due to the π which follows), λικ-ος : v. luxus (I) ]

**oblitus**, a, um, Part. [oblido].

**ob-litescō**, tūi, 3. v. n. incepto [litesco] to hide or conceal oneself (rare) : a nostro aspectu, Cic.

**oblittero** (oblit.), avi, atum, i, v. a. [littera] lit to cover or conceal any thing written ; hence, to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate : monumenta, Tac. II. Fig. : to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten : quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblitterandum esset, Cic.

**oblitus**, a, um, Part. [oblino].

**oblitus**, a, um, Part. [obliviscor].

**oblivio**, ōnis, f. [obliviscor] a forgetting, oblivion : veteris belli, Cic. : dare aliquid oblivioni, to consign to oblivion, Liv. : in oblivionem ire, to be forgotten, Sen. Plur. : lividas obliviones, jealous oblivion (which preys upon human achievements), Hor. II. Subjectively : a forgetting, forgetfulness : oblivio et inconsiderantia, Suet.

**obliviosus**, a, um, adj. [oblivio] that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious : (senes) credulos, obliviosos, Cic. II. That produces forgetfulness (poet.) : of wine, Hor.

**obliviscor**, litus, 3. v. dep. to forget : constr. with Gen. of a pers. and Gen. or Acc. of a thing ; less freq. with Acc. and Inf. or depend. clause with Subj. : vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. : prorsum oblitus sum mei, I have completely forgotten myself, Ter. : veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes. : injurias, Cic. : obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id. : in scriptis obliviscibatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things : pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, i. e. losing, Virg. 2. Ger. Part. in pass. signif. : oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. II. Fig. : to be unmindful of, act inconsistently with one's character : nec oblitus sui est Ithacus

discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg.: ut nostrae dignitatis obliui, Cic. [Perh. to be connected with *livo*, the prim. sense being 'to obscure oneself, become dark.']

**oblivium**, *i*, n. [obliviscor] forgetfulness, oblivion (esp. in oly sense): Tac. More freq. plur.: longa oblivia possant, Virg.: ducere sollicitae juvenae oblivia vitae, Hor. (Hence Fr. *oubli*).  
**ob-lōo**, *i*, v. a. to let on hear: Suet. **oblēctor**, *ōis*, m. [obloquor] one that contradicts: Pl.

**ob-longus**, *a*, um, adj. strictly, long-crosswise; oblong: scutula, Tac.

**ob-lōquor**, *quātus* or *cūtus*, *3*, v. dep. to speak against; to join in (in speaking): to interrupt, contradict: constr. with *Dat* or *absol.*: vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. fortissime, Curt. 2. Poet. to join in singing, to accompany (poet): obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, sounds to his strains the seven different notes of his lyre, Virg.: non avis obloquitur, Ov. 11. Transf. to blame, condemn (with *Dat*): Sen. 2. to rail at, abuse: Cat.

**oblōquitor**, v. **oblēctor**.  
**ob-luctor**, *atus*, *i*, v. dep. to strive or struggle against, to contend with; oppose: with *Dat.*: flumina, Curt.: gemibus adversae obliuctor aeneae, I strain with my knees against the resisting soul, Virg. 11. Fig. difficultatibus, to grapple with, Curt.

**ob-lūdo**, *si*, sum, *3*, v. n. to play off jokes: Pl.

**ob-mōlitor**, *itus*, *4*, v. a. dep. to push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): armorum truncos et saxa, Curt. 11. Transf. to block up, render impassable (a breach in a wall): Liv.

**ob-murmūro**, *avi*, atum, *i*, v. n. to murmur against, at, or to: with *Dat.*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov.

**ob-mutesco**, *tūi*, *3*, v. n. *imp. f.* to become dumb, to lose one's speech: Cels. 2. to become mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic. 11. Fig. to be hushed; to cease: animi dolor, id.

**ob-nātus**, *a*, um, adj. growing on or about (v. rare): obnata ripis saliceta, Liv.

**obnīse**, *adj.* v. obnixē  
**obnixus**, *a*, um, Part. [obnixor]: v. obnixus.

**ob-nītor**, *sus* and *xus*, *3*, v. dep. to bear, press, push or strive against: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: taurus arboris obnixus truncis, Virg.: in obnixos, against their buttling foes, id. obnixi (ak. obnisi) urgebant, Liv. Of things: navigia videntur obnixor undae, Lucr. 11. Fig. to strive against, resist, oppose, to strive, endeavour: adversis, Tac. With Inf. (late): triumphum Paull. impedire obnītebantur, Vell.

**obnīse** (obnīse), *adv.* with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: obnīse omnia facere, Ter.

**obnixus**, *a*, um, Part. [obnixor]

11. A dj.: *steadfast, firm, resolute*: obnixus stabili gradu impetum hostium exepere, Liv.

**obnoxīe**, *adv.* guiltily: nihil obnoxie perire, quae innocenter, Pl. 11. *subserciously, slavishly*: sententias dicere, Liv.

**obnoxiosē**, *adv.* abjectly: Pl.

**obnoxiosus**, *a*, um, adj. [obnoxius] subject, submissive: alium, Pl.

**ob-noxius**, *a*, um, adj. liable or obnoxious to punishment: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, Pl. 2. liable or addicted to, guilty of (with *Dat.*): lubidum, Sall. 3. subject, exposed to: constr. with *Dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*: nihilis consilii obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, exposed to such accidents (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4. *absol.*: exposed to danger or misfortune, in firm, fixed: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence, obnoxium est, it is hazardous, dangerous: Tac. 11. Transf.: submissive, subservient: dum illos obnoxios fidelesque sibi faceret, Sall. 2. *alleg.* mean-spirited, cowardly: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 3. *disreg.* under obligation, beholden: indebted (with *Dat.* of person to whom) totam Graciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Pl.

**ob-nūbius**, *a*, um, adj. overclouded, dark: Fluv. in Cic.

**ob-nūbo**, *re*, ptum, *3*, v. a. to veil, cover (rare): luctor, colligamur, caput obnubito, old formula in Cic.: Liv.

**ob-nuntiatio** (obnūce), *ōis*, f. In augury, an announcement of an adverse or evil omen: dirarum, Cic. Esp. of such an announcement made to stop public business: id.

**ob-nuntio** (nuncio), *avi*, atum, *i*, v. a. In augury, to announce an adverse or evil omen (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates): v. Smith's Ant. 51: augur augens, consul consul obnuntiasti, Cic. *Poss. imper.* ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. 11. Transf. in gen. to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate: primus rescio omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter.

**obnuptus**, *a*, um, Part. [obnubo].

**oboeido**, v. obedio, ad euit

**ob-ōleo**, *tūi*, *2*, v. a. and *n* to smell of, emit an odour: oboluiti allium, Pl. 11. Transf.: mar-nipum huic oboluit, she smells your pueri, id.

**obōlis**, *i*, m = obolός, an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma; about 1/12 of a Vit.

**ob-ōrior**, *ortus*, *4*, v. dep. to arise, appear, or spring up before: tenebrae obortuntur, Pl.: lacrimis obortus, with the tears starting to his eyes, Virg. Fig.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi obornatur, Cic.

**obortus**, *a*, um, Part. [oblorior].

**obortus**, *ūs*, m. [id.] an arising, origin: Lucr.

**ob**, *3*, v. opp.

**ob-rēpo**, *psi*, ptum, *3*, v. n. to creep up to, steal upon unawares: possum media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib.

11. Fig.: to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise. With *Dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepat? Cic. With *acc.* (prae-class.) tacitum to obrepit fames, Pl. With *ad*: Plancum non obrepisse ad honorem, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, steal upon, find access to, id. 2. to 'steal a march upon'; to deceive, cheat: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, catch me napping, Pl.

**ob-repto**, *avi*, *i*, v. n. *Imp.* to steal on unawares: ne quis obrepaverit, Pl.

**ob-rēto**, *ivi* or *iv*, itum, *4*, v. a. [rete] to catch in a net, to entangle (poet): Lucr.

**ob-rīgesco**, *gūi*, *3*, v. n. *Imp.* to stiffen, become stiff: nive primumque, to be frozen hard (of the soil), Cic.

11. Fig.: to become hardened: Sen.

**ob-rōdo**, *3*, v. a. to gnaw at: Pl.

**ob-rōgatio**, *ōis*, f. [obrogo] the alteration of a law: Auct. Her.

**ob-rōgo**, *avi*, atum, *i*, v. a. to alter part of a law by a motion: v. Smith's Ant. 225: cf. abrogo; with *Dat.*: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogant nova, Liv. 11. To oppose the passing of a bill: legibus, Flor.

**ob-rūo**, *vi*, itum, *3*, v. a. and (rarely) *n* to cover by digging or heaping something over; to whelm; to hide in the mud, bury: thesaurum, Cic.: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solita, to bury themselves in the sand, id.: tum innox obruit umbris, Lucr.

2. Hence, to bury, enter a dead body: cadaver, Suet.: Tac. 3. Esp. to cover with water; to overwhelm in the sea: submersas obruere puppes, Virg.: Aegyptum Nilus tota aestate obrutam opplet tanquam (tonet), completely buried, Cic. 4. To overload, with test: se vino, id. 11. Fig.: to overwhelm, conceal, obfuscate: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obrutamus, id.: Marius talli viri interitus x suis obruit consulatus, destroyed the glory of six consulships, id.: Tac. 2. to overwhelm, overload, oppress: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic.: furore, Liv.: obnummum, we are overpowered by numbers, Virg. 111. Neut.: to full, perish: Lucr.

**obrussa**, *ae*, f. = οβρυσος, the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Plin.: aurum ad obrussam, refined, pure gold, Suet. 11. Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, as a test, Cic.: ad obrussam exigere, to put to the test, Sen.

**ob-rūtus**, *a*, um, Part. [obruo].

**ob-saepio**, v. obsepio

**ob-sātūro**, *v*, v. a. to satiate, glut: Fig.: nae tu propediem istius obstatuabere, you'll soon have enough of him, Ter.

**obscænus**, v. obscæni.

**obscaevo**, avi, i v. a. [scaevo] to give or bring a bad omen: Pl.

**obscoēns** (obscae and obscoen), adv. impurely, indecently, obscenely: Cic. *Comp.* id. *Sup.* Eur.

**obscoēns** (obscae and obscoen), atis, f. [obscoen] filthiness, lewdness, obscenity verborum, Cic.: obscoenitas in feminas reus, Suet. *II.* unfavourableness, indiscreetness, of a bad omen mali ominis, Arn.

**obscoēnus** (obscae and obscoen), a, um, adj. foul, filthy, abominable, disgusting (Alceto) frontem obscoenam rugis arat, Virg. *crui*, id. *2.* Esp. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene jocandi genus, Cic.: delicatae et obscae voluptates, id. *Comp.* and *Sup.* id. *II.* of adverse or evil omen, ill-boding, unpropitious, ominous, portentous volucres, birds of ill omen, Virg. *cane*, id. *puppis*, the fatal ship, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. *anus*, old witches, *hags*, Hor. [from obscoeb, and conum, q. v.] (Hence *It. asceno*.)

**obscoeratio**, ōnis, f. [obscoero] a darkening, obscuration, solis, Cic. (fr.) *II.* Fig. disappearance, being lost sight of. id.

**obscoerē**, adv. darkly, obscurely obscure admodum cernimus, very dimly, Cic. *II.* Fig. of speech, obscurity, indistinctly dicta, Quint.

*2.* Of birth, meanly obscure natus, Macr. *3.* covertly, secretly malum obscoere serpens, Cic. *Comp.* ceteri sunt obscoerati iniqui, more secretly, id. *Sup.* id.

**obscoeritas**, atis, f. [obscoer] a being dark, darkness, obscurity latebrarum *Q.* *II.* Fig. obscurity, *divina* 'not (anything) being understood' Pythagorae, Cic. *natuae*, id. *In phi.* obscoeritates et aenigmata somniorum, obscoeritas, id. *2.* Of rank lowliness, meanness humilitas et obscoeritas (hominum), id.

**obscoero**, avi, atum, i v. a. [id.] to render dark, to darken, obscure obscuratur et obfunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg. Obscuratus sol, eclipsed, Cic. *2.* Transf. to cover, conceal, to render invisible or imperceptible caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. *dolo ipsi* atque signa militaria obscurati, concealed, kept out of sight, Sall. *II.* Fig. to blind the understanding, *sco* amoris tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. *2.* Of speech, to obscure, render indistinct: to deliver or express indistinctly: Cic.: stilum, to render obscure, Suet. *3.* Of articulation (M) neque eximitur obscuratur, *s* pronounced indistinctly, Quint. *4.* to render obscure or unknown fortuna res cunctas lubidine celebrat obscuratae, Sall. *5.* to put out of view, render of no account; in pass., to become of no account, to grow obsolete, etc.: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem,

caused it to be lost sight of, Cic.: obscurata vocabula, obsolete, Hor.

**obscoerus**, a, um, adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure umbra, Virg. caelum, Hor. Transf. to persons, in the dark, unseen. ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Neut as subst. after prep.: sub obscurum noctis, under cover of the darkness, id.

*2.* secret, concealed, locus, Liv. *II.* Fig. obscure, unintelligible

Heracitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. (n) Esp. in rhetor obscurum genus causae, obscure, i.e. intricate, involved, Cic. *2.* not known, unknown: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurum, Caes. (n) Esp. of rank and station, obscure, ignoble, mean, low Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. *3.* Of character, close, secret, reserved obscurus et astutus homo, id. plerumque modestus oculi obscuri speciem, reserved, Hor.

*4.* gloomy, troubled obscurus vultus candidiorum, Cic. [The I E root is sku, to cover, seen in Gr. σκευ-σκηρος, Lat. scu-um, cunctis, A-S scu-a, scu-ba (shade)]

**obscoeratio**, ōnis, f. [obscoero] a beseeching, earnest supplication or entreaty prece et obscoeracione humiliter, Cic. *II.* an asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an appeal to the gods id. *2.* a public supplication, obscoeracionem indicare, Liv.

**obscoero**, avi, atum, i v. a. [sacro] to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure quum cum orant atque obscoerant, Cic.

With ab-nunc si me fas est obscoerabis te pater, Pl. With double acc. (of pers. and thing, the latter only in case of neut. pron. and like words) itaque to hoc obscoerati, Cic. With *subj.* pater, obscoero, ut inimigoscas, Ter. *II.* Esp. in colloq. lang. to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty i beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray, etc. tuam fidem obscoero, Pl. Attica mea, obscoero te, quid agis? Cic.

**obscoendo**, avi, atum, i v. n. to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly with that or absco. aliquid voluntatibus, Cic. obscoendando mollire impetum, Liv.

**obscoepio** (more correctly obscoep), psi, ptum, 4 v. a. to hedge or fence in, to enclose, hence, transf. to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible: obscoepis itineribus, Liv. Tac. *II.* Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepebant, closed up, barred, Cic.

**obscoeptus**, a, um, Part [obscoepio]. **obscoequia**, ae, f. [obssequor] complaisance, complaisance, obsequiousness: obsequiam facere (alicui), to show complaisance, Pl.

**obscoquens**, entis, Part [obssequor]. *II.* Adj. yielding, compliant, obsequious: patri, Ter. *2.* Of the gods

favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious: bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl.

**obscoquenter**, adv. compliantly, obsequiously: tolli by Lat.: Liv.

**obscoquentia**, ae, f. [obscoquens] complaisance, obsequiousness (rare): with ob Gen.: reliquorum, complaisance with, Caes.

**obscoquiosus**, a, um, adj. [obscoquim] complaisant, obsequious: alicui, Pl.

**ob-scoquium**, ii, n. [obssequor] compliance, obsequiousness: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, complaisance, saying what will please, Ter.: obsequium atque patientia, Cic.: ventris, being the slave of appetite, *gluttony*, Hor. *2.* In gen. obedience jurate in obsequium alicujus, Just.

**ob-scoquor**, cūctus (quāctus), 3 v. dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another: to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to: constr. with dat. of person: quum hunc obsequutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. With acc. of neut. pron. to denote what one does to gratify another: et id ego percipio obsequi quato meo, in this, Pl.

*II.* Transf. to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in: studius suis, Nep. tempestati, to bow before the storm, Cic.

(1) **obscoero**, avi, atum, i v. a. [sera] to bolt, bar, fasten: ostium, Ter.: adhiat, Liv. *II.* Fig.: aures, to close one's ears, Hor.

(2) **ob-scoero**, sevi, situm, 3 v. a. to sow or plant about: frumentum, Pl. Comice pugnos, to give one a good thrubbing, id. *2.* Transf. to sow or plant with: terram frugibus, Cic. *3.* In gen. to cover over, fill with, esp. in p. part. loca obsita virgultis, overgrown with bush, Liv.: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id.: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. *II.* Fig.: obsitus aevo, bearing the marks of age, Virg.

**observabilis**, e, adj. [observo] easy to be observed or guarded against manus, Quint.

**observans**, antis, Part. [obse. vo]. *II.* Adj. attentive, respectful: with Gen.: observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

**observantia**, ae, f. [observans] a remarking, noting, observance: temporum, Vell. *II.* With ref. to persons entitled to respect: respectful attention, respect, regard, reverence: Cic.: in regem, Liv.

**observatio**, ōnis, f. [observo] a watching, observing, observation: observationi operam dare, Pl.: siderum, Cic. *2.* Transf.: an observation, remark, rule: esp. in pl.: observationes sermonis antiqui, remarks on, Gram. in Suet. *II.* Circumspection, care, exactness: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

**observator**, ōris, m. [id.] a watcher, observer: Plin.

**observito**, avi, v. a. freq. [id.] to

watch often or carefully, to note, observe: deorum voces, Cic.

**ob-servo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl.: fetus, to watch for, seek to catch, Virg.: Assyrii traiectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. **2.** to watch, guard, keep: januam, Pl.: greges, Ov. **3.** to observe, attend carefully to, keep, comply with: leges, Cic.: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes.: ordines, to keep the ranks, Sall. **4.** to pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour: tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

**ob-ses**, idis, m. and f. [obsideo; lit. one who remains with another, i. e. in his keeping; hence] a hostage: obsides accipere, dare, Caes.: obsides alicui imperare, to exact, Cic. **II.** Transf.: any surety, security, bail, pledge: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, C. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id. (Hence, through low Lat. *obsidatus*, It. *ostaggio*; Sp. *hostage*; Fr. *otage*.)

**obsessio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a besieging, encompassing, a blockade: militaris viae, Cic.: obsessionem omittere, Caes.

**obsessor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who sits before or near; a frequenter, haunter: hoc ego fuli hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl.: aquarum, i. e. a water-snake: Ov.

**II.** a besieger, investor, blockader: urbis, Liv.

**obsessus**, a, um, Part [obsideo].

**ob-sidēo**, sedī, sessum, 2 v n. and a. [sedeo]. Neutr. to sit still, remain: domi, Ter. **II.** Act.: to sit on or in, to remain on or in, to haunt, frequent: aram, Pl. **2.** Esp. milit. t. t.: to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade: quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic.: Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. **3.** to occupy, fill, possess: corporibus omnis obsidet locum, is filled, Cic.: palus obsessa salicibus, full of osier-beds, Ov. **4.** to watch closely, be on the look-out for: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: to occupy, take possession of: alicujus tempus, to steal the time properly belonging to another, id.: ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, i. e. the orator has gained entire possession of him, id.

**obsidio**, ōnis, f. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade: partium vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.: also opp. to oppugnatio, Liv. **2.** captivity (late): Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. **II.** Fig.: pressing or imminent danger: obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic.

**obsidionalis**, e, adj. [obsidio] pertaining to a siege: corona, a crown of brass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege, Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 118.)

(1) **obsidium**, ii, n. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade (=obsidio: rare): obsidio circumdare, Tac.

(2) **obsidium**, ii, n. [obses] the condition of a hostage: Tac.

**ob-sido**, 3. v. a. to beset, invest, lay siege to: pontem, Sall.: portas, Virg.

**2.** Transf.: vias oculorum, Lucr. **obsignātor**, ōris, m. [obsigno] he that seals: litterarum, Cic. **2.** Esp. of the witnesses who set their seals to a will: testamenti, id.

**ob-signo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal: epistolam, Cic. **2.** In partic. to sign and seal, as a witness: istam ipsam questionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? id. Proverbia: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, on sealed agreements, i. e. with the strictest formality, id. **II.** Fig.: to stamp, impress: formam verbus, Lucr.

**ob-sipo**, i. v. a. [supra, v. dissipo] to sprinkle at or upon: Fig.: obsipat aquilam, it pours a little water on me, i. e. it does me good to hear that, Pl.

**ob-sisto**, stitī, stitum, 3. v n. to place or put oneself before: hic obsistam, vult stationem, Pl.: obsistere alicui abeunti, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to set oneself against, to oppose, resist, withstand: qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic.: visis, to refuse to believe the evidence of the senses, id. With Inf.: Obstulit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, prevented, forbade, Tac.

**obsitus**, a, um, Part [observo].

**obsolē-facio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a.; pass. obsoleo, factus, fieri, to wear out; hence, to mar, spoil: Sen

**II.** Fig.: to sully, degrade, lower, make common: obsolefiebat dignitatis insignia, Cic (dub)

**obsolēfactus**, a, um, Part. [obsolefacio].

**obsolesco** (obsoleo), lēvi, letum, 3. v n. incept. to grow out of use: to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete. haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic.: laus, Tac. *Obsolesco* is from the Lat. root of to grow, seen also in *ad-ol-esco*, *sub-ol-es*, *ind-ol-es*, *proles*; v. *alo*

**obsolēte**, adv. in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly: Cic.

**obsolētus**, a, um, Part. [obsoleo].

**II.** A d.j.: old, worn out, thrown off: erat veste obsoleta, Liv.: vestitu obsoleto, Cic.: tectum, old, dilapidated, Hor.: verba, obsoleta, Cic. **2.** Transf.: common, ordinary, poor: crimina, Liv. (ii) filthy, polluted: paternis sordibus, Hor.

**obsōnātor** (ops.), ōris, m. [obsōno] a caterer, purveyor: Pl.

**obsōnātus** (ops.), ūs, m. [id.] a catering, marketing: Pl.

**obsōnium** (ops.), ii, n. = *ὀψώνιον*, that which is eaten with bread, viands, esp. fish: opulentum, Pl.: coemere, Hor.

(1) **obsōno** (ops.), avi, atum, i. v. a.

and **obsōnor**, atus, i. v. dep. = *ὀψώνω*, to market, to cater, purvey: vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, he barely laid out ten shillings on the supper, Ter. **2.** Transf.: to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta, id. **III.** Fig.: obsonare ambulando famem, to provide an appetite, Cic.

(2) **ob-sōno**, i. v. n. to interrupt by noise: Fig.: alicui sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Pl.

**ob-sorbēo**, ūi, 2. v. a. to sup or drink up, to swallow: aquam, Pl.: placentias, to gulp down, boll, Hor.

**II.** Transf.: fores, quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulose, swallow up, Pl.

**obstans**, antis, Part [obsto]. **II.** Subst.: obstantia, n. plu hindrances, obstructions: Tac.

**obstētrix** (opst.), icis, f. [id., in the sense, "to stand by, beside"] a midwife: Pl.: Ter.

**obstinātē**, adv. firmly, inflexibly, both in good and in bad sense (cf. *obstinatus*): resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately: me obstinate aggressor, Pl.: negare, Caes. (comp. Suet. *Sup*: id.)

**obstinatio**, ōnis, f. [obstinio] firmness both in good and bad sense; determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy, quae cuncta obstinatione sententiae repudiavit, by firm adherence to my determination, Cic.: taciturnae, obstinate silence, Nep

**obstinātus**, a, um, Part [obstinio].

**II.** A d.j. fixed, resolved, both in good and in bad sense; inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate: pudicitia, Liv.: fides, Tac.: ad devertendum obstinati animi, Liv. With Inf.: jam obstinatus mori spes affulsit, id. Comp.: voluntas obstinator, more obstinate, Cic.

**obstino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to persist in, be resolved on (rare as verb fin): id inhiat, ea affirmat hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. With Inf.: obstinaverant animus aut vincere aut mori, Liv. [*ob-sti-no* contains the root *sta*, v. *sto*; cf. *de-sti-no*]

**obstipesco**, v. obstupeasco.

**obstipio**, i. v. a. [obstipus] to lean to one side: obstipat verticem, Pl.

**obstipus**, a, um, adj. [v. stipio and stipis] bent or inclined to one side: opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa necesse est, Lucr. **2.** bent or drawn back, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. **3.** bent forwards, bent or bowed towards the ground: stes capite obstipio, multum similis metuenti, Hor.

**ob-eto**, stitī, itum (obstaturus, Quint.), i. v. n. to stand before or against: obviam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct: constr. with Dat. of the direct object: most freq in negative

or interrog. sentences after which the thing opposed is expressed by *Subj. clause*, with *quoniam*, *quoniam*, *cur*, or *ne*: *cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officia et obstat?* Cic. quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trabant, excidunt, *nothing can prevent them from* . . . Sall. quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? *what is there to prevent*, Cic. quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Also in positive sent.: Histiaen Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit. Nep. Inpers. obstat, *resistance is offered*, Cic.

**ob-stre-po**, ū, itum, 3. v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at or against; to accompany with sound: nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepete pluvia, Liv. fontesque lymphis obstreptunt manantibus, *murmur in our ears*, Hor. With *Dat.*: obstrebit Oceanus Britannia, id.

II. Fig.: to interrupt or disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour, with *Dat.*: certatim alter alteri obstrepete, to drown each other's voices, Liv.

2. In gen. to annoy, trouble, alieni litteris, Cic.

**obstric-tus**, a, um, Part. [obstringo] **ob-stringo**, xxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bind to or about: to bind, tie or fasten up, folium obstrinxit ob gummi, Pl.

2. to bind, bind up, improprie: ventos, Hor. 3. Transf.: to trim or ornament with (late) vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. II. Fig.: to bind, fetter: civitatem iurejurando, Caes. legibus, Cic. 2. to lay under obligation, oblige: quam plurima civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas, under obligation to him, Caes.: Cic.

3. With *plon* reflect or pass reflect, to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerunt, has been guilty of so many crimes, id. se perjurio, Liv.

**ob-struc-tio**, ōnis, f. [obstruo] a building before or against, a blocking up: Aru. II. Fig.: an obstruction, a barrier: Cic.

**obstruc-tus**, a, um, Part. [obstruo] **ob-strudo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust into, gulp down: stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. II. Fig.: to hide, conceal: Sen.

**ob-strūo** (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pile before or against; to build, block, or wall up: validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 2. to stop or block up, render impassable: iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.: portas, Caes. II. Fig.: to impede, obstruct: viri deus obstruit aures, renders deaf, vexatious, Virg.: perfugia improborum, Cic.

**ob-strusus**, a, um, Part. [obstrudo] **ob-stupe-facio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a.; pass. obstupescere, factus, fieri, to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, paralysed, Liv.: obstupescit hominibus, Cic.

**obstupescere**, a, um, Part. [obstupescere].

**ob-stupe-scio**, fieri, v. obstupescere.

**ob-stupesco** (obstup.), pui, 3. v. n. incept. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed: ejus aspectu quum obstupescisset bubulcus, Cic. II. Fig.: to be astonished, amazed: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, id.

**ob-stūpidus**, a, um, adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded: Pl.

**ob-sum**, obfui or obfui, obesse, irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure: with *Dat.*: opp. to prodesse: Ty. Nunc falsa pronunt. Heg. At tibi oberunt, Pl.: Cic. With *Inf.*: nihil obest dicere, there is no harm in saying, id.

**ob-sūo**, ū, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew on: obsum caput, Ov. II. to sew up, sew together, to stop or close up: spiritus onis obsumit, Virg.: obsuta lectica, closed by curtains, Suet.

**ob-surdesco**, dui, 3. v. n. incept. to become deaf: hoc sonitu completæ aures obsurdierunt, Cic. II. Fig.: to be deaf, not to give ear: id.

**obstus**, a, um, Part. [obstus]

**obtectus**, a, um, Part. [obtego]

**obtegens**, ntis, Part. [obtego] II.

A. d. j.: given to conceal: with *Gen.*: annus sui obtegens, Tac.

**ob-tēgo** (obtego), Pl., xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover over, cover up: domus arboribus obtegit, Virg.: Pl.: Cato

2. to shelter, cover, protect: aliqui in armis, Caes.: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. II. Fig.: to conceal, keep secret: ut adolescentiae turpitudine obscuritate obtegitur, id.

2. to shelter, protect: obtectus melliorum precibus, id.

**obtemperatio**, ōnis, f. [obtempero] a complying with or submitting to, submission, obedience: Cic.

**ob-tempero** (opt.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: with *Dat.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: imperio populi II., Caes.: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, who conforms to his own precepts, Cic. With *ad*: ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, id. With *rel. clause*: non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not heed what he says, Pl.

**ob-tendo**, di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before: proque viri nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg.: obtenta nocte, by the fall of night, id.: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, lies over against Germany, Tac. 2. Fig.: to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: matris preces obtendens, id. II. Transf.: to cover, hide, conceal: diem nube atra, id. Fig.: to envelope: quasi velis obtendit uniusejusque natura, Cic.

(1) obtentus, a, um, Part. [obten-

do] (2) obtentus, a, um, Part. [obten-

ing, drawing, or placing before: frondis, Virg. II. Fig.: a pretence, pretext, cloak: obtentum habere, Tac. Esp. in *Dat.*: aliquid obtentum sumere, as a pretext, id.

**ob-tēro**, trivi, tritum (syncop. pass. perf. subj. obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv.), 3. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces: ranas, Phaedr. Esp.: to trample upon, trample to death: sterni et obteri, to be thrown down and trodden to death (by cavalry), Liv.: Cic. 2. to destroy, cut up: Marcium consulē obterendum, Liv. II. Fig.: to crush, trample on, destroy: calumiam, Cic.: jura populi, Liv.

**ob-testatio**, ōnis, f. [obtestor] an adjuring, conjuring: an engaging or obliging by calling the gods to witness: viri, Cic. II. Transf.: a vehement entreaty, supplication: matrone in preces obtestationes versae, Liv.

**ob-testor**, atus, 1. v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest or assert: de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Dii, Cic.: sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. II. Transf.: to conjure by calling the gods to witness; to entreat, supplicate: per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. With second Acc. of neut. pron.: illud te pro Latino obtestor, Virg.

**ob-tēxo**, xūi, 3. v. a. to weave to or over: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtegit, Plin. II. Meton.: to overspread, cover: caelum obtegitur umbra, Virg.

**ob-ticēo**, 2. v. n. [taceo] to be silent: Ter.

**ob-ticeo**, cūi, 3. v. n. incept. [obticeo] to become or be struck dumb; in perf. to be silent: quid nunc obticuisti? Ter.: Hor.

**ob-tigo**, v. obtego. **ob-tineo** (optineo), tindi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo] A. c. t.: to hold by: obtine aures, amabo, Pl. 2. to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain, etc.: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv.: principatum in civitate, Caes.: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. is become proverbial, Cic. 3. Esp. of argument: to hold, maintain, prove, demonstrate: duas contrarias sententias, id.: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 4. With the idea of acquiring: to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain: instrumenta ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic.: Romani si rem obtinuerint, if they gained the victory, Caes. With *Subj.*: his obtinuit, ut praefereatur candidato, Liv. II. Neutr.: to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, prevailed, id.: quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, has been current, id.: pro vero obtinebat, if passed current as truth (foll. by *Inf.*), Sall.

**ob-tingo**, tigi, 3. v. a. and n. [tango]

Act. to touch, strike: mustulentus aestus nares obtingit, Pl. || Neutr. to fall to one's lot, of events, to happen to, befall one: quod cuique obtingit, id quisque tenet, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With ut and Sulp.: quum ei (L. Paullo) bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtingisset, it had fallen to his lot to . . . , Cic. 2. Of events: to happen, fall out: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtingisse, laetor, Ter. si quid obtingerit, if any thing should happen to me, Cic.

**ob-torpesco**, pûi, 3. v. n. incep. to become numb or stiff, to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: manus prae metu, Liv. || Fig.: obtorperunt quodammodo animi, were completely paralysed, id.

**ob-torqueo**, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round: obtorata gula in vincula abripi jussit, seized by the throat, Cic.: in same sense, collo obtorio, id.: circulus obtorit auri, twisted, wreathed, Virg.

**obtorus**, a, um, Part. [obtorqueo]. **ob-trectatio**, onis, f. [obtrecto] an envious detracting, detractio, disparagement: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. With Gen. obj. laudes, Caes.

**ob-trectator**, oris, m. [id.] a detractor, traducer, disparager: benehici, Cic.: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With Dat.: huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just.

**ob-trecto**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [tracō] to detract from through envy, to disparage, underrate, decry, to be opposed to, to thwart, injure: constr. with Dat. or (later) Acc. obtrectare alicui, Cic. gloriæ alicuius, Liv. With Acc.: si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, to detract from, carp at, Phaedr.: laudes alicuius, Liv. Absol. ne aut obturare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet.: inter se obtrectare, to be jealous of each other, be rivals, Nep.

**ob-tritus**, a, um, Part. [obtero]. **ob-trûdo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust against: App. 2. Esp. to gulp down, swallow hastily: pernam, summen, glandium, Pl. || Fig. to press or force upon, obtrude: with Acc. and Dat.: virgineum alicui, Ter.

**ob-truncō**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune: vitem, Col. || In gen. to cut down in battle, to kill: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

**ob-tûsōr**, 2. v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon: alicquem, Pl. || Absol. to see, behold, perceive: id.

**ob-tûsus**, v. obtusus.

**ob-tundo**, tûdi, tûsum (and tunsum), 3. v. a. to strike at or on, to beat, belabour: obtundit os mihi, breaks my jaw, Pl. 2. to make blunt or dull: telum, Lucr. || Fig.: to weaken, enervate: mentem, Cic.: ingenia, id. 2. to annoy or tease with importunity, ne brevitas defraudasse aures

videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id. alicquem de aliqua re, Ter.: rogitando, to weary with importunity, id.

**ob-tunsus**, v. obtusus.

**ob-turbo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stir up, make turbid: aquam, Plin. || Fig.: to throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb: hostes, Tac.: descriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic.

**ob-turgesco**, 3. v. n. incep. to begin to swell, to swell up (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

**ob-tûro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stop up, to close: gutturem, Pl.: aures, i. e. to refuse to listen, Hor.: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. || Fig.: anorem edendi, to assuage, allay, Lucr. [Returo, to open, unclose, is also found, the Lat. root tur must mean 'to stop, close,' cf. occludo, recludo.]

**ob-tûsus** (-tunsus), a, um, Part. [ob-tundo] || Adj. blunt, dull, pugna, Tac. vomer, Virg. Transf.: opp. to clara, vox, thick, not clear, Quint.: vires, enfeebled, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of the mind or feelings: cuius animi acries obtusior, whose mental vision is less keen, Cic. adeo obtusa pectora, hearts so insensible, Virg. vigorantiqui, Liv.: caustrensis jurisdictio securita et obtusior, less nice, not requiring so much discrimination, Tac.

**ob-tûsus**, is, m. [ob-tueor] a looking at, a look, gaze, oculorum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, rooted in one steadfast gaze, Virg. Fig. in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov.

**ob-umbro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to overshadow, to shade: gramineus madidam caespem obumbrat humum, Ov.

|| Transf.: to darken, obscure: obumbrant aethera telus, Virg. || Fig.: to overcloud, cast into the shade: omnia, Tac. 2. to cover, cloak, screen: crimen, Ov.

**ob-uncus**, a, um, adj. bent in, hooked (poet.) Virg. Ov.

**ob-undatio**, onis, f. an overflowing, inundation: fluminis, Flor.

**ob-ustus**, a, um, Part. [uro] burnt around, partly burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torrens armatus obstus, Virg.: sudor, id. Of the action of frost glaeba canenti gelu, Ov.

**ob-vâgio**, 4. v. n. to whine or whimper about: Pl.

**ob-vallo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to surround with a wall or rampart: to fortify, intrench: urbem, Fest. || Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, a position fortified (against intruders) in every possible way (i. e. the consular), Cic.

**ob-vênio**, vênî, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before or in the way of, to meet: constr. with Dat.: alicui, Cic. || Transf.: to come or fall to; to fall to one's lot: Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Of an event, to fall out, to happen, occur:

vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet.

**ob-versor**, atus, 1. v. dep. to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself: with Dat.: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dicti, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. Fig.: to hover or float before, to appear to: mihi ante oculos obversatur republicae dignitas, is constantly before my eyes, Cic.: also with Dat.: animis, oculis, Liv.

**obversus**, a, um, Part. [obverto]. || Adj.: turned or directed towards: faciemque obversum in agmen utrumque, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2. Fig.: inclined to: ad sanguinem et caedes, id. 3. turned against = adversus: in pl. obversi, opponents, antagonists: profligatis obversis, id.

**ob-verto**, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn towards, against, or in a contrary direction, to direct towards: ind. obj. expr. by ad or in with Acc. or poet. by Dat.: arcus in alicquem, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 2. Reflect. to turn oneself, turn to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

**ob-viam**, adv. (also separately ob-viam) lit. in the way; hence, with verbs of motion, towards, against, to meet: nec quismquam tam audax fuit homo, qui obviam obstitit mihi, as to put himself in my way, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, an advance or attack should be made, Caes.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, meets, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, to go to meet, id. Fig.: obviam esse, to be ready, at hand, Pl. 2. Esp. in opposition, for the purpose of resisting, cupiditati hominum obviam ire, to try to stem or resist, Cic.: irae obviam ire, Liv.: obviam ire periculum, to encounter, Sall. (ii) for the purpose of remedying or obviating: iii Caesar obviam isse, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, met the difficulty, Tac.

**ob-vigilo**, atum, 1. v. n. to be watchful, vigilant: only in p. part. impers.: obvigilato is, opus, there is need of vigilance, Pl.

**obvius**, a, um, adj. [via] in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet: with Dat.: alicui obvius esse, to meet, Cic.: Sall.: cui mater mea esse tulit obvius silva, met, Virg. Of things: obvius mihi litteras mittas, send to meet, Cic.: aequilones, contrary, adverse, Tac. 2. Meton.: lying open, i. e. exposed, obnoxious (to poet.): rupes obvia ventorum furis expositaeque ponto, Virg.

3. Esp.: meeting hostilely: si ingredientem eum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. easy of access, affable, courteous: Plin. Hence, of abstr. things, at hand, easy, ready, obvious: obvias opea deferre deos, Tac.

**ob-volvō**, a, um, Part. [obvolvo]. **ob-volvo**, vi, atum, 3. v. a. to wrap

**round, muffle up, cover over:** caput, Cic.: brachium Ianis fascisque, Suet.  
**II. Fig.:** verbiq;ue decoris obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor.

**OC-CAECO** (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make blind, to blind: oculos, Cels. In less exact sense: pulvere occaecatus, blinded by the dust, Liv. **2. Transf.:** to make dark, obscure: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. (ii) to hide, conceal: terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. (iii) to render heavy, senseless; to benumb (poet. and rare): tumor occaecaverat artus, Virg. (Cul.) **II. Fig.:** stultitia occaecatus, blinded, Cic. **2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible:** obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

**occallesco** (obc.), lūi, 3. v. n. incip. [callesco] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occallere plagis, Pl.: os sensi occallere rostro, grow hard and horny, Ov. **II. Fig.:** to become hardened, insensible: jam promissu occallui, Cic.

**oc-cīno** (obc.), ūi, 3. v. n. to blow, sound: a wind instrument (rare). cornicines occurrere, Sall. fr.: tur Sentiūs uentane cornua jussit, Tac.

**oc-cāsio**, ōnis, f. [occido] it. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: ut primum occasio ea res, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic.: occasio nem negitū bene gerendi amittere, to lose, let slip a favourable opportunity, Caes.: occasio data, should an opportunity offer, Cic.: in same sense, per occasiōem, Liv. With Inf.: nunc ad ost casio bene facta cumulare, Pl. (Hence it, *cagione*.)

**oc-cāsio** ūla, ae, f. dim. [occasio] an occasion, opportunity. Pl.

**oc-cāsus**, ūs, m. [occido] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: solis, Caes.: ante occasum Malar, before the setting of the Pleiades, Virg. Absol.: praecipit in occasum die, towards sunset, Tac. **2. Meton.:** the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. N.W., Caes. **II. Fig.:** downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death (a rhetor. and poetic expr.): post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic.: Trojae, Virg.

**oc-cōtō**, ōnis, f. [occo] harrowing Cic. (who erroneously derives it from occaeo): P. m.

**oc-cōtor**, ōris, m. [id.] a harrower. Pl.: Col.

**oc-cōdo** (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to. In conceptum allicujus occedere, Pl. In form occido. cui nos occidimus, Varr.

**oc-cēto** (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [canto] to sing at or before, to serenade. quid, si adam ad fores atque occurrentem: Pl.: also with Acc. of place where: oetium, id. **II. to sing a satirical song or pasquinade:** Cic.

**occepsō**, v. occipio ad int.

**occe** to, avi (perf. Subj. *occepassit*, Pl.), i. v. a. [occipio] to begin. Pl.

**occidens**, entis, Part. [occido]. **II. Subst. m.** the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

**occidō**, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, to cut completely off, to destroy utterly: equitatus occidione occisus, were exterminated, Cic. So, occidione occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, everything captured was destroyed, id.

**oc-cido** (obc.), cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [cado] to strike down, strike to the ground: aliequem pugnis, Ter. **2. Esp.:** to kill, slay: L. Virginius filiam suam manu occidit, Cic.: fortissime pugnant occidit, Caes.: ad unum omnes, to cut off all the last man, Liv.

**II. Transf.:** to plague to death (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

**oc-cido**, cidi, cāsūm, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall down, fall: alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. **2. Esp.:** of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set: opp. to orior, Cic.: soles occidere et redire possunt, set and rise again, Cat. Perf. part. occasus, appy. In act. sense: ante solis occasum, before sunset, Pl. **3. Meton.:** to fall, perish, die: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi, Cic.: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. **II. Fig.:** to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.: plane occidimus, Cic. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone: Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus, Ov.: vestra beneficia occasura esse, will be lost, thrown away, Cic.

**occidūus**, a, um, adj. [occido] going down, setting: opp. to oriens, oriens occidūusque dies, Ov. **2. Transf.:** western. sol, id. **II. Fig.:** sinking, falling: labitur occiduas per iter declivae senectae, id.

**occido**, i. v. a. [occo] to break, smash: Pl. (dub.)

**oc-cīno**, ūi, 3. v. n. [cano] to sing or chirp again: or inauspiciously, to croak, etc.: si occinuerit avis, Liv.: corvus voce laeta occinuit, id.

**oc-ci-ō**, cēpi, ceptum (fut. perf. *occepero* for *occeperō*, Pl.), 3. v. a. and n. [capio] to begin, commence. A ct.: cantionem, Pl.: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. Pass.: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc conceptum est causa, loquere, Ter. With Inf.: agere armentum, Liv. **II. Neutr.:** hēma, Tac.

**oc-cipitium**, il, n. [caput] the back part of the head, the occiput: Pl.: Suet.

**oc-ciput**, itis, n. [id.] the back part of the head, occiput: Pers.

**occisio**, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, slaughter, murder (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic.

**occisor**, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: regum, Pl.

**occlusus**, a, um, Part. [occido]. **II. A dj.:** ruined, unfortunate: occlassa haec res, Pl. Sup.: occlassimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, I am the most unfortunate, id.

**oc-clamito** (obcl.), i. v. a. freq. to continue to cry out, or bawl at anyone: Pl.

**oc-clūdo**, si, sum [occludi for occlusi, Pl.), 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut or close up: tabernae, Cic. **2. to lock up, or in:** me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludit domi, Pl. **II. Transf.:** to restray, stop: linguam, id.

**occlūsus**, a, um, Part. [occludo]. **II. A dj.:** shut or closed up: qui occlusionem habeant stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Pl. Sup.: ostium occlusissimum, id.

**occo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to harrow, seggen, Hor. [From *occa*, a harrow, perh. cogn. with Gr. ὄξ-ω-ς, and so coming from the Indo-European root *ak*, whence *acuo*.]

**oc-cībo**, i. v. n. to lie down: esp. to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

**oc-culco** (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] to tread or trample down: Liv. **occido** (obc.), cidi, cultum, 3. v. a. to cover, cover over: virgulta multa terra, Virg. **II. Esp. and most usu.:** to cover up, hide, conceal: vulnera, Cic.: Liv.: classum sub rupe, Virg. **Fig.:** vitia, Quint. [From the root of *ocul-o* for *oc-col-o*] come also *colo*, etc.: v. *celo*.]

**occultatio**, ōnis, f. [occulto] a hiding, concealing, concealment (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tuebantur, by hiding themselves, Cic. **2. In astronom.:** occultatio stellarum, disappearance of stars (at sunrise), Plin.

**II. Fig.:** *ocul* rei nulla est occultatio, they can make no secret of such matters, Caes.: occultatione proposita, with the promise of secrecy, Cic.

**occultator**, ōris, m. [id.] a hider, concealer: as *ad*: locus, hiding-place, Cic.

**occultā**, adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: neque id occulte fert, makes no secret of it, Ter. proficisci, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: quam potuit occultissime, Caes.

**occulto** (obc.), avi, atum [occultas for occultaveris, Pl.) i. v. a. freq. [occulto] to hide, conceal, secrete: se latibris, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. Reflect.: stellae occultantur, hide themselves, disappear, Cic. With Inf.: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, was refraining from telling you, Pl.

**occultus**, a, um, Part. [occulto] **II. A dj.:** hidden, concealed, secret: res occultae et penitus absitae, Cic.



per occultos calles, Virg.: crescit occulto aëvo, by the unmarked lapse of time, Hor. *Neut. pl.* subst.: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, *secrets*, Cic. With *Gen.*: occulta saltum scrutari, *secret parts*; not accessible by the ordinary roads, Tac. Adv. Phr.: in occulto, in concealment, Cic.: ex occulto, from a place of concealment, Ter.: also occulte, secretly, Cic. 2. Of persons: close, reserved, keeping things secret, not open: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultiusque, Liv. With *Gen.*: occultus odii, dissembling his hatred, Tac. (H) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, in secret, id.

**occumbo** (obc.), cūbū, cūbitum, 3 v. n. [v. cubo] to lie or sink down: in gladium occubuit, fell upon his sword: Vell. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to go down, to set: cometes cum oritur occumbereque, Just. II. Esp. to die, constr. absol. or with mortem, morte, or mortī, necem, nece, leto, etc. aut occubuisse honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov.: pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic.: mortem, Liv.: certae mortī, Virg.

**occupatio**, ōnis, f. [occupo] a taking possession of, a seizing: vetus, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t.: ante occupationem, an anticipation of an opponent's objections, id.

II. Esp.: business, employment, occupation: maximis occupationibus impeditur, id. With *Gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas iudicabat, engagements about such trivial affairs, Caes.

**occupatus**, a, um, Part [occupo] II. A d. j.: taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged: in opere, Caes.: opp. to otiosus: occupati prius imus aliquid civibus nostris, proximus etiam otiosi, in my times of public activity: . . . in my hours of leisure, Cic.: cui fuerim occupatus, to whom I have been too busy to attend, i. e. whom I have refused to see, id. Sup.: occupatissimus, very much occupied, id.

**occipio**, avi, atum [occupasus for occupaveris, Pl.] i. v. a. [capio: lit to take hold of; hence] to take possession of, seize, occupy: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montem, Caes. II. Transf.: to occupy, i. e. to take up, fill with: duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, id.: atra nube polum, cover the heavens with gloomy cloud, Hor. 2. to fall upon; esp. when one anticipates the attack of another: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg.: aliquem morsu, Ov. Without hostile sense; to drop upon, surprise: Volteium mane Philippus occupat, et salvere jubet prior, Hor. 3. to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first: with Inf.: bellum facere, to be the first to begin the war, Liv.: Hor. With direct Acc.:

to get the start of, outstrip: occupat egressas quolibet ante rates, Ov.

III. Fig.: to seize, invade, engrass: tantus timor omnium exercitum occupavit, Caes. 2. to occupy, employ, to invest (money): pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, have lent it at a high rate, Cic.

**oc-curro** (obc.), curri (rarely cūcurri), cursum, 3 v. n. to run, hasten or go towards or to meet: with Dat.: Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes.: amicis, Hor. 2. Esp. to go against, rush upon, attack: duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. II. In gen. to meet or fall in with: quibuscumque signis occurrat, se aggregabat, id.

2. to hasten to, to go to, to attend. constr. with ad, or in and etc., or Dat. quam primum in aliam civitatem occurre, Cic.: ad concilium, Liv. also, concilio, id.

3. to lie in the way, as an obstacle: id. III. Fig. to obviate or seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers.: expectationi, Cic. rei, Nep.

2. to answer, reply: ut si dicenti, quem vultis ita occurras, ego, Quint.

3. to present itself, appear, occur: quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrat, Cic.

**occuratio**, ōnis, f. [occurso] a running to meet, attention, officiousness. Cic. In plur.: id.

**occurso**, avi, atum, i v a freq [occurro] to run, go, or come to meet, to meet: constr. usu with Dat or absol.: occursare capro, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. 2. Esp.: to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose: occurrat oculus gladio, Caes.: inter naves, occur-antes, factiosos, opposer, Sall.

3. to hasten to or towards: quid tu habes occursum? Pl. II. Fig.: to be beforehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. 2. Esp. to appear to the mind, enter the thoughts, occur to, with Acc.: me occur-ant mulierae (mulieres), occur to me, Pl.

**occursum**, ūs, m [id] a meeting, falling in with: vacuum occursum hominum viri, in the streets where they met nobody, Liv. occur-um aliquis venit, to avoid meeting him, Tac. Of things: rota stipitis occursum fracta ac disiecta, by running against a stump, Ov.

**ocēānus**, i, m. = Ὠκεανός, the ocean. Oceanī freta, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.: quae sunt maritimarum civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively mare Oceanum, Caes.

**ocellātum**, i, n [ocellus] lit. that which has little eyes, hence anything marked with small spots, dice, etc. ocellatis ludere, Suet.

**ocellus**, i, m. dim. [oculus] a little eye, eyelid: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocellus mi! my little eye! my darling! Pl. So of things: cur ocellis Italiam, villulas meas, non vides? Cic.

**ocimum**, i, n. basil. Plin. Pers.

**ocīor**, ocīus, comp. adv. without Possit [cogn. with ocīus; v. acer] swifter, fleetest: oclor ventis, Virg.: Hor. Sup. ocissimus: Plin.

**ocīter**, adv. Comp ocīus, Sup ocīssimē: quickly, swiftly, speedily: proter ocīter, App [Comp: adque ocīus faciet, Cic.: ocīus, ocīus sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor. 2. Sometimes the Comp is used in post sense (the form ocīter not being in general use) quickly, speedily: sequere hac mo-ocīus, Ter.: Caes. Sup. quam ocīssimē: ad provinciam accedat, Sall.

**ocīrea**, ae, f a grieve or defensive armour for the shins (v Smith's Ant 27.) Virg.

**ocīrēātus**, a, um, adj [ocrea] wearing greaves: Hor.

**ocīphōron**, v octophoron

**ocīvius**, a, um, num ordin adj [octo] eighth: pars, Cic. legio, Caes.

II. As subst octava, ae, f (m hora) the eighth hour of the day (counting from sunrise). Juv. III. Adv. v. b. octavium, for the eighth time: Liv. (Hence It ottavo)

**ocīvūs-decīmus**, a, um, num ordin adj eighteenth Tac.

**ocīēs** (-ens), adv num eight times. Cic.

**ocīgentēsīmus**, a, um, num ordin adj. [ocīgenti] eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

**ocīgenti**, ae, a, num card adj [ocī centum] eight hundred: Cic. octo, num card adj eight: Caes. Cic. [Skr astūta (for astūta), Gr okto, Goth okta, Lat octo, A-S eahta, Eng eight.] (Hence It otto, Sp ocho, Fr huit)

**october**, bris, m [octo] the eighth month of the Roman year, which originally began with March. October Col Adjectively mense Octobri, Vell Octobris Idus, Mart.

**ocīgēnārius**, a, um, adj [ocīgeni] of eighty: Plin. octogēni, ae, a, num distr adj [octo, eighty each or a-piece] Liv.

**ocīgēsīmus**, a, um, num ordin adj [ocīgenti] eighteenth. Cic. Juv.

**ocīgēs** (-ens), adv eighty times. Cic.

**ocīgīntā**, num. card adj [octo] eighty: Cic. (Hence It ottanta, Fr huitante)

**ocīō-jūgis**, e, adj [jugum] eight in a team, eight together: transf in gen eight: nunc jam octogages ad imperia obtundenda ire, i. e. eight military tribunes harnessed together, Liv.

**ocīōnārius**, a, um, adj. [octoni] consisting of eight: versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet, Quint.

**ocīōni**, ae, a, num distr. adj. [octo] eight each: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. 2. With nouns used only in pl = eight: octona millia, 8000, Caes.: octonis iterum natalibus actis, twice eight years old, Ov. As epith. of the Ides: including eight days:

octonis iñbus, Hor (or perh. = on the  
ides of eight months in the year,  
allowing four months for vacation).

**octophōron** (octaph), *i. n.* = ὀκτώ-  
φορον, a litter carried by eight bearers:  
Cic.

**octuplīcātus**, *a, um, Part.* [octup-  
lus] eight-fold, multiplied by eight,  
octupled: octuplato cōnu, Liv

**octuplūs**, *a, um, adj.* [v. duplus]  
eight-fold, octuple. pars, Cic. Subst.  
octuplum, *i. n.* an eight-fold penalty,  
the octuple: damnare aliquem octupli,  
id.

**oetassīs**, *is, m.* [octo assis (=as)]  
eight asses: Hor.

**oculārūs**, *a, um, adj.* [oculus]  
pertaining to the eyes, eye-: medicus,  
an oculist, Cels.

**oculātus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] fur-  
nished with or having eyes, seeing-  
tutus, Pl. Claudius male oculatus,  
whose sight was bad, Suet. II. that  
studies the eye, exposed to view, conspic-  
uous, evēre oculatissimus locus,  
Plin. oculata die vendere, to sell on a  
visible day, i. e. for cash (opp. to  
aerea die, Pl.

**oculēus**, *a, um, adj.* [oc.] full of  
eyes, sharp-sighted: Argus, Pl.

**oculissimūs**, *a, um, adj.* oculically-  
formed: Sep from oculis, dearest (cl  
oculus) oculissime homo, Pl.

**oculūs**, *adv.* as one's eyes, i. e.  
mainly: amare, Pl.

**oculūs**, *i. n.* an eye, oculus: adijcere  
aliquid rei, to set one's eye upon, to covet,  
Cic. auctre spectanti, to cheat him  
before his eyes, Liv. potare sibi ali-  
quid ante oculos, i. e. to put to oneself,  
Cic. sub oculis aliquis, before a  
person's eyes, in his presence, Caes.  
habere in oculis, to keep in sight, to  
watch, Pl. esse in oculis, to be before,  
to meet, Cic. facere ut alium oculi  
domant, to make his eyes sore (be an  
annoyance to him), Ter. As a term of  
endearment, the apple of my eye, my  
darling: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi  
estis? quibus vitam? quibus suavia?  
Pl. II. Meton. the power of see-  
ing, sight, vision: oculum, oculus  
amittere, Cic. restituere aliquid, Suet.

**2.** a spot resembling an eye, as on  
a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.:  
pavonum caudae oculi, Plin. **3.** Of  
plants, an eye, bud, bourgeon: oculus  
imponere, i. e. to bud, to utate, Virg.

**III.** Fig. a bright ornament: hi  
duo illos oculos orae maritimae effod-  
erunt (brynth and Carthage), Cic.  
So of the fun, mundi oculus, Ov. **2.**  
the mind's eye: mentis oculis videre  
aliquid, Cic. [Cf. Skr. ak-shi, eye; Gr.  
ōr (with π from k) in ὀρ-ωρ-α, ὀφθαλ-  
mos, also ὄσσε (for ὀκ-ye), ὀσσομαι (for  
ἰκ-ye-μαι); Goth. aug-ō, Eng. eye.]  
(Hence It. occhio, Fr. œil)

**ocoror**, *v.* occur

**odēm**, *i. n.* = ὀδών, a public  
building for musical performances,  
music-hall: Vitr. Suet.

**ōdi**, ὀdisse (Perf. oēs sum, Pl.:  
odivt, Anton. in Cic.), deject. v. a. used  
in perf. tenses only, but with pres.  
sign. lit. to have taken a dislike,  
hence, to hate: constr. with Acc.,  
Inf. (less freq.), or absol.: odiſse etiam  
sub nomine Caesarem et Romanos,  
Caes.: servire, Brut. in Cic. ita  
amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset  
oſurus, Cic. **2.** In less exact sense  
to dislike; to be displeased or vexed at:  
Persicos apparatus, Hor.. odi quum  
cera vacat, I am disgusted when there  
is nothing written, Ov. [The root is  
od in ὀδium. Curtius compares Gr.  
ὀδ-iv (root ὀθ)]

**ōdiōſe**, *adv.* in a hateful manner,  
odiously: interpellare aliquem, Cic.

**ōdiōſus**, *a, um, adj.* [odiosus]  
comically for odiosus: Pl.

**ōdiōſus**, *a, um, adj.* [odium] hate-  
ful, odious, vexatious, annoying, trou-  
blesome, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl.  
odiosum genus hominum, Cic. **2.** Of  
things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl.  
odiosissima natio, Phaedr.

**ōdium**, *i. n.* [v. odi] hatred, grudge,  
ill-will, enmity, aversion: in odium  
aliquis irruere, to incur his hatred,  
Cic.: esse odio alicui, to be an object of  
hatred to anyone, id. magnum me  
cuiuspiam rei odium cepit, I have con-  
ceived a great aversion for, id. In  
pl. with intensified force: Virg. **2.**  
In less exact sense; annoyance, dis-  
gust: odio es, you are an offence to me,  
I cannot bear you, Pl.: quum horas  
tres fore discepto, odio et strepitū senatus  
coactus est, aliquando perorare, by the  
disgust, Cic. odio qui posset vincere  
regem, in insolence, Hor.

**ōdium**, *i. n.* = oedum, q. v.

**odor** (anciently odos, like arbor,  
labos, etc.: Pl. Licer), ōris, *m.* a smell,  
scent, odour: gravis, a noisome odour,  
Virg.: tacter, Caes. Cic. **2.** I. p. a  
pleasant odour, perfume; and by  
meton. perfume, essence, spices  
(mostly pluri.) perfusus liquidus od-  
oribus, perfumed waters or anguents,  
Hor.: corpus differtum odoribus con-  
ditur, aromatic substances, Tac. **3.**  
a disagreeable smell, a stench, stink:  
quum odos aut pabuli egestas con-  
mutare subvertat, Sall. II. Fig. a  
scent, inkling, hint, presentiment, suspi-  
cious, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὀδω (= ὀδ-ω),  
ὀδω-α, ὀδ-ω (ὀδ-ω-α); v. also.]

**ōdoratio**, ōnis, *f.* [odoror] a smell-  
ing, smell (rare) delectatio odorati-  
onum et saporum, of scents and  
flavours, Cic.

**ōdorātus**, *a, um, Part.* [odoror].

**II.** A d. that has a smell, that  
emits an odour: c-p suet-smelling,  
fragrant: lignum, Virg.: capilli,  
Hor.

**ōdorātus**, ūs, *m.* [odoror] the act of  
smelling, snuffing: pomorium, Cic. **2.**  
the sense of smell: nihil necesse est de  
gustatu et odoratu loqui, id.

**ōdorifer**, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* bringing  
odours, fragrant, odoriferous: lauces,

Prop. **2.** producing perfumes or  
spices: genus, i. e. Persae, Ov.

**ōdoro**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [odoror] to  
give a smell or fragrance to, to per-  
fume: odorant aera fumia, Ov.

**ōdoror**, atus, *i. v. dep.* [id.] to smell  
at, examine by smelling: paliam, Pl.  
**2.** to smell out, detect by the scent;  
to scent: cibum, Hor. II. Fig.: to  
snuff, to nose, as a dog, i. e. to seek  
for: quos odorari hunc decemviratum  
suspiciamini, Cic. **2.** to search out,  
trace out, investigate: odorabantur  
omnia et pervestigabant, id. **3.** to  
get an inkling or smattering of: odor-  
atus philosophiam, Tac.

**ōdorus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] emitting a  
scent or odour, odorous, fragrant: flos,  
Ov. II. that tracks by the smell,  
keen-scented: odora canum vis, keen-  
scented pack of hounds, Virg.

**ōdos**, *v.* odor, ad tuit.

**oecōnōmia**, ae, *f.* = οἰκονομία, the  
management of household affairs, do-  
mestic economy; hence in gen. a proper  
division, arrangement, distribution  
(of an oration, play, etc.): Quint.

**oecōnōmicus**, *a, um, adj.* = οἰκο-  
νομικός; pertaining to domestic eco-  
nomy: subst.: in eo libro, qui Oeco-  
nomicus inscribitur, Cic.

**oenophōrum**, *i. n.* = οἰνοφόρον, a  
wine-holder, wine-hammer: Hor.

**oenopōlium**, *i. n.* = οἰνοπωλεῖον, a  
wine-shop: Pl.

**oenus**, *a, um*, an ancient form for  
unus, q. v.

**oestrus**, *i. m.* = οἶστρος, a stinging  
insect, not the gad-fly, but prob. a  
wasp, or stinging-bee, which were not  
accurately distinguished by the an-  
cients: cui nomen asilo Romanum est,  
oestrus (Grau vertere vocantes, Virg.).

**II.** Transf. frenzy, inspira-  
tion: Juv. (Hence It. Sp. *estro*)

**oesus**, an ancient form for usus:  
Cic.

**oesyrum**, *i. n.* = οἶστρος, the greasy  
sweat and dirt of unwashed wool:  
Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the  
Roman ladies: Ov.

**ōſella**, ae, *f.* dim. [ōſa] a bit, bit,  
mouthful, morsel: Juv.

**ōſſa**, ae, *f.* a bite, bit, morsel: esp.  
a little ball or pellet made of flour:  
offam olivae, Virg.: pultis, Cic. II.

Transf. in gen. a piece, lump, mass:  
aufer illam offam pentam, Pl. Of a  
swelling: Juv. Of a shapeless mass,  
abortion: id. [Elym. unknown]

**ōſſatim**, *adv.* in bits, by bits or  
pieces: jam hercle ego te hic hac (ma-  
chaera) offatim conficiam, Pl.

**offectus**, *a, um, Part.* [officior].

**off-ſendo**, di, sum, *3. v. a.* and *n.*  
[ſendo] to strike, or dash against.  
Act + pedem, to kick against some-  
thing, to stumble, Auct. B. Hisp.:  
also, offendere limen, to stumble on the  
threshold, Ov.: latus, to injure one's  
side (by a fall), Cic. Also with Dat.  
solido, to impinge upon something  
solid, Hor. Absol. naves in redeundo

offendunt, ran aground, Caes. 2. Transf.: to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter.: imparatum te offendam, shall come upon you unawares, Cic. 3. To shock, offend, displease: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. With Inf.: ut non offender subripi (ista munera), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phaedr. II. Neut.: to trip: to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive: in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.: apud aliquem, to give offence to, id. Often with Acc. of *peccat* pron.: ne quid offendas (in causis), id. 2. To find fault, be displeased, take offence: at credo, si Caesarum probatus, in me offenditis, Caes. 3. To fail, to be unfortunate: esp. of losing one's suit at law; to be nonsuited apud iudices offendere, opp. to causam his probare, Cic. 4. In wider sense, to meet with a mishap or disaster: id. impers. pass.: offendi posset, a disaster might be incurred, Caes.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

offensa, ae, f. [offendo] a striking or grating against: Plin. II. Fig.: offence, displeasure; hatred; enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into most serious disgrace, Suet. 2. an injury received; an offence, affront, wrong: offensas vindictae ense suas, Ov.

offensatio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a hitting or striking against: Plin. II. Fig.: a stumbling, a blunder: Sen.

offensio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a striking against, a stumbling: pridis, Cic. 2. Transf.: anything against which one might strike, ut nihil offensionis haberet, id. II. Fig.: offence, aversion, dislike, hatred: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accedere, Tac. 2. Displeasure, vexation: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. 3. a bodily ailment; esp. a relapse: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. 4. an accident, misfortune, mishap: offensiones, fault, id. 5. an offence committed, fault: offensiones iudiciorum, id.

offensivum, ae, f. dim. [offensio] a slight offence, displeasure: Cic. II. a slight check or mishap: id.

offenso, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [offendo] to strike or dash against repeatedly: omnes offensare capita, dash their heads against the wall, Liv.

offensus, a, um, Part. [offendo] II. Adj.: offensive, odious: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium brought into disfavoured, Cic. 2. offended, displeased, incensed, irritated: offensus et alienatus animus, id. Comp.:

quem cum esse offensorem arbitrarer, id.

offensus, ūs, m. [id.] a striking against, a shock: Lucr. II. Fig. offence, dislike: sin vita in offensu est, if life is hateful, id.

offero (obf.), obtulī, oblātum, 3 v. a. irreg. to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit: Incommodum illis fore obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.: di se nobis non offerunt, do not reveal themselves to us, Cic. Reflect to meet, encounter: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, id.: offerre se, to meet hostilely: Liv. 2. to present, expose: ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. 3. to bring forwards, adduce: criminibus oblatis, Cic. 4. to bestow; to cause, occasion, inflict, etc. facultate oblata, liberty (leave) being granted, Caes.: alicui optatissimum beneficium, id.: laetitiam, to cause, Ter.: stuprum alicui, Cic.: mortem alicui, id.

offērimēta (obf.), ae, f. [offer] a present: comically, a stripe: Plin.

officina, ae, f. [confr. from officina, q v.] a workshop, manufactory, shop: nec quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. Fig. falsorum chirographorum officina, Cic. sapientiae, id.

officio (obf.), feci, sectum, 3 v. a. and n. [facio] Lit. to do or make against or in the way of, to hinder, stop, obstruct. Act. (rare). Et extrita offiuntur, are impeded, Lucr.

B. Neut. to get in the way of, to interfere with: with Dat.: nunc quidem paululum inquit, a sole. officerat videlicet apricanti, had hindered him from sunning himself, Cic.: quum alii in angustis ipsi sibi properantes offecerant, hindered their own escape in their hurry, Sall. 2. Fig. to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental or harmful to, to hurt: cur meis commodis offeitis et obstat? Cic.: comitibus aliquid, Sall.: offiunt laetis frugibus herbae, injure, Virg.

officiōsē, adv. courteous, obligingly: officiose et amice factum, Cic. Comp.: officiosus fecit, id.

officiōsus, a, um, adj. [officiū] full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging: homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. Comp.: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videtur? Cic. Sup. officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. II. dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, id.

officiū, i, n. [confr. of officium] service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus homo, exceedingly obliging, id. 2. Esp. a courteous observance, ceremony, attendance: per sollemne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, at the funeral, Tac.:

salutationis, compliment, Suet.: novorum consulum, complimentary attendance upon, id. 3. complaisance, favour in love: Prop.: Ov. II. an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, pay, office. ego certe meum republicae atque imperatori officium praestituro, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, id. Of things, neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. 2. Of subject nations, etc., submission, allegiance: hunc mandat, itemus reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio continat, Caes. 3. official duty, a service, employment, business, office: tot officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, naval service or administration, id. III. In plural sense, function: corporis, Lucr.

offigē (obf.), xi, xum, 3 v. a. to drive in, fasten down: ita duos offigunt implicante ramos, Liv. offirmāte (obf.), adv. firmly, stubbornly: resistere, Suet. offirmātus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offirmo] II. Adj. firm, resolute, obstinate: animus, Pl. Comp. in hac incunctia offirmator, more determined, Cic.

off-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, i v. a. to render firm, durable or steadfast: App. II. Fig. to hold fast, to persevere in: certum offirmare et viam me, quam decevi persequi, Ter. With Inf.: offirmastini occultare, quo te mittas, pessime? Pl.

offia, v. offula offiecto (obf.), 3 v. a. to turn about, naven, Pl. officeo (obf.), v. r. a. [fauces] to strangle, choke, suffocate: Flor. off-frenātus (obf.), a, um, Part. bruted: only fig. curbed, tamed: Pl. officiā, ae, f. [fucus] a point, reach: Pl. II. Fig. a trick, delusion: id.

off la, (syncope, offia), ae, f. dim. [offia] a little bit, a small piece: carnis, Col.

off-fulgēo (obf.), si, 2 v. n. to shine against of upon, to appear with Dat.: continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

off-fundo (obf.), fudi, fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour before; with Acc. and Dat.: cibum (avibus), Pl. 2. Reflect. to pour itself abroad or over; to spread, extend: nobis aer crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, is drowned or lost, id. Fig.: hanc indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, the mist of error overspreads (darkens) their eyes, id.: omnium rerum terror oculis aurbusque est offusus, every possible terror was made to assail their eyes and ears, Liv. So with personal subject: offusus pavore, filled, Tac.

offusus (obf.), a, um, Part. [off-fundo].

**og-gannio** (obg.), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4. *v. n.* to *yelp, snarl, or growl at*: Pl.: aliquid alicui aures, Ter.

**og-gero** (obg.), 3 *v. a.* to *proffer, bring, give*: amor amaram oggerit, Pl.

**oh**, *interj.* an expression of various emotion, *oh! Oh! oh!* tibi ego ut cum dam furcifer? Ter.: oh perii! Pl. repeated, *oh, oh, oh*, as an exclamation of lamentation: id.: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id. (Cf. O.)

**ohē**, *interj.* *ho! ho! ho!* *soho!* *ho! ho!* *he!* *ohē*, *jam satis est*, Hor.

**ohō**, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oh! oh!* *ohō*, *amabo*, quid illuc non proptas? Pl. (dub.)

**oi**, *interj.* an exclamation of complaint or weeping: *Thi I intro nunc jam* Dor. O. ci, Ter.

**olēa**, *ae* = *ἐλαια*, an olive, an olive-tree: *olēa ab elaea*, Varr. **II.** *olēa* an olive-tree: *agricola cum floribus olēa videt*, bacam quomodo se visurum putat, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 273).

**olēagineus**, also **olēaginus**, and **olēaginus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [olēa and *gineus* (gigno) pertaining to the olive-tree] *olēaginus*, *Virg.* **II.** *olēaginus* an olive-tree or an olive: *vis olēaginia*, Col.

**olēarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [olēum] *pertaining to oil*, *olēarius*, *Cic.* **II.** *olēarius*, *m*, *an oil-grinder or seller*: Pl.

**olēaster**, *stri*, *m*. [olēa] *the wild olive-tree*, *olēaster*: supposed by some to be the *hol-tree*: *Virg.*

**olēns**, *entis*, *Part.* [olēo] **II.** *Adj.* *smelling, odorous*, in good or bad sense: *olēns*, *fragrant*, *olēns*, *oleum*, *Virg.* *olēns*, *pasena*, *Ov.* (ii) *stinking*, *foetid*, *stinking* (= *graviolens*) *maritas* (= *hircus*), *olēns*, *matre* (the *he-goat*), *Hor.*

**2.** *Fig.* *quodam jam obliterata et olēntia*, *musty*, *Tac.*

**olēo**, *olū*, 2 *v. n.* and *a.* to *emit a smell*, to *smell of*: *constr. absol.* with *acc.*, less freq. with *abl.* of the thing: *mulieres illo bene olēre*, quam noli olēbant, *vidēbantur*, *Cic.* *Arato rui*, *Ov.* **II.** *Fig.* to *smell* or *savour of*: to *indicate*, *betray*: *olēre per grimum*, to *have a foreign flavour* or *smack*, *Cic.*: *aureum huius olē*, *he smells out that I have money*, *Pl.* [*V. odor*.] *In oleo* is from *olū* *d*: cf. *lactaria*, *levir* (Hence *It. olivē*).

**olēum**, *i*, *n* = *ἐλαιον*, *olive-oil*, *oil*: *insillat oleum Iunini*, *Cic.*: *juventus nublato humeros oleo perfusa*, *Virg.* *Proverbi.* *oleum et operam perdere*, to *lose one's time and trouble*, *Pl.* (ii) *oleum adlere camino*, to *pour oil on the fire*, *i. e.* to *make matters worse*, *Hor.* **II.** *Fig.* *the palaestra* (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): *Cat.*

**2.** *Transf.* *literary contests, rhetorical exercises*: *Cic.* (Hence *It. oglio*; *Fr. huile*).

**ol-facio**, *fecī*, *factum*, 3 *v. a.* [oleo facio] to *smell, scent*: *ea, quae gustamus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus*,

*Cic.* **II.** *Fig.* to *surmise, detect*: *nugum*, *id.*

**olfactō**, *avi*, *atum*, 1 *v. a.* *freq.* [olfacio] to *smell at*: *vestimentum*, *Pl.*

**olfactus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [olfacio].

**olifidus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oleo] *smelling, emitting a smell*: *vasa picata bene olida*, *Col.* *Of a bad smell, stinking, rank*: *capra*, *Hor.*

**olīm**, *adv.* [ollus, the old form of ille; for sense, cf. *ul-s*, *ul-tra*, from same orig.] *at a time distant from the present*, either past or future. *Of past time*: *some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past*: *sunt olim senes, there was once an old man*, *Pl.*: *sic olim loquebantur*, *Cic.* **2.** *now for a good while* (late): *olim nescio quid sit otium, it is long since I knew what leisure was*, *Plin. Ep.* **3.** *Of future time*: *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare): *utinam coram te um olim, potius quam per epistolas*, *Cic.*: *foran et haec olim meminisse juvabit*, *Virg.* **III.** *In gen.* *at any time, ever*; also, denoting repetition or custom, *at times, sometimes, oftentimes*, etc. (mostly poet.): *an quid est olim homini salute melius?* *Pl.*: *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, oftentimes*, *Hor.*

**olitor** (hol.), *oris*, *m*. [olus] *a kitchen- or market-gardener*: *Plin.*: *Cic.*

**olitōrius** (hol.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [olitor] *pertaining to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables*: *forum, the vegetable market*, *Liv.*

**oliva**, *ae*, *f* = *ἐλαια*, an olive, *i* *q* *olea*. *Hor.*: *Col.* **II.** *an olive-tree*: *Artaeas, qui olivae inventor dicitur*, *Cic.* **2.** *an olive-branch or wreath*: *fronti praepondere olivam*, *Hor.* (ii) *a staff of olive-wood*: *Ov.* (Hence *It. ulivo*, *ulivo*).

**olivētum**, *i*, *n* [oliva] *a place planted with olive-trees*, an *olive-garden*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* (Hence *It. oliveto*).

**olivi-fer**, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* *olive-bearing* (poet.): *arva*, *Ov.*

**olivum**, *i*, *n* = *ἐλαιον*, *oil*: *pingue*, *Virg.* **2.** *Fig.* *the palustris*: *cur olivum vitat*, *Hor.* (cf. *oleum*, II.)

**Transf.** *an ointment, unguent*: *Syrto* *tracans olivo*, *Cat.*

**olla** (for *anulla*, *q* *v*), *ae*, *f* *a pot or jar*: *ficulus, earthenware pot*, *Col.*: *Cic.* (Hence *Sp. olla*, and, from it, *Fr. oile*).

**olle**, *v* *ille*, *ad int.*

**ollus**, *v* *ille*, *ad int.*

**olo**, 3 *v. n.* (old form of oleo, *q* *v*) to *emit a smell*: *Pl.*

**olor**, *oris*, *m* *a swan*: *arguti, tenebrosi swans*, *Virg.*: *abus*, *Ov.*: *purpurei*, *Hor.* [Etyim. uncertain.]

**olorinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [olor] *pertaining to a swan or swans*: *Virg.*: *Ov.*

**olus** (better, holus), *oris*, *m*. *kitchen or garden herbs, vegetables*: *esp. cabbage, celeriac, turnip*: *donec discouqueretur olus*, *Hor.*: *prandere*, *id.*

[Cf. with holus Gr. χλόη, O.H.G. grō-j-u (= vireo), O.S. grō-ni (green).]

**oluseolum** (hol.), *i*, *n*. *dim.* [olus] *a small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage*: *Cic.*

**olūmpicus**, *a*, *um* = *Ὀλυμπικός*, *Olympian*: *pulvis, the dust of the chariot race*, *Hor.*

**Olympius**, *a*, *um* = *Ὀλύμπιος*, *Olympian*. *Esp. n. pl.* *Olympia, orum, the Olympic games*: *Cic.*

**Olympias**, *adis*, *f*. = *Ὀλυμπιάς*, *an Olympiad*: *the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time* (v. Smith's Ant. 276): *centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias*, *Cic.* *In the poets sometimes = lustrum, i. e. a period of five years*: *quingennis Olympias*, *Ov.*

**ōmāsūm**, *i*, *n*. [a Gallic word] *bull-lock's tripe*: *patinas cenabat oma-si*, *Hor.* *Transf.* *pungui tentus omaso*, *with fat paunch*, *id.*

**ōmen**, *inis*, *n* [acc. to Festus, from os, being "quod fit ore augurium;" if so, for o-men] *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen*: *cum bonis ominibus incipere*, *Liv.*: *i secundo omine, good luck attend you*, *Hor.* **II.** *Transf.* *a sol*: *assurance*: *ae lege atque omine*, *Ter.* **2.** *a solemn usage*: *hic sceptrā accipere et primos attollere facis regibus omen erat*, *Virg.*

**ōmentum**, *i*, *n*. *the fat-skin, adipose membrane*: *fat*: *ast illi tremat omento popa venter*, *Pers.* **2.** *Esp. the membrane which includes the bowels, the caul*: *Cels.* (ii) *the bowels*: *porci*, *Juv.* [Etyim. uncertain.]

**ōminātor**, *oris*, *m*. [ominor] *a dinner*: *Pl.*

**ōminor**, *atus*, 1 *v. dep.* [omen] to *forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy*: *aliquid rei publicae omniaui*, to *anticipate*, *Cic.*: *ilux faustumque imperium*, *Liv.* *Of things*: *naves velut omniatae, as if they had divined*, *id.*: *male ominibus parcite verbus, words of evil omen*, *Hor.*

**ōminosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [omen] *full of foreboding, ominous*: *Plin.*

**ōmissus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [omitto]. **II.** *Adj.* *negligent, needless, remiss* (prae-class): *animus esse omissus*, *Ter.* *Comp.* *ab re omissio, a little careless in money-matters*, *id.*

**ō-mitto**, *misī*, *missum*, 3 *v. a.* [ob mitto] to *let go, let loose, let fall*: *mulherem*, *Ter.*: *arma*, to *let fall*, *Liv.*: *animam*, to *give up the ghost*, to *die*, *Pl.* **II.** *Fig.* to *let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard*: *obsessionem nostrorum omisit, raised the blockade*, *Caes.*: *apparatum*, to *abandon*, *Liv.*: *pietatem et humanitatem*, *lay aside*, *Cic.* **2.** *Esp. to pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking: *ut alia omittam*, *id.*: *gratulationes*, *id.*

**2.** *With Inf.* to *leave off, cease*: *urgere*, *id.* *curari*, *Hor.* **4.** to *over-*

look, leave unpunished: unam hanc noxiam omittit, Ter.

**omni-fer**, ēra, ērum, adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

**omni-gēnus**, a, um (Gen plur omnigenum, Virg.), adj. of all kinds: colores, Lucr.: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg.

**omnimodōs**, **omnimodīs**, adv. i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

**omnimodo** (and separately omni modo), adv. by all means, altogether, wholly: Sen.

**omnino**, adv. [omnis] altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicti idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, Cic.: ne faciam, inquit, omnino versus, not at all, Hor. With **omnis**: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. 2. Esp. with numerals, in all: diebus omnino decem et octo, Cæs.: sane frequentes fulminis: omnino ad ducuntos, Cic. 3. In concessions: undoubtably, no doubt, to be sure: with sed, tamen, etc.: longe omnino a Tibi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quaeque, id: pugnas omnino; sed cum adversario facili, you are fighting, no doubt, but . . . id. 4. In general statements: in general, generally, universally: de humanum genere, aut omnino de animalum loquor, id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortissimus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. 5. non modo . . . sed . . . omnino, to denote a climax: non modo imperator, sed labor habundus omnino non est, must not be considered free at all, id. (Hence It. *omninamente*.)

**omni-pārens**, tis, adj. all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

**omni-potens**, tis, adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Juppiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

**omnia**, ē, adj. all, every (freq. without subst. in plur., omnia, all men, omnia, all things): omnia omnia bona mereor, Ter.: ad unum omnia, all to a man, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, praying most urgently, Cæs.: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic.: esse omnia aliuti, to be one's all, Ov.: per omnia, through the universe, Lucr. 2. Distributively: every, each (= quisque): omnibus mensibus, every month, Cic.: mutat omnia amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov. 3. the whole = totus: omnia insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, the whole island, Cæs.: caelum, Cic. 4. After *non*, for nullus, any whatever: sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter. 5. all manner of, of every kind: omne olus capere, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ogni*.)

**omni-tiens**, tis, adj. all-seeing: Lucr.

**omni-vāgus**, a, um, adj. roving everywhere: Diana, Cic.

**omni-volus**, a, um, adj. [volo] willing every thing: Cat.

**omni-vorus**, a, um, adj. [voro] all-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Plin.

**ōnāger** and **ōnāgrus**, i, m. = ὄναγρος, a wild ass: timidi, Virg.

**ōnāgos**, i, m. = ὄναγος, an ass-driver: Pl.

**onchesmitēs**, ae, m. = ὄνχσμίτης, a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus: Cic.

**ōnērārius**, a, um, adj. [onus] pertaining to burden, the port, or carriage: that carries freight, etc.: iumenta, beasts of burden, Liv.: navis, a merchant-ship, Cæs.: also, Substantive, a, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Cic.

**ōnēro**, avi, atum, i v. a. [id] to load, burden, freight: navis, ad evertit in onerati subductione, paulo facit humilior, Cæs.: iumenta, Sall.: aselli costas portans, Virg. II. In more gen. sense: vino et epulis onerati, overladen, Sall.: membra sepulchro, to cover, Virg.: menses dapibus, to heap, spread plentifully, id.: vicia caedis, stow, id.: comice: aliquem pugnū, to belabour heavily, Pl.

II. Fig. to burden, weary, to oppress, overwhelm, etc. aliquem munda, Cic.: aethera vicia, Virg.: verbes lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in good sense, aliquem laudibus, to load with, Liv.: promissis, Sall. 2. to make heavier or more burdensome, to aggravate: ingratum aliquis invidia, Liv.: pericula alicuius, Tac.

**ōnērōsus**, a, um, adj. [id] burdened, heavy, oppressive: praedia, Virg. Comp.: Ov. II. Fig. burdensome, onerous, irksome: omne et aeternum est, id.

**ōnus**, ōris, n. (Abl. oneri, Pl. a load, burden: cum gravibus deo subit onus asellus), Hor.: tanti onus turris, of such enormous weight, bulk, Cæs. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc.: a load, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commebant, Cic. 3. onus gravi ventris, the burden of the womb, Ov.

II. Fig. a burden, tax, expense (usu. plur.): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.: haec onera in ditae pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 2. a load, burden, weight, charge, trouble: oneri esse alicui, to be a burden to, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

**ōnustus**, a, um, adj. [onus] loaded, laden, burdened, freighted, etc. asellus onustus auro, Cic.: Tac. II. Transf. filled, full: ager praedia onustus, abounding in, Sall. With Gen.: auri, Pl. 2. full, satisfied with food: id. III. Fig. loaded, burdened: omnes exegit loca onustus

fustibus, well-belaboured, id.: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. 2. full, abounding in: onustus pectus lactitia lubentiaque, Pl.

**ōnyx**, ōchis, m. (also f.: v. infra) δακτύλ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour, a kind of yellowish marble, onyx: of which vessels of many kinds were made: it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatus tuo sub pede onyx, Mart. 2. Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signif. also fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerat, Mart. (Hence It. *nichetto*, *nichetto*.)

**ōpaco**, avi, atum, i v. a. [opaco] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum, Cic.

**ōpacus**, a, um, adj. shady, in the shade: ripa, Cic.: nemus, Virg.: frigus, cool shade, id. 2. In gen. darkened, dark, obscure: mites, O. miter, i. e. the earth, id. In plur. with Gen.: per opaca locorum, thorax dark places, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

**ōpella**, ae, f. dim. [opera] a little of light pains, humble to me, seven (poet.) parva opella, Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

**ōpēra**, ae, f. [opus] part. exortion, work, labour: omne, quodcumque opus, non quodcumque artes emuntur, aetate labor, Cic.: opus est labor in consumere: in aliqua re, to bestow labour and pains on anything, id.: est opus patrum, there is a reward for the labour, i. e. it is worth while to do it, id. and elliptically, est opus, Pl.: optare partem facit, to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful, Liv. 2. a service, rendering of service: in omnibus bellis singulari (quod opus fuerat) reus, Cæs.: forensis opus, business services in the forum, Cic.: in opibus rebus, in its service, id. 3. Esp. in the phrase, opem dare, to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to: constr. with *de* or *sibi*: dare operam muni, to attend, Cic.: tueri, to get shared, Curt.: sermone, Cic. dicit opem Cæs., in quod re publica d. timentis capiti, do all in their power, Cæs.

4. In Abl. opus mea, tua, etc., through my (thy, etc.) means, agency: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepti, Cic.: Cæs. 5. una or eadem opera, in the same manner, at the same time: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. 6. practical experience: in Abl. id opera expertus sum esse ita, id. II. leisure, spare time: opus ubi mihi erit, ad venero, as soon as I can spare the time, id.: si opus illi esset, if he had time, Liv.: deest mihi opera, I have not the time to spare, Cic. III. Meton. a day's work or labour (usu. plur.): quaternis operis singula iugera confodere, Varr. 2. a day-labourer, journeyman, also, in gen. a labourer, workman (usu. plur.): nona, a ninth labourer, Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, hired gangs of

*roughs, bravos, etc.*: mercenariae, Cic.: theatrales, parties hired for the purpose of applauding, Tac. **3.** that which is wrought or produced, a work: operae aranearum, i. e. spiders' webs: Pl. (Hence Fr. *oeuvre*)

**operarius**, a, um, adj. [opera] pertaining to labour - homo, Cic. **II.** Subst.: operarius, il, m. a labourer, workman: operarii quinque, Cato: operarius lingua celeriter et exercitata, a mere fluent talker, Cic. **2.** operaria, ae, f. a work-woman (with play on the word), Pl. (Hence Fr. *ouvrier*)

**operatio**, ōnis, f. [operor] a working, work, labour, operation: Plin.

**operculum**, i, n. [oprio] a cover, lid: aperta arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic.

**operimentum**, i, n. [id] a covering, cover, lid: nunc gemino protectae operimento, Plin.: redditur terrae corpus et quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

**operto**, ūi, ertum, 4 v. a. [lit. ob-part-ero, "to put on, over;"] v. apertio (to cover), cover over: e quate oportet esse, to have the head covered, wear a hat, Cic. Comically. aliquem lovis, to lash soundly, Ter. **2.** Transf. to shut, close: domus, Pl.: operata lectica latius claudit, Cic. **II.** Fig. to hide, conceal, h. p. from observation, dissemble: quo patet hoc operium? Ter. domestica mala, Tac. **2.** to cover, heap upon: esp. in p. part.: contumelias operius, Cic.

**opētor**, atus, i v n dep. [opus] to work, labour, toil, take pains to be busy: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. **2.** With Dat.: to bestow pains upon: to devote oneself to, be engaged in or occupied with: republicae, Liv.: cumulus arvisque novis operari, Virg.: mandis capillis, Ov. Tac. **3.** to perform sacred rites, sacrifice; esp. in p. part., operatus, which has an imperf. sense, engaged in religious rites. sacra refer Cōtera laetis operatus in herbis, officiating, Virg.: sacris, Liv. Vota fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, the mouth engaged in worship of thee, Ov. • Hor.

**operōsē**, adv. with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully: Cic. Ov.

**operōsus**, a, um, adj. [opera] full of work. A. c. t. active, busy, industrious: nectens, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. Poet. with Gen. (after anal. of trans. adjectives), diurnum, taking pains about them, Ov. **2.** Transf. of a medicine, active, powerful (poet.), herbae, id. **II.** Pass. troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate: labor operosus et molestus, Cic.: artes, handicrafts, id. res, Liv.: templa, built with much labour, Ov.: carmina, elaborate, Hor. Comp. sepulcrum operosius, Cic.

**opertus**, a, um, Part. [operio] **II.** A. d. j. hidden, concealed: opera quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl. res, Cic. In

neutr. absol.: Apollinis operta, dark ambiguous oracles, id.

**opes**, opum, v. ops.

**opites**, ae, m. = ὀπίτης, snake-stone, serpentine (a kind of marble): Mart.: Luc.

**ophthalmias**, ae, m. = ὀφθαλμίας, a fish, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

**opio**, a, um, adj. [another form of Opsus, obscus, and Oscus, lit. (scan. Hence, transf.) clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant: Juv.

**opifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [ops fero] aid-bringing, helping: deus, Ov.

**opifex**, idis, c. [opus facio] a maker, framer, fabricator: opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. **2.** Esp. a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: opifices atque servitia, Sall. **II.** Fig.: verbum, Cic. Poet. with Inf. mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, skilful, Pers.

**opificina**, ae, f. [opifex] a workshop: Pl.

**opificium**, i, n. [id] a working, a work: Varr.

**opilio** (also upilio), ōnis, m. [for opipilo, from opis; for the second element of the compound, cf. ai-pōlo-c, βοῦν-pōlo-c] a shepherd: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

**opimē**, adv. richly, splendidly: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. **2.** imitās, ōis, f. [opimus] plentifulness, abundance: maximas, Pl.

**opimus**, a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, rich, nourishing or well-nourished: regio opima et fertilis, Cic.: campus, Liv. Of bodily habit: boves, fat, in good condition, Cic.: habitus corporis, corpulent, portly, id. **2.** enriched: opimus praeda, id. Fig.: opus casibus opimum, rich in events, Tac. **3.** lucrative: accusatio, Cic. **II.** In gen. abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid: divitiae, Pl.: opima et praecleara praeda, Cic. Esp.: opima spolia, the arms taken by one general from another, Liv.: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimus ingreditur, Virg.: and in gen. the arms taken from an enemy's general: Liv. **2.** In rhetoric: gross, overloaded: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

**opinabilis**, e, adj. [opinor] resting on opinion or conjecture: conjectural, imaginary: artes (which do not rest on demonstration), Cic.: hanc partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, id.

**opinatio**, ōnis, f. [id] a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, mere opinion: Cic.

**opinātor**, ōris, m. [id] one who holds a mere opinion (as opp. to demonstrated truth), a supposer (app. a word coined for the occasion): ego verissime et magnus quidam sum opinator, Cic.

**opinātus**, a, um, Part. [opinor]. **II.** A. d. j. supposed, fancied: bona, mala, Cic.

**opinātus**, ūs, m. [id] supposition, imagination: animi, Lucr.

**opinio**, ōnis, f. [id] opinion, supposition, conjecture (opp. to belief founded on evidence or proof, assensus), Cic.: ut opinio mea est, as I believe, id.: ut opinio mea fert, as I incline to believe, id.: praebere opinionem timoris, to convey the impression that one is afraid, Caes.: praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation, Nep.: dicere contra opiniones omnium, Cic. So with comp.: eo quum celerius omnium opinionone venisset, more quickly than had been expected, Caes. **II.** In partic.: a good opinion: opinione fortasse non nulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic.: equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, great repute, p. extitit, Caes. **III.** general impression; rumour: tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, id.: opinio etiam sine auctore exierat foedus clandestinum inter ipsos ictum, a belief which could not be traced to any sufficient authority, Liv.

**opiniosus**, a, um, adj. [opinio] full of suppositions or opinions: Cic.

**opinor**, atus, i v dep. [opinus] to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think: constr. with Acc. of neut. pron., Acc. and Infinitive, de, or adv.: aliquid opinari, Cic.: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id.: de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus, etc., id. Parenthetically: opinor or ut opinor, as I think, according to my opinion: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id.

**opinus**, a, um, adj. thinking, expecting: v. necopinus. [Etym. uncertain.]

**opiparē**, adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously: paratum convivium, Cic.

**opiparus**, a, um, adj. [ops paro] richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous: Athenae, Pl.

**opisthographus**, a, um, adj. = ὀπισθογράφος, written on the back: commentarii, Plin. Ep.

**opitūlor**, atus, i v n dep. [ops and tul in tul] to bring aid, to help, assist: with Dat.: amanti ire opitulatum, Pl.: contubus, Cic.: inopiae, to relieve, Sall.

**opobalsamētum**, i, n. [ὀπὸ βαλσαμου, balsam, from opos, juice, a place planted with balsam-trees: Just.

**Oportet**, ēt, 2. v. impers. it is necessary, proper, or reasonable: equiv. to must or ought with personal subject (including not only the sense of duty or obligation, but also that of necessity or inevitable sequence). Constr. usu with Infinitive as subject: the Acc. may be regarded either as connected with the Infinitive or as directly depending on oportet: rarely with Subj. clause, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with neut. pron. as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oportet, sed etiam necesse est, Cic.: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, she ought to know, Pl.: servum

herede to esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must surely be a good-for-nothing slave*, id.: valeat possessor oportet, the possessor needs to be in good health, Hor.: haec facta ab illo portebat, Ter. Without express d. subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. [Perh for *oportet* (cf. *omitto*), portet being cogn. with *portio*. Oportet would thus mean "it falls to one as his part"]

**op-ango** (obp.), pāgi, pactum, 3. v. a. to fasten or fix on, to affix: Pl.

**op-pecto** (obp.), 3. v. a. to comb off; transf.: to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat: Pl.

**op-eto** (obp.), 3. v. p. to break wind at. Fig.: to insult, offend, with *Dat.*: curius Juliae, Hor.

**op-erico** (obp.), p. ritus and pertus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to perturb; ibidem oppriri, Cic. II. A. act.: to assault, tarry for; hostem, Virg. tardum, Hor.: tempora sunt, to wait for opportunities, Liv. [Cogn. with *ex-prior* and Gr. *προεισίνω*]

**oppētitus** (obp.), a, um, Part. [oppeto].

**op-eto** (obp.), 1st and 2nd, itum, 3. v. a. to go to meet, to encounter (an evil): pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, to perish, die: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic.: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, absol.: to perish, die: Virg.

**op-idānus**, a, um, adj. [oppidum] *of or in a town other than Rome*: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, provincial: genus dicendi, Cic. Tac. Subst. oppidanum, orum, m. plu. the townsfolk: Caes.

**op-idānus**, adv. [id] by towns, in the towns, in every town: ludos oppidanum constituerunt, Su.

**op-ido**, adv. [v. oppidum, fin.] very, exceedingly [a familiar colloq. expr.]: oppido interii, I am clean done for, Pl.: ridiculus, highly absurd, Cic. Oppido quam (in same sense strengthened): Liv. As affirmative answer to a question: just so, exactly: Pl.

**op-idum**, i, n. dim. [oppidum] a small town: Cic.

**op-idum**, i, n. (Gen. plur. oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic.) a town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs); though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): ejusmodi conjunctionem et ceterum oppidum vel urbem appellerunt, Cic.: urbe (i. e. Roma) oppidove ullo, Surt. Cf. *id*: eos (legatos) in oppidum introiitum non placuit, Liv. Applied to a fortified wood among the Britons: Caes. [From *ob* and *prodom* (= Gr. *προδόν*), and thus = *ὅτι ἐστὶν ὁ πρὸς*, "what lies by or upon the plain" (for its protection). The adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *plane*.]

**op-pignero** (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to pledge, p. w. (rare): libelli pro vino

etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. II. Fig.: filium, Ter.

**op-ilo** (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. d. to stop up, shut up (rare): ostia, Luc.: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic.

**op-ileo** (obp.), evi, etum, 2. v. a. to fill, block, choke up: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv.: oppletus non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. II. Fig.: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, prevailed through Greece, Cic.

**op-pletus**, a, um, Part. [oppileo]

**op-eno** (obp.), sui (in Plaut. divi), elum (synecop. oppositus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put or place against, before, or opposite, to oppose: *ind. obly* expr. by *Dat.* or *ad.* ante, with Acc.: s. v. *mentibus* in itinere, Caes.: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic.: molis fluctibus, id.: ante oculos oppositum manus, Ov. 2. to expose (esp. in the way of defence): se periculis, Cic.: Liv. 3. to offer, present: hosti antestari? ego vero oppono auriculae, Hor. 4. to shut, close: oppositas habere fores, Ov. 5. to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem manas, Ter. II. Fig.: to bring forward against, to object, allege, interpose: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. to say against, offer in reply: tolli by Acc. of neut. pron. or adj. or by Acc. and Inf.: quid opponas tandem, si necem *est*, what could you urge in reply, id. ut oppon ret Stoicos, summum bonum esse, to maintain in opposition to the Stoics, that . . . , id. 3. to set off against, oppose, by way of comparison: multis secundis proclis unum adversum opponerent, Caes.

**op-portunus**, ade. fitly, seasonably, opportunely: Cic. Sep.: nuntius opportunissime allatus, Caes.

**oppor-tunitas** (o' p. n. tās, f. [opportunitas] fitness, convenience, suitability: loci. Caes.: corporis, Cic. II. Esp.: a fit, opportune, or favourable time: optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Pl. 2. an advantage: opportunitate aliqua data, if some advantage were offered, Caes.

**op-ortūnus** (obp.), a, um, adj. [oportus, lit. at or before the port; hence] fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune: locus, Cic.: aetas opportunissima, id. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. 2. a advantageous, serviceable: ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. 3. presenting an opportunity to the enemy; hence, expedient, liable to: Romanus opportunus hinc eruptioni fuit, Liv.

**op-positio** (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppo] an opposing, opposition (in logic). Cic.

**op-positus**, a, um, Part. [oppo] II. A. d. placed or standing against or opposite: opposita soli luna,

occupying a position opposite to the sun, Cic. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov.

**op-positus**, ūs, m. [id.] a placing against, an opposing: lateum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, i. e. bodily resistance, Cic.

**op-pressio** (obp.), ōnis, f. [op-primere] a pressing down; hence, force, violence: per oppressionem, by force, Ter. 2. violent interference with: suppression: legum et libertatis, Cic.

**op-pressus** (obp.), a, um, Part. [opprimere] a gentle pressure: Pl.

**op-pressus** (obp.), a, um, Part. [opprimere]

**op-pressus** (obp.), ūs, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure: Lucr.

**op-primere** (obp.), p.ressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press against, press down: magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, weighed down, Caes.: os opprimere, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Pl. opprimi ruina conclavis, to be crushed, Cic. 2. to sink: opprimere classem, id. II. Fig.: to press or bear down, overcome: opprimi onere officii, to be weighed down, id.: motu, Liv. 2. to put down, suppress, to overthrow, overwhelm, prostrate, subdue: sine tumultu in omni nemine oppressio, id.: Mitridatem, Cic.: aliquem falso crimine, to crush with false accusations, Liv. sinno oppressus, Caes. In gen. to have the upper hand, be victorious: Pl. 3. to fall upon = identify, to surprise, seize, catch: imprudens, Ter. incertis innotantesque Menapios oppressit, Caes. 4. to suppress: iram, Sall. 5. to wear out, weaken, exhaust: oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic.

**op-probramentum** (obp.), i, n. [opprobrium] a reproach, disgrace: Pl.

**op-probrum** (obp.), i, n. [probrum] a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium: vercor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrium, Nep.: opprobria culpa, Hor. (ii) Of persons: a reproach, disgrace: opprobrium majorem Mamercus, Tac. II. a reproach, taunt: abusive language: morderi opprobriis falsis, id.: dicere, Ov.

**op-probro** (obp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. [id] to reproach, taunt, upbraid: aliquid alicui, Pl.

**op-pugnatio** (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppugnare] an assaulting; a siege, assault: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic.: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. II. Fig.: a verbal assault, attack: Cic.

**op-pugnator** (obp.), ōris, m. [id] an assailant, attacker: liti: opp. to obsessi, Tac. More freq. in gen. sig. patriae, Cic.: meae salutis, id.

**op-pugno** (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege: oppidum, Caes.: castra, Caes. 2. With play on apparent deriv. from pugnus: to batter with the

*sis*: os, Pl. (N.B. For this sense, a special verb is sometimes needlessly assumed) II. Fig.: to assail: allicquem, Cic. consilia allicquem, Pl.

*ops*, *ōpis*, *f*. (Nim. sing does not occur) power, might, strength, ability: summa ope niti, with one's utmost strength, Sall. v. omni ope atque opera emitar, with employ all my strength and efforts, Cic. ope ac nervi, Caes. grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Virg.

2. In pl.: property, wealth, means, military or political resources, power, etc. (sing in this sense, rare and poet.) ope condere, to hoard up treasures, id. opibus et copis affluere, in wealth and all kinds of resources, Cic. et quid populi disciplina atque ope possent, Caes. In sing.: astante ope barbarica, power, Enn. in Cic. Virg. II. In sing. only, aid, help, assistance: sine tua ope, Cic. opein petere ab aliquo, id. opein afferre, to render assistance, Ov. [From the root *ap*, to reach, gain, acquire, whence *apiscor*. Cf. *skr. ap-ana*, income, property; with which *Gr. ap-ana*, notwithstanding the aspirate, is prob. cognate.]

*orsonium*, v. obsonum  
*optābilis*, *a*, *adv*. (opto, to be wished for, desirable, quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. tempus, Ov. Comp.: Cic.

*optatio*, *ōnis*, *f*. [id.] a wishing, a wish: Cic. II. Rhetor. t. t. optatio atque exs. ratio, id.

*optatio*, *adv*. according to one's wish (strictly Abl. of optatum v. optatus, III.) v. mire, Pl. velut optato ventis astante coortis, Virg.

*optatus*, *a*, *um*, Part. [opto] II. Adj. wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: optati civis, populares, incolae, Pl. rumores, Cic. Comp.: mihi mihi fuit optatus, id. Sup.: vale, mi optime et optatus-im frater, id.

III. Subst. optatum, *i*, *n* a wish, desire: di tibi semper omnia opta afferant, Ter. impetrare optatum, Cic. mihi in optatis est, it is my wish, id.

*optimās* (optum), *ātis*, *f*. (Gen. plur. n. and ium), *adv*. [optimus] belonging to the best men in political sense, i. e. to the aristocratic party, aristocratic: re-pública, ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Offener as subst. optimates, the aristocratic party: qui ita se gerabant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, id.: plebis et optimatum certamina, Tac.

*optimē* (optum), *adv*. v. bene.  
*optimus* (optimus), v. bonus [Prob. superl. from *ob*, and so lit. "overmost, upmost"; cf. *in-timus*].

(1) *optio*, *ōnis*, *f*. [opto] choice, liberty to choose, option: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, to let a person have his choice, id.

(2) *optio*, *ōnis*, *m*. [id.] a helper, an assistant: tibi optionem summo Leonidam, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: an adjutant: Varr.

*optivus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] chosen: cognomen, Hor.

*opto*, *avi*, *atum* (optassis for optaveris, Pl.), *i*, *v* a to wish for, desire: constr. with *Acc.*, ut and *Subj.* or *Inf.*: mihi nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. With *Subj.*: (Phaethon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, id. With *Inf.*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. With additional *Dat.* of pers.; to wish one anything, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. 2. to choose, select: locum tecto, Virg.: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut outet utrum malit, Cic. 3. to ask, require, demand: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id. optatum feret, Ter. [There was a simpler form *optio*, the root is perh. *ap*, cf. *apiscor* and *ops*.]

*optimē* (optum), *adv*. v. bene.

*optimū* (optum), v. bonus.

*opulens*, *entis*, and, more freq., *ōpulentus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [ops] rich, wealthy, opulent: opulens fortunatusque, Cic. opydum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With *Gen.*: copia ruris honorum opulenta, rich in rural honours, Hor. With *Abl.*: auro opulenti, rich in gold, Pl. II. Transf.: rich, fine, splendid: opulentum obsonium, id.

2. bringing riches: opulenta ac ditia stupidia facere, Liv. 3. respectable, powerful, noble: reges, Sall. opulentior factio, Liv.

*opulētē* and *ōlētē*, *adv*. richly, sumptuously, splendidly (rare) opulenter aliquem colere, opp. to arte, Sall. Comp.: ludos opulentiū facere, Liv.

*ōpulentia*, *ae*, *f*. [opulens] riches, wealth, opulence: habemus publice egestationem, privatum opulentiam, Sall.

2. In conc. sense: resources, power, of a people: Lydorum, Tac. *ōpulentitas*, *ātis*, *f*. [opulentus] wealth, power (v. rare) Pl.

*ōpulentō*, *i* v. a [id.] to make rich, to enrich: with Abl. of means whereby: horum bacis olivae, Hor.

*ōpulentus*, v. opulens

(1) *opus*, *ūs*, *n* work, labour (more concrete in sense than opera, which is the effort or exertion devoted to the work done): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuas, in doing your work, Ter.: grave Martis opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, etc.: opus nostrorum efferre, Cic.: opus censorum, punishment inflicted by the censors, Suet. II. Meton.: a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caecaris adpellabat, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 2. a work, piece of workmanship, as, a building, work of art, book, etc.: a diuum sacrarum, publicorumque operum depo-

putatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, a literary work, id. 3. workmanship, skill, design, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. III. Transf. in gen. a deed, effect: ut si mures corrosereint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. 2. pains, labour, difficulty: in Abl. with magno, tanto, quanto (usu. in modified sense; the idea of pains or effort being often lost): magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere (v. magnopere, etc.) [For the root *ap*, v. *apiscor*. The word is the same with the *skr. ap-as*, deed, work, conceived as something reached, attained, effected.]

(2) *opus*, *n*. undecl. need, necessity: usu. in connection with esse; and constr. with *Dat.* of person, and *Nom.* or *Abl.* of thing needed = I have need of, or adjectively, something is needful to me. The thing needed is occasionally expressed by *Gen.*, *Acc.*, *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Subj.* clause: I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want: dux nobis et auctor opus est, is needed, Cic.: magistratibus opus est, id. Esp. with Abl. of the Part. perf. used as a subst.: maturato opus est, there is need of promptitude, Liv. So with Abl. of Supine: ita dictu opus est (rare), it is necessary to say, I must say, Ter. With *Gen.* (rare): ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. With *Acc.*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. With *Inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. With *Subj.*: opus nutrici autem, utrum ut habeat veteri vinu largier, Pl. 2. useful, serviceable, beneficial: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, mihi unquam omnino deesse amicis, whether it would be desirable either, Cic. [The same word as the preceding, with specialized sense; cf. *usus*] (H. nec ite uopo)

*ōpusculum*, *i*, *n*. dim. [opus] a little work: Cic.

*ōra*, *ae*, *f*. [ōs] the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary: oras pecula circum contingunt mellis liquore, the rim, Lucr.: clipei, Virg.: extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. 2. Esp. the sea-coast: Graeciae, id.: maritima, Caes. II. Transf.: a region, clime, country: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Hence, poet., the luminous orae, the world, the regions of light, Lucr.: Virg. Ach-runtis orae, the lower regions: Lucr. 2. zone: globum terrae duobus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. III. Fig.: aspirate cauenti et mecum ingentes oras evolvente belli, unroll the (borders of the) mighty scroll, Virg. IV. a cable, a hawser (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solver, to reel from the shore): resolutis oris in ancoras evolutum (v. evolo), Liv.: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id.



**oraculum** (syncop. oraculum · Ov.), i. n. [oro] a divine announcement, an oracle: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. **1.** Transf. in gen.: any prophetic declaration, a prophecy: somnii et furoris oracula, id. **2.** an oracular or authoritative saying: physiorum oracula, id. **3.** Meton a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle: illud oraculum Delphicum celebre, id. Fig.: domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 276)

**orarius**, a, um, adj. [oro] pertaining to the coast: navis, coasting-vessels, Plin. Ep. **oratio**, ōnis, f. [oro] a speaking, speech, language: ad orationes et ad vitae societatem, Cic. **2.** mode of speech, style: antiqua, Pl.: dissimili oratione, (written) in different style, Ter.: uberior, richer and more copious, Cic. **3.** a language (as Greek and Latin): id. **4.** Esp a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration: orationem habere ad verum publicum, in deliver an oration, Caes.: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, a very long speech, Cic. **2.** Transf. i. oratorical talent, eloquence: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingeni, id. **3.** prose, opp. to poetry: et in poematis et in oratione, id. **4.** Under the empire: an imperial message, rescript: orationes ad senatum missae, Suet.

**oratiunculā**, ae, f. dim. [oratio] a little speech, brief oration: Cic. **orator**, ōris, m. [oro] a speaker, orator: Cic. Meton: oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, the perfect orator, i. e. all that goes to make a perfect orator, id. **2.** the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador: pacem petunt oratores Romani utuntur, Liv.: oratores modo, in the character of an envoy, Caes. **3.** a beseecher, suppliant: Pl.

**oratorie**, adv. oratorically. pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic. **oratorius**, a, um, adj. [orator] pertaining to an orator, oratorical: ornamenta, Cic. **2.** Subst. oratoria, ae, f. (sc. ars) the oratorical art, oratory: Quint.

**oratrix**, icis, f. [oro] she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant (rare): pacis et foederis, Cic. **oratum**, i, n. [id] a request, prayer: in plur.: cum orata ejus reminecor, Ter. **orator**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing. and plur.) [id.] a praying, a request, entreaty (rare): oratu tuo, Cic.

**orbator**, ōris, m. [orbo] one who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): nostri orbator Achilles, Ov.

**orbiculatus**, a, um, adj. [orbiculus] rounded, circular, round: Plin. **orbis**, is, m. (Abl. orbi, Lucr.) a circle, also, anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit, etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic.: juxta commodos orbis,

exact fit (of a ring), Ov.: ut (miles) in orbem consistenter, form a circle, Caes.: signifer, the zodiac, Cic.: taciteus, the Milky Way, id.: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transit, the shield, Virg.: inanem luminis orbem, the eye-socket, Ov.: terrarum or terrae, the circle of the earth, the world: permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic.: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. Hence, also, country, region: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, the East, Ov. **2.** Fig. a rotation, round, circuit, routine: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, the same round of events, Liv.: orbis hic in republica est conversus, the circle of political changes, Cic.: in orbem, in rotation, Liv. **2.** a routine or course of study: Quint.

**3.** Of style or composition: a rounding off, roundness, rotundity: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. (Etvim uncertain) **orbita**, ae, f. [orbis] a wheel-track, rut: impressa, Cic. **2.** Fig. a rut, course, path: veteris culpae, i. e. bad example, Juv. (Hence, through low Lat. orbitaria, Fr. ornière, orig. ordure)

**orbitas**, ōtis, f. [orbis] bereavement of parents or children, etc., orphanage, widowhood: in orbitat in liberos producere, Pl.: misera, Cic. **2.** Transf. any deprivation or loss: luminis of an eye, Plin. Fig. maxima orbitate reipub. virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men, Cic.

**orbitatus**, a, um, adj. [orbita] full of children (poet.): Virg. (Cat.) **orbo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [orbis] to bereave of parents, children, etc.: to make fatherless, motherless, childless, with Abl.: filio orbat, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, destined to make fathers childless, Ov. **2.** Transf. in gen. to deprive, bereave of: orbatus Italiam juvenitate, Cic. formi voce crudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id.

**orbis**, a, um, adj. bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless: Senec. Cic. With Gen.: M. Antonius orba mihi venio, Ov.: parens liberorum orbis, Quint. With Abl.: a totidem natis orba, Ov. (ii) Subst. orbis, i, m and orbi, ae, f. an orphan: praeter orbos orbaque, Liv. **2.** Transf. in gen. deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of: pl. b. orba tribuns, Cic. forum libitibus, Hor. With Gen.: orbis auxilii optimeque, Pl.: luminis, Ov. (cf. Gr. ὀρφανός, orphanos, and perhaps O. H. G. arbzja, mod. Germ. erbe, an heir)

**orca**, ae, f. supposed by some to be the grampus: Plin. **2.** Transf. a large-bellied vessel, a built, tun: orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. **2.** a die-box: Pers. [Nos I and II. are prob. different words; the first may be borrowed from Gr. ὀρκα; the second is appy. cogn. with arca, q. v.]

**orchas**, ὄλης, f. a kind of olive: Virg.

**orchestra**, ae, f. = ὀρχήστρα, originally the part of the theatre occupied by the chorus: in Rome appropriated to the senators: the orchestra: Vitruv.: Suet. **2.** Meton the Senate (poet.): similes videbis orchestram et populum, Juv.

**orcinus**, a, um, adj. [orcus] pertaining to the realms of the dead: senatores, who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will, Suet.

**orcus**, i, m. Pluto. hence meton death, horrors accipiant vocibus orcum, Lucr.: orcum morari, to hesitate to die, Hor. [Perh. "the jailer," from the root of arceo, arx, arca] (Hence Fr. orge)

**ordem**, and its deriv. v. bond **ordia prima**, for primordia, q. v. Lucr.

**ordinarius**, a, um, adj. [ordo] pertaining to order, according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary: consules, regular, elected at the ordinary time, opp. to suffecti, q. v. Liv. **2.** Of things: consularis, regular, Suet. consilia, ordinary, Liv.

**ordinate**, adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically: disponente, Suet. Hor.

**ordinatim**, adv. in order or succession, in good order: honores petere, i. e. in the regular succession, Cic. ille ut passim, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks, Brut. in Cic. **2.** Transf. regularly, properly: musculus ordinatim structus, Caes.

**ordinatio**, ōnis, f. [ordino] a setting in order, arrangement: Vitruv.: Fig. an orderly arrangement: comitorum, Vell. anni, Suet. **2.** an appointment to office, installation: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegyptio praeficere Metum Rufum, id.

**ordinatus**, a, um, Part. [ordino] **2.** Adj. well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed: ignae formae cursus ordinatos dimitunt, perform their appointed courses, Cic.

**ordino**, avi, atum, i. v. a [ordo] to order, set in order, arrange, regulate: augmina, Hor.: partes orationis, Cic.: res publicas, to narrate in order, Hor.: **2.** Esp. to regulate, rule, govern a country: provinciam, Suet. **2.** to ordain, appoint to office: magistratus, id.

**ordior**, orsus, 4 v. dep. lit. to begin, to verb, to lay the warp: araneus ordiunt telas, Plin. Hence, **2.** Transf. in gen. to begin, commence, undertake: constr. with Acc., Inf., or absol.: reliqua res, Cic.: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id.: cum sic ora loqui vates, Virg.: sic orsus, he thus began (his story), id. [Doubtless cogn. with ordo, but root uncertain] (Hence Fr. ordur)

**ordo**, ōnis, m. a straight row, a

*regular series.* vitium, rows of vines, Cic.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-banks, Virg. In the theatre, a row of seats: redisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic.

**II.** In milit. lang. a line or rank of soldiers in battle array. ordinem servare, Caes.: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. to reduce to the ranks; and in gen. to humble, degrade: Decemviri quotentes, se in ordinem coga, that they were humbled in the exercise of their power, Liv.

**2.** a century of men (in a legion), i.e. the number led by a centurion, a company: viri fortissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, who have been centurions, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Caes. Hence meton. a centurion: tribus militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, the senior centurions, id.

(ii) a *century* (community of a century) ordinem alicui assignare, Liv.

**3.** methodical arrangement, order: ordinem sic definunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic.: mutatur, id. Esp. of military arrangement, plan, tactics, discipline: ratio or loquage agminis aliter se habebat, Caes.: mutatur ratio atque ordo, id.

**4.** Advrb. expressions: ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, in order, in turn: ordine interrogati, Cic.: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id.: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint.: hos Craxidor, illos referbat in ordine, Thysius, Virg. ut quisque aetate et honore antecedit, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic.

(ii) *order*, regularly, properly: recte atque ordine factum, id. (iii) *ex ordine*, in succession, without intermission: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. (iv) *extra ordinem*, out of course, in an exceptional or extraordinary manner: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, id. Hence = uncommonly, eminently, especially: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, id.

**III.** In a polit. respect: a rank or class of citizens: adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes.: ordo amplissimus, viz. the Senate, Cic.

**2.** In gen. a class, rank, condition: aratorum, pecuniariorum, mercatorum, id. libertum, Suet. [Ety. uncertain:] (Hence It. *ordine*, Sp. *orden*; Fr. *ordre*.)

**ORĒAS**, ὄρεας, f. = ὄρεας, a mountain-nymph, read (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

**ORGANĪCUS**, a, um, adj. = ὀργανικός, pertaining to implements, mechanical.

**1.** Subst.: organicus, i, m. a musician: Lucr.

**2.** Subst.: organum, i, n. = ὄργανον, an implement, instrument, engine of any kind.

**Col.** **2.** Esp. of military engines (of simpler nature than machinae): Vitruv.

**3.** Of hydraulic engines: an organ, water-organ: organa hydraulica, Suet. **II.** Fig. an instrument, means: Quint. (Hence Fr. *orgue*.)

**ORGIA**, orum, n. plu. = ὄργια, a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries; the festival or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. **2.** Transf. in gen. any secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv.

**ORICHALCUM** (also erroneously written aurichalum, as if derived from aurum), i, n. = ὀρείχαλκος, yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.: Hor.

**ORICILLA** (aur.), ac, f. dim. [= auricilla, from auricula] an ear-lap. Cat.

**ORIBULA** = auricula.

**ORIENS**, entis, Part. [orior]. **II.** Subst.: the quarter where the sun rises, the east: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. **2.** Poet. for day: septuaginta hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Hor.

**ORIENTĀLIS**, e, adj. [oriens] pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental: periculorum et operum orientalium socii, in the east, Just. **II.** Subst. orientales, mm, m. pl. the orientals: id.

**ORIGINATIO**, ōnis, f. [id] the derivation of words, etymology: Quint.

**ORIGO**,inis, f. [orior] the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin: originem rerum quaerere, Cic.: fontium qui celat: Nibis, Hor.: originem dicere ab aliquo auctore, to be descended from, id. In partic. Origines, the title of an historical work by Cato: the early history of Rome: Cic. **II.** a race, stock, family: clivus origine, Ov.: modicus origamis, Tac. **2.** Meton. an ancestor, progenitor, founder: eaeque urbes suis multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, to their mother-cities, Sall.: Romane stirpis origo, Virg. (Hence It. and Fr. *origine*, Sp. *origen*.)

**ORIOLEA**, v. hortiola.

**ORIŌN**, ōnis and ōnis, m. = Ὠρίων, the constellation Orion: Ov.: Virg. [The first ori- is doubtful.]

**ORIŌR**, ortus, Part. Part. oriturus, 4 e dep. (but oriens, orire, oritur in pres.) [cf. Gr. ὀρίσκει] to rise, to become visible, appear, esp. of the heavenly bodies stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov.: orta lux, at daybreak, Caes. **II.** Transf. in gen. to arise, proceed, originate: hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter.: Rheus oritur ex Lepontis, takes its rise, Caes.: oritur controversia, Cic. **2.** Of persons, to be born, spring, descend: esp. in p. Part. ortus = Germanus, Caes.: equestri loco, sprung from the equestrian order, Cic. **3.** to begin, take its being from: ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

**ORIUNDUS**, a, um, adj. [orior] descended, sprung from (denoting more remote connection than ortus, which = immediately sprung from); ab ingenuis, Cic.: oriundi & Zacyntho insula dicuntur, to have originally come from, Liv.: ex Hispanis, id.: havi repudii Carthagini inde sum oriundus, I

was born there, Pl. Of things: Albā oriundum sacerdotum, which had its origin there, Liv.

**ORNAMENTUM**, i, n. [orno] apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic.: per ornamenta percussus, i.e. arms, Sen. **2.** Esp. ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta in oppidum contulit, jewels, Caes.: quae (urbis) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. **3.** an honourable decoration, mark or title of distinction: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic.: So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc.: alicui triumphalia ornamenta decernere, i.e. the decorations usual in a triumph, but without the triumph itself, Suet. **II.** Fig.: an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. **2.** rhetorical ornament: sententiarum, id.

**ORNĀTE**, adv. with ornament, or nately, elegantly: dicere, with full command of all the resources of rhetoric, Cic.: causas agere ornatus, id. Sup.: id.

**ORNATRIX**, icis, f. [orno] a female adorner, a tire-woman: Ov.: Suet.

**ORNĀTŪLUS**, a, um, adj. dim. [ornatus] fine, smart: muliercula, Pl.

**ORNĀTUS**, a, um, Part. [orno] **II.** Adj. fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred: equus caparisoned, Liv.: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. **2.** ornamented, adorned: embellished, handsome. Comp.: nihil ornatus, Cic.: Fig.: adorned with good qualities, highly accomplished: lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, id.

**ORNĀTUS**, ūs (Gen. ornati, Ter.), m. [id] a furnishing, providing: in aedibus nihil ornati, no preparations, Ter. **2.** Esp. military equipment, armour, etc. militaries, Cic. **3.** attire, dress, apparel: nauticis, Pl.: regalis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: furnitur, resources, means, apparatus: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornaturque comitata, id. **2.** Esp. decoration, embellishment: afferre ornatum orationi, id.

**ORNO**, avi, atum, i v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities, to equip, to get ready, prepare: with Abl. of the means wherewith, or acc. alone: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: naves, Liv.: provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces, Cic. **II.** Esp.: to adorn, embellish: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit, id. Reflect to dress oneself: ibo et ornabor, Pl. **2.** Fig.: to embellish with the ornaments of rhetoric, to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, to heighten and set off, Cic.: civitatem omnibus

rebus, Caes. [*Or-no* is prob to be compared with Skr. *varna-s*, colour. The root would thus be *var*, to cov. v.]

**ornus**, *i. f.* the mountain-ash: steriles orni, Virg.: Hor.

**oro**, *avi*, *atum* (orassis for oraveris, Plin.), *i. v. a.* [ōs] to speak (rare). bonum aequumque oras, Pl. talibus orabat Juno, Virg. **II.** Usu in special senses: to treat, *aque*, plead (as an ambassador or advocate). matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, *i. e.* at their mediation, Cic.: cum eo de salute sua orat, *treats*, speaks, Caes.: pro salute alijcus, to plead on behalf of, Cic. **2.** to pray, *eg.*, beseech; entreat: constr usu with Acc. both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, id. With Acc. of person not expr. uxorem gnato, to request a wife for one's son, Ter. legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. Less freq with Acc. of person only, or with Nom in pass.: Ov. Absol.: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. With Subj. petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, id. orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With Inf. or Acc and Inf (poet.), amipriedem me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg.: sibi aliquid concedi, Suet. With cum: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, pleaded with, Ter. (ii) Oro te, *pruthee*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarus, Cic. (Hence *It. orare*; Sp. *orar*)

**orsus**, *a. um*, *Part* [ordior] **II.** Subst.: orsa, orum, *n. plu* beginnings, commencement, purpose: ut (dii) oras tanti operis successus prosperos darent, *i. e.* so labourers an undertaking, Liv. **2.** in partic. of words, speech (poet and v. rare): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, returns answer, Virg.

**orsus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt (poet): pectoris, Cic. poet. Virg.

**orthographia**, *ac, f.* = *ὀρθογραφία*, orthography: orthographia, id est formula ratiocine scribendi, Suet.

**ortus**, *a. um*, *Part* [orior]

**ortus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] a rising of the heavenly bodies opp to occasus sol ad ortu ad occasum comminus, from east to west, id. solis, *conrise*, *i. e.* the east, Cic. **2.** Of persons, birth: nascentium, the birth, id. **3.** Of plants, etc.: a springing up: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: a rise, beginning, origin.

**ostium**, *v. aurum*, ad init

**ōryx**, *gvis, m.* = *ὄρυξ*, a kind of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.

**ōryza** (oriza), *ac, f.* = *ὄρυζα*, rice: Hor. (Hence *It. riso*; Fr. *riz*)

(i) **ōs**, *ōris* (not used in Gen plur.), *n.* the month of men and animals: ad hanc omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic.: elibor oris hiatu capessunt, id. **2.** Esp. the mouth as the organ

of speech: language, dialect, pronunciation, etc.: Graus dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui (v. rotundus), Hor. in ore est omni populo, *it is the common talk*, Ter.: un) ore, unanimously, id.: ora sono discordia, their language disagreeing in sound (with their attire), Virg.

**II.** Meton.: the human face, countenance: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic.: iratorum, id. os homini sublime dedit, Ov. Esp. with ref. to bashfulness or the want of it: os durum 'brazed face' Ter.: duri puer oris et audax, Ov. os darissimum, very audacious, Cic. Hence, even without adj., effrontery, impudence: quod tandem os est illius patrum, id. On the contrary, os molle, modesty, bashfulness: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, nothing could exceed his modesty, Sen. **2.** a mask: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatus, Virg. **3.** an opening, entrance, ingentium lato dedit ore fenestram, id. ponti, Cic. **4.** the mouth of a river: fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare proruptum, Virg.

**5.** the piece of a ship: ora navium rostrata, Hor. [*v. f.* Skr. *ās*, *as-yam*, month, from the Indo-European root *as*, to breathe]

**2.** **ōs**, *ōsis, n.* a bone: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic.: Fig. tum vero exarsit juvenem dolor ossibus ingens, in his v. v. bones, *i. e.* in his inmost parts, Virg.

**2.** Transf. the hand or innermost part of trees or fruits: arborum, the heart, Plin.: olarum ac palmarum, the staves, Suet. **II.** Fig. of style: *osca nudare*, to show the bones, *i. e.* to make no attempt at beauty of style and expression, Cic. [*For* *oste*, *as* *lac* for *lacte*, cf. Gr. *ὀστέον*] (Hence *It. osso*, Sp. *hueso*, Fr. *os*)

**osoen**, *lus, m.* [ōs *osio*] a singing-bird, esp. in eugury: a bird from whose note augures were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl), listing from praepes, furnishing augures by flight) Cic.: oscinem corvum prices suscitabo, Hor.

**oscillum**, *i. n. dim.* [ōs, cf. osculum], a little image of the face, a little mask: oscilla ex alta suspendunt molha pium, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 278)

**oscitans**, *Part* [osco] **II.** Adj. listless, sluggish, lazy: judex, Cic. oscitans et dormitans sapientia, yawning and sleepy kind of wisdom, id. **oscitanter**, *adv.* carelessly, negligently: Cic.

**oscitatio**, *ōnis, f.* [osco] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: Plin. **II.** Fig. of languid speaking: Quint.

**osco**, *i. v. n.* and **osco**, *i. v. a.* to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut paniculans oscitatur, Pl. Lher. **2.** Fig.: oscitantes opprim, to be caught when off our guard, Ter. quare Picurus oscitans alucinatus est, when half asleep, Cic. [From *ōs* The word seems to imply a noun-stem *os-*

*co*, whence *oscedo* (Gell.), "an inclination to yawn"]

**osculābundus**, *a. um, adj.* [osculor] kissing warmly: Suet.

**osculatio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a kissing (rare): Cic.

**osculor**, *atus, i. v.* dep. [osculum] to kiss: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. **II.** Fig. to caress, make much of: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id.

**osculum**, *i. n. dim.* [ōs] a little mouth, sweet mouth: videt oscula, Ov.: delibare, to taste, *i. e.* to kiss, Virg.

**II.** Transf. a kiss: utnam continuo ad osculum Atticae possum currere, Cic. figere, to imprint, Virg.: osculi jus, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet.

**ōsor**, *ōris, m.* [od] a hater: Pl.

**ossēus**, *a. um, adj.* [ōs] of bone: curcus, Col. **II.** like bone, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv.

**ossi-frigus**, *a. um, adj.* [ōs and frigus in frango] bone-breaking: Sen.

**II.** Subst.: ossifragus, *i. m.* and ossifraga, *ac, f.* the lammerpege, or bearded culture: Lucr. (Hence Fr. *infra*)

**os-tendo**, *di, sum* and *tum* (ostensus, *Ter. v. i. v.* *os* *tend*) lit. to stretch or spread (towards), hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: os suum populo R. ostendit, *i. e.* addit, Cic.: equi sese ostendunt, how themselves, appear, Cic. (ii) to show off, to make a show of, display: ostenditque humeros latos alternaque jactat brachia, Virg. **2.** to expose: Aquiloni glabias, id. **II.** Fig. to show, display, exhibit, manifest: non ego illi extempora mea ostendam solum, Pl. *perit, n. tum, i. e.* to promise, threaten, Cic. Rele et to present itself, appear: nisi quum major spes ostenditur, Suet. **2.** Esp. to show by speech or signs: to give to understand, to declare, say, make known, etc.: constr. with Acc, depend clause, or absol.: ostendi, me esse satisfacturum, Cic. quid sibi consilium ostendit, Caes. **3.** to allege, *allege*, adduce: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.

**ostensus**, *a. um, Part* [ostendo]

**ostentatio**, *ōnis, f.* [ostento] a showing, exhibition, display: cognitio imperiorum ab ostentatione sacvinae acutum, from an open display, Liv. **II.** Esp.: a showing off, idle show, vain display, ostentation: ingenui, Cic. (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. Plur.: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test, Cic. **2.** a mere show: pretence, consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id.

**ostentator**, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who holds out to view: periculum praemiorumque ostentator, Tac. **2.** Esp.

a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: tactorum, Liv.

**ostento**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [ostendo] to hold out, present, offer: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Hence, 2, to present to view, to show, exhibit: aliquem, Virg.: passum capillum, Caes. (ii) Esp. to show off, parade, display: quid me ostentem, why should I make a display of myself? Cic.: prudentiam, id. 3, to profess, promise: praemia, Sall. 4, ostentare sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4, to hold out, to threaten, menace: caedem, servitutem, Cic. 5, to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet.

**ostentum**, i, n. [id] a prodigy, portent, omen: Cic. Suet. 2, Transf. a wonderful thing, prodigy: scis Appium ostenta facere, Cael. in Cic.

**ostentus**, a, um, Part. [ostendo] **ostentus**, ūs, m. [id] a moving, exhibiting, display: corpora extra vallum alberta ostentus, as a public spectacle, Tac. II, Esp. show, parade, external appearance: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. 2, a sign, proof: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essent, id.

**ostiārium**, i, n. [ostium] a tax upon doors, a door-tax: Caes.

**ostiārius**, i, m. [id] a door-keeper, porter: Suet. (Hence it usque, Fr. huisser; and, from it, Eng. usher.)

**ostiāti**, adv. from door to door, from house to house: ostiati oppidum complare, Cic.

**ostium**, i, n. [ōs] a door: omnia istae aedificata ab ostio, Pl. apertus, Ter. ostium limenque carceris, Cic.

II, Transf. any kind of entrance or exit: fluminis, mouth, id. Rhodani, Cic.: Oceani, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. 2, a door-tax: exactio ostiorum, id. (Hence It. uscio, old Fr. huis.)

**ostrācismus**, i, m. = ὀστρακισμός, ostracism, an Athenian mode of banishing a person; the votes being given by writing his name on a potsherd. Nep. (v. Smith's Ant. 172)

**ostrea**, ae, f., and (rarely) **ostrum**, i, n. = ὀστrea, an oyster-shell, sea-snail: form ostrea, Pl. Cic. Insigni form ostreum: ostrea Ciceris, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. (Hence Fr. huître.)

**ostreātus**, a, um, adj. [ostrea] qs covered with oyster-shells; hence] rough, scabby: Pl.

**ostreōsus**, a, um, adj. [id] abounding in oysters. Cat.

**ostri-fer**, ōra, ōrum, adj. containing or abounding in oysters (poet.) Virg.

**ostrius**, a, um, adj. [ostrium] purple: Prop.

**ostrium**, i, n. = ὀστρεον, the colouring matter obtained from the sea-snail, purple, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, dyed with purple, Virg. II, Meton. a purple dress or covering: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches, id.

**ōsus** and **ōsūrus**, a, um, Part. [odi]

**ōtōlūm**, i, n. dim. [otium] a little leisure: Cael. in Cic.

**ōtōr**, atus, i. v. dep. [id] to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure: Cic.: litor.

**ōtōsē**, adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation: vivere, Cic.: insubulare in loto, Liv.

II, Transf. calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerate coepit, Cic. 2, quietly, fearlessly: ademptum tibi jam fexio omnem metum, in aurem utiamvis otiose ut dormias, Ter.

**otiosus**, a, um, adj. [otium] at leisure, unoccupied: quum e-ssent otiosus domi, Cic. 2, Esp. without official employment, free from public affairs: otioso vero et nihil agentis privato quando imperium sonatus dedit? id.

II, Transf. quiet, unconcerned, indifferently, neutral: otiosus minabatur, id. 2, quiet, calm, tranquil: quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. With ab: otiosus ab animo, Ter.

III, Of things: free, idle, unemployed (opp. to occupatus). ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic. spatium ab hoste otiosum, free from, undisturbed by, Caes. 2, idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: sententiae, Quint. (Hence Fr. oisieux.)

**otium**, i, n. leisure, vacant time, freedom from business: inactivity (opp. to negotium): in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. in otio vivere, to live an idle life, id. otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. 2, Meton. the fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Ov. II, Transf. repose, quiet, peace (opp. to bellum): multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, long continuance of peace, Caes. With ab: otium ab hoste fuit, there was peace as far as external enemies were concerned, Liv.

2, Of neutrality: aut certe te in otium referres, take neither side, Dolus in Cic. 3, Abl. adverbially. at leisure, leisurely: lambe otio, Phaedr. [Ety. uncertain.]

**ōvālis**, e, adj. [ovo] belonging to an ovation: corona, Gell.

**ōvātō**, ōnis, f. [ovo] an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph (only in late authors: cf. ovo): Gell.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 278.)

**ōvile**, i, n. [ovilis] a sheepfold: non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. Also, a fold for goats: Ov. 2, an enclosed space for voting in the Campus Martius: Liv.

**ōvilis**, e, adj. [ovis] of or belonging to sheep: stercus, Cato.

**ōvillus**, a, um, adj. [id] of or belonging to sheep: grex, Liv.

**ōvis**, is (Acc. ovim, Pl.), f. a sheep: Cic. Pro v. pecuni lupum committere, to set the wolf to keep the sheep, Ter.

II, Meton. wool: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, a simpton, wunny, fool: Pl. (Cf. Skr. au-s,

Gr. ὄψις; Lat. avi-lla (Fest.); A.-S. eow, Eng. ewe.)

**ōvo**, atum, i. v. n. (in class. period, only in pres. Part. ovans) to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. ovatio) ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. II, Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: ovantes Horatium accipit, Liv. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop. [Ety. uncertain.]

**ōvum**, i, n. an egg: ovum parere, to lay an egg, Cic.: ponere, Ov.: pullos ex ovibus excludere, to hatch eggs, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum assero, to the beginning of the meal: id: ab ovo unque ad mala, from the beginning to the end. Hor.

II, Meton. of the wooden balls set up in a circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: ova curricula numerandis, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ὄβιον, ὄβιον, O H G pl. eig-ir, Eng. egg (g. is a trace of ov.)]

(Hence It. uovo; Sp. huevo; Fr. œuf.)

**P**, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. It almost always represents f. E. p. and Gr. π: in lupus, and perch a few other words, it represents origin k. In two or three instances of words borrowed from the Greek, Lat. p corresponds to Gr. φ, as Poenus, Φοίνιξ; purpura, πορφύρα. In the case of the anomalous correspondence Lat. pavō, Gr. παύω, it is not certain whether p or t was orig. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants l and r only; the combinations pn, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between m and s and m and t, e. g. sumps, sumptum: hiems is also written hiemps. In inscr., b followed by s or t is often changed to p, as opsides for obsides, apens for avens, optinus for obtinus, etc. II, According to Grimm's law, to original, and therefore to Latin p, corresponds f in Gothic (which English follows), and f or v in High German: thus Lat. pater, Goth. fadar, O H G. fatar; Lat. pedes, Goth. fōtus, O H G. fuoz, Lat. plenus, Goth. full-s, O H G. fol; Lat. pro, Goth. frou-ma (first), O H G. fruo (early); Lat. palma, A.-S. folma, O H G. volma. III, Changes of P in the Romance languages. Into b: e. g. Lat. apotheca; It. bottega, Fr. boutique: Lat. ancilla, Fr. abeille. 2, into v: e. g. Lat. coepit, paupe, ripa; It. coverta, povero, riva; Fr. convert, pauvre, rive: Lat. sapio, rapio, recipio, Fr. savoir, ravir, recevoir. 3, Into f: e. g. Lat. supplex; It. soffice: Lat. caput; Fr. chef. 4, When p is doubled, one of the letters

is often omitted, but not in Italian *e g.* Lat. *cippus, puppis*, Fr. *cep, poupe*.

**5.** *p* followed by *t* is frequently either changed into *t* or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aptus, captivus*; It. *atto, cattivo*; Fr. *chetif*.

**6.** *ps* becomes *st* or *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *capra*; It. *cassa*, Fr. *casse*.

**IV.** As an abbreviation, *P* most frequently denotes the praenomen *Publius*; *P* *C* usually stands for *pateris conscripti*. *P. M.* for *pontifex maximus*, *P. P.* *pater patriae*, *P. R.* *populus Romanus*, *P. S.* *pecunia sua*.

**pābulatio, ōnis, f.** [pabulor] pasture: Varr. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* a foraging: Caes.

**pābulator, ōris, m** [id.] Milit. *t. t.* a forager: Caes.: Liv.

**pābulum, atus, i. v. n. dep** [pabulum] to feed, graze: Col. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.* to forage: angustus pabulantur, did not go so far away to seek fodder, Caes. **3.** Transf. in gen. to seek a subsistence: of fishermen ad mare huc prodimus pabulatione, to catch our dinner, Pl.

**pābūm, i, n** [root *pa*, whence *pa-*] food, nourishment: of men (only poet.): pabula dura, miseris mortalibus ampla, coarse kinds of food, Lucr. **2.** Of animals, esp. those which graze: fodder, food: Caes.: pabula carpit ovis, Ov.: pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo stident, pay more heed to pasturage than to tillage, Sall.: hirundo pabula parva legens, her tiny fare, Virg. **II.** Fig. food, nourishment, sustenance: Acheruntis pabulum, food for Acheron (of one who deserves to die), Pl.: studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

**pācālis, e, adj** [pax] of peace, peaceful (poet.): olea, Ov.

**pācātor, ōris, m** [paco] a peacemaker, pacificator: Sen.

**pācātus, a, um, Part** [paco]. **II.** Adj.: peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed: civitates, Cic.: (Galliae) pars, Caes.: mens, at peace, Lucr.: vultus, kindly, Ov.: mare, Hor.: Absol. pacatum, *i. n.* vagi milites in pacato, in a friendly country, Liv.

**pācifer, ēra, ērum, adj** [pax fero] peace-bringing or announcing, peaceful, pacific: oliva, Virg.: Cyllenius, Ov.

**pācificatio, ōnis, f** [pacifico] a peace-making, pacification: Cic.

**pācificator, ōris, m** [id.] a peacemaker, pacificator: Cic.

**pācificatōrius, a, um, adj** [pacifico] peace-making, pacificatory: Cic.

**pācificor, avi, atum, i. v. a** and **pācificoor, i. v. dep.** [pax facio] to make or conclude a peace: Jugurtha pacificante, where I was treating for peace, Sall.: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf. in gen. to pacify, appease (poet.): satini tecum pacificatus sum? have I quite made my peace with you? Pl.: hostia caelestes pacificasset heros, Cat.

**pācificus, a, um, adj.** [id.] peace-making, pacific: Cic.

**pācisco, v.** paciscor.

**pāciscor, pactus, i. v. n. and a. dep.** with *p* Part, and *peif* tenses in pass. sense (the act form *pacisco* was used by Naev.; and a verb *pacio* is found in xii Tab.) lit to *pac*, settle (v. infr.); hence, to make a bargain or agreement; to covenant, agree, contract. Neutr.: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberum principibus ut, etc., Liv.: votis pacisci, ne, Hor. **II.**

Act.: omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, stipulated for. Vell. With *inj.*, stipendium populo R. dare pactus est, covenanted to pay, Liv. **2.** Esp. of marriage contracts: fama fuit Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, rumour went that he had peaceably grudged Etuta to his brother, who had got her betrothed to him, id.: ex qua pactus esset (sc. feminam) vir domo in matrimonium duceret, a man should take out of any family the wife that he had engaged himself to, id.: Also in pass. sense. Turnus cum pacta Lavinia fuerat, had been betrothed, id. Hence, pacta, a betrothed woman, Virg.

**III.** Fig. to bargain, give up as an equivalent vitam pro laude, id. letum pro laude, accept in exchange, id. Prof. Part pactus, stipulated: pretium, Cic. In Abl. absol.: pacto inter se, ut, it being agreed between them that . . ., Liv. [From root *pak* (cf. pangere), to make fast, bind, whence *tooth* *jakini*, to grasp, and with *y* for orig. *k*, Gr. *πηγ-ρυ-α*].

**pācio, avi, atum, i. v. a** [pax] to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quell, pacify, subdue, *synthet.*: Allobroges, Caes.

**II.** Transf. of things: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, are subdued, tilled, Hor. (Hence It. *pagare*: Sp. *pagar*, Fr. *payer*.)

**pacta, v.** paciscor, **II** **2**

**pactio, ōnis, f.** [id.] an agreeing, contract, bargain: Cic.: nuptiales, a marriage contract, Liv. **II.** Esp. a compact between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province: Cic. **2.** a corrupt bargaining, a collusion: nonnullis pactiosis suspitionem non vitasse, id. **3.** a truce, a capitulation: arma per pacem tradere, Liv.: totius generis humani aut pax fuit, aut pactio, either peace or compact, Flor. **4.** pactio verborum, a form of words: Cic.

**pactor, ōris, m** [id.] a contractor, negotiator: Cic.

**pactum, v.** pactus, **II.**

**(1) pactus, a, um, Part.** [paciscor]. **II.** Subst. pactum, *i. n.* an agreement, covenant, contract, compact: pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic.: stare pacto, Liv.: sacrum, a marriage contract, Val. Pl.: pactum et sponsalia, Juv. **(2)** In Abl. pacto, like *ratione* and *modo*, manner, way, means: nescio quo pacto semper

huc sit, somehow or other, Cic.: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, by some means, Ter.

**(2) pactus, a, um, Part** [pango].

**paean, ānis, m** = *παῖαν* (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. a religious hymn, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also of other deities; a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise, a paean: clamant socii laetum paeani secuti, Virg. As a simple exclamation, dicite to Paean, et to his dicite Paean, shout huzza! Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279)

**paedagogium, i, n** and **ēum, el, n.** the place where boys of noble birth intended for pages were educated, the pages' hall: Plin. Ep. **II.** Meton. the boys in a paedagogium. Sen.

**paedagogus, i, m** = *παῖδαγωγός*, a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home, a governor, *paedagogos*, nutrices (i. paedagogi, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279)

**II.** Fig. a leader, guide, warden: Suet.: jestingly of an attentive lover, Ter.

**paedor, ōris, m** nastiness, filth: Cic. Tac. [or *paedior* from root *pu*, to be decayed, stink, v. *puto*]

**paegniarius, a, um, adj** [paenior] of or belonging to play: gladiatores, who fought only in jest, Suet. (dub.)

**paalex, v.** pellax

**paenē (paenē), adv** nearly, almost: foras paenē effragasti, Pl.: paenē amicus, Cic.: Sup.: paenissime, in comic us., very almost, i. e. quite, completely: ita me consilia perturbant paenissime, Pl. [From unknown]

**paeninsula (paen), ae, f.** paeninsula an almost island, a peninsula: Liv.

**paenitendus, a, um, adj** [paeniteo] to be repented of, blameworthy, objectionable: Frey with a negative sub. haud paenitendo magister, Liv. gens Flavia rei publicae non paenitenda, Suet.

**paenitens, entis, Part** [paeniteo] **II.** Adj.: repenting, repentant: Cic.

**paenitentia, ae, f.** [paenitens] repentance, regret: Liv.

**paeniteō, ōis, i. v. a** and **n. Act.** to cause to repent, to displease et me quidem haec condicio nunc non paenitet, causes me no regret, Pl.

**2.** Neut. to be sorry, to repent (only in *inj.* and rare) assuefacere mihi in minus virtutis paenitere soles, Liv.: Athenienses primum paenitere coeperunt, Just.

**II.** Usu impers., to cause to feel sorrow, remorse, or dissatisfaction: it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes takes neut. pron., *Inf.* and *clause*: in gen., constr. with Acc. of person, and Gen. of thing (cause), but sometimes with Acc. of person, or Gen. of thing alone: huic se gloriæ paenitebat? Cic.: efficient, ut me non didicisse minus paeniteat, make me feel less regret for not having etc., id.: an paenitet

vos quod exercitum transdixerim, are you dissatisfied at my having, etc. ? Caes : et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, and if you thin : two are not enough for you, Pl. [The approved orthography is *paenula*, which indicates the existence of *paenia*, a sister-form of *poenia*, v. *poena*. The root is *pu*, v. *punio*.] (Hence It. *pentire*, *pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir*, *se repentir*.)

**paenula** (pen), a, f. a kind of cloak for journeys or rainy weather (v. Smith's Ant. 279). Cic. In later times, also worn by orators : Tac. Proverb. *paenulam* alicui scindere, i. e. to press one strongly to stay ; oppo. to, vix *paenulam* alicui attingere, Cic. [Latinized from Gr. *παυνόλη*.]

**paenulatus**, a, um, adj. [paenula] wearing a paenula. Cic.

**paenultimus** (pen), a, um, adj. [paene ultimus] the last but one : Aus.

II. Subst. *paenultima*, a, f. (scyllaba), the last syllable but one, the penult. Gr. II.

**paenuria**, v. *penuria*.

**paenon**, omis, m. = *παῖον*, a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables (which acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called *primum*, *secundus*, *tertius*, *quartus*). Cic.

**paenonius**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the god of healing = *Παῖωνιος*, (Hawar) ; healing, medicinal (poet.) herbae, Virg. ope *Paenonia*, Ov.

**paetulus**, a, um, adj. dum. [paetus] having a slight cast in the eye : Cic.

**paetus**, a, um, adj. having a (slight) cast in the eyes : Strabonem appellat *paetum* pater, Hor. : as epith. of Venus, prettily or archly glancing askance : hence, si *paeta* est, Veneri similis, Ov. [Ety. unknown.]

**pā-anus**, a, um, adj. [pagus] of or belonging to a village, country, rustic, Ital. Ov.

2. Subst. *paganus*, i, m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic : Cic.

II. Opposed to military, civil : *admissa turba paganorum* apud milites, *civilians*, Suet. as term of contempt addressed to soldiers ; *bumpkins*, *clowns*, *yokels* : Tac.

III. Transf. rustic, unlearned : cultus, Plin. 2. heathen, pagan (opp. to Jewish or Christian) : Cod. Theod. 3. Subst. : *paganus*, i, m. a heathen, pagan : Aug. (Hence Fr. *païen*.)

**pāgātium**, adv. [pagus] by districts or villages, in every village : Liv.

**pāgella**, a, f. dim. [pagina] a little leaf of a book : Cic.

**página**, a, f. a written page or leaf of a book, letter, etc. : Cic.

II. Meton. : that which is written, a paragraph, book : id. 2. a leaf, stab : insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours, Juv. [For etym. v. *pagus*.]

**pāginula**, a, f. dim. [pagina] a little leaf of a book : Cic.

**pāgur**, i, m. a fish : *rutilus pagur*, Ov.

**pāgus**, i, m. a country district, a village : in *pagis* forisque, *villages* and *market-towns*, Liv.

2. a canton, province : omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor *pagos* divisa est, Caes. II. Meton. the country people : *festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus*, Hor. [Orig. a defined, limited, space of pagus] ; a district with fixed boundaries. The I. E. root is *pak*, which in Gr. and Lat. sometimes becomes *pag* ; v. *pango* and cf. *πάγ-vu-μ* (Hence, through low Lat. *pagensis*, It. *pagese* ; Sp. *pais* ; Fr. *pays*.)

**pāla**, a, f. a spade : *fossam fodiens palae immixit*, Liv. II. Transf. the bezel of a ring, i. e. the hollow part which admits the jewel—*fundula* : *palam anuli ad palam* convertere, Cic. [For *pag-la*, from root of *pango*, q. v.] (Hence It. *paletta* ; Fr. *pelle*.)

**pālaestra**, a, f. = *παλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, *palaestra* : Cic. : pars in graminis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. II. Meton. the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics : *inducit ipse motus, didicerint palaestram* an nesciant, Cic. 2. rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school : *non tam arsis institutus, quam palaestra*, id. 3. art : *utemur ea palaestra* quam a te didicimus, id. 4. in bad s. use, a brothel : Ter.

**pālaestricō**, adv. after the manner of the palaestra : Cic.

**pālaestricus**, a, um, adj. = *παλαίστρικος*, of or belonging to the palaestra : *motus, motions learnt from a posture-master*, Cic. II. Subst. : *palaestrica*, a, f. the art of gymnastics : Quint.

**pālaestrita**, a, m. = *παλαίστρήτης*, the director of a wrestling-school, or gymnasiarch : Cic.

**pālam**, adv. openly, publicly : haec quae in foro *palam* Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic. aliquid *palam* facere, to make anything public, id. : *palam ferente Hannibale se ab Fabio victum, making no secret of the fact*, Liv. 2. *palam* est or factum est, it is public, well known : haec commemorare quae sunt *palam*, Cic. II. As prep. with *ibi* (rare) : before, in the presence of : *te palam*, Hor. : rem creditor *palam* populo solvit, Liv. [The word is perh. cogn. with *παλαα*, *ἐπι-πολή*, *πῆλις*, which have all appy the radical meaning 'surface'.] (Hence, through low Lat. *palensis*, It. *palese*.)

**pālātus**, a, um, adj. [palatium] of or belonging to the imperial palace, imperial : *laurus, which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov.

**pālātium**, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his palace ; hence, transf. in gen. a palace : Ov. (Hence It. *palazzo* ; Fr. *palais*.)

**pālātum**, i, n. and (rarely) **pālātus**, i, m. the roof of the mouth, the palate : Ov. 2. Fig. taste, critical judgment : Cic. II. Meton. from

the arched shape, a vault. caeli, Enn. in Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

**pālātus**, v. *palatum*.

**pālēs**, a, f. chaff : ad *Zephyrum palaeae* jactantur manes, Virg. [Cf. *pol-enta*, pollen, *pul-vis*. The root is seen in Gr. *παλ-αω*, *παλ-ίω-vu*.] (Hence It. *paglia* ; Fr. *paille*.)

**pālcar**, aris, n. the develop of an oar : amento *palcaria* pendunt, Virg. [From same root as Gr. *πάλ-αω*, to swing.]

**pālmpsestus**, i, m. = *παλμψηστος*, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again ; a palimpsest : Cic.

**pālītans**, antis, Part. [v. *palor*] wandering [about] : cum haec (ovis) eunt sic a pecu *pālītantes*, Pl. (Ritschl., *balitantes*.)

**pālīurus**, i, m. = *παλίουρος*, a plant, *Christ's thorn* : Virg.

**palla**, a, f. a long and wide upper garment of Roman ladies, fastened with a brooch : Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). II. Transf. the mantle of a tragic actor : Hor. : of Phoebeus, Ov. : of Arion, id. 2. an under-garment : id. 3. a curtain : Sen. [Ety. uncertain.]

**pallāra**, a, f. = *παλλάρα*, a concubine : Suet.

**pallas**, ādis and ādos, f. = *Παλλάς*, Minerva, hence, meton. the olive tree : Ov. (ii) ant. id. 2. the *Palladium*, Helenum rapta cum *Pallade* captum, id.

**pallādium**, i, n. [*Pallas*] an image of *Pallas* Athens, esp. the one said to have fallen from heaven, which was guarded at Troy ; the safety of the city depending on its possession : Virg. : Cic. (v. Smith's Biog. and Myth. 279.)

**pallens**, entis, Part. [paleo]. II. Adj. *pale*, wan ; *umbrae Erebi*, Virg. : *pallentes* terrore *puellae*, Ov. 2. Transf. *pale* coloured : *violae, yellow*, Virg. Hence poet., that makes *pale* : *philtro*, Ov. 3. Fig. drooping, weak : *fama*, Tac. : *mores, bad*, *vicious*, Pers.

**pallēō**, di, 2. v. n. to be or look pale : *sudat, pallit*, Cic. : *pallent* amisso sanguine *venae*, Ov.

2. Transf. to be or look yellow : *saxum quoque palluit ante*, id. 3. to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade : *ne vitio caeli palliat aegra seges*, id. II. Fig. : to be pale with desire, study, etc. : to long for, eagerly desire : *ambitione mala aut argenti palliat amore*, Hor. : *numo*, Pers. 2. to be pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful : *pueris*, i. e. to be anxious and fearful for them, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *παλ-αός*, *παλ-ωός*, *παλ-ιός* ; Lat. *pallus* (adj.) ; O. H. G. *falo*, Eng. *fallow*.]

**pallesco**, illū, 3. v. n. *incep* [paleo] to grow or turn pale : *nulla culpa, to change countenance from no sense of guilt*, Hor. Of things : to fade : *frondes*, Ov. With direct obj., to turn

*pale at the sight of, to fear; with Acc.* : scatenentem belus pontum, Hor.

**palliarus**, a, um, adj. dim. [pallium] dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked. Cic. 'Hence, fabula palliata, a play in which Greek characters were introduced, Varr.

**pallidulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [pallidus] somewhat pale, palis: Cic.

**pallidus**, a, um, adj. [pallio] pale, pallid: Hor. ora buxo pallidiora, as we say, 'pale as a sheet,' Ov. II. Transf. that makes pale, pallid: mors, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pâle*)

**palliolatum**, adv. in a mantle (rare): Pl.

**palliolatus**, a, um, adj. [palliolum] covered with a cloak-cage or hood Suet.

**palliolum**, i, n. dim. [pallium] a small Greek mantle or cloak: palliolum in collum conijce, Pl. II. Transf. a covering for the head, a hood: Ov.

**pallium**, i, n. a coverlet, pall: Ov. II. Esp. a Greek cloak or mantle (v. Smith's Ant. 180) Liv. Quint. Proverb. (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. to speak calmly, without fire, Quint. (ii) tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat (cf. 'blood is thicker than water'), Pl. (Cogn. with *palla*)

**pallor**, ōris, m. [paleo] pale colour, paleness, whiteness: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: tot hominum pallores, the pallid looks, i. e. paleness of the shadow of death, Tac. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemque tenet late loca senta, Ov. 2. Transf. loss of natural hue or brightness: pallorem ducere, of a tree changing hue and fading, id.: of sorrow hue Lucr. II. Fig. alarm, terror: palla pallorem incutit (punningly), Pl.

**pallula**, ae, f. dim. [palla] a little cloak or mantle: Pl.

**palma**, ae, f. the palm of the hand: Cic.: cavis undam de flumine palmas sustulit, Virg. 2. Meton. the hand: passis palmas salutem petere, Caes. II. Transf. the broad end or blade of an oar: Cat. 2, a palm-tree, a palm: Caes. Hence, the fruit of the palm-tree, a date (poet.): Ov. (i) a broom made of palm-twigs: lapides varios luteolenta radere palma, Hor. (ii) Esp. a palm-branch or palm-wealth, as a token of victory, hence, the palm or prize, and Fig. victory: honour, glory, pre-eminence: eodem anno (481 A.U.C.) palme primum victoribus danda, Liv. Elea palma, Hor.: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic.: hunc equidem consilio palmam do, I give the palm to this plan, Ter. Poet.: the victor himself: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diore, the [winner of the] third prize, Virg. 3, a branch of any tree: culpasque stipitis palma, Liv. [Cf. Fr. *palme*; A.-S. *folma*, O. H. G. *volma*.] (Hence Fr. *palme*)

**palma**, for *parma*, q. v.

**palmāris**, e, adj. [palma] of palms, full of palms, palm-: lucus, Ann. 2. Fig. that merits the palm or prize, excellent, admirable: status, Cic.

**palmārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to palms: Plin. II. Subst.: palmarium, ii, n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece: id v. to est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. (Hence Fr. *palme*.)

**palmatus**, a, um, adj. [id.] worked or embroidered with palm-branches: tunica, a palm-embroidered tunic, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv.

**palmes**, itis, m. [id.] a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout: Virg. II. Meton. in gen., a bough, branch: Curt.

**palmētum**, i, n. [id.] a palm-grove. Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto*)

**palmifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [palma fero] palm-bearing, abounding in palms: Ov.

**palmōsus**, a, um, adj. [palma] abounding in palm-trees: Virg.

**palmula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] the palm of the hand: App. II. Transf. the blade of an oar, an oar: Virg.

2. the fruit of the palm-tree, a date: Suet.

**pilor**, atus, i, r. dep. to wander hither and thither, wander about, to be dispersed, to straggle: vagi per agros palantur, Liv.: terga dabant palantia Teucri, scattered in flight, Virg. palantia sidera, wandering, Lucr. II. Fig. errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, wandering and going astray, id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *πλά-νός*, *πλανήσθαι*.]

**palpātio**, ōnis, f. [palpo] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

**palpātor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who strokes and carresses: hence, Fig. a flatterer: Pl.

**palpēbra**, ae, f. [id.] an eyelid (usu. pl.) Cic. (Hence It. *palpebra*, Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

**palpito**, avi, atum, i, v. n. frey [palpo] to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate: cor palpitat, Cic. lingua, Ov. Esp. of death-struggles: semianimes palpitante-que, quivering in the agonies of death, Suet.

**palpo**, avi, atum, i, v. a., and **palpor**, atus, i, v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly: modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu, to be caressed, Ov. II. Fig. to coax, wheedle, flatter: absol.: Cic. With Dat. i, cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, if you flatter him clumsily, Hor. With Acc.: quem munere palpat Carus, soothes, Juv. [For *spal-po*, from the same root *spal* come Gr. *ψάλλ-ω*, *ψάλλ-ω*.]

**palpo**, ōnis, m. [palpo, v.] a flatterer: Porc.

**palpum**, i, n., or **palpus**, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

**pāldamentum**, i, n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak (in this sense = sagum, v. rare): Liv. II. Esp. a general's cloak: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281). (Ety. uncertain.)

**pāludatus**, a, um, adj. dressed in a general's cloak: Cic.: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes.

**pāludosus**, a, um, adj. [pālus] ferny, boggy, marshy (poet.): Ov.

**pālumbes**, is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: Virg. Hor. Proverb. (i) palumbem aliquid ad arcum adducere, to bring a bird to any one's net, to furnish a good opportunity to another, Pl. (ii) duae unum expetitis palumbem, the same lover, id. [By some supposed to be the same as columba; but this is doubtful.]

**pālūs**, i, m. a stake, prop, stay, pale: Pl.: used to lash offenders to for punishment Cic. Roman soldiers practised sword-exercise at a post set in the ground: hence, quis non vidit vulnora palis Juv. [For *pac-s-lus*, v. *palilus*, and cf. *ala*, *malis*. The root is *pal*, v. *pango*.]

**pālūs**, ūdis, f. (Gen. plur. *paludum*, Caes. *paludum*, Liv. In Hor. A P 65, -us is short) a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool: Cic. Caes. the waters of the Styx. Virg. Meton., sedge: Mart. (Ety. uncertain.)

**pāluster**, itis, tre, adj. [pālūs] of or belonging to a marsh or fen, ferny, marshy, swampy: ager, Liv.: alva, Virg. II. Flk. *palustris lux*, i. e. a filthy, vicious life, Porc.

**pāmpinēs**, a, um, adj. [pāmpinus] full or consisting of tendrils or vine-leaves: uvae, Ov.: umbræ, Virg. hastae, wrapped round with vine-leaves, id. odor, fragrance of vine, Prop.

**pāmpirus**, i, m. a tendril or young shoot of a vine: Col.: Plin. 2, a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine: uva vestita pampino Liber, Hor. II. Transf. a clasper or tendril of any climbing plant: Plin. (Cogn. with *papula*, *papilla*, and perh. with *pāp-er*, the root, which is nasalized in *pāmp-inus*, meaning 'to shoot, swell'.) (Hence Fr. *pampre*.)

**pānacea**, ae, f. *pānāces*, is, n. = *panaceon*, *panāces*: an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal-all, panacea: Virg.

**pānarium**, ii, n. [panis] a bread-basket: Suet. (Hence It. *paniere*, Fr. *panier*.)

**nanchrestus** (panchristus), a, um, adj. = *πανχρηστος*, good or useful for everything: medicamentum, Plin. Fig. suo illo panchresto medicamento, by his sovereign remedy, i. e. money, Cic.

**panorāstlātes**, ae, m. = *πανκρατιστής*, a combatant in the pancration (q. v.), a pancratiast: Gell.

**pancrātics**, adv. like the pancratiasts: valere, i. e. heartily, finely, Pl.

**panorætium**, or **-on**, *n.* = *παγκράτιον*, a complete contest, which included both wrestling and boxing: Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 282).

**pandectēs**, or **-ta**, *ae*, *m.* = *πανδεκτής*, a book that contains everything, an encyclopaedia: Tell. II. Esp: *pandectae*, *arum*, *m. plu.* the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the *Pandects*: Justinian

**pandoiōlor**, *i. v. dep.* [pando] to stretch oneself: Pl

(1) **pando**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v.* a [pando] to bend, bow, curve: Quint.

(2) **ando**, *pandi*, *pansum* and *passum*, *i. v.* a to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand: pennas ad solem, Virg. v. *ela*, Cic. *rupem ferro*, to open up a practicable road through, Liv. *aciem*, to extend, deploy, Tac. *crinibus passus*, with hair hanging loose, dishevelled, Liv. *passis manibus flentes*, weeping and stretching out their hands, Caes. *Reflect*: immensa panditur plantities, spreads itself out, Liv.

2. **Transf** to open wide (whereas *ap* is simply to open), to open, unfold and reflect to open itself, to open dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. *agros pinguet*, to clear of trees, etc., Lucr. *panduntur inter arduus vias*, open out, Liv. so in fig sense, id. II. **Fig** to spread out, unfold, extend illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt, Cic. *tempora se vix pandunt*, disclose, Lucr. *spectacula cauda*, displays, Hor. 2. to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain: res alta terra et caligine mersas, to reveal, Virg. *rem ordine*, unfold, id. *nomen*, Ov. [Etyim uncertain] (Hence, through low Lat. *passare* (v. *subet passus*), *it. passare*; *fr. passer*)

**andus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* bent, crooked, curved: carinae, Virg. *rami*, Ov. *collus*, hollow-backed, id. [Etyim uncertain]

**panegyricus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* = *πανηγυρικός*, of or belonging to a public assembly or festival: hence, *Subst.* *panegyricus*, *i. m.* the festival or oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians: Cic. (ii) Hence in gen. *a*, *ue* *ue*, *ue*, *ue*: *panegyricus*: Quint. II. **Transf** praising, eulogistic: Aus. *pango*, *panxi* and in fig sense *pepi*gi (rarely *pegi*), *pectum*, *i. v.* a to fasten, fix; to draw in, sink in: clavum, Liv. 2. to set or plant with: ipse seram vites pangam ex ordine colles, Prop.

II. **Fig** to fix, settle, agree upon, covenant, stipulate, contract (only in *pe* *f* forms; for the Imperf. *pacisci* was used, q. v.). *terminos*, Cic. *pacem nobiscum pepigisti*, Liv. *non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinae*, to have bargained for, Ov. *neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi*, i.e. nor did I first at fully sound you as to a compact, Virg. *Freq* of a mar-

riage contract: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. III. Of literary composition: to make, compose: carmina, Lucr.: poemata, Hor. [From the Indo-European root *pac* we have besides Lat. *pac* in *pac-iscor*, q. v., the weaker form *pag* in *pango*, with which cf. Gr. *πῆγ-ιν-μ*]

**paniceus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [panis] made of bread: milites panice, apparently a pun, as one might say, the Baker-street brigade, Pl.

**paniōula**, *ae*, *f.* *dim* [panus] a tuft, *y* panicle on plants. *panicula* tectoria, tufts of thatch, i.e. the tufts of reeds used for thatching, Pl

**panicūm**, *i*, *n.* a kind of millet: Caes

**panificiōm** (panef.), *il*, *n.* [panis facio] the making of bread: Varr. II. *Meton* any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, etc. Suet

**panis**, *is*, *m.* bread, a loaf: Caes. *cibarii*, *coar* se bread, Cic. *secundus*, Hor. *secundarius*, common, household bread, Suet. [From the root *pa*, whence *pa-sco*, *pa-bulum*] (Hence *It* *pane*; *Sp* *pan*, *Fr* *pain*.)

**panniōulus**, *i*, *m.* *dim* [pannus] a small garment: Juv.

**pannōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] full of rags, ragged, tattered: homines, Cic. II. **Transf** rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled: mamma, Mart. *taex aceti*, mothery, that looks like rags, Pers

**pannicūsus** and **panniūsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] ragged, tattered: vestis, Petr. II. **Transf** wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby: Baucis, Pers.

**pannus**, *i*, *m.* a piece of cloth, a garment: fides albo velata panno, Hor. 2. Esp rags, tatters: pannus anisique oblitus, Ter. 3. a patch, rag: unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. 4. Applied to a diadem, bauble, gewgaw: Val Max. [Radically the same with *panus*, the thread wound upon the shuttle = Gr. *πῆνος*.]

**pansa**, *ae*, *adj* com [pando] broad-footed, splay-foot: Pl

**pansus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [pando]

**panstex**, *icis*, *usu* *plur* panstices, cum, *m.* the bowels: Pl: aestuantes docte solvis panstices, i.e. sausages, Virg. (Cat.). [Hence *Fr* *panse*.]

**panthēra**, *ae*, *f* = *πανθήρα*, a panther, prob also, a leopard: picta panthera, Ov

**pantherinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [panthera] of panthers: pellis, Plin. II. *Fig* cunning, crafty: pantherinum genus (hominum), (perh. in allusion to the coat, and not the nature of the beast), molley, Pl

**panstices**, *um*, *v.* *panstex*.

**panstomima**, *ae*, *f.* [pantomimus] an actress in dumb show: Sen.

**panstomimicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic: Sen.

**panstomimus**, *i*, *m.* = *παντομίμος*, an actor in dumb show: Suet.

**pāpae**, *interj.* = *παπᾶ*, *wonderful!* how strange! indeed! Pl.

**pāpae**, *ae* and *ētis*, *v.* *pappas*.

**pāpāver**, *ēris*, *n.* (*m.* Pl.) the poppy: soporiferum, Virg.: summa pappaverum capita, the heads of the tallest poppies, Liv. [Etyim. uncertain; v. *pamphus*.]

**pāpāvērēs**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pappaver] of poppies: comae, poppy-flowers, Ov.

**pāpilio**, *ōnis*, *m.* a butterfly: Ov. [By redupl., from the root of Gr. *πάλλω*; cf. *pēpulo-u-s*.] (Hence *It* *padiglione*, *Fr* *papillon*.)

**pāpilla**, *ae*, *f.* a nipple, teat, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. II. *Meton* (poet.) the breast: hasta sub exsertam donec perlatā papillam haesit, Virg. [For etym. v. *papula*.]

**papo**, *v.* *pappo*.

**pappas** (papas), *ae* and *ētis*, *m.* = *πάππας*, a governor, tutor: Juv.

**pappo** (papo), *i. v.* a. to eat pap, to t. Pl: Pers.

**pappus**, *i*, *m.* = *πάππος*, an old man: Varr. II. the down (e. g. thistle down), the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants (cf. Eng. 'old-man'). Lucr.

**pāpūla**, *ae*, *f.* a pustule, pimple: Virg. [For etym. of *papula* and *papilla*, v. *pamphus*.]

**pāpūrifēr**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [papyrus fero] papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus: Nilus, Ov.

**pāpūrus**, *i*, *m.* and *f.*, and **pāpūrum**, *i*, *n.* = *πάπυρος*, the paper-reed, papyrus: (v. Smith's Ant. 238): Plin.

II. *Meton* a garment made from the papyrus: Juv. 2. the paper made of papyrus, id. (Hence *Fr* *papier*.)

(1) **pār**, *pāris*, *adj.* *equal*. Of dimension: pares ejusdem generis mitiones, works of the same kind on the same scale, i. e. exactly similar, Caes.: pari intervallo, at a like distance, id. *par certamen*, fought with like weapons, i. e. cavalry against cavalry, id. 2. Of abstract things: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, Cic.: soli omnium opes atque inopiam pari adfectu concupiscunt, covet with equal eagerness, Tac. With limiting *abl.*, *ad*, *in* with *abl.*, and *p* *o* *e* *t* with *Inf.*:

liberate parum cum ceteris, Cic.: par ad virtutem, equal in, Liv.: pares in amore, Cic.: et cantare pares et respondere parati, equally matched in singing, or, if parati be taken with both *Inf.*, to sing in a match (v. *infr.* 3.), as competitors, Virg. (ii) The object of comparison is most freq. in the *Dat.*: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis iudico, Cic. With *Gen.* (when *par* is a *subst.*): hospes par illius, his like, Pl.: cuius paucos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. With *Abd.* (rare): in qua par facies nobilitate sua, in whom beauty was no less conspicuous than noble birth, Ov. With *cum*: quem parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, Sall. With *inter*: sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. With *et*, *atque* (*ac*): omnia fuisse



in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. : pari cum atque illos imperio esse iussit, to be equal in command with the others, Nep. : par proelium, a drawn battle, id.

3. Esp. equal in power : equal to a match for : quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. : prima pares inuent gravibus certamina remis quatuor carinae, equally matched, Virg. : and subst., adversary, opponent, competitor : habebat, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, Liv. 4. equal in rank or age : ut coëat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Proverb. : pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together, Cic. 5. Particular phrases : par est, or videtur, it is or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right. With Inf. or Acc and Inf. as subject : par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With Subj. : non par videtur paedagogus una ut sciret, Pl. (li) par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like : par pari relecto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. : paria paribus respondimus, Cic. (lii) ludere par impar, to play at odd and even : Hor.

6. Subst. : par, paris, n. a pair : gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. : par columbarum, Ov. (Hence It paio; Fr. pair, and, from it, Eng. peer; and, through low Latin parvulus, It. parvulo; Fr. parvulin.)

(2) pār, paris, n. v. par, adj. III. parabilis, e, adj. [parō] easy to be had or procured, of easy attainment : Cic.

parabola, ae, and parabolē, es, f. = παραβολή, a comparison : Quint.

11. Transf. an allegory, a parable : Tert. (Hence It. parola; Fr. parole.)

paradisi, i, m. = παράδεισος, a park or garden : Gell. 11. Transf. paradise, the Garden of Eden : Hier. 2, the abode of the blessed, heaven : Tert. (Hence Fr. paradis.)

paradoxum or -on, i, n. = παράδοξον, that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox : usu. plur. paradoxa, orum, n. = παρὰδοξα, paradoxes, esp. the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics : Cic.

paraphrasis, is, f. = παράφρασις, a paraphrase : Quint.

parapsis, v. paropsis.

parasita, ae, f. [parasitus] a female parasite : Hor.

parasitaster, tri, m. [id.] a mean, sorry parasite : Ter.

parasitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a playing the parasite, sponging : Pl.

parasitici, a, um, adj. [id.] of a parasite, parasitical : ars, Pl.

parasitor, i, v. dep. [id.] to play the parasite, to sponge : Pl.

parasitus, i, m. = παράσιτος, lit. one who eats with another, a guest, pure Lat. conviva : parasiti Jovis, the guests of Jove : the gods, Varr. 11. Esp. in bad sense, a diner-out : one who lends himself out for his dinner : a sort of

buffoon ; a sponger, toad-eater, parasite : Cic. : Hor.

paratē, adv. preparedly, with preparation : ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. 11. carefully, vigilantly : id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. 2, readily, promptly : paratius venire, Cic.

paratio, ōnis, f. [paro] a preparing, getting, procuring (rare) : regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

paratragedo, i, v. n. = παρατραγωδῶ, to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner : Pl.

paratus, a, um, Part [paro]. 1. Adj. : prepared, ready : ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl. : animo ad dimicandum parati, Caes. : paratus et meditatus, Cic. : parata victoria, an assured, easy victory (al. parata), Liv. With Inf. : id quod parati sum facere, Cic. With dat. : parata necl, preparata for the work of death, Virg. 2. Esp. provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with : with Abl. : scutis telisque parati ornatique, Cic. (ii) With in and Abl. : well versed, skilled, experienced in : in iure paratissimus, id.

paratus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision : apparatus : proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. Plur. : largis paratibus uti, Ov. : Tyrios induta paratus, apparel, garments, id.

parcē, adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously : vivere, Cic. frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. 11. In gen. sparingly, moderately, cautiously : scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Comp. : parcus dicere de laude alicujus, to be niggardly of praise, id. Sup. : civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. parcus junctas quantum fenestras juvenes, less frequently, Hor.

parcimonia, v. parc-

parcipromus, i, m. [parce promo] a niggard, curmudgeon : Pl.

parcitas, atis, f. [parcus] sparingness, parsimony : Sen.

parco, pēperci, less freq. parsi, parclum and parsum, 3 v. n. to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare. constr. usu. with dat. or absol. rarely with Acc. : te rogo sumptu (=sumptui) ne parcas, Cic. Absol. se exigue dierum xxx habere frumentum, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, with strict economy, Caes. With Acc. : pecuniam, Pl. 11. Fig. : to spare, i.e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure : tibi parco, Ter. : justitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. : parcere subjectis, et debellare superbis, Virg. : parci luminibus, turn away your eyes, i.e. from the head of Medusa, Ov. : alicujus auribus, to avoid unpleasant subjects, Cic. 2. To abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit : neque parceretur labori, id. : bello, Virg. : parce metu, id. : parce puer

stimulis et fortius utere loria, Ov. (li) With Inf. : defundere vinum, to refrain from : Hor. : hancine ego vitam parsi perdere i beam so careful of this life of mine, Ter. (lii) With ab. : precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendis parceretur, Liv. [Initial s appears to have been lost; cf. Gr. παρ-vo-s, rare; O. H. G. spar-on, to save, spare. V. parum, parvus.]

parous, a, um, adj. [v parco] sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical : niggardly, penurious, parsimonious : senex parcissimus, Pl. : patre parco ac tenui, Cic. With Gen. : veteris non parci aceti, by no means sparing of, Hor. : civium sanguinis, Tac. : In largienda civitate, Cic. : in cibum parci, temperate in, Just. 11. Transf. : of things : spare, scanty, little, slight (poet. and late) : parco sale contingere, just a little, Virg. : merito parciore iamento, less weightily than I deserved, Ov.

pardalis, is, f. = παράδαλις, a female panther : Curt.

pardus, i, m. = παρδος, a male panther : Juv.

parellion, i, n. = παρήλιον, a mock sun, parhelion : Sen.

parens, entis, Part [pareo] 11. Adj. obedient : exercitus, Cic. 11. Subst. : a subject (in pl.) parentes abunde habemus, Sall.

parens, entis, m. and f. (gen. plus parentum and parentum) [pareo] a father or mother, a parent. parentes cum liberis, Caes. 2. In less exact sense, of grand-parents, and in gen. progenitors, ancestors : Cic. : Virg. (ii) relation, kinsfolk (late and rare) : Curt. : Flor. 11. Fig. : a founder, inventor, author, etc. : urbis, Cic. : Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, the father of, Hor. (Hence It. parente, Fr. parent.)

parentalia, v. parentalis, no. 11

parentalis, e, adj. [parens] of or belonging to parents, parental : umbrac, Ov. 11. Esp. of or belonging to the festival in honour of deceased parents or relatives, dies, the day of the festival in honour of the dead, id. 2. Subst. parentalia, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relatives : Cic.

parento, avi, atum, i v. a [id.] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives : alicui, Cic. Often pass. impers. : cuius sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, where such sacrifices may be performed, id. 11. Transf. : to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his name : parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, that recompense should be made to the king, Liv. 2. Fig. : intermissione hostium justae irae parentatum est, his anger was propitiated, appeared, Curt.

pareo, ūi, itum, 2 v. n. [cogn. with pario and paro] to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself : to be present or at hand : immolanti juniores

replicata, paruerunt, Suet.: caeli cui sidera parent et linguae volucrum, *are clear in meaning*, Virg.: quae si tam diversa parent simul, *are at one and the same moment present to the mind*, Quint.

**2.** Impers parerit, it is clear, evident, manifest: (ic. **II.** Esp. to appear at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon: Gell. Hence, **2.** Transf. to obey, be obedient to, to submit to, comply with: hic parebit et obediens praecipit illi veteri, Cic. Impatio, Caes. Pass impers: dicto paritur, Liv. Of inamum et abstr. subjects: freta parentia ventis, Tib.: qui (gestus) et ipse animo parit, Quint. (ii) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesaris pareret, Caes. (iii) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati, (ic. (iv) to satisfy, make good: promissis, Ov. (Hence *It parere*; and, through low Lat. *parescere*, Fr *parfaire*)

**paricida**, ae, f. *paricida*, etc.  
**pariens**, ntus, Part. [pario]  
**paries**, ntus, m. a wall, prop a wall or partition of a house or similar building (disting from murus, moenia, town walls or fortification): quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri argunt, Cic.: interiores templi parietes, id. of a siege tower: Caes. of a labyrinth: Virg. Proverb. tua res agitur, paries cum proximum ardet, *when your next door neighbour's house is on fire*, Hor. **II.** Fig. move inter vos significatis, ego ero paries, *will act as a wall between you*, Pl. [Derived by Pott from Indo-Eur. part = Gr. *parā*, and the root *p*, to go, but this is doubtful.]

**parietinus**, a, um, adj. [paries] of or belonging to walls. Tert. **II.** Subst.: parietinae, arum, f. pl. old fallen-down walls; ruins: Cic.

**parilis**, e, adj. [par] equal, like: aetas, Ov.: noctes pariles diebus, equal in length, Lucr.

**pario**, pēpēri, pāritum et partum (fut part. usu pariturus), 3. v. a. to bring forth, to bear; of animals, to drop, lay, spawn, etc.: Cic.: quae gallina id ovum pepererat, *had laid*, id. **2.** In gen. to breed, produce: vermiculos, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: to produce, create, bring about, devise, acquire, gain, procure, etc.: dolorem, voluptatem, Cic.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: fabulae Scyllam pepererat, *created*, Just.: sibi laudem, Cic.: gratiam apud aliquem, Liv. [Cogn. with *parā*, and prob. with Gr. *ε-παρ-ov*, *παρ-ov*.]

**pariter**, adv. [par] equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well: pariter aequaliterque respondere, i. e. to correspond in kind and in degree to, Cic. With cum: necum pariter, id. With ut, atque (ac): alium pariter moratum ut pater fuit, *like mannered or mannered even as his father was*, Pl.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, *just as if*, Sall. With dat.:

pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, L. M.

**II.** Esp. at the same time, together: plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinctae manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. With cum: pariter cum occasu solis, at sunset, Sall. With et, atque, que: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exerceat, Quint. **2.** pariter... pariter: of things which take place simultaneously; at one and the same instant: hunc pariter vidit, pariter Calpurnius heros optavit, Ov.

**parito**, i. v. a. freq. [par] to prepare, get ready, be about to do: Pl.

**parma**, ae, f. (palma, Liv.: Gen parmae, Lucr.) = *παρμα*, a small, round shield or buckler, carried by light infantry and cavalry: Liv. **II.** Transf. any shield (poet.): Virg.

**parmatus**, a, um, adj. [parma] armed with a buckler: Liv. Subst.: a soldier so armed.

**parmula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little round shield, a small buckler: Hor.

**parmularius**, i, m. [id.] a partisan of the gladiators called Threaces, who were armed with the parma, a parmarian: Suet.

(i) **parō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. pario] the orig sign seems to have been, to set or put (cf. com-paro, impere, re-paro), hence, to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide: cons. tr. usu. with acc. or inf., rarely with subj. or absol.: prandium, Pl.: falces testudinisque, Caes.: se ad descendum, Cic.: agi, jam, uxorem ut accersat, parat, Ter. **2.** to contrive, design, arrange: bellum, Caes.: vim, Ov. Pass impers.: si natura paratum esset, Cic.

**3.** With inf.: to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about: munitiones parat perficere, Caes.: omni Numidia impare parat, Sall. **4.** Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. **5.** Esp. of fate: to prepare, destiny (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, for whom the Fates ordain (death), or for whom they should prepare death, Virg. **II.** Transf. to procure, acquire, get, obtain amicos, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall.

**2.** Esp. to procure with money, to buy, purchase: hortos, Cic.: jumenta, Caes. (Hence Fr. *parer*.)

(2) **parō**, i. v. a. [par] to make equal, esteem equal: Pl. **II.** Esp. to agree, arrange with: cum collega, Cic.

**parōcha**, ae, f. = *παρ-ov*, a supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers, purveyance: Cic.

**parōchus**, i, m. = *παρ-ov*, a purveyor, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessities: Cic. **II.** Transf. an entertainer, host: Hor.

**paropsis** (parapsis), Idis, f. = *παρ-ov*, a small dessert-dish; also, a small dish in gen.: Juv.

**parra**, ae, f. a bird of ill omen, prob. the common barn owl: Hor.

**parricida** (pari.), ae, c. [pater caedo] the murderer of his or her father or parents, a *parricide*: Cic.

**II.** Transf.: the murderer of a near relative: of Virginius who slew his daughter, Liv.: of Horatius who slew his sister, Flor.: *parricida* matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. **2.** Hence, the perpetrator of any atrocious murder: a foul murderer, an assassin: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic.: civium, id. **III.** Fig.: one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.: *parricidae* reipublicae, Sall.: Tac.

**parricidalis** or **paricidalis** (paric), e, adj. [parricida] belonging to or producing parricide, murderous: scelus, Just.: bellum, i. e. an unnatural war; a civil war, Flor.

**paricidium**, i, n. [id.] the murder of one's father or parents, *parricide*; also, the murder of any near relation: patris et patris, Cic. matris, Suet.: fratris, Liv. **II.** Fig.: treason, rebellion: patriae, id. Hence, Meton.: the Ides of March, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias *paricidium* nominari (placuit), Suet.

**pars**, partis, f. (acc. partim, Liv.: Abl. parti, Pl.) a part, piece, portion, share, etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, imperii, Cic.: copias in quattuor partes distribuerat, bodies, detachments, divisions, Sall. Particular phrases: (i) magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, a good many, the majority, Cic.: Hor. (ii) pars, either singly or repeated, some... others, Liv.: Sall. (iii) pro parte, for one's share or quota: Cic.: so, in partem: quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet domum (= *ε-μπερ*), i. e. in her own department, Hor. (iv) pro mea, tua, sua parte, to the best of one's ability: Cic.; also simply, pro parte, Ov. (v) ex parte, in part, partly: Cic.: also in same sense, in parte, Quint.: and simply parte, Ov. So, omni ex parte, in every respect, Cic.: ex magna parte, in great part, id.: nulla parte, not at all, Ov. (vi) multis partibus, by a great deal, much: multis partibus inferior, Caes.: omnibus partibus, in all respects, altogether, Cic. (vii) magnam, maximam partem, in great part, for the most part: Caes. (viii) in eam partem, on that side, in eam partem accipio, i. e. in that sense, Ter.: in mitiore, in optimam partem, in the milder, in the most favourable sense: Cic. Similarly: in utramque partem, on both sides, for and against: nullam in eam partem, on neither side, id. (ix) per partes, partly, partially: Plin. (x) in omnes partes, in every respect, altogether: Cic. (xi) in partem aliquem vocare, to call to a division, make any one a sharer, id. **2.** Speaking of geog. boundaries, etc.; side, direction: continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte

monte Jura, Caes. 3. a part, place, region; in plur.: Orientis partes, Cic.

4. a portion, share, of food: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. 5. the sexual organs: Ov. II. Fig.: a side, party, faction: nullius partis esse, Cic. Un. plur.: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, sp'd into two parties, Sall. 3. a part, character, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio, the first part, the principal character, Ter. 3. a part, function, office, duty, etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores partes alui tribuere, Cic. 4. a part of a class or genus, a species: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, id. [Cf. pos. -io. The same root is seen in -top-oī, -topovvov, v. vario.] (Hence It. Sp. parte; Fr. part.)

parsimōnia (parcimonía), ae, f. [parco] sparingness, frugality, thrift. Cic. Plur.: veteres parcimoniae, old-fashioned thriftiness, Pl. II. Fig.: economy of words, pruning of phrases, Cic.

parthēnīōs, es, f. = παρθενική, an unknown plant: Cat.

particeps, cipis, adj. [pars capio] sharing, partaking, participat: con- str. usu. with Gen.: fac particeps nostrae sapientiae, Pl.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. 2. With a clause: acquainted with, cognizant of: is speculatur huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Pl. II. Subst.: a sharer, partaker, partner: hujus belli, Cic.

participiālis, e, adj. [participium] In gramm.: of the nature of a participle, participial: verba, Quint.

participiūm, ii, n. [particeps] In gramm. a participle: Quint.

participio, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of: constr. usu. with Acc. of person and Gen. or less freq. Abl. or Dat. of thing: aliquem sermoni (al. sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem sui constitit, id. Pass.: Cic. In refl. sense: uti dentes quoque sensu participientur, have a share of sense, Lucr. 2. With Acc. of thing and Abl. of pers. with cum: to share with, impart to: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. II. To share in, partake of, participate in: parem pestem, Enn. in Cic.

participlā, ae, f. dim. [pars] a small part, a little bit, a particle: tenuissima, Cic.: arenae, a little handful, Hor. II. Esp. in rhetor. a clause of a sentence: Quint. 2. In gramm. a particle: Gell. (Hence, through dim. particella, Fr. parcelle.)

participlām, adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly: Auct. Her.

partim, strictly Acc. of pars (stem part-), a part (n. v.), but confined to special uses. Subst. use: as Indec. subject before finite or infinitive verb: usu. foll. by cum or ex: ex quibus partem tecum faciunt, part of whom,

Cic.: partim Samnitium defeceisse ad Buenos, Liv. Also in apposition; v. infra. II. Often repeated: partim . . . partem (=alii . . . alii), one part . . . another part; some . . . others: eorum partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, Cic.: in appos.: amici partim desecerunt me, partim etiam prodiderunt, my friends have some of them deserted me, others . . . id. Also in conjunction with alii: bestiarum terraeque sunt aliae, partum aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, some . . . others . . . id. III. As pyre adv.: partly, in part: partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partum victus huius impuris, Ter.: partum quod . . . partum quod, partly for this reason, partly for that, Caes. Cic. 2. For the most part, mostly (not class). Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl. partio, ivi or ii. Itum, 4. v. a.: see also toll. art. [pars] to share, part, to divide, distribute. praedam, Pl. pecunias, Cic.: consules designati provincias inter se partivrant, Sall.: partitio ex re ita, having divided his forces, Caes.: caeteri partitos equos, separated, Ov. II. Transf. to arrange: vos inter vos partite, settle among yourselves, Pl. (Hence Fr. partir.)

partior, itus, 4. v. d. p. (which form seems to be preferred in the finite v. by Cic., Caes., and Quint.) [id.] to divide, distribute. bona crepta cum illo partitus es, Cic.: consules partiti provincias, Liv.: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes.

partitē, ade with proper divisions, methodically: diceret, Cic. partitio, ōnis, f. [partior] a sharing, parting, partition: a division, distribution: Cic. II. Esp. a logical division into parts or members. id. 2. In rhetor. a rhetorical division into parts or heads: id.

partitor, ōris, m. [partior] a divider, distributor: Cic.

partitudo, itinis, f. [partio] a bearing, bringing forth young, parturition: Pl. partitus, a, um, Part. [partio] (Hence Fr. parti and partie.)

parturio, ivi or ii. (past Imperf. parturiat, Phaedr.) 4. v. n. desid. [partio] to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labour: tu (Lucina) voto parturitens ades, Ov. Proverb: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, of great promises and small results (=great cry and little wool), Hor. 2. Transf. in gen. to bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc. (poet.): nunc omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg.: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), seems with, Hor. II. Fig.: to be pregnant with: to conceive, meditate, purpose: quod tu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 2. to suffer, to be distressed: secretitate frui non potest animus, si tanquam parturiat unus pro

omnibus, as it were travail and be in pain for all mankind, Cic.

partus, a, um, Part. [pario] partus, ōis, m. [id.] a bearing, bringing forth, birth: Cic. 2. Fig.: oratorum, i. e. beginnings, id. II. Meton. the young or offspring of any creature: bestiae pro suo partu pugnant, id.: in pl.: Terra mater partus suos ad Orcum, her brood (the Gauds), Hor.

parum, adv. too little, not enough: (cf. paulum) with Gen.: satis equae, leporis parum, Cic.: Sall. 2. With verbs quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, have an insufficient recollection of or do not exactly remember, Cic.: credere alicui, to distrust, Caes.: affirmatur, is not positively stated, Tac. (ii) parum est, it is not enough, not sufficient: non nocuisse parum est, is too little to say, Ov. parum habere, to deem insufficient: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, have not been content, Sall. 3. With adverb-nemo parum diu vixit, Cic.: non parum liberaliter, with no lack of liberality, Nep.: parum in tempore, far from opportunely, Tac. II. Transf. in gen. not particularly, not very, little, with adjectiv. s. parum multae necessitudinis, Cic. scriptis non parum multa, no few works, Quint. 2. With verbs. tamen (littera M) parum exprimitur, it is hardly sounded, id. non sunt composita mea verba parum id facio, I take little heed of that, Sall. From same root as par-cus, par-cu, q. v.]

parumper, adv. of time, a little while, for a short time, just for a moment: Pl. Cic.

parvpendo, more correctly written separatim, parvi pendo

parvitas, ōtis, f. [parvus] smallness, littleness (rare): Cic.

parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very small, little, petty, slight: Cic. prothum, a skirmisher, Caes. II. Esp. of age, little, young: a parvulo, from a child, Ter.: ab parvulis, from their infancy, Caes. Of animals: (uri) parvuli excepti, caught when quite calves, id. 2. not equal to, not sufficient for: quam illae rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! a baby to the business, Pl.

parvus, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor, Sup. minutus; rarely parvior, parvisimus) little, small, petty, puny res, Cic.: liberi, id.: and absol.: solutaria appetant parvi, the little ones, id. a parvoeductus, brought up from childhood, Liv. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: omnis parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, faint heart and puny frame, Hor.

2. Of value: low, small, cheap: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in gen. of value (sc. pretii): parvi sunt fons arma, nescit est consilium domi, of little value, id.: parvi refert, it matters

*little, id.* Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., to *aestem lightly, hold cheap, value little* for: parvi aestimo, i ego his peribis, Pl.: Cic. So in Abl.: quanti emptus? parvo, Hor.: parvo contentus esse possum, with *little*, Cic. As Abl. of measure with comp (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, more by a very little, i e very few more, Liv. II. Comp minor, us, less, smaller, inferior: quod in re majore valet, valet in minore, Cic. minor gembus, lower; on bented knees, Hor.: capitis minor, having lost the rights of a free citizen (v Smith's Ant 71), id.: notitia minora, too trivial for or too little notice, Ov. With Abl. of measure: uno minus testis, one witness less, Cic (dub.). With Inf.: certare minor, not equal to the contest, Hor.

2. Of age: minor natu, younger, Cic. also without natu. filia minor regis, the younger daughter, Caes. Plu.: descendant, posterity: Virg. 3. Not minus, absol.: less, a smaller quantity, etc. with part. Gen.: minus praedare quam speraverat fuit, Liv. (ii) Of value (in gen.): super 1, 2) vendendo non plus quam et alii, forte-se etiam minoris, cheap, Cic. See also adv. minus. III. Superlatives, a, um, least, smallest, etc. minus pars temporis, Caes. With a negative, non minus = maximum non minimo discernimus, i e very great danger, Suet. Proverb.: minima de malis, of evils choose the least, Cic. 2. Of age, usu. with natu, youngest, id. also absol.: minimus ex illis erat, Sall. 3. Neut. absol.: with part. Gen. minimum firmitatis minimumque virtutis, very little strength, Cic. (ii) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl.: minimo me provocat, for a trifling wager, Hor. (iii) Adverb.: praemia apud me minimum valent, very little, Cic.: quam minimum credula postero (die), as little as possible, Hor. [Parvus is cogn. with parum, q v.]

**PASCEOLUS**, i, m. [Latinized from Gr πασκαλος, πασκαλος] a leathern money-bag: Pl.

**PASCO**, pasci, pastum, i, v. a. and n. to drive to pasture: quoniam pasci pascere, Cic. non ne pascente, capillae cythrum carpitur, with me to tend you, Virg. (ii) Of animals, to graze, browse (poet = pascor), salubris in vacuis pascunt, id. (iii) Fig. pascuella, qui vestros campos pascunt, the enemy who are ravaging your plains, Liv. (iv) to feed off with cattle, to graze cattle on: usperima (colium), Virg. 2. Transf. mountain, support: calones abque caballi pascenti, to be kept, Hor.: olusculis nos solas pascere, to feed us on vegetables, Cic. Of inipers subjects: to supply nourishment: volis pascunt radicibus herbae, Virg. In Pass.: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, who live by fraud and crime, Cic. Poet.: bar-

bam, i e. to cherish, to let grow, Hor.: paverunt Paganis flammis, fed, Ov.: nimos alenos, to keep adding to, increase, Hor. II. Fig.: to feast, to gratify: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendis et omnibus exitis pavit, Cic.: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov.: spes manes, to cherish, foster, Virg. [The root is pas, to keep, maintain, feed, whence also pabulum, pa-nis. In Gr. πασκαμα we have the same root augmented by t.] (Hence It. pascere; Fr. paître.)

**PASCO**, pastus, i, v. dep. [v. pasco] to graze, browse; and in gen. to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by: pascuntur alimenta per herbas, Virg.: si pulli non pascuntur, Liv.: iterum pascitur ante cibo, chews the cud, Ov. Poet. with Acc.: pascuntur silvas, browse on, Virg.

**PASCO**, pas, a, v. a. adj. [pasco] of or for feeding, grazing: agri, arvi et arbuti et pasculi, Cic.: pascula reddere rurali, to bring the country into pasture, Lucr. II. Subst.: pascuum, i, n. a pasture: ab viridi pasculo, Varr. Plur.: gregem in pascula mittere, Virg.: pascula hirsuta, Ov.

**PASSER**, eris, m. a sparrow: Cic. As a term of endearment: meus pullos passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl.

II. Transf.: passer marinus, an ostrich (cf Gr στρουθιος, in same sense, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 3) marinus, because brought from a distance by sea, id.

2. a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice: Hor. (Hence It. passero; and through low Lat. passerellus, Fr. passerneau.)

**PASSEROLUS**, i, m. dim. [passer] a little sparrow: Cic.

**PASSIM**, adv. [passus, pando; hence lit. dispersedly] at or to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions: fugere, Caes.: voltare, Cic. II. Transf.: promiscuare, indiscriminately, without distinction: scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.: ut passim in convivis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just.

**PASSIVUS**, a, um, adj. [patior] passive (in Gram.).

**PASSUM**, i, n. (sc. vinum) [pando] wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: Virg. Plin.

**PASSUS**, a, um, Part. [pando]. II. Adj.: spread out to dry, and thence dried, dry: racemi, i e. raisins, Virg.: lac passum, boiled milk, Ov.

**PASSUS**, us, m. [id. lit. the extending or spreading of the legs in walking; hence] a step, pace: Cic.: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. 2. Meton. a footstep, track, trace: si sint in litore passus, Ov.

II. Esp. a pace, as a measure of length (a stride; the distance covered in one unum-pas), five Roman feet: Cic. Caes. (Hence Fr. pas.)

**PASSEN**, a, um, Part. [patior].  
**PASTILLUS**, i, m. dim. [perh. a dim. from Gr. παρρη] a little loaf or roll:

Paul. ex Fest. II. Transf. in medic a pill or lozenge: Plin. 2. an aromatic lozenge used to scent the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor.

**PASTINO**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [pastinum], to dig and trench ground for planting: agrum, Col.

**PASTINUM**, i, n. a kind of two-prommed fork or dibble for planting: Col.

**PASTIO**, onis, f. [pasco (for pasco-tio)] a pasturing, grazing, feeding: Varr.

II. Meton. a pasture: magnitudine pastionis, Cic.

**PASTOR**, oris, m. [for pasco-tor, v. pasco] lit. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd: Caes. (Hence Fr. pâtre.)

**PASTORALIS**, e, adj. [pastor] of or belonging to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral: auguratus, Cic.: habitus, Liv.

**PASTORICUS** or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a shepherd, pastoral: Varr. Transf.: sine ulla pastorella fistula, without a single cat-call or hiss, Cic.

**PASTORIUS**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a herdsmen or shepherd: pellis, Ov.: sacra, the festival of Fales, id.

**PASTUS**, a, um, Part. [pasco].

**PASTUS**, us, m. [id. (for pas-tus)] pasture, fodder, food: animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.: e pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, as they are leaving their feeding ground, Virg.

2. Transf. food of men (poet. and rare): Lucr. II. Fig.: food, support, sustenance: mendicitatis, Cic.: animorum, id.

**PATAGIARIUS**, ii, m. [patagium] a border-maker: Pl.

**PATAGIATUS**, a, um, adj. [id.] ornamented with a border: tunica, Pl.

**PATAGIUM**, ii, n. = πατάγιον, an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic: Fest.

**PATĒ-FACIO**, feci, factum [patēfecit, Lucr. and pass. patēfeci, id.], i, v. a. [patē] to lay open, to open, throw open: ordines (act.), Liv.: alciui aditum ad aliquid, Cic.: aures, i e. to hearken, id.: portas, Liv.: iter per Alpes, Caes.: to open, or clear as a sapper or engineer: loca, Nep.: vias discussa nive, Caes.: ne hostes iter ferro patefacere, should cut a way with their sword, Just. Poet.: postera lux radis latum patefecerat orbem, i e. had made visible, Ov. II. Fig.: to disclose, bring to light, betray, reveal: insidias, Just.: interiori animi sui notam, Suet.: odium suum in aliquem, Cic.: Lentulus patefactus indicis, convicted, id.

**PATĒFACTIO**, onis, f. [patēfacio] a disclosing, making known: Cic.

**PATĒFACTUS**, a, um, Part. [patēfacio].

**PATĒFIO**, fieri, v. patefacio.

**PATELLA**, ae, f. dim. [patēra] a small pan or dish, a plate: Hor. 2. Esp. a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. (for edere de patella, v. edo).

II. Meton. the knee-pan, patella:

Cels. (Hence It. *padella*, Sp. *padilla*; Fr. *poêle*.)

**pātellārius**, a, um, adj. [patella] of or belonging to a dish or plate: patellari dī, platter-gods, i.e. the lares, Pl.

**pātēna**, v. patina.  
**pātēna**, entis, Part. [pateo] II. A dj.: open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: caelum ex omni parte patens, unobstructed (by mountains) and open, Cic.: patentes campi, Liv.: per patentia ruinis agmina strumatorum in urbem vadebant, through the breaches, Id. 2. Fig.: open, exposed: domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. 3. Evident, manifest: causa, Ov.

**pātēntius**, comp. adv. more openly or clearly: Cic.

**pātēo**, ōi, 2. v. n. to stand or be wide open: januae, aedes patent, Pl.: patere fores, Ov.: pateus in pectore vulnus, gaping, Virg. 2. Transf. to be open or passable: aditus patet, Cic.: semitae patuerant, Caes. (ii) to be visible: detecti patent nervi, Ov. 3. Esp. to lie open, be exposed to: nunc terminus Britanniae patet, the furthest limits are laid open, Tac.: patens vulneri equus, Liv. 4. to stretch out, extend: fines in longitudinem nulla passuum ext. patebant, Caes. II. Fig.: to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: cunctis undamque auramque patentem, thate free to all, Virg.: si nobis est cursus pateat, Cic.: patere aures querelis, Id.: commoda plebi nostra patet, Ov. 2. Esp. to be exposed, liable, or subject to: Cic.: occasione fraudis, Liv.: morbis, Cels. 3. to extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. 4. to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, Id.: per me quod erit, fuitque, estque patet, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *πατέω*]

**pāter**, tris, m. a father, sire: Cic.: Ter.: Liv. II. Transf.: paternifamilias and paternifamiliae, v. familia, no. II. 2. In less exact sense, pl. patres = forefathers; the generation before us: Cic.: Caes. 3. As a title of honour, father of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: pater fulminis molitur dextra, Virg.: Gradivum patrum, i.e. Mars (from his relation to Romulus), Id. (From the forces of nature: pater Aether, Lucr. Of Aeneas, as the head of his people, Virg. Of Aescetes, as a veteran champion, Id. Of an author, founder, or teacher: Cic.: Lucr.: so, pater patriae, Cic. (ii) In pl. only: patres, oft. with conscripti (q. v.), the senators: Cic.: Hor. Of the patricians, opp. to plebeians: Liv. (iii) pater patratus, v. patratus. 4. Pater cenae, the host: Hor. 5. Of animals, sire: virque paterque gregis, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *πάτερ*; Goth *fadar*, Eng. *father*, O. H. G. *fatar*. The root is *pa*, v. pascō.] (Hence It. and Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*.)

**pātrā**, ae, f. [from root of pateo] a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings; a libation-saucer or bowl: Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

**pāterfamilias**, v. familia, no. II. 2

**pāternus**, a, um, adj. [pater] of or belonging to a father, paternal (cf. patrius): injuria, against a father, Ter.: bona, Cic.: hospitium, Caes. II. Transf. of one's native country: terra, fatherland, Ov.

**pātesco**, tui, 3. v. n. incept. [pateo] to be laid open, to open out to view: atria longa patescunt, Virg. 2. Transf. to stretch out, extend: patescit campus, Liv.: neque poterat patescere acies, d. ploy, Tac. II. Fig. to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest: Cic.: Danaum patescunt insidiae, Virg.: vera incessu patuit Dea, was revealed, Id.

**pātibilis**, e, adj. [patior] supportable, endurable: dolores et labores, Cic.

II. sensitive, passible: natura, id. **pātibilis**, a, um, adj. [patibulum] fastened to the patibulum, yoked, gibbeted: Pl.

**pātibulum**, i, n. [pateo] a fork-shaped yoke, which was placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped gibbet (prob. like letter X, on which the victim was fastened like a 'spread eagle'): Tac.: Cic.

**pātēns**, entis, Part. [patior] II. Adj.: able to bear or support: with Gen. + amnis navium patens, i. e. navigable, Liv.: terra vomeris, yielding kindly to, Virg.: (equus) sessoris, brooking, Suet.: corpus meliae, capable of enduring, Sall.: pulveris atque solis, Hor.: longi laboris, Ov.: immis atque caelestis, content to put up with the outside of the door and the rain, Hor. With ad: gens mirum ad morae taedium ferendum patiens, Liv. (ii) firm, hard (poet.): aratrum, Ov. 2. Fig. patient: patientissimae aures, Cic.: exercitus, much enduring, Caes. (ii) unyielding: saxo patientior illa Sicanio, more stubborn, Tr. p.

**pātēnter**, adv. patiently: Cic. diffidat ferre, Caes. praeferre olus, contentedly, Hor. Comp.: aliquid potentiam ferre, Cic.

**pātēntia**, ae, f. [patior] the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, patience: Cic.: calor ac frigus, endurance, Liv. 2. submission in an evil sense: id.: Tac. II. Transf.: forbearance, indulgence, lenity, meekness, long-suffering: constantiam dico? necesse an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic.: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, by resignation, Hor. (cf. "what can't be cured must be endured"). 2. In a bad sense: want of spirit, complacency, tameness: non sine aliqua reprehensione patientia, Plin. 3. submissiveness, subjection: utque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac.

**pātina** (pātēna), ae, f. a flat dish,

pan, stew-pan: Pl.: Hor. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. *πατήρ*]

**pātīnārius**, a, um, adj. [patina] of or belonging to a dish or pan: piscis patinarius, stewed in a pan with sauce, Pl.

**pātio** old form for patior: old formula in Cic.

**pātior**, passus, 3. v. dep. to bear, undergo, suffer: o passi gravitas, Virg.: omnia saeva, Sall. (ii) Of emotion, etc.: quiddam pati furori simile, to be suffering from something like madness, Quint. 2. to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate: with Acc., Acc. and Inf., or absol.: aliae nationes servitium pati possunt, Cic.: (vinum) non pati aetatem, does not stand keeping, Sen.: Illorum patiar delicta libenter, will put up with, Hor.: perire quod patiebatur animo, to a me digress, took your learning me very much to heart, Cic. Absol.: dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficile, Id. With Inf., usu. poet.: to submit, be content: patior quemvis durare laborem, Virg.: pro quo bus patiar mori, Hor. 3. to submit to, in an evil sense: Sall. 4. to pass a life of suffering or privation (poet.): certum est in silvis inter cupressae ferarum malle pati, Virg. II. to suffer, allow, let: with Inf., Acc. and Inf., Sui clause, or absol.: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin, etc., never let a day pass, without, etc., Cic.: nec conferre manum patitur, Virg.: neque suam neque populi consuetudinem pati uti secus dereretur, Caes.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.

III. In grammar to be passive, to have a passive sense: Quint. [In Gr. *παθ-ειν* a root *pa* is augmented by θ, in Lat. *pa-tor* by t. Comparing *πάθος* with *παίδο*, we see that *pa* is related to *παι*, as *πα* (*pa-pa*) to *παι* (*pa-oi*), *πα* (*pa-pa*) to *παι* (*pa-oi*). Thus *παθ-ειν* is cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *patior*, Fr. *patir*)

**pāttratio**, ōnis, f. [patro] an effecting, achieving, accomplishing (rare): Vell.

**pāttrator**, ōris, m. [id.] an effecter, achiever, accomplisher: necis, Tac.

**pāttratus**, a, um, Part. [patro] Esp. in plur. patrus (in act. sense as if from dep. form), the officiating father; i.e. the chief of the *fetiales* or *haralds* deput. by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty: pater patratus ad iusjurandum patrandum, id est sancendum ut foedus, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 178).

**pāttria**, ae, v. patrius.

**pāttrice**, adv. paternally: Pl.

**pāttricius**, ūs, m. [patricius] the rank or dignity of a patrician: Suet.

**pāttricide**, v. parricide.

**pāttricius**, a, um, adj. [patres] of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician,

**noble:** pueri, Pl : familia, Cic : gens, Juv. II. Subst : patricii, orum, m. **plu.** the *patricians*, the *Roman nobility*: divided into patricii majorem et minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patrichique progenies eorum appellati, Liv : exire e patriciis, to pass, to adoption, into a plebeian family, Cic. In sing.: id. (v. Smith's Ant 286).

**pātrīs**, adv. paternally : Quint.

**pātrīmōnium**, ii, n. [pater] an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony : Cic.

**pātrismus**, a, um, adj (quantity of it uncertain) that has a father living : Liv [v matrimus]

**pātriso** (patrizo), i, v n = πατρίσω, to take after one's father Pl (Hence it patrizare)

**pātritus**, a, um, adj [pater, like avus from avus : vaterized] of one's father or forefathers : patria et avia philosophia, Cic

**pātrius**, a, um, adj. [pater] of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal (esp with ref to a father's feelings, whereas paternus refers rather to his property) animus, Cic amor, Virg arae, i. e. of Father Apollo, Ov (ii due to or felt for a parent pietas, Virg II. Transf in gen, handed down from one's forefathers, old-established (rare): mos, Cic 2. hereditary, innate, peculiar (poet) praedescere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, native, Virg. 3. pertaining to one's native country or home, native sermo, Cic : ritus, id. Mycenae, i. e. their home, Virg Hence, III. Subst patria, ae, f (sc vera), one's fatherland, native land or country, native place: Cic (ii) a dwelling place, home : habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Poet of impersonal things (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene colat aquae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov 2. patrium, ii, n (sc. nomen), i q patrimonium, a *patrimony* : Quint (Hence it patric)

**pātrizo**, v patrisso.

**pātro**, avi, atum, i v. a [pater] to bring to pass, execute, accomplish, bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall victoriani, to win, Tac pacem, to conclude a peace, Liv : iugurandum, to pronounce with due formality, id (cf patrus) : operibus patris, Cic mortis jussu Messaliniae patratas, murders done at her bidding, Tac 2. In bad sense. patrauit fractus oculo, with a lascivious eye, Pers.

**pātrōcinium**, ii, n. [contr. from patrono munus, from patronus] protection, defence, patronage : Cic : eius patrocino civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. Fig. volupatus, Cic : difficultatis patrocini praetextus seguitae, pul for-

ward the screen of difficulty to cover our indolence, Quint 2. Esp. a defence in a court of justice, a pleading : civilium controversiarum patrocini suscipere, id (ii) Meton. in pl. : a person defended, a client : Vatin. in Cic.

**pātrōcinor**, atus, i, v. n. dep. [patrocinium] to protect, defend, support, patronize : with Dat. : indotatis patrocini, Ter. : non homini sed crimini, to plead for, be advocate for, Quint.

**pātrōna**, ae, f. [patronus] a protectress, patroness : Ter 2. Esp. the former mistress of a freedman : Plin II. Fig. a protectress : provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic.

**pātrōnus**, i, m. [pater] a protector, defender, patron (of individuals; esp as corrol. to client, v. Smith's Ant 93; or of cities and entire provinces) : clientis circa singulos patronos, Liv : civitatum et nationum, Cic 2. the former master of a freedman or freedwoman, id. Suet : Tac II. Transf. a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader (because the patron acted as the legal advisers of their clients) : Cic : partis adversae, the counsel on the opposite side, Quint 2. In gen., a defender, advocate : Vestrorum commodorum, Cic (v. Smith's Ant 287).

**pātrōnēlis**, e, adj [patruus] of or descended from a father's brother, usu as subst cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, my cousin by blood, my brother in affection, Cic (ii) Transf a father's sister's son, a cousin : id 2. of or belonging to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins (poet) : patruelia regna, i. e. of Danaus, Ov

**pātrūus**, i, m. [pater] a father's brother, paternal uncle (opp to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle) Cic Hence, transf a severe reprover, monitor. ne sis patruus mihi, Hor

**pātrūus**, a, um, adj [patruus] pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle (poet) : patruae verbera lingue, an uncle (i. e. a severe monitor's) tongue, Hor. Comice in Sap : patruus mi patruismo, my best of uncles, my uncle of uncles, Pl

**pātrūus**, a, um, adj [pateo] standing wide open, open : Cic fenestrae, Ov : nares, Virg aures, i. e. open to catch all that is said, Hor 2. Transf spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide rami, Cic : Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov II. Fig : open or common to all : orbis, the beaten round, Hor

**pauci**, v paucus.

**paucilōquium**, ii, n. [paucus loquor] a speaking but little : Pl

**paucitas**, atis, f. [paucus] a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity : Cic : Caes

**pauculus**, a, um, atj dim. [id]

very few, just a few (usu. plur.) : paucula sciscitare, Pl : pauculus dies, Cic

**paucus**, a, um, adj, few, little (mostly plur.) : in diebus paucis Chrysus moritur, Ter : paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic : his paucis diebus, a few days ago, id. Comp. : ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. Sing. (poet.) : tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor.

II. Often with ellipsis of subst. : pauci, f. w, a few : ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Esp. : the few, the select few : id. : inter paucos disertus, particularly, remarkably eloquent, Quint : pugna memorabilis inter paucos, especially memorable, Liv.

2. paucia, a few words : auscultat paucis, Ter : cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, as briefly as possible, Sall. [CF Gr παυ-πος; Goth. faw-at (pl.), A. S. feda, Eng. few.] (Hence it poco; Fr peu)

**paullātū** (paullātū), adv by little and little, by degrees, gradually : collis ad planitiem redibat, Caes : licentia crevit, Sall II. Of succession : a few or a little at a time : ex castris discedere, Caes.

**paullisper** (paullisper), adv. for a little while, for a short time : Cic : Liv.

**paulo** (paullo), v. paulus.

**paullū** (paullū), v. paululus.

**paullūm** (paullūm), adv. a little way or time : collis ex planitie editus, Caes. : abscede ergo paululum istuc, just get a shade further off now, Pl respire, to take breath for a moment, Cic.

**paullūus** (paullūus), a, um, adj dim [paulus] very little, very small : pecunia, Pl : spatium, Ter II. Subst paululum, i, n a little bit, a trifle : morae, Cic Abl paululo, for a small sum; also with Comp. : a little, somewhat : si nequeas paululo, at quanti quae, Ter : paululo deterius, a little worse, Lucr. in Cic

**paulum** (paullum), adv a little, slightly, somewhat : (disting. from parum in having a positive sense; somewhat more than might have been : parum = less than should have been) : epistolae me recreant, Cic : Infra jugulum, Suet 2. With prep : post paulum, presently, Quint.

**paulus** (paullus), a, um, adj little, small (rare as adj.) : paulo momento huc vel illic impelli, by a slight impulse, Ter II. As a subst. paulum, i, n, a little, a trifle : de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Pl paulum huic Cottae tribui patrum, allotted a small part of his defence, Cic. 2. In Abl. with comparatives : by a little, a little : paulo melior, id. (ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc. : paulo ante, shortly before, just now, id : Sall. : post paulo, shortly after, id : magnitudine paulo antecessit, are somewhat bigger, Caes. (iii) With adject in poss. : paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, pretty reasonable.

Ter. [As paucillus shows, paulus (or pauc-s-u-lus) is a dim. of paucus; cf. *gia, mala*.]

**pauper**, *eris, adj.* poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means (thus disting. from *egens, destitute, a beggar*): servus domini pauperis, Ter.: sine ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. With *Gen.*: *deficient in, ill supplied with*: aquae, Hor.: bonorum, id. 2. *Esp. absol.*: a poor man: aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, id.: pauperiorum turbas, *id.* 3. Sometimes appy. = *egens, needy, indigent*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. 4. Of things: poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre: res, Pl.: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg.: eloquentia, Quint. 5. *Fig.*: poor, feeble: miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator, id. [Pau (in pau-cu-s) is joined with *per* (cf. *opi-paru-s*), cogn. with *pare, parere*.] (Hence It. *povero*; Sp. *pobre*; Fr. *pauvre*.)

**pauperculus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] poor and little: mater, Hor. Of things: res nostrae, Pl.

**pauperies**, *ei, f.* [id.] poverty, humble means; poet. form = *paupertas*: Virg.: angusta, Hor.

**paupero**, avi, atum, i v a. [id.] to make poor, to impoverish: boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Pl. II. With acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing: to rob or deprive of: aliquem cassam, nuce, Hor.

**paupertas**, *atis, f.* [id.] poverty, small means, moderate circumstances (thus disting. from *egestas, beggary*): paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic.: saeva, stern poverty, Hor. 2. *Transf.* for *egestas*, inopia: need, want, indigence: id. 3. *Fig.*: poverty of language: Quint. (Hence Fr. *pauceté*.)

**pausa**, *ae, f.* = *παῦσις*, a stop, cessation, pause, end: Pl.: vitas, Lucr.

**paucillulum** (pau.), *adv.* a little: Pl.

**pauso**, avi, atum, i v n [pausa] to halt, cease, pause: Pl.

**pauxillatim**, *adv.* by little and little: Pl.

**pauxillisper**, *adv.* by little bits, by degrees: Pl.

**pauxillium**, *adv.* just a little: Pl.

**pauxillulus** (paucill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucillus] very little, very small, tiny: lembus, Pl.: pisces, id.: reliquum pauxillum numorum, a trifling balance, Ter. 2. A subst.: de tuis delictis quid pauxillulum, some mite, Pl.

**pauxillum**, *adv.* a little: Pl.

**pauxillus** (paucill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [v. paucus] very little, small: res, Pl.

**pave-facio**, factum, 3 v a [paveo] to frighten, alarm, terrify (rare). Ov.: tunc et murmure pavefactus, Suet.

**paveo**, *pavi, 2 v n.* and *a.* to be dismayed, to be in panic or terror (with esp. reference to trembling or throbbing of the heart with agitation or alarm). Neut.: sibi, to be in terror for oneself, Ter.: ad omnia, (as we say) to tremble at the least thing, Liv. Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam occurrit, i. e. with every outward sign of alarm, Sall.: admiratione paventibus cunctis, quite overcome with astonishment, Liv. With *Inf.*: nec illae numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, do not shrink from, Tac. *Transf.*: (balsam) venae pavent, perh. throb, or shrink, id. II. A ct. (poet.): Parthum, to dread, Hor.: funera, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

**pavesco**, 3 v n. and *a.* *incept* [paveo] Neut.: to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. II. A ct.: bellum, to dread, Tac.

**pavidè**, *adv.* fearfully, timorously, timidly (rare): Liv.

**pavidus**, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck: castris se pavidustenebat, Liv. matres, Virg.: lepus, timorous, Hor.: miles pavidus et casuum maris ignarus, terrori stricken, Tac.: pavidæ ex soragno mulier, startled out of her sleep, Liv. ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, fearfully alive to, Tac. Of competitors in sports: excipunt plausu pavidos, trembling (throbbing) with excitement, Virg. With *Gen.*: miles R. armis gravis et nandi pavidus, (consequently) afraid of swimming, Tac. Neutr. adverb.: pavidum blandita, nervosus, Ov. II. *Transf.* of things: accompanied with fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed: quies pavidæ imaginibus, troubled, Suet.

**pavimento**, avi, atum, i v a. [pavimentum] to cover with a pavement, to pave: Cic.

**pavimentum**, i, n [pavo] a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, broken down with a rammer, a pavement: Hor.

**pavo**, *ivi, itum, 4 v a.* to beat, strike, terram, Cic. II. *Transf.* to beat, ram, or tread down: artem esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. [Cf. Gr. *πάω* (no *F-i-u*): the root is *pu*, v. *repudium*.]

**p-vito**, i v n. and *a.* *freq.* [paveo] to be greatly afraid (v. paveo): prosequitur pavitans, trembling with fear and with throbbing heart, Virg.: quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant, shudder at, Lucr. II. to shake or shiver with the ague: Ter.

**pavo**, *onis, m.* a peacock: sacred to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. [Whether Gr. *ῥαῖος*, orig. *ῥαῖος*, or Lat. *pavo* (both of which are doubtless borrowed from a common source) has preserved the true initial consonant, is doubtful. A-S. *peawa*, whence Eng. *paw* (fowl), was borrowed from the Latin.]

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**pavor**, *oris, m.* [paveo] fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, dismay, Liv. *Plur.*: nocturni, Tac. Of eager anxiety: quum spes arrectæ juvenum exultantique haurit corda pavor pulsans, throbbing excitement, Virg. (Hence It. *paura*; Fr. *peur*.)

**pax**, *pacis, f.* [from the root *pak* in *paciscor*: orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents: and in gen.: a being at peace, a state of peace, as opp. to war: Cic. Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. *Plur.*: bella atque paces pene paucos erant, Sall.

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ad extropium ridendus, *break down*, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with pējor, q v., but the Indo-Europ. root is unknown.] (Hence It. *peccare*, Fr. *pécher*.)

**pecōrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [pecus] *rich in cattle* (poet.): Prop.

**pecten**, tnis, m. [pecto] a comb: Ov. II. Transf. of things like a comb: the reed or sley (for stitching the threads of the warp or web into their places) of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg.

2, a rake: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov.

3, Of the form of the clasped hands: id.

4, an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck (usu. rendered *quilt*): Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsata eburno, Virg. Hence,

Meton. a poem or song: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. in elegiac verse, Ov.

5, a kind of shell-fish, a scallop: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. (Hence It. *pettine*, Fr. *pieque*.)

**pectinātus**, adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb: Plin.

**pectifus**, a, um, Part [pecto]

**pecto**, pxi, pexum and pectum, 3 v. a to comb: caesarem, Hor. II.

Transf. to comb, card or huckle wool, flax, etc.: stuprum torrens hamis, Plin. Comice: pectore aliquum fasti or pugnis, to give one a dressing or thrashing: leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *πέκω*.]

**pectōrālis**, e, *adj.* [pectus] of or belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral: Col.

**pectus**, ōris, n. the breast, in men and animals, the breast-bone: Ov. Hor. equo pectore, with shoulder's square, Quint.

2, Transf. the stomach (poet.): rascrato pectore diras egrotare inde dapes gustat, Ov.

II. Fig. the heart, feelings, disposition: in amictua aperitum pectus, an open heart, Cic: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, I take you to my heart, Virg.: mollities pectoris, tender-heartedness, Ov.

2, courage, bravery: te forti sequemur pectore, Hor.

3, With ref. to convenience, morals: vix et pectore puro, id.

4, the mind, understanding: Cic: Virg.: Quint. Of inspired persons: deum pectore clausum habere, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *petto*; Sp. *pecho*; Fr. *pis*, and, through low L. *pectorina*, Fr. *poitrine*.)

**pecu**, dat pecuni, plur. pecunia, n. cattle, sheep: cum (hae) eunt sic a pecu palantes, from the flock, Pl.: quanosum, i. e. fish, id. Plur.: in agnis mundatus pecua ablata, Liv.

2, Transf. of money: pecua in crumena defers, Pl. [Cf. Goth. *faikun* (property), O. H. G. *fiu-u*, mod. Germ. *vieh* (cattle), Eng. *fee*: cf. *pecunia*.]

**pecūarius**, a, um, *adj.* [pecu] of or belonging to cattle or sheep: res, live stock, Cic. II. Subst. pecuarius, il m. a cattle-breeder, grazier: id.

(i) Esp. of those who pastured cattle

on the public land: Liv. 2 pecuaria, ae (sc. res), f. cattle-breeding: pecuariam facere, to be a stock-farmer, Suet.

3, pecuaria, orum, n. plur. herds of cattle or sheep: mitte in venenem pecuaria primus, Virg.

**pecilātor**, ōris, m. [peculor] an embezzler of public money, a peculator: Cic.

**pecilātus**, ūs, m. [id.] an embezzlement of public money or property, peculation: Cic: Liv.

**pecūliāris**, e, *adj.* [peculium] relating to private property: causa, Papin. II. Transl.: one's own, belonging to one: servi, has ovis, Suet.

2, proper, special, peculiar: pecularem tuum testem, Cic. 3, singular, extraordinary, peculiar: munus, Just.: meritum, Suet.

**peculāriter**, adv. as, private property: Paul. 2, especially, particularly, peculiarly: Plin.

**peculīatus**, a, um, Part [peculio]

II. *Adj.* provided with money: Asin. Pollio in Cic.

**pecūlio**, avi, atum, i v a [peculium] to give as private property: Pl.

**pecūliolum**, i, n. dim. [id.] a little private property, perh. a "nest egg": Quint.

**pecūiosus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] having private property, wealthy: Pl.

**pecūilum**, n. n. dim. [pecu; v. pecunia] a small private property, caputitas [peculi, Cic. 2, Esp. the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: admire servus peculium, Varr. filii, Liv.: cura peculi, perquisites, savings, Virg. II. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculo veniet (of a letter), without anything for myself, i. e. of personal application, Sen.

**pecūlor**, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to embezzle the public money, to peculate: Flor.

**pecūnia**, ae, f. [pecu] property, riches, wealth: cum masalibus pecuri- busque suis, ea pecunia illis est, Liv.: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam, riches were our thing with the F., quite another with the Sc., Tac.: pecuniam facere, to make money, Cic. II. Esp. money: praecenti pecunia, with ready money, Pl.: pecunia numerata, Cic: collocatam habere, to have money out on mortgage, id. Plur.: sums of money: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id.: coinage, currency: vitare pecunias, Eutr.

**pecūniārius**, a, um, *adj.* [pecunia] of or belonging to money, pecuniary: rei pecuniariae socius, in a money matter, Cic: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, great rewards in money, Caes.

**pecūnīosus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy: Cic: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

II. Act that brings in money, gainful: artes, Mart.

**pecus**, pecoris, n. [v. pecu] cattle,

as a collective, a herd or flock (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle; but often found in pl., esp. poet.): bubulum pecus, horned cattle, Varr.: setigerum pecus, swine, Ov. Of throned bees: ignavum fucus pecus, a lazy tribe, Virg. Of seals: Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. 2, Esp. sheep, as opp. to oxen: balatus pecorum, Virg. 3, Transf. of a single lion: Ov. II. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: cattle: Hor. (Hence Fr. *picore*.)

**pecus**, ūdis, f. [v. pecu] a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd: Cic. 2, Esp. a head of small cattle, a sheep: Virg.: Lucr.

II. Fig. as a term of reproach, a beast, brute: Cic.

**pedālis**, e, *adj.* [pes] of the length of a foot: sol mille videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter, Cic: transtra ex pedaliibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes.

**pedārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to the foot, foot-; transf.: pedarii senatores, inferior ('pedarian') senators: these had seats in the Senate, but not votes; they might show their veers by joining those who had, and might speak: Tac. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, m. plur.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 333 seq.)

**pedātus**, ūs, m. [pēdo, i] an attack, a charge against an enemy: Pl.

**pedēs**, itis, m. [pes] that goes or is on foot: si pedes incedat, Liv. II. Esp. a foot-soldier: Caes. 2, a land-soldier (opp. to a marine, classicus): Vell. 3, Collect. in sing., foot-soldiers, infantry: cum pedes concurrat, Liv. 4, Transf.: equites, pedites, as a general designation for the entire people: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, id. (Hence through low Lat. *pedito* (ons), It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

**pedester**, tris, tre, *adj.* [pedes] on foot, pedestrian (opp. to on horseback, equestris): copiae, infantry, Caes: statua, of one on foot, opp. to equestris, Cic. 2, Subst.: pedestres, m. plur. foot-soldiers (late): Just.

II. Transf. on land, by land (opp. to by sea, naval): pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic: itinera, the roads by land, Caes. III. Fig. of style (a Graecism = *πεῖδος*): written in prose, prose (opp. to verse): oratio, Quint.: historiae, Hor. 2, plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic: sermo, id. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

**pedētentim** (pedētemptim), adv. [pes and tentare] by trying with the feet: (elephanti) quaerendis pedetentim radis, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence, 2, step by step, slowly: Pac. in Cic. II. Fig.: by degrees, gradually, cautiously: timide et pedetentim, Cic.

**pedīca**, ae, f. [pes] a shackle, fitter, or chain for the feet: a sprig, gun,



*snare*: Lav.: gruibus pedicas ponere, Virg. (Hence Fr. *piege*.)

**pediculus**, v. pediculus.  
**pediculosis**, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus] full of lice, lousy: Mart.

**pediculus** (pediculus), i, m. *dim.* [pes] a little foot: Plin. II. Transf.: the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf: pediculi uvarum, Col.

**2.** [pedis, a louse]: oculi cibus pediculos facit, Plin. (From the form *peduculus* come It. *pidocchio*; O. Fr. *pouil*, Fr. *pou*.)

**pedis**, is, c. a louse: Pl.

**pedissequus** and **pedissequus**, i, m. and **pedisagrus**, ac, f. [pes sequor] a male or female attendant; a foot-man, page, lackey: a waiting-woman: Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: a follower, attendant: juris scientiam eloquentiae tandem ancillulam pedisquamque adjunxisti, id.

**peditatus**, ūs, m. [pedes] foot-soldiers, foot, infantry (opp. to equitatus, cavalry): Caes.

**peditum**, i, n. [pēdo] a breaking wind: Cat. (Hence It. *petardo*; Fr. *petard*.)

(1) **pēdo**, avi, atum, i v a [pes] to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet: male pedatus, ill set on his feet, Suet.

(2) **pēdo**, pēpēdi, (pēditum), i, v n to break wind: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *πεπόμενος*; O. H. G. *firz-an*.]

**pēdum**, i, n. [pes] a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook: Virg. (v Smith's Ant. 288.)

**pēgē**, es, f. = *πηγή*, a fountain. Prop. (al. Pegae)

**pegma**, ātis, n. = *πηγμα*, a fixture made of boards, for use or ornament: Aus. II. Esp. a bookcase: Cic. 2, a sort of movable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres: Suet.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 283.)

**pegmāris**, e, *adj.* [pegma] of or belonging to a pegma or theatrical machine: p-egmares gladiatores, Suet. (dub., al. p-egmares.)

**pēiō** (also *perjūro*, Pl.): and *perjuratus*, ōv, i, avi, atum, i, e. n. and o [perjuro, v. perjuratus] to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself: Cic. poet.: jus perjurationis, a false oath (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor.: perjuratus deos, sworn falsely by, ōv.

II. Transf. in gen. to *perjūro*.  
optime hercle perjuras, Pl.  
**pēiōr**, ūs, v. malus [i tym uncertain; perh. for *per-ior*, cogn. with *pecco*; v. *pessimus*].

**pēius**, adv. worse: v. male (Hence Fr. *pis*.)

**pēlāgē**, n. plu. the sea: v. *pelagus*.

**pēlāgius**, a, um, *adj.* = *πελαγιος*, of or belonging to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. *marinus*): cursus, Plaut.

**pēlāgus**, i, n. (Gr. plur. *pēlāgē*, *Lucr.*) = *πύργος*, the sea (the expanse of sea, the open sea); whereas *mare* is the sea in most gen. sense: chiefly poet.: *pelagus* tenere rates, the main, Virg.:

saeviente pelago, Tac. II. Transf.: an overflowing stream, a flood (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, with its roaring flood, Virg.

**pēlāmias**, idis, and **pēlāmys**, ūdis, f. = *πύλαμις* and *πύλαμυς*, a young tunny-fish (before it is a year old, afterwards called *thynnus*): Juv.

**pēlex**, v. *pellex*.

**pellācia**, ac, f. [pellax] an allure-ment, enticement, charm (poet. and rare): placidi ponti, Lucr.

**pellax**, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] seductive, deceitful, cogoling: Virg.

**pellēcebra**, v. *perlecebra*.

**pellēctio**, ōnis, f. [pellego] a reading through: Cic. (al. perlectionem)

**pellēctus**, a, um, Part. [pellicio]

**pellego**, v. *perlēgo*

**pellex** (paellex and *pēlex*), icis, f. and rarely n. a concubine, mistress (strictly of a married man), prostitute: Cic.: Ov. filiae pellex, of a woman who has usurped her own daughter's rights with her husband: Cic. [Latinized from Gr. *πύλαξ*].

**pellēctatus**, ūs, m. [pellax] a co-habiting with a kept mistress, concubinage: Cic.

**pellēcio** or **per-lēcio**, lexi, lectum [lacio] 3. v. a lit. to draw gently over; hence, to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy: senem per-pitulas, Ter. annuum adole-scentis, Cic. mulierem ad se, id. populam in servitutum, Liv.

II. Fig. to win or bring over to one's side: majorem partem sententiarum, id. quia moderationis fama ludos p-lexit ad amicitiam populi R. petendam, induced, won over, Su.

**pellēcia**, ac, f. *dim.* [pellis] a small skin or hide: haudina, Cic. fur-tivas aurum pelluciae, i. e. the golden fleeces, Juv. Proverb. (1) pelluciam curam, to take care of one's own poor skin, of oneself, Hor. (2) pelluciam vitum in trofeo, i. e. to keep to one's skin, P. R.

**pellēci**, ōnis, m. [id.] a furrier

Pl.

**pellis**, is, f. a skin, hide (prop. of a beast) rugosa (of a frog), Plaut. caprina, Cic. When applied to the human skin, it is in bad sense: frigida pellis durat, Lucr. Juv.

2. Fig. what is outside, mere exterior: speciosus pelle decora, Hor.

detrachere pellem, i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults, id. Prov. quiescere in propria pelle, to be content with one's own condition, id. II. Meton leather:

rupta calcus pelle patet, with a split in the leather, Juv. (2) a garment made of skin: pes in pelle natus, in the shoe, ōv nigrae pelles, shoe-bands or laces, Hor. 2, a tent (because it was covered with skins) hence sub pellibus, in camp: (Caesar) sub pellibus hibernae constituit, Caes. 3, a leather shield-cover: pellium nomine, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *πύλαξ*; Goth. -fili, Eng. fell, O. H. G. *fēl*, v. *palam*] (Hence

Fr. *peau*, *pelletterie*, and, from the latter, Eng. *peltry*.)

**pellitus**, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] covered with skins, clad in skins: i. e. from Sardinia, where skins were used for clothing, Cic.: Liv. oves, having their fleeces protected by leather jackets, leather-coated, Hor.

**pello**, pēpūli, pulsus, i, v. a. to push or strike: fores, knock at, Ter.: terram ter pede (in the dance called tripudium), Hor.: nervi pulsus, struck, i. e. with the quill, Cic.: classica pulsa, i. e. blown, Tib.: pulsa ventis arbor, buffeted by, Lucr.: impetu venientium pulsae fores, forced open, Tac. 2. Esp. to drive, thrust or turn out, expel, banish: ex Galliae finibus, Caes.: ab agris patris, Ov. possessores suis sedibus, Cic.: casules tyrannorum injuria pulsus, banished, Liv. 3. Also in milit. lang. to beat, conquer, overcome, rout: exortitum, Caes. 4. to urge, impel, drive, disengage: sagittam, Virg. II. Fig. to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc.: nulla me populi insignis injuria, Cic. ipsum nullius forma populator captivae, Liv. longi sermonis initium, to strike the key-note of, Cic.

2. Esp. to drive out or away, to expel: pulsus corde dolor, Virg. stum, Hor. fugiens vim telis, Cic. 3. to conquer, overcome (rare): alium pudiciam, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *πύλαξ*, *πύλαξ*, *πύλαξ*]

**pellūceo** and **per-lūceo**, lūxi, v. a. to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucidus is pellucet, quasi lanti sua Punicia, lets the light through, Pl.: perlucent aether, Cic. perlucent aenea, i. e. a cuppe with many holes, Tib. II. Fig. to shine through or forth, to appear, to be transparent: Cic. pellucens oratio, perspicua, id. ut moris dicentis ex oratione pellucant, may appear clearly, Quint.

**pellucidulus** (perl), a, um, *adj.* [pellucidus] brightish, semi-transparent: Cat.

**pellucidus** (perl), a, um, *adj.* [pellucidus, transparent, pellucidus: m-m-brana, Cic: ions, ōv h-d-s pellucidior vitro, more transparent than glass, i. e. keeping no secrets, Hor.

II. Transf. very bright: stella,

Cic.

**pelōris**, idis, f. = *πελώρις*, a large shell-h- h (perh. a mussel): Hor.

**peita**, ac, f. = *πίλη*, a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 283.)

**pelastēs**, or -a, ac, m. = *πελαστῆς*, a soldier armed with the pelta, a peltast: Liv.

**peltatus**, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] armed with the pelta: Ov.

**pelvis**, is, f. a basin, laver: Juv. [Cf. Gr. *πέλας*, *πέλας*]

**pēnārius**, a, um, *adj.* [penus] of or for provisions: Cic.

**pēnātes**, ium, v. plu. the Penates, old Latin guardian deities both of a

households, and of the state: used either with or without *du*: *aedes domum Penatium*, Liv.: in Italian ports *victos penates*, Virg. (v. Smith's *Biogr. and Mythol.* 309) II. Meton: a dwelling, home: a suis dis *penatibus* *præcepit ejetus*, Cic. Poet. *o bees*: *certi penates, settled abode*, Virg. [Deities of the family provision-chamber, the store-room, from *penus*, q. v.]

**penatiger**, *era, erum, adj* [penates *gero*] *carrying his household gods*: Ov. **pendeo**, *pēndi*, 2. v. n. [pendo] *to hang, hang down, be suspended*: *sagittae pendebat ab humero*, Cic.: *telum clipei umbone pendit*, Virg.: *ros qui apud acerarium pendisset, whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed*, Suet. So of debtors to the state, *venalem pendere*, id. Of votive offerings: *Pers: sacra pendebat fistula pini*, Virg. *q* things hung up when out of use: *pendet tacta fistula cam lyra*, Hor. [Of slaves tied up to the whipping post. Ter.]

Pl. Of garments: *to hang, full*: Ov. *Proverb*: *pendere filo* or *lumi filo*, *to hang by a thread, i. e. to be in great danger*: *omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo*, id.

II. Transf.: *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover*: *circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus*, id. *lumi sicca tellure lect, dum mihila pendit*, Virg.: *hi summo in fluctu pendit, hang upon the billow's crest*, id.

2. *to slope suddenly down*: *ne litus operum pendeat alga*, Ov. 3. *to hang about, linger*: *nostroque in hume pendes*, Virg. 4. *to hang down, be slack, weak*: *fluidos pendere laceratos*, Ov.: *pendentes genae, flabby cheeks*, Juv.

III. Fig.: *to hang, rest, or depend upon*: *spes pendet ex fortuna*, Cic.: *hinc omnis pendet Luciliis*, Hor. 2. *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to*: (Dido) *pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, hangs on his lips*, Virg.: *hoc (vultu) pendet homines, hang on, i. e. watch the expression of*, Quint. 3. *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued*: *pendit opera interrupta*, Virg. 4. *to be ready to fall*: *ne amicum pendente in corruerit patitur*, Cic. 5. *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed*: *animus tibi pendet*, Ter.: *pendebat adliuc belli fortuna, was trembling in the balance*, Ov. Esp. *pendere animi*: *exanimatus pendit animi, waits in breathless suspense*, Cic. With animis or mentibus, id. Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through low Lat. *penduare*, Fr. *pencher*.)

**pendo**, *pēndi*, *pensum* (pendissit for *pendissim*, Liv.), 3. v. a. and n. [v. *pendeo*] A. et. *to cause to hang down, to suspend*, esp. of scales; hence, *to weigh, weigh out*: *pensas examinat herbas*, Ov. 2. Transf.: *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, people paid by weight of metal) *ingentem pecuniam quotannis*, Cic.:

*mercedem alicui*, Juv. Absol.: *pro pabulo pendunt*, Plin. (ii) Hence, *pendere poenas, supplicia, etc.*: *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty*: *maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae*, Cic.: *satis suppliciorum pensum esse*, Liv. Absol. (post and late): *to suffer punishment, make atonement*: *tuis pendit in arvis Delius, quod etc.*, Val Fl. (iii) *to pay, render* (poet.) *dignas grates*, Stat. II. Fig.: *to weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, decide*: *vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote*, Cic. 2. *to value, esteem, regard*: with Gen. of value: *quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis*, Hor.: *tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti pendere*, Ter. B. Neutr.: *to weigh, have weight*: *talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre*.)

**pendulus**, a, um, adj [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous*: *collum*, Hor. *libra*, Ov. Of places (cf. *pendeo* II, 1). *hanging aloft, lofty*: Mart. II. Fig. *dibiae spe pendulus horae, in suspense*, Hor.

**peno**, adv. v. paene.

**penes**, prep. with Acc. *with, resting with, in the possession or power of*: usu with names of persons, and oft put after its case: *penes quem est potestas*, Cic.: *quem penes est virtus*, Pl. *usus, quem penes arbitrium est et ius et norma loquendi, which has the decision, etc.*, Hor.: *culpa penes Maenium fore, would lie with M.*, Liv.: *victoria penes Athenienses fuit, rested with*, Just.: *nationum imperium penes reges erat, was in the hands of*, id.: *penes quos sunt auspicia, in whom the auspices are vested*, Liv.: *me penes est custodia mundi, mine as the guardian-ship*, Ov. (ii) *penes se esse* (Ξενίαρ etc.), *to be in one's senses*: *penes te est*, Hor. II. Transf.: *in company with, along with*: *hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuisse*, Cic.: *istae penes vos psalteria est? is that minstrel girl at your master's house?* Ter. III. With an abstr. obj.: *potissimum (causam) penes incertum virorum feminarumque, the chief reason consisting in the indifference, etc.*, Tac. [In one's penus or store.] v. *penus*, and cf. *penitus*, *penetro*.]

**penetrabilis**, e, adj [penetro] *pass: that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable*: *corpus nullo penetrabile tulo*, Ov.: *caput laud penetrabile Nilii, inaccessible*, Stat. II. A. et. *piercing, penetrating*: *frigus*, Virg.: *fulmen*, Ov.

**penetrālis**, e, adj [id] *piercing, penetrating*: *frigus*, Lucr. 2. *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost*: *tecta*, Virg.: *dil Penates etiam penetrales a poetis vocantur*, Cic. II. Subst.: *penetrale, or penetral*; mostly plu. *penetraha, um, n* *the inner part,*

*interior, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room*: *penetrales urbis*, Liv.: *Britanniae in ipsis penetralibus, in the very recesses, remotest parts*, Tac.: *Priami penetralia, the inner chambers*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *an inner place, secret place, a secret*: *loca asperius penetralia, i. e. to go to the root of the matter*, Quint.

**penetro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A. et. *to put, place or set into*: const. with acc. of direct object, the place denoted by acc. with *in* or *intra*: *penetrare pedem intra aedes*, Pl.: *se in fugam, to take to flight*, id. (ii) Fig.: *se in litteras, to penetrate*, Geil. 2. *to make one's way into, to penetrate*: with Acc. of place: *Illyricos sinus*, Virg.: *iter L. Lucullo penetratum, the route opened up by*, Tac. Fig.: *id Tiberi animus altius penetravit, made a deep impression on*, id. II. Neutr.: *to make one's way into, to penetrate into*: *sub terras*, Cic.: *intra vallum*, Liv.: *in urium*, id. 2. Fig.: *Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit*, Cic. [To put (or make one's way) into the penus, the inner chambers; to reach the interior; v. *penus*.]

**penicillium**, i, n. and **penicillus**, i, m. dim. [peniculus] *a painter's brush or pencil*: Cic. Fig.: *Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, with your colours (= materials) and my brush (=style)*, id. (Hence Fr. *pin-cin*.)

**peniculus**, i, m. dim. [penis] *lit a little tail*, hence, *a brush for removing dust*. Pl. II. *a sponge*: id. Ter.

**peninsula**, v. *paeninsula*.

**penis**, is, m. a tail: *caudam antiqui penem vocabant*, Cic. II. Esp. *the penis*: id. Hor. 2. Meton. *incontinentiousness*: *quonque manu, ventre, pene, bona patria laceraverat*, Sall. II. Hor.

**penissimè** (paen), v. *paene*, ad fin.

**penitè**, adv. *inwardly, internally*: Cat.

**penitus**, a, um, adj. *inward, inner, interior (rare)*: *excreta usque ex penitus faucibus*, Pl. Sup.: *advecta ex Arabia penitissima*, id. [Belonging to, or adjoining, the penus or inner chamber; cf. *penes, penetra*.]

**penitus**, adv. *inwardly, internally, in the inside*: *penitusque deus, non fronte notandus*, Manil. 2. Esp. *deeply, far within, into the inmost or remotest part*: *sicvum penitus excisum*, Cic.: *Saevos penitus ad extremos fines sese receperunt, to the very extremity of their territories*, Caes.: *penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, fled for concealment into the very heart of Thrace*, Nep.: *quos turbo penitus alias avexerat oras, had carried far away unto*, etc., Virg. (ii) Fig.: *penitus ex intima philosophia, from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. II. Transf.: *thoroughly, completely, wholly, en-*

*tiroy, utterly*: caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id.: dilecta penitus, *deeply*, Hor. With *Comp.*: penitus crudior, *far more*, Prop. With *Sup.*: vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. [v. preced.]

**penna**, *ae, f.* a feather (see also pinna): sine pennis volare laud facile est: meae aliae pennas non habent, Pl.

**II.** Meton. *in plur.* pennae, wings: aves pullos pennis fovet, Cic.: pennas explicare, Ov. Of bees: Virg. Proverb. pennas (al. pinnas) incidere alicui, to clip one's wings, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank, Cic. (ii) extendere pennas, to spread one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things, Hor. **2.** a flying, flight (poet.): Ov.

**3.** a feather on an arrow (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est, id.: also the arrow itself: olortractus penna, id. [Through pet-na from pet-na; cf. Gr. περ-ο-α; Lat. praepet-er, and perh. accipiter: Eng. feather. O. H. G. fedara (wing) V. peto.] (Hence It. pennacchio, and, from it, Fr. parache.)

**pennatus** (pinn), *a, um, adj.* [penna] feathered, winged: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin.: Zephyrus, Lucr.

**penniger**, *era, erum, adj.* [penna gero] feathered, winged: Cic.

**pennipēs**, *edis, adj.* wing-footed: Perseus, Cat.

**pennip-jōtens**, *entis, adj.* able to fly, winged (poet.): Lucr.

**pennula**, *ae, f. dim.* [penna] a little wing (rare): Lucr.

**pensilis**, *e, adj.* [pendo] hanging, hanging down, pendant, pensile: comice: restum v. lo nubi emre, qui me faciam pensilem, i. e. hang myself, Pl.: vehetur pensilibus plumis, i. e. in a cushioned litter, Juv.: uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor.

**pensio**, *ōnis, f.* [pendo] lit. a weighing. Meton. a weight: Vitr. **II.** Transf.: a paying, payment, instalment: a term of payment: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic.

**2.** Esp. a tax, impost: Aur. Vict. **3.** rent: Suet. (Hence It. pensione.)

**pensito**, *avi, atum, i v. a. freq.* [pendo] to weigh, weigh out: lanam, Aur. Vict. **2.** Transf. to pay regularly (rare): praeclua, quae pensitant, i. e. which are liable to rent or any other charges (opp. to immunia), Cic. **II.** Fig.: to weigh, ponder, think over, consider: rem, Liv.: suae et inimicorum vires, to balance, estimate, Suet.: ancorum judicia, to brood over, id. Abl. absol. impers.: Tiberius, saepe apud se pensitato, after repeated consideration, Tac.

**pensio**, *avi, atum, i v. a. freq.* [pendo] to weigh or weigh out (th. freq. form points to the repeated trials often required to secure an even balance): aurum, Liv.: Giracchi caput

auro pensatum, paid for with its weight in gold, Flor. Proverb.: pensare eadem trutina, to weigh in the same balance, judge by the same standard, Hor. **II.** Transf.: to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite: beneficia, Curt.: praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria, Vell.: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, were balanced, equalized, Liv. **2.** to atone or pay for; to purchase with: with Acc. and Abl.: nece pudorem, Ov.: victoriam damno militis, Vell. **III.** Fig.: to weigh, ponder, examine, consider: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos, Liv. (Hence It. pensare, Fr. penser, also peser.)

**pensus**, *i, n* [id.] a portion weighed out as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. a task, piece of work: pensum facere, Pl.: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: a task, duty, office: pensum morum lepide accurabo, Pl.: me ad munus minus pensumque revocabo, Cic. (Hence It. peso.)

**pensus**, *a, um, Part* [pendo] **II.** Adj. (from sense weighed, esteemed) valued, dear: ultra condico pensus, i. e. preferable, Pl. **III.** As subst.: pensum (esp. in gen.), in abstract sense care, concern: nihil pensi habere, to have no regard for, no scruple about, Sall.: nec mihi adest tantillum pensum, quos capiam caleros, I don't care in the least, Pl.: si quicquam p nisi unquam fuisse, if they had had any consideration, Sall.

**pentameter**, *tri, m* = πενταμέτρος (containing five metrical feet), a pentameter: Quint.

**pentēris**, *is, f.* = πεντήρης, a ship with five banks of oars: Auct. B. Alex. **pēnula**, v. paenula

**pēnula** (paenula), *ae, f.* death, want, need: cibi, Lucr.: virtus, Hor. edendi, Virg.: sapientium civium bonorumque, scarcity, Cic.: multarum, Liv. [cf. Gr. πένης]

**pēnus**, *ūs and i, m. and f.*, also penum, *i* and penus, *ōnis, n* store or provision of food, provisions, victuals: est omni, quo vescuntur homines, pēnus, Cic. [The root is appy. pā, whence pascō, q. v.]

**pēplum**, *i, n* and **pēplus**, *i, m* = πεπλος and πεπλος, the robe of state of Minerva at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: Virg.

**per**, *prep.* with Acc. Of space, denoting motion through or over, through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over: per scagari, Liv.: se per munitiones ducere, Caes.: per mare pauperum fugiunt, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.: per provincias, in the different provinces: Cic.: cervixque comaeque transtrum per terram, along, Virg.: per seminem percurrere, along the pole, Caes.

Placed after its noun viamque, Lucr.

**II.** Of time, denoting continuity, through, throughout, during: per tritennium, Cic.: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id.: per idem tempus, during, at, id.: per indutias, during, Liv.

**III.** Of other relations: to denote the (personal or other) instrument or means, through, by, by the agency of, by the aid of, by means of: staturunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.: per exploratores cognovit, Caes.: So, per se, per te, through himself, by himself, of himself, etc.: homo per se cognitus, on his own merits, Cic.: scis per te tibi consuls, are well enough able to take care of yourself, Hor. **2.** To indicate the manner or state: in, by, through, etc.: per vinum, when drunk, Pl.: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, in the most infamous manner, Cic.: per causam excrendorum remigum, under pretext of, Caes. **3.** To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: through, for, by, by reason of, on account of, for the sake of: esp. in neg. sent., to denote the reason why something is not the case: per actum nondum iugus auctoritatis loci attingere, Cic.: per duces, non per milites stitisse, ne vincerent, it was not the soldiers' fault, Liv.: per Africanum stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, that it was owing to I., Caes. (ii) per me, per te, etc., as far as concerns me, you, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, I give you my permission, Cic.: si per te licet, if you would permit, Caes. (iii) In oaths, entreaties, associations, etc., by: si per plures deos jurat, etc. oft with a word or words coming between prep. and Acc.: per ego to deos oro, Ter.: Liv. Virg. **IV.** In composition per signifies: through, over: per-ducō **2.** thoroughly, completely: per-ficio **3.** greatly, exceedingly, very, etc. per-magnus, per-pauper, per-exiguus, per-gratus (In this sense per freq. occurs in lines: cōbita sunt pergrata perque iuncta, Cic.) **4.** In some cases it appears to impart the sign of destruction, e. g. quēdere, to destroy, petire, to persevere (cf. Germanic cognates infra).

**5.** The idea of difference is conveyed by per in per-egr-e, per-en-die, per-per-am, q. v. (Cf. Skr. cognates infra.) Per, through, is cogn. with Gr. παρ, also παρὰ, παρὰ; Skr. parā, away, param, beyond: Goth. f. r., Eng. far; also for in fordo, forgit, furswear, O. H. G. far-, fer- (mod. fer-). In sense IV. 1. per is thought by some to be a different word, cogn. with Skr. par-, Gr. παρ (as in παρα-γῆ) (Hence Fr. par.)

**pēra**, *ae, f.* = πέρα, a bag, wallet: Phaedr.

**pēr-absurdus**, *a, um, adj.* very absurd: Cic.

**pēr-recommēdātus**, *a, um, adj.* very convenient: Cic.

**pēr-acer**, *eris, ere, adj.* very sharp

or keen: acetum, Pl. II. Fig.: iudicium, Cic.

**pér-acerbus**, a, um, *adj.* very harsh to the taste: uva gustatu, Cic.

**pér-aesoo**, cūl, 3 v. n. *incept.* to become thoroughly sour Fig.: to become vexed, to grow vexatious: ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

**pér-aotio**, ónis, f. [perago] a finishing, completion: actatus, Cic.

**pér-actus**, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

**pér-actūte**, *adv.* very sharply, very acutely: Cic.

**pér-actūs**, a, um, *adj.* very sharp: falx, Mart. 2. Transf. of sound, very clear or penetrating: vox, Cic.

II. Fig.: very keen, very acute, very penetrating: id.

**pér-adolescens**, entis, *adj.* very young: homo, Cic.

**pér-adolescēntulus**, i, m. a very young man: Nep.

**pér-adpositus**, v perapp.

**pér-aenūs**, *adv.* quite equally or evenly, without distinction: Cic. totius militia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly*, Nep.

**pér-agiō**, avi, atum, i v. a. to drive or hunt about equally, to harass, disturb: vehementius peragratu ab equitatu, Caes. II. Fig.: to excite, impel: animos, Sen.

**pér-āgo**, egi, actum, 3 v. a. to carry through, to do thoroughly or completely, to accomplish, complete, etc.: fabulam, Cic. concilium, Caes. incipit, Virg.

2. In law: to pursue to the end, to continue to prosecute the defendant till he is condemned, Liv.

II. to drive about, harass, disturb (rare): pecora peragens asinus, Sen.

III. to pierce through, transverse: Thucy. latus ense peregit, Ov. IV. to pass through, traverse: quum sol duodena peregit signa, id.

2. Transf. of time: to pass, spend: salubres aestates, Hor. Absol. (= diavo) contentus perages, you will spend your time, Pers.

V. In gen. to work or work up: humum, to till, Ov. 2. Fig.: to go through, go over, to relate, describe: Liv. res tunc tui sermone peractas, described, Hor.

**pér-āgratio**, ónis, f. [peragro] a wandering or travelling through, a traversing: itinerum, Cic.

**pér-āgro**, avi, atum, i v. a. [ager] to wander or travel through, to go through, traverse, etc.: proviciuas, Cic. in peragranda Aegyptu, Suet. Of sailing: litora liburnicus, id. Part. perf. in act. sense, as from peragror: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, having traversed, Vell. II. Fig.: to go through, penetrate: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

**pér-āmans**, antis, *adj.* very loving, very fond with Gen.: Cic.

**pér-āmantr**, *adv.* very lovingly: Cic.

**pér-ambūlo**, avi, atum, i v. a. to walk or go through, to traverse, per-

ambulare: aedes, Pl. rura, Hor. Transf. inq. perambulat artus, i v. a. through, Ov.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, rightly trod the stage, i. e. was properly constructed (the stage being usu. strewn with flowers), Hor.

**pér-āmoenus**, a, um, *adj.* very delightful: Tac.

**pér-amplius**, a, um, *adj.* very large: Cic.

**pér-angustē**, *adv.* very narrowly: Cic.

**pér-angustus**, a, um, *adj.* very narrow: fructum, Cic.: aditus, Caes.

**pér-anno**, avi, i v. n. [annus] to live through a year: Suet.

**pér-antiquus**, a, um, *adj.* very ancient: Cic.

**pér-appositus** (adpos), a, um, *adj.* very suitable or apposite: alium, Cic.

**pér-ardūus**, a, um, *adj.* very difficult: Cic.

**pér-argūtus**, a, um, *adj.* very shrill: tintinnabulum, App. II.

**pér-aro**, avi, atum, i v. a. to arm throughly: exercitus, Curt.

**pér-aro**, avi, atum, i v. a. lit. to plough through Transf. pontum, to plough the deep, Sen. II. to furrow: rugis anilibus ora, Ov. III. to write on a waxen tablet: talia perarans manus, id.

**pér-ārim**, *adv.* [pera] by bags or wallets: pratum ductitare, i. e. to cheat by bags full (cf. folitum), Pl.

**pér-attentē**, *adv.* very attentively: Cic.

**pér-attentus**, a, um, *adj.* very attentive: Cic.

**pér-audiendus**, a, um, *adj.* that must be heard to the end: Pl.

**pér-bacchor**, atus, i v. a. dep. to carouse or revel throughly: Cic.

**pér-bēatus**, a, um, *adj.* very happy: Cic.

**pér-bellē**, *adv.* very prettily, very finely: simulare, Cic.

**pér-benē**, *adv.* very well: Cic.

**pér-benévólus**, a, um, *adj.* very friendly: alium, Cic.

**pér-benignē**, *adv.* very kindly: Ter. In tmesi: Cic.

**pér-bibēs**, ae, f. [perbibō] Drink-lant, analogous to Peredia (Eat-land); comically, a country where people are always drinking: Pl. (dub., Pl. reads Bhesia)

**pér-bibo**, bibi, 3 v. a. to drink or suck quite up: ego perni, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. II. to drink in, swallow: lacrimas, Ov. 2.

Fig. to imbibe, receive: haec cum perussasi mihi et peribibi, Sen.

**pér-bito**, 3 v. n. to go over (in bad sense: like Gr. ὑπὸν): utinam malo cruciati in Siciliam perbiteres, had gone and a plague with you, Pl. 2. to go right away; hence, to perish: id. [For etym. cf. per-eeo, and v. per.]

**pér-blāndus**, a, um, *adj.* very charming, very engaging: Cic.

**pér-bōnus**, a, um, *adj.* very good: prandium, Pl.: Cic.

**pér-brēvis**, e, *adj.* very short, very brief: orator, Cic. In tmesi: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Abl. perbrevis, as *adv.*, in a very short time: id.

**pérbrēviter**, *adv.* very briefly: Cic.

**pér-ca**, ae, f. = περκα, a kind of fish, a perch: Plin.

**pér-caedo**, cecidi, caesum, 3 v. a. to cut up completely: exercitum, Flor.

**pér-cālēfatio**, feci, factum (contr. percalcationem), 3 v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly: Lucr.

**pér-cālēsoo**, lūl, 3 v. n. *incept.* to become very warm: Lucr.

**pér-callāso**, lūl, 3 v. n. and a *incept.* Neutr.: to become very hardened, very callous: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. II. Act.: to get a good knowledge of; in perf. tenses, to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in: usum rerum, id.

**pér-cārus**, a, um, *adj.* very dear, very costly: Ter. II. Fig.: very dear, very much beloved: alium, Cic.

**pér-cautus**, a, um, *adj.* very cautious: Cic.

**pér-cēlēbro**, avi, atum, i v. a. to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth: tota Sicilia percelebrantur versus, Cic.

**pér-cēler**, ēris, *adj.* very quick or swift: Cic.

**pér-cēlērter**, *adv.* very quickly, very soon: Cic.

**pér-cello**, cūl, culsum, 3 v. a. [v. antecello, with which percello is not cogn.] to beat down, throw down: to overturn, upset: perli perculit me prope, Pl.: Mars communis aeverit spiliantem iam et exultantem evertit et perculit abjecto, Cic. Proverb. plaustrum perculi, I've upset my cart, i. e. I've done for myself, Pl. 2.

Transf. to strike, smite: fatali Postumum genu femur perculit, Liv.

II. Fig.: to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy: adolescentiam, Cic.: rem publicam, Tac. 2. to daunt, dismay, discourage, dishearten: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic.: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac.

3. to drive, scare, startle: quos pavor perculerat in silvas, Liv.: quos pavor perculit decemvros ut senatum consulerent, id. 4. to impel, smite, urge: volucres percussae corda tua vi, smitten in or through the heart, Lucr.

**pér-censēo**, ūi, 2 v. a. to go through or over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate: numerum legionum, Tac. II.

Transf. in gen.: to survey, view: to review, examine: manipulos, Varr.: ostiones, Liv. 2. to go over, travel through: Thessaliam, id.: of the sun, to traverse: signa, Ov.

**pér-cēpio**, ónis, f. [percipio] a taking, receiving: a gathering in, collect-

ing: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic.

II. Fig. *perception*, *comprehension*: animi perceptiones, notions, ideas, id.

**perceptus**, a, um, *Part.* [percipio].

II. Subst.: *percepta*, *orum*, n. *plu. doctrines, principles, rules*: Cic.

**per-oido**, cidi, cismus, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut to pieces, to smash*: os alium, Pl.

**per-oleo**, i, vi and ii, Item, 2. v. a. and **per-olio**, i, vi and ii, Item, 4. v. a. *to move greatly, to stir up, excite*: iras fax subdita perit, Lucr. II. *to name, call loudly*: aliquem impudicum, Pl.

**percipio**, v. percipio

**per-cipio**, cēpi, ceptum (percepset for percipisset, Tac in Cic) 3. v. a. [capio] *to take entire possession of*: nihil horum misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. 2. *to take to oneself, to assume*: rigorem, Ov.: (sensu) quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, takes into it, Lucr. 3. *to gather in, reap* (urain, etc.) *to obtain, receive*: scere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic.: praemia, Caes. II. Fig.: *to perceive, to feel*: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl. neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi, Cic.: necdum animus toto percipit pectore flammam, has caught, Virg. 2. *to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive*: aliquid animo, Cic.: omnium civium nomina perciperat, had learned, knew, id.: querelas, to hear, Liv. With depend. clause: percipere porro quid dubitem, learn further, Virg.

**percitus**, a, um, *Part.* [percio]

II. Adj.: *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited*: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, in hot blood and under provocation, Cic. 2. *Transf.* *excitable, hasty, impetuous*: ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv.

**per-civilis**, e, adj. *very courteous, affable*: sermo, Suet.

**percoctus**, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo]

**per-cognosco**, novi, nitum, 3. v. a. *to become perfectly acquainted with*: Pl.: Plin.

**per-colo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to strain through, to filter, percolate*: vinum, Cato. II. *Reflect in gen to pass through*: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

**per-colo**, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. *to finish*: inchoata, Plin. II. *Transf.* *to deck, adorn*: aliquid eloquentia, embellish, Tac. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence*: patrem, Pl.: plerisque senatorii ordinis honore, distinguish, Tac.

**per-comis**, e, adj. *very friendly, very courteous*: Cic.

**per-commōdo**, adv. *very conveniently, very well*: Cic.

**per-commōdus**, a, um, adj. *very convenient, very advantageous*: Liv.

**percontatio** (percont.), ōnis, f. [percontor] *an asking, inquiring after*: a question, enquiry: directa, straightforward enquiry, Liv.: Cic.: Caes.

**percontator** (percont.), ōris, m.

[id.] *an asker, inquirer; an inquisitive person*: Hor.

**percontor** (percont.), atus, 1. r. a. and n. dep. [from contus, a pole: = conto pertentare, to sound (water) with a pole] *to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, investigate*: percontari hanc paucis hic vult, Pl.: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic.: aliquem ex alio, to ask a person respecting another, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. With double loc.: meumsi quiste percontabitur aevum, shall ask you my age, Hor. Absol.: percontando atque interrogando elicere opinionem, by minute investigation and inquiry, Cic.

**per-contumax**, ācis, adj. *very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter.

**per-coquo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil thoroughly, boil soft*: carnes, Plin.: to bake: panem, Sen. II. *Transf.* *to heat*: humorem, Lucr. 2. *to ripen*: uvae, Ov. 3. *to scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun*: virum percocto saecula colore, of sun-baked complexion, Lucr.

**per-crēbesco**, ūi, and **per-crē-bresco**, brūi, 3. v. n. *encl. to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad*: esp. of reports - omnium terrarum, Cic.: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebueret, Caes.

**per-crēpo**, ūi, Item, 1. v. n. *to sound very much, to resound, ring*: Cic.

**per-crūcio**, 1. v. a. *to torment or vex greatly*: Pl.

**perculsus**, a, um, *Part.* [percello]

**perculsus**, a, um, *Part.* [percollo]

**perculsatio**, etc. *wrongly for percontatio*, etc.

**per-cūpidus**, a, um, adj. *very fond of*: Cic.

**per-cūpio**, 3. v. a. *to wish or desire earnestly, to long for*: Pl. Ter.

**per-cūriōsus**, a, um, adj. *very curious or inquisitive*: Cic.

**per-cūro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cure completely*: percūrato vulnere, Liv. Fig. *mentem aegram*, Sen.

**per-cūro**, per-cūcurri or percurri, cursum, 3. v. a. and n. *Act* *to run or hasten through or over, to traverse*: agrum Picenum, Caes.: aristas, Ov.: pectine telas, i. e. *to pass the reel through*, Virg. II. Fig. *amplissimos honores percurrit, i. e. (rapidly) filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. 2. *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: partes, quas modo percurrit, Cic.: modice beneficia, to enumerate briefly, Tac. 3. *to run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.: veloci oculo, to run over, glance swiftly through, Hor.

4. *Of feelings, emotions, to run through, thrill*: pectora occulto metu percurrente, Curt. 5. *Neutr.* *curriculo percurrere, run over post haste, Ter.* per temonem (currus), to run along upon the pole, Caes.

**percuratio**, ōnis, f. [percurso] *a running or travelling through*: Cic.

**percurso**, ōnis, f. [percurro] *a running through or over*: Fig.: a rapid or hasty thinking over: Cic.

II. In rhetor. *a rapid or hasty passing over a subject*: id.

**per-curso**, 1. v. a. and n. *freq.* *Act.* *to ramble over*: ripas, Plin. II. *Neutr.* *to range or rove about*: finibus nostris, Liv.

**percursus**, a, um, *Part.* [percurro]

**percussio**, ōnis, f. [percutio] *a beating, striking*: capitis, Cic. digitorum, a snap of the fingers, id. II. *Transf.* *in music, a beating time, hence, Meton.* *time*: numerorum, id.

**percussor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter*: leo vulnerator percussorem novit, Plin. II. *Esp.* *a murderer, assassin*: Cic.

**percus sus**, a, um, *Part.* [percutio]

**percussus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] *a beating, striking*: Ov.

**per-cūto**, cussi, cussum (perf. percuti for percussisti, Hor.) 3. v. a. (in the Imperf. tenses, ferio is commonly used q v.) [quatio] *to strike (eventually) through and through, to thrust or pierce through*: gladio percussus, Cic.: Mamilius pectus, Liv.

2. *Transf.* *to slay, kill*: gladio percussus est, was dispatched, Cic.

II. With the sign of the simple verb *to strike, smite, shoot, hit*: janua manu, Tib. turris de caelo percussae, struck with lightning, Cic. mirato se flore, i. e. *to get dunk*, Pl.

2. *to strike, stamp, coin money*: numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percussit, Suet. 3. *to strike, play a musical instrument* (poet.): percussam lyram, Ov. 4. *Appy.* *weaver's* *to strike or drive home with the sley*: lacrimae male percussae pectine, ill women, Juv. III. Fig.: *to strike*: percussus calamitate, Cic. 2. *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply*: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id. percussus atro cussus litteris, id. 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*: hominem stratagemate, id. 4. *to strike, stamp* (acc. to II 2): *ut omnia facta dictaque una forma percussa sint, may be struck with the same die, bear the same impression, i. e. be consistent*, Sen.

**per-dēcorus**, a, um, adj. *very comely or pretty*: Plin.

**per-dēlirus**, a, um, adj. *very silly or foolish* (poet.): perdelirum esse videtur, sheer dotage, Lucr.

**per-dēo**, for perco: Pl. (dub.).

**per-difficilis**, e, adj. *very difficult*: quaestio, Cic. Sup.: perdifficilimus aditus, Liv.

**perdifficilliter**, adv. *with great difficulty*: Cic.

**per-dignus**, a, um, adj. *very worthy*: Cic.

**per-diligens**, entis, adj. *very diligent*: Cic.

**perdiligenter**, *adv.* very diligently: Cic.

**per-disco**, didici, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: perdidici istaec esse vera, Pl.

**per-disertē**, *adv.* very eloquently: Cic.

**perditē**, *adv.* in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly: se gerere, Cic. 2. desperately, excessively: amare, Ter.

**perditor**, ōris, m. [perdo] a ruiner, destroyer (rare): Cic.

**perditus**, a, um, Part. [perdo]. II. Adj.: hopeless, desperate, ruined: habet delectum gentium ac perditorum, men of broken-down fortune, Caes. 2. lost, in moral sense, abandoned: adlocutus perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.

**per-diū**, *adv.* for a great while, very long (rare): Cic.

**per-diūrnus**, a, um, adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted (rare): Cic.

**per-divis**, itus, adj. very rich: Cic. **per-dix**, icis, c. = πεδίξ, a partridge. Mart. (Hence Fr. perdrix)

**per-do**, didi, ditum (pres. Subj. perdūma, is, etc., Pl. Ter. also Cic. in plur. du te perdunt. Cic. perditur, Hor. Sat. II, 6, 59, seems to be the only pres. pass. form found, pero being used instead), 3. v. a. [v. per, and ci per-uo, per-into] lit. to put away, hence to make away with, to destroy, ruin: Jupiter fruges perdidit, Cic. funditus civitatem, id. aliquem capitis, i. e. to charge with a capital offence, Pl. valetudinem, Cic. scapulas perdidit, id. I got well thrashed, Ter. Of moral corruption; to ruin, spoil: adolescentem, id. Nubari cur properes amando perdere, Hor. In exactions: di (league omnes) te perdunt, may the gods destroy you! Ter. 2. to squander, dissipate, lose (implying blame: thus disting. from amitto, which is quite neutral): to throw away, waste, etc. Cic. diem perdidit, Suet.

II. Transf. to lose utterly or irretrievably: libertatem, Cic. periheret nomen perdidit, i. e. I have been forgotten the name, Ter. Of a gambler: to lose (money): Suet.: Juv. Absol. Ov. (Hence It. perdere, Sp. perder; Fr. perdre)

**per-dōco**, cūi, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or instruct thoroughly, to show, point out (rare): aliquod mortales ore, Ov. suam stultitiam, demonstrate, Quint.: res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: Ov.: sol et luna perdocuere homines annorum tempora verti, Lucr. (In Hor. Ep. I, 1, 55, read prodocet.)

**perdoctē**, *adv.* very skilfully: Pl. **perdoctus**, a, um, Part. [perdoceo]

II. Adj. very learned, very skilful: Cic.

**per-dōleo**, ūi, Itum, 2. v. n. to be much nettled or pained, to grieve greatly: Ter.

**per-dōleaco**, ūi, 3. v. n. incep. [per-

doleo] to feel great pain or grief, to take deeply to heart: suam virtutem iram fore perdoluerunt, Caes.

**perdōmitus**, a, um, Part. [perdomo]

**per-dōmo**, ūi, Itum, 1. v. a. to tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely: Latium, Liv.: tauros furentes, to quell, Ov.: unum virum, id.

II. Transf. of things: to knead: farinam, Sen.

**per-dormisco**, 3. v. n. incep. [dormio] to go fast asleep; to sleep on: Pl.

**per-dūco**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring through or over, to conduct: omnes incolumes naves, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Caes. legiones ad aliquem, Cic. 2. Of impera, objects, as buildings, water, etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct: a lacu ad montem murum, carry a wall along, Caes.: aquam, Front.

II. Transf. to spread over, bedaub, besmear with (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. III. Fig. to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end or effect: rem disputatione, Caes.: aliquid amplissimos honores, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep. 2. to draw or bring over, to persuade, induce to: aliquid ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Caes. Esp. to draw, bring, or win over a woman to accept a lover: Cic. Suet.: putasne perducit poterit tam pudica? Hor.

**per-ducto**, 1. v. a. freq. [perduco] to lead, conduct to (with pun on sense of perductor, q. v.) Pl.

**perductor**, ōris, m. [id.] a leader, conductor, esp. a pimp, pander: Cic. II. a guide, conductor: Pl.

**perductus**, a, um, Part. [perduco]

**per-dūdum**, *adv.* a very long time ago: Pl.

**per-duellio**, ōnis, f. [perduellus] hostile or traitorous conduct against one's country, treason (orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic this crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place. v. Smith's Ant. 290): aliquid actionem perduellionem intendere, to charge with treason, Cic.: duumvros qui Horatio perduellionem judicant, should bring home to him the guilt of treason, Liv.

**per-duellis**, is, m. [per duellum, i. e. bellum] a public or foreign enemy; esp. in pl., those engaged in war against one's country; archaic for hostes: Enn.: Cic. II. Transf. a private enemy = inimicus: Pl.

**per-diūro**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to last or hold out, to endure: Suet.: Ov.

**per-diā**, ae, f. [perdō] gobbledom, cat-lanā, analog. to (per)-bibesia (q. v.): Pl.

**per-dō**, adi, āsum, 3. v. a. to eat up, consume (poet.): cibum, Pl. 2. Transf. nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aethnam, has eaten its way through, Hor.: vellerā morbo peresa,

eaten away, Virg. II. Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, wasted, caused to pine away, id.

**per-ēgrē**, *adv.* in a foreign place, abroad, away from home: qui peregre depugnavit, abroad, Cic. Fig.: dum peregre est animus, is wandering abroad, Hor. 2. from foreign parts from abroad: in regnum Roman accites, Liv. 3. to foreign parts, abroad: exire, Hor. [Cf. Skr. para-s "another"; v. per, perende, and pereram]

**per-ēgri**, adi, adi, abroad, away from home: peregrique et domi, Pl. (dub. al. peregre)

**per-ēgrinābundus**, a, um, adj. [peregrinor?] travelling about (rare): Liv.

**per-ēgrinatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a being or living abroad, a travelling about or in foreign parts, peregrination, travel: Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: a roaming, ranging: id.

**per-ēgrinātor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who travels about: Cic.

**per-ēgrinitas**, atis, f. [peregrinus] the condition of a peregrinus or foreigner, opp. to that of a Roman citizen; alienage: Suet. II. Transf. outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: Cic. 2. Esp. a foreign tone or accent: Quint.

**per-ēgrinor**, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to be or live in foreign parts, to travel about: Cic. Fig.: haec studia pernecant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, are our companions in travel, id. 2. to be abroad, be a stranger: philosophia peregrinari Romae videbatur, id.

**per-ēgrinus**, a, um, adj. [peregre] that comes from or belongs to foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic: facies, Pl.: mulier, Hor.: labor, i. e. of travelling, Cat.: terror, of a foreign enemy, Liv.: fasti, of foreign or alien cities, Ov.: urbe in ipsa velut peregrinum otium, as good as a foreign retirement, Tac.: of a Praetor's jurisdiction. sors, foreign (opp. to urbana), Liv.: praetor peregrinus, having jurisdiction in cases where a foreigner was concerned, Dig. II. Subst. a foreigner, stranger: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. (ii) peregrina, ae, f. a foreign woman (poet.): Ter. 2. Esp. a foreign resident, an alien, as opp. to a Roman citizen. Cic. III. Fig.: strange, rare, unexperienced: in agendo, id. (Hence It. pellegrino; Fr. pèlerin = Eng. pilgrim.)

**per-ēlēgans**, antis, adj. very neat, fine, or elegant: oratio, Cic.: ingenium, Vell.

**per-ēlēganter**, *adv.* very finely, very elegantly: dicere, Cic.

**per-ēlēguens**, entis, adj. very eloquent: Cic.

**per-ēmnis**, e, adj. [amnis] of or belonging to crossing a river: in

augury, auspictum, and absol. perennius, is, n. the auspices taken on crossing a river or a spring: in pl. nulla perennia servantur, Cic.

**peremptus** (peremptus), a, um, Part. [perimō].

**perendū**, adv. on the day after tomorrow: Cic. ["On the other day," cf. Skr. *parā dyāvī* Skr. *para-s* = alius, remotus, ulterior, cf. Gr. *εἰς ἄρα*, *εἰς ἄρα*; and v. per.]

**perendinus**, a, um, adj. [perendū] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, dies, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow*: utrum *perendū* tertium, an perendinum dici oportet, Cic.: perendino die, Caes. Absol.: tu in perendinum paratus sis, against the day after to-morrow, Pl.

**perennis**, e, adj. (Abl. sing. perenne, Ov.) [annus] that lasts or continues the whole year through: aves, that do not migrate, Plin. II. Transf.: everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial: aquae, Cic.: amne perenne latens Anna Perennia vocor, Ov.: puteus, Hor.: adamas, Ov. Comp.: monumentum aere perennius, more enduring, Hor. 2. Fig.: majorum virtus, Cic.: opprobrium, enduring, lasting, Suet.

**perenni-servus**, i, m. [perennis] one who is always a slave: Pl.

**perennitas**, ātis, f. [id.] lastingness, perpetual duration: fontium perennitates, Cic.

**perennio**, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [id.] Act.: to keep or preserve long: Col. II. Neutr.: to last for many years, to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor, Ov.

**perennus**, a, um, adj. [annus, q. v.] ever-enduring, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon (cf. perennis), Ov.

**parenticida**, ae, m. for pericida [pera caedo] a cut-purse (comically in allusion to parenticida): Pl.

**per-ēo**, ī (iv), itum, 4. v. n. irreg. to go or run through: dolium lymphae pereuntis (where the sense seems to include the notion of being wasted), Hor. II. to pass away, to vanish, disappear: to be destroyed, to perish (serving as pass. of perdo in imperf. tenses): aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl.: tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic.: urbes pereunt funditis, Hor.: pereunt sole tepente nives, fade or melt away, Ov.

2. Esp. to perish, lose one's life, die: Reliqui se in flumen precipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. Of chess or draught playing: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, fall by the hand of, i. e. be taken by, Ov. 3. to pine away with love, to be desperately in love (poet.): quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. 4. to be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic.: haud igitur penitus perunt quaecumque

videntur, Lucr. 5. to be lost, ruined, undone: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic.: ut vidi? ut perii! how was I undone! Virg.

Ger. part. in pass. sense: puppis pereunda est probe, must be lost, Pl. Hence, periri, as an exclamation of despair, I am lost, I'm undone: periri, interiri, occidi! id.: peristi, si intrassis intra limen, you're a dead man, you're done for, id.: perimus, actum est, we are lost, it is all over, with us, Ter. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, may I perish, may I die, if: Ov. [v. per, perbitto, perdo; and cf. Gr. *μαρτυρῶ*] (Hence Fr. *perir*)

**per-ēvito**, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride or drive about. Neutr.: inter duas acies, Caes. II. Act. aciem, Liv.

**per-ēvito**, avi, atum, i, v. a. to wander through, to roam or ramble over, forum, saunter or stroll through, Hor.: serpentis malum totum pererrat, penetratis through, pervades, Virg. Fig.: of a boxer, to traverse or try every opening and spot to plant a blow: id Pass.: pererrato ponto, having wandered the whole sea over, id. II. Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tactis, surveys all over, id.

**per-ēruditus**, a, um, adj. very learned: Cic.

**per-ēsus**, a, um, Part. [perēdo] **per-exorūcio**, avi, i, v. a. to plague thoroughly: Pl. (dub.)

**per-exigūe**, adv. very little, very sparingly: Cic.

**per-exigūus**, a, um, adj. very small, tiny, very little: semen, Cic.: divi, very brief or short, id. frumentum, a very scanty supply of, Caes.

**per-expēditus**, a, um, adj. very easy or obvious: Cic.

**per-fabrico**, avi, i, v. a. to work or use up: Fig.: to take in, overreach: Pl.

**per-facētē**, adv. very wittily: Cic. **per-facētus**, a, um, adj. very witty, very facetious: Cic.

**per-facile**, adv. very easily: Cic. 2. very readily or willingly: Pl.

**per-facilis**, e, adj. very easy: disciplina cognitu perfacilis, Cic.: Caes. II. Esp. very courteous: in audiendo, id.

**per-facundus**, a, um, adj. very eloquent: Just.

**per-familiaris**, e, adj. very intimate, very familiar: alicui, Cic. II.

Subst.: per familiaris, is, m. a very intimate or familiar friend: Epicuri, id.

**perfectē**, adv. fully, completely, perfectly: Cic.

**perfectio**, ōnis, f. [perfectio] a finishing or perfecting: perfection: Cic.

**perfector**, ōris, m. [id.] a finisher, perfecter (rare): Cic.

**perfectus**, a, um, Part. [perfectio]. II. Adj.: finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite: orator, Cic.: in arte, Ov. 2. Of things: naturae, Cic. Comp.: aliquid perfectius, id. Sup.: quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudico, id.

**perferens**, entis, Part. [perfero]. II. Adj.: bearing, brooking, patient: with Gen.: injuriarum, Cic.

**per-fero**, tolli, latum, irreg. v. a. to bear or carry through: lapis nec perlitum letum, did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark, Virg.: partum, to go the full time, Plin. 2. Transf.: to carry, bring, convey: mandata, Cic.: te reginae ad limina perfer, betake yourself to, Virg. Pass.: to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come: quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv.: perfortur circa collem clamor, spreads, is caught up, resounds, id.: perferri haec Alexandio jubet, the following message to be carried, Just.: res secundae nuntius ac litteris perferrebantur, Caes. (ii) Absol.: to convey news, to announce: nuntius incensas perfert navis, Virg.

II. Fig.: to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out: to complete, accomplish: legem protulit, carried it through, got it passed, Liv. Poet.: perlitum intrepidus ad fata novissima vulgus, kept, maintained, Ov. 2. to carry out, conduct, manage: patrum perferendae pro se legationis eligeri, Suet. 3. In gen. to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure: perfer, si me amas, bear with me, be patient, Cic.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.: solitum, Virg.: pauperem, id. With Acc. and Inf.: excedit urbes suas vocatque criminali, Tac. A lilies cross-sare in tectis, perlitum anima vi, permitted, suffered, Prop.

**per-ficio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. (facio) to do thoroughly, to complete, finish, perform, to succeed in doing, to accomplish: pontem, Caes.: aedem Jovis, Suet. nihil est simul et inventum et perficium, Cic. Absol.: perficiendi de-ratione, of carrying out his purpose, Suet. Poet.: centum annos, to complete, live, Hor. II. Transf.: to work up, finish a piece of work: candilabrum, Cic. 2. to make perfect, to perfect: aliquem cithara, Ov. 3. to bring about, to cause, effect: with ut and Subj.: obsideri ut inter sese dent, perficit, succeeds in getting them to exchange, Caes.

**perficus**, a, um, adj. [perficio] completing, perfecting (poet.): Lucr.

**perfidē**, adv. faithlessly, perfidiously: Sen.

**per-fidē**, e, adj. very trusty, very faithful: Cic.

**perfidia**, ae, f. [perfidus] faithlessness, treachery, falsehood, perfidy: Cic.

**perfidiosē**, adv. faithlessly, treacherously (rare): Cic. Comp.: Suet.

**perfidiosus**, a, um, adj. [perfidia] faithless, treacherous, perfidious: animo perfidiosus, subdolis, treacherous and cunning, Tac. Sup.: Cic. II.

Of abstr. things: nihil perfidiosum in amicitia, *Id.*

**perfidus**, a, um, adj. [fides, cf. per-jurus] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: Cic. (ii) Of things (poet.). arma, Ov. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens, *laughing slyly*, Hor. II. Transf. *treacherous, unsafe, dangerous*: freta, Sen.: glacie fumen, Flor.

**perfigo**, xi, xum, 3 v. a. to pierce through, transfuse (only in Lucr.): of a thunder-bolt; multaque perfigit, Lucr. Elsewhere, only in *perf part*: gelidus tellis perfixa pavoris, *Id.*

**perfinio**, 4 v. a. to end fully, to finish: Lucr.

**perfixus**, a, um, Part. [perfigo].  
**perfiabilis**, e, adj. [perfito] that can be blown through (rare) deos perfiabilis et perfabiles, Cic

**perflagitiosus**, a, um, adj. very shameful, very flagitious: Cic

**perflatus**, ūs, m. [perflō] a blowing through. Meton. a wind, breeze: Cels

**perflō**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. and n. Act. 1. to blow through or over. venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. venti nubila perflant, Lucr.: to produce a sound by blowing through: perfians murmur concha (cf. to wind a horn), Lucan II. Neutr.: to blow through, to blow: Col

**perfluctuō**, 1 v. a. to flow through, surge through, to swarm over (poet.): Lucr.

**perflūo**, xi, 3 v. n. to fl-w or run through: per colum vna videmus perfluere, Lucr. Fig.: hac atque illic perflūo, Ter. 2. In gen. to flow. Belus amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin.

**perfodiō**, fodi, foss-um, 3 v. a. to dig or pierce through, transfuse: parietes, Cic.: isthmum, Suet.: thoiax perfossus, Virg. II. to make by digging through, to excavate: fretum, Liv

**perforo**, avi, atum (in tmesis, perque forare, Lucr.), 1 v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate: navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.: to clear or open up a view by cutting through: Cic

**perfortiter**, adv. very bravely: Ter.

**perforssor**, ōris, m. [perforssio] a digger or breaker through: perforssor parietum, a housebreaker, Pl.

**perforssus**, a, um, Part. [perforssio].

**perfractus**, a, um, Part. [perfringo].

**perfrēmō**, ūi, 3 v. n. to roar or snort along: Att. In Cic.

**perfrēquens**, entis, adj. much frequented: emporium, Liv.

**perfrīo**, cūi, atum and ctum, 1 v. a. to rub all over, to rub or scratch: caput unguento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, *Id.*

II. Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, to lay aside all sense of shame (lit. to rub the face soundly; so as to hide one's blushes): quum os perfriculi, *Id.*

**perfrictus**, a, um, Part. [perfrico].  
**perfrigefacio**, 3 v. a. to make very cold, to numb: alicui cor, to send a chill to one's heart, Pl.

**perfrigesco**, frigi, 3 v. n. incept. to grow very cold, to catch cold: ne caues perfrigescant, Varr.: si perfrigit, cantat bene, i e. even if he is quite hoarse, Juv

**perfrigidus**, a, um, adj. very cold: Cic.

**perfringo**, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. [frango] to break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter: iumenta (glacem) penitus perfringebant, kept breaking right through, Liv.: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic.: naves perfrigerant proras, had staved in, Liv. 2. Esp. to break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes.: domos, to break open or into, Tac. II. Fig. to break, violate, infringe: decreta senatus, Cic. 2. to break or burst through: omnia repugalia juris, pudoris et officii, *Id.* 3. Absol.: perfringere dextrā, to break through sword in hand, Virg

**perfructus**, a, um, Part. [perfruo].

**perfrūor**, ctus, 3 v. dep. to enjoy fully or thoroughly: with Abl.: Cic

pass.: ad perfrueudas voluptates, *Id.*

II. Trans. to fulfil, perform (poet.): mandatis patris, Ov

**perfūga**, ae, m. [fugio] a deserter to the enemy (strictly, one who takes refuge with the enemy, so distinguishing from transfuga, one who changes sides; and from desertor, a runaway): Cic

**perfūgio**, fūgi, 3 v. n. to flee for refuge: ad aliquem, Liv.: ad tribunal, Tac. 2. Of military desertion (implying that the deserter seeks security with the side to which he flees: thus disting. from transfugio, simply to change sides by desertion): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes.: qui hostes ad nostros imperatores perfugerunt, Cic.

**perfūgium**, ii, n. [perfugio] a place to flee to, a refuge, shelter, asylum: Cic. Fig.: omnium laborum, *Id.*

**perfunctio**, ōnis, f. [perfungor] a performing, discharging: honorum, Cic.: laborum, an enduring, *Id.*

**perfunctus**, a, um, Part. [perfungor].

**perfuno**, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle: aliquem aqua ferventi, Cic.: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.: aliquem lacrimis, Ov.: perfundi nardo, Hor.: fluvis pecus, to bathe, drench, Virg. Fig.: artus perfudit sudor, bathed, *Id.* 2. to steep, dye (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, steeped in purple, *Id.* II. Transf. of non-liquids: to scatter or sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew (poet.): canipem pulvere, *Id.*: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, steeped, *Id.*: sol perfundens omnia luce, overspreading,

flooding, Lucr. III. Fig.: to imbue, inspire, fill: sensus dulcedine (cf. Shak. "steep my senses in forgetfulness"), Cic.: gaudio, Liv.: timore, *Id.*

2. to overwhelm ('drench'), v Long, ad Cic. R. Am. 29, 80): nos iudicio, Cic. 3. to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with: studia, quibus perfundi satis est, to have merely a smattering of, Sen

**perfungor**, actus, 3 v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with Abl.: munere quodam necessitatis, Cic.

II. Trans. to go through, undergo, endure: to get through, get rid of: molestia, *Id.*: vita, *Id.* 2. to die, Lucr. Absol.: jam perfunctus sum, I have stood it out, got through with it, Cic. In pass. signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, gone through, *Id.* 2. to enjoy (rare): with Abl.: epulis, Ov. With Acc.: omnia perfunctus vitali praemia marces, after full enjoyment of, Lucr

**perfūro**, 3 v. n. to rage very much, to rage on: incensus et ipse perfurct, Virg. 2. to rage through: Roas domos, Stat.

**perfusorius**, a, um, adj. [perfundo] that merely moistens, hence, slight, superficial: Sen. II. In law: confusing, misleading, wrongful: assertio, Suet

**perfusius**, a, um, Part. [perfundo].

**pergaudeō**, 2 v. n. to rejoice greatly: Cic

**pergo**, perrexī, perrectum, 3 v. a. and n. [perrego]. Act.: lit. to direct straight through; hence, to go on uninterruptedly or undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. With Inf.: confestum ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. (Hannibal) sententia stetit pergere ire, to continue his advance, Liv. pergeret porro ire, he must continue to push forward, *Id.*: pergin' (=pergisse), scelerata, perplexe loqui? do you persist, you wretch? Ter. 2. to undertake: prospere assura quae pergerent, their enterprise would succeed, Tac. (duo)

II. Neutr.: to go straight forwards, to go or come: horum pergit, they are coming directly towards us, Ter.: eadem via pergere, Cic.: ad castra, Caes.: Romam, Liv. 2. to pass on, proceed to: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. (ii) Esp. in speaking: to go on, proceed: sed perge de Caesare, go on and relate, *Id.* Also of one who has not yet spoken: to begin and go on, to proceed (poet.): pergit, Perides, Virg

**pergraeor**, 1 v. n. dep. to live thoroughly like the Greeks, i. e. to revel, carouse: Pl.

**pergrandis**, e, adj. very large (rare): gemma, Cic. 2. Of age: pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

**pergrāphicus**, a, um, adj. very skilful, very artful: scyphanta, Pl.

**pergrātus**, a, um, adj. very agreeable, very pleasant: litterae, Cic. n



*timet*: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, you would be doing me an especial favour, id

**per-grāvis**, e, adj. very weighty or grave, very important: pergravia, opp. to levia, Ter.: testes, Cic.

**pergrāviter**, adv. very gravely, very seriously: pergrāviter offensus, Cic.

**pergula**, ae, f. [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] a projection or shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop: Plin. 2. a school, a lecture-room: mathematici pergula, Suet. Meton.: cui cedere debat omnis pergula, all the scholars, Juv. 3. a brothel: Pl.

**pēr-hībēo**, ūl, ūtum, 2. v. a [habeo: for composition and sense, cf. Gr παρῆκο] to furnish, present, bestow, give: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin.

II. Esp. to hold, say, assert: to call, name: Elcitra, ut Graui perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg. bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebat optimum, Cic. Pass.: nec minus est Agisilaus ille perhibendus, to be mentioned, cited, id. montes, qui esse auri perhibentur, are said to be, Pl. tellus, quae perhibetur amara, what is generally called 'bitter' land, Virg.

**pēr-hībītus**, a, um, Part [perhibeo]

**pēr-hīlūm**, adv. very little (poet.): Lucr.

**pēr-hōnōrīficō**, adv. very respectfully: Cic.

**pēr-hōnōrīficius**, a, um, adj. that does one much honour, very honourable: Cic.

II. that shoots much honour or respect, very respectful, id

**per-horresco**, rūi, 3. v. n. and a. inep. Neutr. to tremble or shudder greatly: toto corpore, Cic. II. Act.: to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of: hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis: id. Bosporum, Hor.

**pēr-horridus**, a, um, adv. very forbidding: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

**pēr-hūmānīter**, adv. very kindly, very politely: Cic.

**pēr-hūmānus**, a, um, adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite: Cic.

**pērīclītātīo**, ōnis, f. [periclitor] a trying, trial, experiment: Cic.

**pērīclītōr**, atus, 1. v. a and n dep. [periculum]. Act.: to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of: belli fortunam, Cic. With depend. clause: quotidie quid nostri audent, periclitabatur, tried to see, Caes. Perf. part. in pass. sign.: periclitatus moribus amicorum, tested, Cic. 2. to put in peril, to endanger, risk (rare) non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id. II. Neutr. to venture, to be bold or enterprising: proclis et periclitando tuti sunt, by daring the venture of war, Tac. 2. to be in danger, to incur or be exposed to danger: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium periclitaretur, Caes. 3. to risk; with

neut. pron. or Abl. of subst.: quid aliud quam ingenii fama periclitaretur? what other risk should I run saving my reputation for ability? Liv.: capite, Mart.

**pērīcūlōsē**, adv. dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk or peril: aegrotans, Cic. Sup.: aliquid facere, with the greatest danger, Sen.

**pērīcūlōsus**, a, um, adj. [periculum] dangerous, hazardous, perilous: bellum, Cic. iter, id. curationes, id. With in and Acc.: in nosmetipsos periculosi, endangering ourselves, Tac. With Dat.: Caes. Neutr. in Abl. absol.: iuxta periculosi, ficta seu vera promittit, it being equally perilous, Tac. Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic.

**pērīcūlūm** (contr. periculum, Virg. etc.), n. n. [v. experior] a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: aliquis huius periculum facere, to make trial of. Cic.: hostis, Caes. ex alius facere, to learn from others' experience, Ter. (n) of an attempt or essay in literary composition (v. rare). Cic. II. Hence (the most freq. sig.) risk, hazard, danger, peril: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis, to risk one's life, Cic.: in periculum se committere, to run into danger, id.: ex periculo eripere, to rescue, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at my, your, his risk: Cic. 2. In partic. with ref. to a trial, action, suit at law: meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. (ii) hence meton. a legal record, esp. of writs, sentences: tabulae publicae periculorum magistratuum, id.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *peril*)

**pērīdōneus**, a, um, adj. very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to: with Abl.: locus castris, Caes.

**pērīlūstris**, e, adj. very brilliant, very notable: Nep. II. greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

**pērīmbēcillū**, a, um, adj. very weak or feeble: Cic.

**pērīmo**, ēmi, emptum (-mum), 3. v. a. [mo] to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic.: Troja perempta, destroyed, ruined, Virg. Absol.: sui autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delēt omnino, brings complete annihilation, Cic. 2. to cut off, hinder, prevent: reditum, id. II. Esp. to cut off, slay: indigna morte peremptus, Virg.

**pērīmpēditus**, a, um, adj. very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Auct. B. Afr.

**pērīincommōdē**, adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

**pērīincommōdus**, a, um, adj. very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alicui, Liv.

**pērīndē**, adv. in the same manner, just as, equally: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et pērīndē fructuosam relinquere. Cic.: ut culta ab incultis notaret et pērīndē dominus laudaret castigaretque, accordingly,

Liv. II. Esp. with such conjunctions as *atque* (ac), *ut*, *ac* si, *quasi*, *quam*, etc.: pērīndē atque, exactly as, Cic.: pērīndē ac vellent, just as if, Caes.: pērīndē utinamque, in whatever way, Cic. With *et* or *que*: alike, equally with, the same as: pērīndē odium gravis et honestas, Tac. With *quam*: so much as: nulla tamen re pērīndē motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. With *quam* si: the same as if: iururandum pērīndē aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. Elliptically: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non pērīndē valebat (sc. ac dextro), Suet. ne mortuo quidem (filio) pērīndē affectus est, was he so much moved (i. e. as he might have been), id.

**pērīindignē**, adv. very indignantly: Suet.

**pērīindulgēns**, entis, adj. very indulgent, easy, tender: Cic.

**pērīinfamē**, e, adj. very infamous: Suet.

**pērīinfirmus**, a, um, adj. very weak or feeble: Cic.

**pērīingeniōsus**, a, um, adj. very clever: Cic.

**pērīiniquus**, a, um, adj. very unfair, very unjust: Cic. 2. very unwilling, very discontented: animus, id.

**pērīinsignis**, e, adj. very remarkable or conspicuous: Cic.

**pērīinvisus**, a, um, adj. much hated: Cic. fr.

**pērīinvitus**, a, um, adj. very unwilling: Cic.

**pērīōdus**, 1. f. = περίοδος. In rhetoric a complete sentence, a period: Cic.

**pērīpātētici**, ōrum, n. plu. = περιπατητικοί, philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school, peripatetici (so called because their master walked about when lecturing): Cic.

**pērīpātēticus**, a, um, adj. = περιπατητικός, of or belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, peripateticus: Gell.

**pērīpētasmāta**, ōrum, n. plu. = περιπετασμάτα, curtains, diaperies, carpets: Cic.

**pērīphrāsīs**, is, f. = περίφρασις, a roundabout way of saying a thing, a circumlocution, periphrasis: Suet.

**pērīrātus**, a, um, adj. very angry: alicui, Pl.: Cic.

**pērīscēllis**, idis, f. = περυσκῆλις, a leg-band, anklet: Hor.

**pērīstrōma**, ātis, n. = περίστρωμα, a covering, curtain, carpet: Pl.: Cic.

**pērīstīllūm**, 11, n. = περιστάλιον, a court surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle: Vitruv.: Suet.

**pērīstīllūm** (§ in Aulon.), i, n. = περιστάλιον, ap. = peristylum: Suet.: Auct. pro dom.

**pērītē**, adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly: Cic. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Cic.

**pērītīa**, ae, f. [peritus] experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill. With Gen.:

locorum et militiae, Sall. : legum, Tac. : non ars sed peritia quaedam gratiae, a sort of skillfulness in pleasing, Quint. Absol. : peritia et arte praestans, id.

**perīto**, i. v. n. freq. [perco] to perish : Pl. (prob. f. l.)

**perītus**, a, um, adj. [cf. experior, q. v., and peri-culum] experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol. : usu peritos, Cic. : peritissimi duces, Caes. With Gen. : multarum rerum, skilled in, Cic. : rei militaris, Caes. With Abl. : jure, Cic. With ad. : ad usum et disciplinam, id. With in and Abl. : sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. With Inf. (poet.), or Acc. and Inf. (late) : cantare, Virg. : rex peritus, fortius esse aurum quam ferrum, having found out by experience that, Flor

**per-jēro**, v. pejero

**per-jūcundō**, adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly : Cic.

**per-jūcundus**, a, um, adj. very agreeable, very pleasing : Cic.

**per-jurātiōnula**, ae, f. dim. [per-juro] a petty perjury : Pl.

**per-jurōsus**, a, um, adj. [per-jurum] full of perjury, perfidious : Pl.

**per-jūrium**, il, n. [perjurus] a false oath, perjury : Cic. : Ov.

**per-jūro**, v. pejero.

**per-jūrus**, a, um, adj. [per jus, i. per, and cf. perfidus and Gr παρὰ νόμον] oath-breaking, perjured. quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. : false, lying : Pl. Comp. : id.

**per-lābor**, psus, 3. v. n. dep. (mostly poet.) to slip or glide through or along : nulla perlabitur unda, Tib. With it depend. on prep. in comp. : summās perlabitur umbras, Lucr. With per : id. 2. In gen. sense, to move or travel onwards, to make way : id. With supra : supra solis perlabier orbem, id. With ad. : ad nos, Cic. : ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, makes its way to us, Virg.

**per-laetus**, a, um, adj. very joyful or glad : supplicatio, Liv. •

**per-lapsus**, a, um, Part. [perlabor] per-lāte, adv. very widely or extensively : Cic.

**per-lātō**, ūl, 2. v. n. to lie completely hid : Ov.

**per-lātus**, a, um, Part. [perfero].

**per-lēcebra** (pell-cebra), ae, f. [perlicio] an enticement, allurements : Pl.

**per-lectio**, v. plectio.

**per-lēgo** (pellēgo), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey (poet.) : omnia oculis, Virg. II. Esp. : to read through, read to the end : Cic. : senatum, to read over the names of all the senators, Liv.

**per-lēpide**, adv. very pleasantly or prettily : narrare, Pl.

**per-lēpīdus**, a, um, adj. very pretty : Pl.

**per-lēvis**, e, adj. very light, very slight : Cic.

**per-lēviter**, adv. very lightly, very slightly : commoveri, Cic.

**per-libens** (perlibens), entis, adj. [perlibet] very willing, feeling much pleasure : Pl. : Cic.

**per-libenter** (perlibenter), adv. very willingly, with great pleasure : Cic.

**per-liberalis**, e, adj. very well bred, very genteel : Ter.

**per-liberaliter**, adv. very liberal : Cic.

**per-libet** (lūbet), 2. v. impers. it is very pleasing or agreeable : Pl.

**per-licio**, v. pellicio

**per-lino**, no perf. lītum, 3. v. a. to smear all over : pice liquida, Col

**per-lito**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens : Liv. Pass impers : primis hostis perlitatum est, favourable omens were obtained, id.

**per-lītus**, a, um, Part. (perlino).

**per-longe**, adv. a very long way off, very far : Ter.

**per-longinquus**, a, um, adj. very long, wearisome : Pl.

**per-longus**, a, um, adj. very long : Cic. 2. very tedious : Pl.

**per-libens**, v. perlibens.

**per-licio**, v. pelliceo.

**per-luctōsus**, a, um, adj. very merry : Pl.

**per-lūo**, ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off : manus undā, Ov.

2. Reflect. : to wash oneself, to bathe : in fluminibus perluunt, Caes.

**per-lūstro**, ūl, atum, 1. v. a. to purify or hallow completely : Col. II. to go or wander all through, to traverse completely : hostium agros, Liv. III. to view all over, to examine, survey. oculis, id. Fig. : aliquod animo, Cic.

**per-lūtus**, a, um, Part. [perluo]

**per-mādefacio**, 3. v. a. to wet through, to drench : Pl.

**per-mādesco**, ūl, 3. v. n. incept. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist : Col. II. Fig. : grow soft or effeminate : delicias, Sen.

**per-magnus**, a, um, adj. very great : accessio, Cic. : numerus, Caes. Of moral worth homo, Cic. Neutr. absol. : permagnum, something very great : decimas permagno vendere, at a very high price, id.

**per-mālē**, adv. very badly : Cic.

**per-manāter**, adv. by flowing through : Lucr.

**per-mānascō**, 3. v. n. incept. [permano] to flow through Fig. : to penetrate to ; of a report : ad aliquid, Pl.

**per-māneō**, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. to continue or persist in staying : cōnstr. usu. with in and Abl. : in maritima ora, Liv. The terminus in quē expr. by ad. : ad extremos rogos, Ov. : by in and Acc. : in seros annos, id. II.

Fig. : to continue, endure, persist, persevere : ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, last, keep (i. e. free from decay), Cic. : in voluntate, id. : in officio, Caes. Less freq. with in : spe atque fiducia, to persevere, id.

**per-māno**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to ooze or flow through, press through, penetrate : in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, trickles through, Lucr. II. Transf. : to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach : succus permanat ad jesur, Cic. III. Fig. : Pythagorae doctrina permanavit in hanc civitatem, id. hoc ad plures permanaverat, had spread (of rumours), Caes. (ii) permanere palem, to be divulged, become known : Pl. : ne aliqua ad patrem Noc permanet, should come to my father's ears, Ter.

**per-manēō**, ōnis, f. [permaneo] a remaining, persisting : Cic.

**per-marīnus**, a, um, adj. that accompanies through the sea : lares, guardian, deities of those who travel by sea : Gen. pl. larum permarinū, Liv. (ex Inscri.).

**per-mātūresco**, rūl, 3. v. n. incept. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully : Ov.

**per-medīocris**, e, adj. very moderate : Cic.

**per-meditātus**, a, um, adj. well-prepared, well-trained : Pl.

**per-mensius**, a, um, Part. [permetior].

**per-mēo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to go or pass through, to cross, to traverse : saxa et hastae longius in hostes permeabant, ranged further, penetrated the enemies' ranks at longer range, Tac. II. Fig. : to penetrate, pervade : intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

**per-metior**, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure : solis magnitudinem, Cic. II. Transf. : to travel through, to traverse : viam, Pl. classibus aequor, Virg. (Per-metuens, f. l. for prae-metuens. Virg. A. 2, 573.)

**per-mingo**, ūl, 3. v. a. to defoul with urine, to pollute : Hor.

**per-minūtus**, a, um, adj. very small, very tiny : Cic. (dub.)

**per-mīrus**, a, um, adj. very wonderful : Cic.

**per-misceo**, ecūl, stum and xtum, 2. v. a. to mix or mingle together : Cic. : permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. With Abl. or Dat. : permixti caede virorum senianimes voluntur equi, Virg. : permixtum senatu populi concillium, Liv. : Virg. II. Fig. : to mix or mingle together : tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore, Cic.

2. Esp. to confound, disturb, throw into confusion : id. : divina humanaeque jura, Caes.

**per-missio**, ōnis, f. [permitto] a giving up, yielding ; an unconditional surrender : Liv. 2. leave, permission (rare) : Cic.

**per-missus**, a, um, Part. [permitto].

|| Subst.: *permissum*, i, n. a *per-*  
*mission*: Hor.

*permissus*, ūs, m. [id.] *leave*, *per-*  
*mission*: only in Abl.: *permissu legis*,  
Cic.

*permissialis*, e, adj. *destructive*:  
Lucr. (dub.: al. *pernic*).

*permissus*, ōi, f. *destruction*: Pl.  
(dub.: al. *pernic*).

*per-mitto*, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a. *to*  
*let go through*, *suffer to pass through*:  
Pall.

|| Transf.: *to let loose*, *give*  
*free course to*: *equos in hostem*, Liv.  
Fig. *tribunatum*, *to exercise it without*  
*reserve*, id. *Reflect*: *odor permittitur*  
*longius*, *spreads farther*, Lucr.

2. *to let fly*, *cast*, *hurl* (rare): *saxum in*  
*hostem*, Ov.

|| Fig.: *to give up*,  
*leave*, *surrender*, *commit*: *totum ei ne-*  
*gotium*, Cic.: *alicui summam belli ad-*  
*ministrandi*, Caes.: *permissum* *pos-*  
*erat*, *facere* *quod vellet*, *he had full*  
*power given him*, Liv. (ii) *With pron.*  
*reflect*: *to give up or surrender one-*  
*self*: *se suaeque omnia in fidem atque*  
*potestatem populi R.*, Caes.

2. *to give leave*, *allow*, *suffer*, *permit*: *neque*  
*discessisset a me*, *nisi ego ei permis-*  
*sem*, Cic.

3. *to concede*, *relinquish*:  
*inimicitias temporibus reipublicae*,  
*to forego them in consideration of the*  
*state of the country*, id.

*permixtus*, adv. *confusedly*, *promis-*  
*cuously*: Cic.

*permixtio* (*permixtio*), ōnis, f.  
[*permisco*] *a mixing together*, *a mix-*  
*ture*: Cic.

*permixtus* (*permixtus*), a, um, *Part.*  
[*permisco*]. || A dj.: *promis-*  
*cuous*: *caedes*, Lucr.

*per-mōdestus*, a, um, adj. *very*  
*moderate*, *very modest*: Cic.

*per-mōdicus*, a, um, adj. *very*  
*moderate*, *small*: Suet.

*per-molestē*, adv. *with much trouble*  
*or vexation*: Cic.

*per-molestus*, a, um, adj. *very*  
*troublesome*: Cic.

*per-mollis*, e, adj. Fig.: *very*  
*feeble* or *weak*: Quint.

*per-mōlo*, 3. v. a. *to grind*. Transf  
*in bad sense*, *alienas uxores*, Hor.

*per-mōtio*, ōnis, f. [*permovere*] *a*  
*moving*, *exciting*, *excitement*: fig.  
*mentis*, Cic. *Abol.*: *an emotion*: *per-*  
*motiones istae animis nostris datae*, id.

*per-mōtus*, a, um, *Part.* [*permovere*]  
*per-mōvēo*, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to*  
*move or stir up thoroughly*: *mare*  
*per-motum ventis*, Lucr.

|| Fig. of the  
mind: *to move deeply*: *to stir up*, *ex-*  
*cite*: *to induce*, *persuade*, *prevail on*,  
*influence*, etc.: *ei quem callositates*,  
*exsilia*, *non permovet*, Cic.: *aliquem*  
*per-motum*, Caes.: *plebes domi-*  
*nandi studio permota*, Sall.

2. *to stir up*, *raise*, *excite*: *a passion*: *in-*  
*vidia*, *misericordiam*, *metum* et *iras*,  
Tac.

*per-mulcō*, si, sum and ctum, 2.  
v. a. *to rub gently*, *to stroke*: Ov.: Liv.

|| Transf.: *to touch gently*: *me-*  
*dicata lumina virgī*, *charmed*, *lulled*,  
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Ov.: *aram flatu permulcet spiritus*  
*austri*, *blows softly on*, *fans*, Cic. poet.

|| Fig.: *to charm*, *please* *de-*  
*light*: *sensum voluptate*, Cic.

2. *to soothe*, *appease*: *senectutem*, *allenate*,  
*comfort*, id.: *eorum animis permulsi*  
*et confirmatis*, Caes.

*per-mulctus*, a, um, *Part.* [*permul-*  
*ceo*].

*per-mulsus*, a, um, *Part.* [*permul-*  
*ceo*].

*per-multo*, adv. *very much*, *by far*:  
Cic.

*per-multum*, adv. v. toll. art  
*per-multus*, a, um, adj. *very much*,  
*very many*: *permultum erit ex*  
*maore tuo diminutum*, Cic. Most freq  
*in pl*: *very many*: Caes.: Cic.

2. *permultum*, adv. *very much*: *permul-*  
*tum interst*, id.

*per-mūn'o*, i, vi or fi, itum, 4. v. a.  
*to fortify completely*, *to finish forti-*  
*fying*: *munimenta*, Liv.: *Athenas*,  
Just.

*per-mūtatio*, ōnis, f. [*permuto*] *a*  
*changing*, *altering*, *change*: Cic. ||

*an exchanging exchange*, *barter*: *partim*  
*emptiones*, *partim permutaciones*,  
id. *Of exchanging money*, *negotiating*  
*a bill of exchange*: id.

*per-mūto*, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to*  
*change throughout*, *to alter or change*  
*completely*: *sententiam*, Cic. ||

*to interchange*, *exchange one thing for an-*  
*other*: *nomina inter se*, Pl.: *domum*,  
id.: *with Abl.* of instrument of ex-  
change or purchase: *cur velle permu-*  
*tum Sabina divitias*: *why change my*  
*Sabine vale for riches*? Hor. (cf. *infr.*  
2. ii)

2. *Esp. mercant*: *t. t.* *to*  
*exchange money*: *illud*, *quod tecum*  
*permūtari*, i. e. *what you remitted to*  
*me by bill of exchange*, Cic. (ii) *to*  
*buy*: *equos talentis auri*, Plin.

*per-na*, ae, f. *a haunch or ham* *to-*  
*gether with the leg*: *esp.* *a salted leg*  
*of pork*, *a ham*, *a gammon* of *bacon*  
*fumosa*, Hor. [Cf. *πέρνα*]

*per-necessarius*, a, um, adj. *very*  
*necessary*: *tempus*, Cic. || *very*  
*closely connected with one*: *homo*, id.

*per-necessē*, adv. indecl. *indis-*  
*pensably necessary*: Cic.

*per-nēgo*, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *to*  
*deny altogether* or *flatly*: *with Acc*  
*and Inf.*: Cic. || *to refuse* or *decline*  
*altogether*: *Canoni populus R.* *prae-*  
*staturum negavit*, *consulatum pernegavit*,  
Sen.

*per-nēo*, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. *to spin*  
*off*, i. e. *bring to an end*, poet. of the  
Fates: *cum mihi supremos Lachesis*  
*perneverit annos*, Mart.

*per-niciābilis*, e, adj. [*perniciēs*]  
*destructive*, *ruinous*, *pernicious*: Tac:  
*morbis*, *fatal*, Liv. (al. *perniciales*).

*per-niciōsis*, e, adj. [id.] *destructive*,  
*deadly*, *fatal*: Lucr. (al. *permit-*  
*q v*): cf. *preced. art.*

*per-niciēs*, ēi, f. (*Dat.* *perniciē*,  
Liv.: *pernicii*, Nep.) [*v. neco*], *destruc-*  
*tion*, *ruin*: Pl.: Caes.: *quae quidem res*  
*contemnentibus perniciē fuit*, *a cause*

*of destruction*, Nep.: *de perniciē* *po-*  
*puli R.* et *exilio huius urbis*, Cic.

|| Meton.: *of a baneful person*  
or thing: *destruction*, *ruin*, *bane*, *pest*:  
leno, *perniciēs communis adolescentium*,  
Ter.: *perniciēs provinciae Sicil-*  
*iae*, i. e. *Verres*, Cic.

*per-niciōsē*, adv. *destructively*, *ruin-*  
*ously*, *perniciously*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

*per-niciōsus*, a, um, adj. [*perniciēs*]  
*destructive*, *ruinous*, *baneful*, *perni-*  
*cious*: *leges*, Caes. *Comp.*: *morbis per-*  
*niciosiores*, Cic. *Sup.*: Nep.

*per-niciōtas*, atis, f. [*pernix*] *nimble-*  
*ness*, *agility*, *swiftness*: Cic.: Caes.  
*pedum*, Liv.

*per-niciēter*, adv. *nimbly*, *quickly*,  
*swiftly*: Liv.

*per-niger*, gra, grum, adj. *jet*  
*black*: oculi, Pl.

*per-nimius*, a, um, adj. *much too*  
*great*, *altogether excessive*: Ter.

*per-nix*, itis, adj. *nimble*, *brisk*,  
*active*, *agile*, *quick*: *pernix sum* *man-*  
*ibus*, Pl.: *corporum perniciū*, Liv.

*per-nix*, Inf.: *amata relinquere pernix*,  
*quick to leave*, Hor. [Ety. uncertain:  
*perh* from *per* and *nitor*]

*per-nōbilis*, e, adj. *very famous*:  
*epigramma*, Cic.

*per-nocto*, avi, i. v. n. *to stay all*  
*night long*, *to pass the night*: Cic.  
*extra moenia*, Liv. Fig.: *haec studia*  
*pernoctant nobiscum*, *are our compan-*  
*ions by night*, Cic.

*per-nōdēs*, ae, m. [*perna*] *a comi-*  
*cally formed pantomime*, *descended*  
*from a ham*. *latrum pernodum*, *a*  
*bit of ham*, Pl.

*per-nosco*, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. *to*  
*examine thoroughly*: *pernosce*, *fur-*  
*tumne factum existimetis*, Ter.

2. *to become thoroughly acquainted with*,  
*to get a correct knowledge of*: *homi-*  
*num mores ex corpore oculis*, vultu,  
Cic.

*per-nōtesco*, tāi, 3. v. n. *incept*. *to*  
*become everywhere or generally known*:  
*Impers* with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *ubi inco-*  
*lunum esse pernotuit*, Tac.

*per-nōtus*, a, um, *Part.* [*pernosco*]

*per-nox*, octis, adj. *that lasts all*  
*night*: *luna pernox erat*, *was visible all*  
*night*, *was at full*, Liv.: *ludibit alea*  
*pernox*, *there is nightlong play*, Juv.

*per-nūmēro*, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to*  
*count out*, *reckon up*: Liv.

*pēro*, ōnis, m. *a kind of boot made*  
*of raw hide*, *a brogue*, worn chiefly by  
ploughmen, etc.: *crudus*, Virg. (v.  
Smith's Ant. 291). [Ety. uncertain]

*pēr-obscūrus*, a, um, adj. *very*  
*obscure*: *quaestio*, Cic.

*pēr-ōdi*, ōsus sum, defect. v. a. *to*  
*hate greatly*, *to detest*: *plebs consulum*  
*nomen perosa erat*, Liv.

*pēr-ōlōsus*, a, um, adj. *very odious*  
*or troublesome*, *very annoying*:  
Cic.

*pēr-officiōsē*, adv. *very obligingly*,  
*very attentively*: Cic.

*pēr-ōlō*, 2. v. n. *to emit a pene-*  
*trating odour*: Lucr.

**pērōnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [perō] *wearing boots of untanned leather*: Pers.  
**pēr-opportūnē**, *adv.* *very seasonably, very opportunely*: Cic.

**pēr-opportūnus**, a, um, *adj.* *very seasonable, very convenient or opportune*: Cic.

**pēr-otātō**, *adv.* *very much to one's wish*: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

**pēr-ōpus**, subst. or *adj. indecl.* *very necessary*: Ter.

**pērōrātiō**, ōnis, f. [peroro] *the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration*: Cic.

**pēr-ornātus**, a, um, *adj.* *very ornate*: Cic.

**pēr-orno** avi, atum, i v a. *to adorn greatly or constantly*: Tac.

**pēr-ōro**, avi, atum, i v a. and n. *to speak from beginning to end, to plead or argue throughout*. A. c. tantum casum, Cic. 2. Ne uti: ius perorandi in reum, of conducting the case for the prosecution, Tac. II. Esp. to bring a speech to a close, to wind up: strigat senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. 2. to bring proceedings in court to an end, to conclude, finish: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, id.

**pērōsus**, a, um, *Part.* [peredi] *hating greatly, detesting*: Iuven. vir superbum regis, Liv.

**pēr-pācō**, avi, atum, i v a. *to quiet completely, reduce to quietness*: Liv.

**pēr-parcō**, *adv.* *very sparingly or parsimoniously*: Ter.

**pēr-parvulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* *very little, very diminutive*: Cic.

**pēr-parvus**, a, um, *adj.* *very small*: seneca, Lucr.: culpa, Cic.

**pēr-pastus**, a, um, *adj.* *well fed, in good condition*: Phaedr.

**pēr-pauculus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* *very little, very few indeed*: Cic.

**pēr-paucus**, a, um, *adj.* *very little, very few*: Cic.

**pēr-paululum**, i, n. *a very little indeed*: perpaululum loci, very little room, Cic.

**pēr-paulum** (paulum), *adv.* *a very little*: declinare, Cic.

**pēr-pauper**, ēris, *adj.* *very poor*: Cic.

**pēr-pauillum**, i, n. *a very little*: Pl.

**pēr-pāvēfāciō**, 3. v. a. *to frighten very much*: Pl.

**pēr-pello**, pōli, pulsus, 3. v. a. *to drive or push violently; usu. in fig. sense*: to constrain, prevail upon: perpellit, ut legatos mittat, Liv.: Antonium perpellat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. With Inf.: Tac.

**pērpendicūlum**, i, n. [perpendo] *a plummet, plumb-line*: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to test by a plumb-line, Cic. ad perpendiculum, perpendicularly, Caes.

**pēr-pendo**, pendi, pensum, 3. v. a. *to weigh carefully or exactly; usu. fig. to estimate, scrutinize; to ponder, consider*: momenta officiorum, Cic.: vitia virtutesque Suet.: amicitiam, Cic.

**pērpensus**, a, um, *Part.* [perpendo].

**pērpēram**, *adv.* *wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely*: loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic.: perperam praeco non consulens, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, by mistake, Suet. [V. per and cf. Skr. para-s, another. Per-per-am (a redupl. form) = αλλως (in bad sense); so per in peregre means 'other'; cf. also perpende. For termination of perper-am, cf. pal-am, cl-am, cor-am.]

**pēr-pēs**, ētus, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from pēto] *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual*: (lunae) candor, App. 2. Of time, entire, whole: noctem, Pl.

**pēr-pessio**, ōnis, f. [perpetior] *a bearing, suffering, enduring*: Cic.

**pēr-pessus**, a, um, *Part.* [perpetior].

**pēr-pētiōr**, pessus, 3. v. n. and a. *dep.* [patior] *to bear with patience or firmness*: to stand out, abide, endure: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic.

*difficultates*, Caes.: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, to brave, Hor. 2.

With Acc. and Inf.: to endure, suffer, permit: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov.

**pēr-pētrō**, avi, atum, i v a. [patro] *to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate*: opus, Pl.: caedem, Liv.

**pēr-pētūtās**, ātis, f. [perpetuus] *uninterrupted or continual duration or succession, continuity, perpetuity*: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, from the prevailing tendency and consistent tenor of their principles, Cic.

*constare in vitae perpetuitate nobismet ipsis, throughout the whole course of our lives, id*: in perpetuitate dicendi, in the whole of a speech, id.

*perpetuas verborum, an unbroken succession, id*

**pēr-pētūō**, *adv.* *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually*: Ter.: Cic.

**pēr-pētūō**, avi, atum, i v a. [perpetuum] *to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate*: Cic.

**pēr-pētūus**, a, um, *adj.* [peto] *going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted*: whole, entire: trabes perpetuae in longitudinem, continuous in the direction of the length of the wall, Caes.: agmen, Cic.: munitiones, continuous lines, Caes.: milites dispositi perpetui vigiliis stationibusque, id.: mense, long-ranged (opp. to trichnia), Virg.: bos, undivided, whole, id.: carmen, continuous (dealing with a series of events), Hor.: historia, a general history, Cic. Hence also

*in perpetuum, without break, continuously*: porticus in perpetuum suffulta columnis, along its whole length, Lucr. 2. Of time: perpetual: stellarum cursus, Cic.: ignis Vestae, undying, "unquenched for ages," id.: spoli, that knows no waking, Hor.: Of a lover, constant: Telesphus, id.: diem perpetuum in laetitia

degere, this whole day, Ter. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), for all time, for ever, in perpetuity: obtinere aliquid, Cic. II. *universal, general, that always holds good*: perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, id. (cf. quaestio, II. 2).

**pēr-plācēō**, 2. v. n. *to please greatly*: ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

**pēr-plēxābilis**, e, *adj.* [perplexor] *perplexing*: Pl.

**pēr-plēxābiliter**, *adv.* *in a perplexing manner, perplexingly*: Pl.

**pēr-plēxēō**, *adv.* *confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely*: loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, in no doubtful terms, plainly, Liv.

**pēr-plēxus**, *adv.* *intricately, confusedly, perplexedly*: Pl.

**pēr-plēxor**, i. v. *dep.* [perplexus] *to cause perplexity*: old Inf. perplexari: Pl.

**pēr-plēxus**, a, um, *adj.* *entangled, intricate, confused*: figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, mazy, Virg. II. Fig. *intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure*: sermones, Liv. Comp.: perplexius carmen, id.

**pēr-pliōcātus**, a, um, *Part.* *inter-acted, entangled*: in tmesi: Lucr.

**pēr-pliō**, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to rain through, rain in*: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. 2.

*to let the rain through, admit the rain*: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. II. A. c. *to rain anything through or into*: Fig.: tempesta, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, has rained (poured) into, id.

**pēr-pōliō**, iui, itum, a. v. a. *to polish well*: aurum tritum, Plin. II. Fig.: *to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing touch to*: opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id.

**pēr-pōlitus**, a, um, *Part.* [perpolio].

II. A. d. j. *thoroughly polished or refined*: homines, Cic.

**pēr-pōpūlor**, atus, i v a. *dep.* *to lay quiet waste, ravage, devastate*: agrum, Liv. Part. perf. in pass. signif. *perpopulato agro, id.*

**pēr-pōrtō**, i. v. a. *to carry over*: praedam Carthagine, Liv.

**pēr-pōtātiō**, ōnis, f. [perpoto] *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout*: Cic.

**pēr-pōtō**, avi, i v n. and a. *to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse*: totos dies, Cic. II. *to drink off*: amarum absinthii laticem, Lucr.

**pēr-prīmo**, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press hard, to press perpetually*: cubilia, hug to the last, Hor.

**pēr-prōpēre**, *adv.* *very quickly*: Pl (prob. f. i. for praepropere, q. v.)

**pēr-prōpīnus**, a, um, *adj.* *very near*: Att in Cic.

**pēr-prospēr**, ēra, *rum, adj.* *very prosperous*: valetudo, very good, Suet.

**pēr-prūrisco**, 3. v. n. *incepto* *to itch all over*: Pl.

**pēr-pugnax**, ācis, *adj.* *very pug-*

nacius: in disputando, contentious, Cic.

**per-pulcher**, chra, chrum, *adj.* very beautiful: dona, Ter.

**per-purgo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: se, Cic. per-purgatis auribus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Pl. **II.** Fig. to clear up, explain: locum orationis, Cic.

**per-pusillus**, a, um, *adj.* very small; dwarfish: Cic.

**per-pūto**, i. v. a. & *to clear up, explain fully*: Pl.

**per-quam**, and **separ per quam**, *adv.* extremely, Cic. In times: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

**per-quo**, quisivi, quisitum, *i. v. a.* (quaero) to ask or inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for: perquirunt, quid causae eiet, Pl. vasa, Cic.: aditus viasque, to make minute inquiries about, Caes. Impers perquirunt, careful inquiry is made, Cic. **II.** to examine into. cognitiōnem rei, id.

**perquisitus**, comp. *adv.* more exactly or accurately: concubere, Cic.

**perquisitor**, ōris, m. (perquo) a seeker out, a hunter after: Pl.

**perquisitus**, a, um, *Part.* [perquo].

**per-raro**, *adv.* very seldom, very rarely: Cic. Hor.

**per-rarus**, a, um, *adj.* very uncommon, very rare: Liv.

**per-reconditus**, a, um, *adj.* very hidden or abstruse, very recondite: Cic.

**perrectus**, a, um, *Part.* [pergo].

**per-rēpo**, psi, ptum, *i. v. n.* and a. Neutr. to creep or crawl through: Col. **II.** Act to crawl through or over: tellurem genibus, Tib.

**perrepto**, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* and a. freq. [perrepto] Neutr. to creep or crawl about: in omnibus latebris, Pl. **II.** Act to creep or crawl through: omne oppidum, Ter.

**perridiculōs**, *adv.* very laughably, very ridiculously: Cic.

**per-ridiculus**, a, um, *adj.* very laughable, very ridiculous: Cic.

**per-rōgo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv. **II.** to carry (a law) through, to get passed legem, Val. Max.

**per-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, *i. v. n.* and a. Neutr. to break or rush through, to force one's way through, per medios hostes, Caes. in vestibulum templi, Liv. **B.** Act. to break through, break up: rates, Caes. per-rumpit concretus aer, Cic. **2.** Esp. to force one's way through: paludum, Caes. Acheronta, Hor. **II.** Fig. to break through, break down, overcome: leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

**per-rupus**, a, um, *Part.* [per-rumpo].

**per-saepe**, *adv.* very often, very frequently: Cic.

**persalsē**, *adv.* very wittily: Cic.

**per-salsus**, a, um, *adj.* very witty: Cic.

**persālūtatio**, ōnis, *f.* [persālūto] a saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic.

**per-sālūto**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to salute one after another: Cic.

**per-sanctē**, *adv.* very sacredly or religiously: Ter.

**per-sāpiens**, entis, *adj.* very wise: Cic.

**per-sāpienter**, *adv.* very wisely: Cic.

**per-scienter**, *adv.* very knowingly, very discreetly: Cic.

**per-scindo**, scidi, scissum, *i. v. a.* to rend asunder or in pieces: Lucr.

**per-scissus**, a, um, *Part.* [per-scindo].

**per-scitus**, a, um, *adj.* very clever, very fine: in times: Cic. Ter.

**per-scribo**, psi, ptum, *i. v. a.* to write in full or at length (without abbreviation of the character(s)) notata, non perscripta erat summa, the amount was (merely) put down in figures, not written in words (v. Pub. Sch. Lat. Prim. Appendix, iv B.) Suet. **II.** Transf. to give a full account or report of in writing: rem gestam, Caes. orationem, Cic.: unam ex am multis orationem, Sall. **2.** to write or note down, to enter, register: aliquid in tabulas publicas, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book falsum nomen, id. **3.** to make over in writing, to assign, to draw a cheque in favour of: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

**perscriptio**, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo] a writing down, an entry: Cic. **II.** a making over in writing, an assignment: id.

**perscriptor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes entries in books: Cic.

**perscriptus**, a, um, *Part.* [perscribo].

**per-scrūto**, for perscrutor Pl.

**per-serūtōr**, atus, *i. v. dep.* to search through, examine: Cic. **II.** Fig. to examine into, investigate: sententiam scriptoris, id.

**per-sēco**, rūi, etum, *i. v. a.* to cut up, extirpate, to cut out. Fig.: vitium, Liv.: rerum naturas, to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature, Cic.

**persector**, i. v. a. dep. freq. [persequor] to follow or pursue eagerly, to investigate: Lucr.

**persecutio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a following after, a chase, pursuit: Ulp. **II.** Transf.: a prosecution, action, suit: Cic.

**persēcūtus** and **persēcūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [persequor].

**per-sēdō**, sēdi, sessum, *i. v. n.* to remain sitting, to sit or stay long: in quod dies noctesque, Liv.

**per-segnis**, c. *adj.* very sluggish or inactive: proelium, Liv.

**per-sēnesco**, nūi, *i. v. n.* incept. to grow old (late): Eut.

**per-sēnex**, is, *adj.* very old. Suet.

**per-sentio**, si, sum, *i. v. a.* to perceive plainly: Virg. **II.** to feel deeply: pectore curas, id.

**per-sentisco**, i. v. n. incept. to begin to perceive clearly: Ter. **II.** to feel deeply: viscera per-sentiscunt, Lucr.

**per-sēquens**, entis, *Part.* [persequor]. **II.** *Adj.* pursuing, given to the pursuit or practice of: with Gen.: flagitii, Pl.: inimicitiarum per-sequentissimus, most bent on following up, Auct. Her.

**per-sēquor**, cūtus and quātus, *i. v. a.* dep. (Act. Imp. persece [perseca, N] for perseque, Poet. ap. Cic.) to follow perseveringly, to pursue: aliquid, Cic.: vestigia alicujus, id. **2.** Esp. to pursue hostilely, chase: fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.: feras, Just. **3.** Of places: to go or search through: omnes solitudines, Cic. **4.** to follow to the end, come up with, overtake: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. **5.** to follow in writing, to take down in detail, minute down: celeritate scribendi, quae discedunt persequi, Cic. **II.** Fig. to follow perseveringly, to pursue: viam, Ter.: artes, Cic. **2.** Esp. to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. In law: ego meum jus persequar, I will maintain my right, Ter. **3.** to follow, be a follower of: to imitate, copy: Academiam veterem, Cic. **4.** to proceed against, prosecute, to avenge, take vengeance upon: civitatem bello, Caes.: civitates quae dedecrant, chastise, Just. aliqueum iudicio, to take legal proceedings against, Cic. mortem alicujus, avenge, id. **5.** to follow out, perform, accomplish, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl. mandata, Cic. **6.** to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain, etc.: aliquid voce, id.: aliquid scriptura, id.: res Hannibalis, id. **7.** to follow out to a solution, interpret, make out, unravel: quae (occulta) si quis investigare et persequi vellet, Suet. **8.** to hunt up, note for banter or criticism: cunus, ut ait, cunctos usque quaque persequitur, id.

**per-severans**, ntis, *Part.* [persevero]. **II.** *Adj.* persevering: with Abl.: perseverantior caedendis hostibus, Liv.

**per-severanter**, *adv.* perseveringly, persistently: Liv.: diligere aliquem, constantly, steadfastly, Suet. Comp.: verior ne perseverantius saeviant, more unremittingly, more relentlessly, Liv. Sup.: Plin.

**per-severantia**, ae, *f.* [persevero] steadfastness, constancy, perseverance; determination, resoluteness: nautarum, Caes. **II.** Transf. objectively: long continuance, tediousness: belli, Just.

**per-sevēro**, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* and a. [perseverus]. Neutr.: to continue

*steadfastly, to persist, persevere in:* perseverantia tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. *Impers pass:* perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2. *to proceed to, or as far as:* Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, pushed on, Suet. 11. *Act to proceed with, to persist, persevere, con-tr. with Inf, Acc and Inf, rarely with simple Acc. (only of neut. words) bello persequi, Caes.: quā (imagine) signare insecutus quoque principes perseveraverunt, continued regularly, Suet. quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, persisted in his assertion, Cic. With Acc: neque to ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, to abide by, id.*

**per-sev-er-us**, a, um, adj. *very strict imperum, Tac*

**Persicus**, a, um, adj. [*Persia, a Persiana* of or from Persia, Persian.] hence *subst persicum*, i, n. a peach, Mart (Hence Fr *peche*)

**per-sido**, sedi, sessum, 3. r. n. to sink or settle down, to penetrate (poet.) of disease: in fruges, Lucr. of cold ad vivum, to penetrate to the very quick, Virg

**per-signo**, i v. a. to note down, record (rare) dona, Liv.

**per-similis**, e, adj. *very like or similar, Cic. Hor*

**per-simplex**, is, adj. *very plain or simple: victus, Tac*

**per-sisto**, stiti, 3. r. n. 11. to continue standing hence, to continue steadfastly, to persevere, persist. in inopudentia, Liv.

**persolla**, ae, f. dim. [for *persomula*, from *persona*] a little mask, hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright! Pl.

**per-solus**, a, um, adj. *quite alone: oculum persolum habui, my only eye, Pl*

**persolūtus**, a, um, Part. [persolvo]

**per-solvo**, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to unloose or release completely, hence, Fig. to unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi *σπρηνα* persolveris, Cic. 11. to pay (in full), pecuniam alicui, Tac: pecuniam ab aliquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. Fig.: grates, to render thanks, Virg. meritam dis gratiam, Cic.: vota, to fulfil, Tac: honorem alicui deo, to pay the due honour of sacrifice, Virg. Hence, poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. But also of inflicting punishment = sumere poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic.: mortem alicui, to put to death, Suet

**persōna**, ae, f. [per sono, notwithstanding the ō] a mask, esp. that used by actors, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: cretea persona, Lucr.: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. (Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 291.) 2. Fig.: a mask, pretence, false appearance: Sen. 11. Meton. a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parasiti,

Tūr. 2. Transf. in gen. the part or character which any one sustains in the world: Cic.: alienam personam ferre, to act a part; assume a character not one's own, Liv.: gerere, sustinere, to sustain a part, Cic.

3. a person who acts a certain part, persona, id. certis personis et actibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. 4. Abstractly, the person, the personality, individuality: illi in multorum saepe personam exorabiles, i.e. in many individual cases, id.: apud Persas persona regis sub specie maiestatis occultitur, Just. 5. In Grammar a person: Varr (Hence Fr. *personne*)

**persōnātus**, a, um, adj. [persona] wearing a mask, masked: Roscius, Cic.: pater, i.e. the father in the play, Hor. 11. Fig. assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic

**per-sōno**, ōi, Itum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to sound through and through, to resound, ring with: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personat canibus, Hor. 2. Of persons, to make a noise: plebs urbis personabat plausu, kept making the place ring, Tac. idies ac noctes plausibus personare, kept up thunders of applause, id. (11) to sound, play a musical instrument: cithara lopus personat, Virg. 11. Act. 1. to fill with sound or noise: to make ring or resound: regna latratu, id. aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. 2. to cry out, call aloud: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

**perspectē**, adv. *intelligently, sensibly: ut docte et perspecte sapit! Pl.*

**perspecto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. Fig. [perspicio] to look at or behold to the end certamen, Suet. 11. to look through, look all about: Pl

**perspectus**, a, um, Part. [perspicio]

11. Adj.: clearly perceived, evident, well-known: Cic. Sup: id

**per-specūlor**, atus, i. v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly: Suet.

**per-spergo**, 3. v. a. [spergo] to besprinkle, to wet: ligna, Cato 11. Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, to give it a sprinkling of wit, Cic

**perspicacitas**, ātis, f. [perspicax] sharp-sightedness, acuteness, discernment: Cic.

**perspicax**, ācis, adj. [perspicio] sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: ad aliquid, Ter.: more freq. absol.: id.: Cic.

**perspicientia**, ae, f. [id.] a full perception or knowledge: veri, Cic.

**per-spicio**, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [perspicio] to look or see through, to look into, look at: collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspicit posset, Caes. epistolae, to look through, read through,

Cic. 2. to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect: domum, id. With depend clause: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. 11. Fig.: to observe carefully, explore, prove, ascertain thoroughly, etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse per-pexerit, Cic.: in se fidem alicujus, Caes.

**perspicūe**, adv. *evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: Cic* **perspicuitas**, ātis, f. [perspicuus] transparency, clearness: Plin. 11. Fig.: clearness, distinctness, perspicuity: Cic

**perspicuus**, a, um, adj. [perspicio] transparent, clear: aquae, Ov. 11. Fig.: evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic.

**per-sterno**, strāvī, strātum, 3. v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even or level: viam, Liv.

**per-stimulo**, i. v. a. to incite or inflame violently: timidos spiritus, Tac.

**per-sto**, stiti, stātum, i. v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 2. Transf. to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. 11. Fig.: to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in: constr. usu. with in and Abl.: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. Pass. impers.: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. Abl.: perstata atque obdura, Hor.: talia perstabat memorans, he went on saying, Virg.: perstitit Narcissus, persisted in his determination, Tac. With Inf.: damnosā persto condere semen humo, persevere in burying, Ov.

**perstrātus**, a, um, Part. [perstrino]

**per-strēpo**, ōi, Itum, 3. v. n. to make a great noise, to resound, echo, ring: abeunt lavatum, perstreperunt, Ter.

**perstrictus**, a, um, Part. [perstringo]

**perstringo**, nxi, strictum, 3. v. a. to tie or press tightly: vitem, Cato

2. Transf. of the senses as objects, to press upon, contract; hence to blunt, deaden, dull: cum solis radii visus perstringere, have dazzled, Plin.: minaci murmur cornuum aures, to deafen, Hor.: aumi aciem, to dim, Cic.: aciem ingeni, id. (cf praestringo). Also with personal object: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, dismays, appals, Liv. 11. to graze, graze against: femur, wound slightly, Virg.: solum aiatro, to score or furrow lightly, Cic.

2. Esp. to touch or wound slightly with words: to blame, censure, reprove: alicuius voluntatem asperioribus facietis, id.: alicquem oblique, to censure indirectly, Tac. 3. to glance at, touch lightly upon: unamquamque rem, Cic.

**perstūdīōse**, *adv.* very eagerly, very fondly: Cic.

**per-stūdīōsus**, *a, um, adj.* very desirous, very fond: aliquid, Cic.

**per-suādeō**, *si, sum, 2. v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade; con str. with Dat. of person, the defining words usu. in Acc. and Inf., sometimes neut. Acc. and sometimes not expressed: imprimis hoc voluit persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. With de: si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, id. Absol.: dicere ad persuadendum accommodat, id. 2. With pron. reflect.: to satisfy oneself, to be convinced, to have no doubt about: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis: nullo loco defuturum, id. So pass impers.: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturum, Caes.*

**II.** Esp. to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do: con str. usu with *dat* of pers. the defining words usu. in *Subj* clause, rarely in *Inf.* hinc persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, v. ei persuasit tyrannidē finem facere, Nep.: nec tibi quiquam persuadeat auctor tellurem movere, Virg. Pass. impers.: persuasum est facere, Pl.: persuasum (sc esse sibi) loci opportunitate, this step had been recommended to him, Caes. Pass pers (late and rare): Capua pacisci persuasa, Val. Max.: nihil erat difficile persuadere persuasum mori, those who had made up their minds, Just.

**persuāsibilia**, *e, adj.* [persuadeo] convincing, persuasive, Quint.

**persuāsio**, *ōnis, f.* [id] a convincing, persuading, persuasum of other people, Cic. **II.** Transf.: conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion that one holds oneself, Suet.

**persuasitrix**, *icis, f.* [id] she that persuades: Pl.

**persuāsus**, *a, um, Part.* [persuadeo] **II.** Adj. that of which one is persuaded or convinced: Cic. Esp. in phrase, persuasum habere, to be firmly convinced, to be persuaded, to hold or regard as certain: Caes. Sup.: Cic.: persuasissimum habere eum, that it was his absolute conviction, Suet.

**per-suāsus**, *ūs, m.* [id] a persuading, persuasion (only in Abl.): persuasus servi, Pl.

**per-subtilis**, *e, adj.* very fine or delicate, very subtle: animus, Lucr. **II.** Fig. very ingenious: oratio, Cic.

**per-sulto**, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [salt]* Neutr.: to leap, skip, or prance about: in agro, Liv.: ante vallum, Tac. **B.** A ct.: to leap or skip through, to frisk about, range about: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: captem Itaham, Tac.

**per-taedeō**, *v. pertaedet.*

**per-taedet**, *taedum est, 2. v. impers. and n. to cause to feel disgust or weariness: con str. usu. with Acc. of pers.*

**per-taedeō**, *v. pertaedet.*

and Gen. of thing (cause of the feeling): pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. Pass. part., pertaesus, used personally, with Gen.: lenitudinis eorum pertaesa, wearied of, Tac.: with Acc.: vitam, Just.: ignaviam suam, disgusted at, loathing, Suet.

**pertaesus**, *a, um, Part.* [pertaedet].

**per-tēgo**, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover all over: villam, Pl.*

**II.** Fig.: **per-tēdo**, *di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to stretch out, extend; hence, trans. A ct.: to carry out, go on with, perform: Ter.*

**II.** Neutr.: to push on to, to go right on, proceed to: pars Romam pertenderunt, Liv.

**2.** Fig.: to keep on, persevere, persist: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter.

**per-tento**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to feel all over; hence, to prove, try, test: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, had tried the point of each, Tac.*

**Fig.** rem, to consider or weigh well, Cic.: animum cohortis, to sound the temper of, Tac. **II.** to seize, affect: lues pertentat sensus, Virg.

**per-tēnuis**, *e, adj.* very thin, very small or fine: sabulum: Plin. **2.** Fig.: very slight or slender: spes, Cic.

**per-tērēbro**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bore through: Cic.*

**per-tērgēo**, *tersi, tersum, 2. v. a. and pertergo, 3. v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry: mensam, Hor.*

**II.** Transf. to rub or touch gently against: (aer) quasi pertergit pupillas, brushes, Lucr.

**per-tēro**, *no, perf., tritum, 3. v. o. to bruise, pound: Col.*

**per-tērrē-facio**, *fecit, factum, 3. v. a. [perterro facio] to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Ter.*

**per-tērrēfactus**, *a, um, Part.* [perterrefacio]

**per-tērrēō**, *ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Caes. metu perterriti, Cic.: a tuis adibus et atque armis perterritus, frightened away from, id.*

**per-tērrēcrēpus**, *a, um, adj.* [perterro crepo] that clatters or rattles most terribly: Vet. poet. in Cic.

**per-tērritus**, *a, um, Part.* [perterro]

**per-tēzo**, *xūi, xutum, 3. v. a. to weave throughout, weave entirely: App.*

**2.** to interweave, 1. v. to furnish, decorate, adorn with: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: to go through with, accomplish: Cic. inceptum dictis, Lucr.

**per-tēxtus**, *a, um, Part.* [per-tēzo]

**per-tica**, *ae, f. a pole, a long staff: pertica suspensio portabat longa manipulis, Ov.: perticam, qui verberarent animas, a cudgel, Pl.*

**2.** a measuring-rod, a pole, perch (usually called di-compass). abetniti exculitas pertica tristia opes, Prop. (ii) Meton.: a portion of land measured with the pertica: Front. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *perche*, and, from it, Eng. *perch*.)

**per-timesco**, *mūi, 3. v. a. and n. incept. to become very much frightened: to fear greatly: religionem, Cic.: famem, Caes.*

**per-tinācia**, *ae, f.* [per-tinax] obstinacy, pertinacity, stubbornness: Cic. Caes.: **2.** Less freq. in good sense, perseverance, constancy: Liv.

**per-tināciter**, *adv.* very firmly, very tenaciously: hacere, Quint. **II.** constantly, steadily, perseveringly: stubbornly, pertinaciously: contendere, Suet. Comp.: insequi, Hirt. Sup.: studiis deditus, Suet.

**per-tinax**, *acis, adj.* [tenax] that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious: digitus male pertinax, coquettishly obstinate, or perh. faintly resisting, Hor. (ii) very nigardly: tenax pater ejus est? Ph. Immo edepol pertinax, close-fisted, Pl.

**II.** Fig. firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding, in bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious: con str. absol. with in and Abl. ad, and adversus: virtus, Liv.: in disputando, Cic.: in repugnando, Liv.: ad obtinendam injuriam, id.: adversus impetum, id. Poet with Inf.: fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, persistent in, Hor.

**per-tinēo**, *ūi, 2. v. n.* [teneo] lit. to hold through, hence, to continue or extend through or to, to reach: silva a flumine Rhodanum ad montes Remorum pertinet, stretch, Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmones v. que pertinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, in all directions, Liv.

**II.** Fig. to reach, extend: bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. **2.** to tend or lead towards, to have as an object or result: ad emolumentum, Just.: ad effeminandos animos, Caes.: haec omnia eodem illo pertineant ut, all pointed to the same conclusion, id.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic.: quo pertinet nudare corpus? to what purpose did they strip the corpse? Tac.

**3.** to belong, relate, concern, pertain to: ad aliquam rem, Pl.: ad meum officium, Cic. Esp. in phrase quod pertinet ad, as far as concerns, as regards: ad indutias, Caes.: ad hostes, Just. **4.** to be applicable to, to concern, suit: ad quem suspicio maleficio pertineat, on whom suspicion should fall, Cic.

**per-tingo**, *3. v. a.* [tango] to stretch out, extend to (rare), and with var. reading pertinere: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

**per-tōlō**, *avi, 1. v. a. to bear out, endure: tormenta aetatis, Lucr.*

**per-torqueō**, *2. v. a. to twist away, to distort: ora fando sapore, Lucr.*

**per-tractātō**, *atō, in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i.e. with a moral in view, Pl.*

**per-tractātio** and **per-tractatio**, *ōnis, f.* [pertracto] a handling: Gell.

**II.** Fig.: a handling, i.e. an occur-

*pying or busying oneself with, application to*: poetarum, Cic.

**per-tracto** (pertracto), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to touch, feel, handle*: mullos, Cic.: dormienti caput, Just. II. Fig.: *to busy or occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study*: sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.: philosophiam, id.

**pertractus**, a, um, Part. [pertrahō].

**per-trāho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw or drag through or to, to bring or conduct forcibly to*: aliquem in castra, Liv.: ratem ad alteram ripam, *to tow across to*, id.: pertractus ad Vitellum, Tac. (ii) *to entice, allure to*: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.: hostes senum citra flumen, *to decoy or draw on over*, id.

**pertracto**, v. pertracto  
**per-tristis**, e, adj. *very sad or mournful*: carmen, Cic. poet. II. Transf.: *very austere or morose*: patrus, Cic.

**pertritus**, a, um, Part. [pertero].  
II. Adj. *quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite*: Sen.

**per-tūmultuōsē**, adv. *in a very agitated or tumultuous manner*: Cic.

**per-tundo**, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. *lit to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate*: crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

**perturbatē**, adv. *confusedly, without order*: Cic.

**perturbatio**, ōnis, f. [perturbo] *confusion, disturbance*: caeli, opp. serenitas, Cic. II. Fig.: *mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: animorum, id.: exercitus, Caes. 2. Esp. *an emotion, passion*: Cic.

**perturbatrix**, tris, f. [id.] *she that disquiets or disturbs*: Cic.

**perturbatus**, a, um, Part. [perturbo]. II. Adj.: *troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: Sen. 2. *alarmed, discomposed*: Cic.

**per-turbo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb*: provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites), Caes. II. Fig.: *to disturb, embarrass, confound*: clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. 2. *to alarm, disquiet, frighten*: horum vocibus animos paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.

**per-turpis**, e, adj. *very base or shameful*: Cic.

**pertūsus**, a, um, Part. [pertundo]. II. Adj.: *perforated, that has a hole or opening*: compita, worn into holes, well-trod, Pers.: laena, threadbare, out at elbows, Juv. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i.e. *to labour in vain*, Pl. (Hence *It pertugare*; Fr. *peritus*.)

**pértula**, ae, f. dim. [pera] *a little wallet*: Sen.

**perunetus**, a, um, Part. [perungo].

**pér-ungo**, xxi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to be-*

*smear, anoint*: corpora oleo, Cic. nardo perunctus, Hor.

**pér-urbanus**, a, um, adj. *very polite, pleasant, or witty*: Cic. 2. Also with idea of excess; *over fine, superflue*: id.

**pér-urgō**, si, 2. v. a. *to press or urge greatly*: Suet.

**pér-ūro**, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. *to burn through and through, to burn up, consume*: agros, Liv. Esp. in pass.: *to be burned or scorched by the sun*: sole perusta coma. Prop.: perusta solibus uxor, tanned, Hor. 2. *to heat, burn, inflame*: situs fatigatos et saucios perurebat, was parching, Curt. 3. *to inflame, gall, rub sore*: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov. 4. Transf. of cold, *to nip, pinch*: terra perusta gelu, id. II. Fig.: *to burn, inflame, consume*: (me) jam hominem perustum, inanī gloria volui t. incendere, who have already been well scorched, Cic.

**perustus**, a, um, Part. [peruro].

**pér-ūtīlis**, e, adj. *very useful*: Cic.

**pér-vādo**, si, sum, 3. v. n. *to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through, penetrate*: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aqua et iniqua loca pervadunt, force their way, Liv. 2. Transf.: *to go, come, arrive*: ut quaedam calamitates pervadere videretur, Cic. II. Fig.: *to spread through, penetrate, pervade*: omnino per annos pervaserat, id. With Acc.: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 2. *to arrive at, reach*: locus, quo non libido pervaserit, Cic.

**pervagātus**, a, um, Part. [pervagor]. II. Adj.: *wide-spread, well known*: sermo, Cic. 2. *common, general*: pervagator pars, id.

**pér-vāgor**, atus, i. v. n. and a. *dep. to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun*: hic praedonum navicularum pervagatae sunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *to spread out, extend*: quod usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id. 2. *to spread through, pervade (the mind)*: omnium mentes, id. 3. *to be widely spread, to become common*: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, id.

**pér-vāgus**, a, um, adj. *wandering or roaming about*: (Ov.)  
**pér-vārīs**, adv. *very variously*: Cic.  
**pér-vasto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv.

**pervāsus**, a, um, Part. [pervado].

**pervectus**, a, um, Part. [perveho].

**pér-vēho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to bear, carry, or convey through*: comestatus, Liv. 2. Reflect *to pass through, traverse*: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. II. Transf.: *to carry, bring, convey*: to: virginis Caere pervexit, Liv. 2. Reflect: *to ride, drive, sail, etc.*: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. Fig.: *to reach, attain to*: ad exitus optatos, Cic.

**pér-vello**, velli, 3. v. a. *to pull or pluck hard; to pull, twitch*: aurem,

Phaedr. 2. *to excite, sharpen*: stomachum, i.e. *provoke an appetite*, Hor.

II. Fig.: *to twitch, pinch*: fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit, Cic.

2. *to abuse, disparage*: jus civile, id.

**pér-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come through to, arrive at, reach* (pres. Subj.), pervenat, Pl.: pres. Inf. pass., pervenier, Ter.: constr. with ad or in and Acc., or adv. of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes.: ad portam, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo, Caes. Impers. pass.: ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis, I had made my way, Virg. II. Transf.: *to reach or come to, to come to the knowledge or into the possession of* (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, come to his ears, Pl.: in praedonum potestatem, Cic.: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, had reached, risen to, Caes. Impers. pass.: quin erat dicturus, ad quem perventum non est, but it did not come to his turn, i.e. *for want of time*, Cic. III. Fig.: *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to*: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i.e. *to become a senator*, id.: in scripta allucius, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings*, id.: ad desperationem, Caes.: in odium civium, *to come to be unpopular with*, Nep.: ad septuagesimum (sc. annum), Cic.

**pér-vēnor**, i. v. a. *dep. to hunt through; to trans. to run through or about*: urbem totam pervenarier, *to hunt up and down*, Pl.

**perversē** (pervorse), adv. *awry, so as to face the wrong way*: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. II. Fig.: *perversely, wrongly, badly*, ill: uti deorum beneficio, Cic.: imitari, id.

**pervērsitas**, ōtis, f. [perversus] *frowardness, untowardness, perversity*: opinionum, Cic.: morum, Suet.

**pervērsus** (pervorsus), a, um, Part. [perverto]. II. Adj.: *turned the wrong way, askew, awry*: perversas induit comas, puts her false hair on awry, Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, I, each-fully squint-eyed, Cic.: rupes, perh. irregular, rugged, Liv. 2. Fig.: *perverse, wrong, evil, bad*: dies pervorsus atque advorsus, untoward (cf. Shak. "the time is out of joint"), Pl.: nihil pravam et perversum, Cic.: mos, id.: Menalacas, cross-grained, spiteful, Virg.

**perverto** (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. *lit. to turn thoroughly, i.e. to place in an opposite direction; hence to overturn, overthrow, throw down*: coqui aulas pervertunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic.: bellum perverso numine poscunt, thwarting the divine will (or perh. taking pervorsus as adj., under the spell of a malignant deity), Virg. II. Fig.: *to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt*: amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic. 2. *to confute, silence*: id.



**per-vesp̄eri**, adv. *very late in the evening*: Cic.

**per-vestigatio**, ōnis, f. [pervestigō] a searching into, examining, investigation: Cic.

**per-vestigō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to trace or search out (as of bounds): Cic. || Fig. to seek out, examine thoroughly, investigate: id.

**per-vētus**, ēris, adj. *very old*: Cic. **per-vētustus**, a, um, adj. *very old (and worn out)*; antiquated: Cic.

**per-viam**, adv. *accessibly*: Pl. **per-viciōsitas**, ae, f. [perviciax] stubbornness, obstinacy: Cic. 2. In good sense: firmness, skadiness: in hostem, persistence: Tac.

**per-viciōser**, adv. *stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately*: perviciacius causam belli quaerere, Liv.

**per-vicax**, acis, adj. [vic in vinco, q. v.] stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful: accusatus, determined, Tac. ira, enduring, relentless, Curt.: iussa, tyrannical, Tac.: musa, bold, self-reliant, Hor.: Thyiades, untiring, id. Achilles, obdurate, id. || Transf. firm, steadfast: with Gen.: recti pervicax, tenacious of, Tac.

**pervicius**, a, um, Part. [pervinco] **per-vidēō**, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. to look over, look on: sol pervidet omnia, Ov.: cum tuas pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, survey, scan, Hor. || Fig. to consider, examine: aliquem, Cic. 2. to perceive, discern: infirmatatem animorum, id.

**per-vigēō**, ūi, 2. v. n. to continue to bloom or flourish: honoribus, remain in constant possession of, Tac.

**per-vigil**, ius, adv. *ever watchful*: pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. || Transf.: nox, passed without sleep, Just.

**pervigilatio**, ōnis, f. [pervigilo] a religious watching, a vigil: Cic.

**pervigilia**, ae, f. [pervigil] a watching all night: Just.

**pervigilium**, ii, n. [id.] a watching or sitting up all night: pervigilio fatigati, Just. || Esp. a religious watching, a nightly festival: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.: celebrare, Tac.

**per-vigilo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remain awake or watch all night: noctem, Cic.: in armis, Liv. In pass. Part.: nox pervigilata, passed without sleep, Ov. || Transf. in gen. to watch: tecum longos dies, Tib.

**per-vincō**, e, adj. *very cheap*: Liv. **per-vincō**, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer or defeat completely: ne nos perihidia pervincamur, Pl. Absol.: pervicit Bardanes, gained a complete victory, Tac. || Transf.: to carry a point, maintain one's opinion: restituit ac pervicit Cato, Cic.: pretio, to prevail, i. e. outbid competitors, Pl. 2. to surpass, outdo, exceed: sonum, Hor.

3. to induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.

4. to prove, demonstrate: aliquid dictis, Lucr.

**per-vivō**, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to live on, survive to: Pl.

**per-vivus**, a, um, adj. [via] that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious: aedes, Ter.: amnis, fordable, Tac.: transitiones, thoroughfares, passages, Cic.: pervius usus tectorum inter se, an available communication, Virg. Subst.: pervium, ii, n. a thoroughfare, passage: ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. || Fig.: cor mihi nunc, pervium est, my heart is now open, i. e. light or easy, Pl.: nihil ambitioni pervium, accessible, open, Tac.

**pervolgo**, v. pervulgo.

**pervolito**, i, v. n. freq. [pervolo] to fly or flit about (poet.): of birds: Lucr.: of sound: id.: of rays of light, to flicker, play about: Virg.

**per-volo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly through or about: aedes, Virg.: acumen iter, Ov.: rumor agitatiss pervolat abis, id. 2. to fly to: in hanc sedem, Cic.

|| Transf. of swift motion in gen. to fly or dart through: totam urbem, to gad about, Juv.

**per-volū**, vōlūi, velle, irreg. v. n. (old Subj. pres. pervolūt, Lucr.) to wish greatly, to be very desirous: quem videre pervolūm, would fain see, Cic.

**pervolūto**, i, v. a. freq. [pervolvo] to roll over and over: esp. to turn over books, to read: libros, Cic.

**pervolūtus**, a, um, Part. [pervolvo] **per-volvō**, volvi, volūtum, 3. v. a. to roll or tumble about: aliquem in luto, Ter. 2. Transf. to turn over a book, to read: Cat. || Reflect. fig. to be very busy or much engaged: ut in his locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

**pervorse**, **pervorsus**, **pervorto**. v. **pervorse**, etc.

**pervulgātus** (pervolg), a, um, Part. [pervulgo]. || Adj. very usual or common: consueti, commonplace, Cic. 2. well known: malidicta, id.

**per-vulgo** (volgo), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad: tabulas, Cic. 2. to impart to the people, make common: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus, id. 3. Esp. to make common, to prostitute, id. || Transf. to mix often, to frequent, haunt (poet.): solus pervolgant lumina caelum, Lucr.

**pēs**, pēdis, m. a foot of any animal pede terram pulsare, to dance, Hor. pedem ferre, to go or come, Virg.: pedem referre, revocate, to go or come back, to return: profugum referre pedem, Ov.: se in pedes conicere, to take to one's heels, Ter.: pedibus, on foot, afoot: quoniam ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic.: hence, by land, id. sub pedibus, under one's feet, i. e. in one's power, Virg.: sub pedibus timor est, is trampled under foot, spurned, (v. ante pedes esse or ante pedes positum esse, to lie before one's feet, i. e. to be evident,

palpable: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, cf. what is 'under one's nose,' Ter.: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival: adi pede secundo, Virg.: in sententiam aliquid pedibus ire, to adopt one's opinion, 'divulge' in favour of it (in the senate), Liv. Fig. of a fountain: crepante desiluit pede, with pattering foot, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. descendere ad pedes, to alight, dismount, of cavalry, Liv. pedibus merere, to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier, id.: pedem conferre, to come to close quarters, id. || Transf.: a foot of a table, stool, etc.: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. 2. a rope attached to the bottom of a sail, a sheet: pede labatur aqua, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft' (cf. 'on an even keel'), id. Hence, facere pedem, to set out one's sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: una omnes flicere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. 3. the barrow of a litter: Cat. 4. a metrical foot: Cic. Hor. musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, in hexameters and pentameters, Ov. Hence, (iv) a kind of verse, measure: Lesbus, Hor. 5. a foot, as a measure of length: fossa v. pedes lata, Caes. pedem e villa egressi non sumus, have not stirred a single foot, Cic. Hence, fig. pede suo se metiri, to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. [cf. Skr. padā, a foot, Gr. πῶδας, ποῦς (=πῶδ-ας), ποῦς, (=πῶδ-ας), cloth feet-us, Eng. foot, O. H. G. fuoz, mod. Germ. fuss] (Hence it. piede, Fr. pied.)

**passimē**, sup. adv. v. male **passimus**, a, um, v. malus [If ped-, q. v., be for per-ior, passimus, which cannot be separated from it, will be for per-timus, through per-timus. By some, however, it is connected with passum, and made to mean 'bottom-most']

**passulus**, i, m. = πᾶσsalος, a bolt of a door: Pl. **passum**, adv. [prob. cogn. with ped-, stem of pes] to the ground, to the bottom, down (esp. freq. with ire and dare): Pl. - multae per mare passum subdare urbes, have been swallowed up, Lucr. || Fig.: passum ire, and rarely, passum sidere, to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish: Pl. - passum ituros Italiae campos, Tac. 2. passum dare (and in one word, passum dare or passum dare), rarely, passum premere, to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to: civitates, Sall. multos bonos, Tac.: aliquem pro suis factis passum premere, Pl.

**passumdo**, v. passum, II. 2. **pestifer** (and rarely) **pestiferus**, a, um, adj. [pestis ferre] pestilential: odor, Liv. || In gen. that brings de-

struction, baneful, destructive, noxious, pernicious: res, Cic.: Antonii reditus, id.

**pestiferē**, adv. balefully, pestiferously: Cic.

**pestilens**, entis, adj. [pestis] pestilential, infected, unwholesome, unwholesome: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic.: Africus, Hor. Comp.: annus, Liv. Sup.: annus, Cic. II. Fig.: pestilent, noxious, destructive: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv.

**pestilentia**, ae, f. [pestilens] an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence: Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes.: Cic. 2. Transf. unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, id. II. Fig.: a (moral) plague, pest, pestilence: oratio plena venient et pestilentiae, Cat.

**pestilantia**, ātis, f. [pestilis = pestilentus, Arn.] plague, pest, pestilence, for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr.

**pestis**, is, f. a baneful scourge or plague, a pestilence for this last sense the strict equivalent is pestilentia, q. v. thus, the plagues of Egypt = pestes, the plague of London = pestilentia pestilentia eo anno. I. advertentiae populi pestis causa, i. e. the advertised scourge of pestilence, Liv. (4. 25, cf. 5, 14, etc.) ubi advertit pestem ab Aegypto, i. e. the plague of serpents, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, destruction, ruin: subi nefarium pestem machinari, id.: servatae a peste carinae, destruction by fire, Virg. Vixenti populo pestem minantes, disaster, overthrow, Liv. 3. Meton. of a destructive person or thing: pest, curse, baneful (freq. in Cic.): illa furia ac pestis patriae (i. e. Claudius), Cic. [Etyim. doubtful.]

**pētasatus**, a, um, adj. [petasus] having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey: Cic.: non nisi petasatus sub divo spatibatur, wearing a broad-brimmed hat ("sombbrero"), Suet.

**pētasio** and **pētāso**, ōnis, m = πετασος, a leg or fore quarter of pork: Mart.

**pētāsunculūs**, i, mōdim [petasus] a little leg or fore quarter of pork: Juv.

**pētāsus**, i, m. = πετασος, a travelling hat or cap, with a broad brim: Liv.

**pētaurum**, i, n = πεταυρον, an apparatus swung in the air used by acrobats, perch a trapeze: Juv.

**pētesso** and **pētisso**, 3 v. a. fieri [peto] to strive or seek repeatedly or eagerly after, to pursue: laudem, Cic.

**pētistū**, ōnis, f. [peto] an attack, a blow, thrust, pass: Cic. 2. Fig.: an attack made in words: id. II. Transf.: in gen. a requesting, beseeching, a request, petition: Plin.

2. Esp. an applying or soliciting for office, candidature: consulatione, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitioni se dare, to solicit an office, Cic. III. In

law: a suag, a suil, in private or civil cases (disting. from accusatio in criminal cases): id.: pecuniae, Quint. 2. a legal claim, right to sue for recovery or performance of contract: Cic.

**pētitor**, ōnis, m [id] a seeker, striver after (poet.): famae, Lucan. II. Esp. an applicant or candidate for an office (rare): Hor. 2. In law: a claimant, plaintiff, in a private or civil suit: Cic.

**pētītūrio**, 4 v. a. desid [id] to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate (rare): Cic. Subst.: petitum, i, n. a prayer, request, desire: Cat.

**pētītus**, ūs, m [id] a going towards (poet): terrae petitus, Lucr. II. a desire, request: Gell.

**pēto**, īvi and īi, itum (perf. peti, Virg.), 3 v. a. to direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make for, travel to: loca calidiora, Cic.: locum, Caes. caelum pennis, to fly, Ov. Graus Phasi petite viros, visited by the Greeks, id. Of things as subjects: campum peti amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut to supply petem, apply (or appeal) to, id. (ii) So, petere iter, curam, etc. iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendit, Cic.: aliam in partem petebant fugam, betook themselves to flight, Caes. 2. to go towards (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is not, it is, dictated by the context), hence, "to attack," Cic.: ut, cum a blon at, etc. cuius latus mero ille petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo, Liv. bello urbem, Virg.: Trojanos haec monstra petunt, arm at, point or apply to, id.

II. Fig.: to attack, assail aliquem epistola, Cic.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. 2. to demand, require: penas ab aliquo, i. seek satisfaction or revenge from, Cic. (ii) Esp. in law, to bring an action of recovery, to sue for: qui per se item contestatur, sibi soli peti, id. 3. to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat: peto quaeque ut tuos metum servas, id. peti ab aliquo, Caes. With inf. [peto]: arma petebat ferre, Stat. 4. to be a candidate for office: ex his, qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praetura, id. 5. to solicit, woo, court, make suit to: Sall.: multi illam petiero, Ov. 6. to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after: praedam pedibus, id. gloriā, Sall.: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. With inf.: bene vivere, Hor.: vicisse, Ov. 7. to fetch, procure: altus initium reidemonstrandae, Cic.: suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Pl. [The I. E. root, whence come peto and Gr. πέτω, πέτω = πε-πετ-ω, implied sudden motion generally. This general sense is seen in impetus, and in Gr. ἐντερής, πρὸς τέρη.]

**pētoritum** or **pētorritum**, i, n. [a Celtic word, meaning four-wheeled] an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage: Hor.

**pētra**, ae, f. = πέτρα, a rock, a crag, stone, pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. pietra; Fr. pierre.)

**pētro**, ōnis, m. [petra] an old wether, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

**pētrōsus**, a, um, adj. [petra] full of rocks, rocky, stony: Plin.

**pētūlans**, antis, Part. [peto] forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant: homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: genus dicendi, Cic.: jocus, Suet. II. Esp. wanton, lascivious: Cic.

**pētūlante**, adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly: in aliquem inveni, Cic. Comp.: petulantius, id. Sup.: petulantissime, id.

**pētūlantia**, ae, f. [petulans] sauciness, forwardness, impudence, wantonness, petulance: adolescentium, Cic. 2. carelessness, heedlessness: Pl.: lingue, forwardness, Suet.

**pētūlens**, a, um, adj. [peto, cf. hiulcus from hio] butting, apt to butt: agni, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

**pēxātus**, a, um, adj. [pexus] wearing a garment with the nap on it, i. e. new: Mart.

**pexus**, a, um, Part. [pecto] II. A dj.: woolly, that still has the nap on, new: tunica, Hor. Phāla, ae, v. fala.

**phālangae** and **pālangae**, arum, f. plu = φαλαγγες, poles to carry burdens on: Virg. II. Esp.: wooden rollers, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. spanga.)

**phālangitae**, arum, m. plu = φαλαγγίται, soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites: Liv.

**phālanx**, angis, f. = φαλαγξ, a band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order (poet.): Virg. 2. Esp.: a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx: Nep. (ii) In particular, the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 163.) (iii) Of any similar formation, e.g. an order of battle, of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Caes.

**phālārica**, v. fālārica.

**phālērāe**, arum, f. plu. = τὰ φάλαρα, metal plates or bosses worn by men as a military decoration: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, Cic. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 2. similar decorations for the forehead and breast of horses (the metal plates being attached to the leather): equus phaleris insignis, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 292.) II. Fig.: any external ornament or decoration: ad populum phaleras! trappings for the people! Pers.

**phālērātus**, a, um, adj. [phaleras] wearing phaleras: equi, Liv.

II. Fig.: decorated, ornamented: dieta, fine speeches, Ter.

**phāntāsia**, ae, f. = φαντασία, an

*idea, notion, fancy*: Sen. (Hence Fr. *fantasie*.)

**phantasma**, *ātis*, *n.* = φάντασμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *fantôme*.)

**phārētra**, *ae, f.* = φαρέτρα, *a quiver* (poet.): Virg.: Hor.

**phārētrātor**, *a, um, adj.* [pharetra] *furnished with or wearing a quiver*; *quiverer* (poet.): Camilla, Virg.: puer, i.e. *Cupid*, Ov.: virgo, i.e. *Diana*, id.

**pharmaceutria**, *ae, f.* = φαρμακείτρια, *a sorceress* (poet.): Virg.

**pharmacoḗolia**, *ae, m.* = φαρμακοπώλη, *a vender of medicines, a quack*: Cic.

**phārus**, or *-os*, *i, f.* [from Pharus, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house*: Caes.

**phāsēlus** (also phasellus and fas), *i, m.* and *f.* = φάσγλος, *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans*; *viciamque seres viciamque phaselum*, Virg. II. *Transf. a light boat, a skiff, wherry, or pinace, shaped like a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay*: Cic.: *fictilibus dare vela phaselis*, Juv. (Hence It. *fagiuolo*.)

**phāsianus**, *a, um, adj.* = φασιανός, *pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian*; *Phasianae aves, pheasants*, Plin. Also *subst.*: *phasiana*, *ae, f.* and more freq. *phasianus*, *i, m.* *a pheasant*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *faisan*.)

**phasma**, *ātis*, *n.* = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Ter.

**phālēta**, *ae, m.* = φηλητής, *a cheat, robber, rogue*: Sen.

**phengitēs**, *ae, m.* = φεγγίτης, *phengite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, used for window-panes*: lapis, Suet.

**phīala**, *ae, f.* = φιάλη, *a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer*: Juv.

**phiditia**, *orum* = φειδίτια, *v. philitia*.

**phillēma**, *ātis*, *n.* = φίλημα, *a kiss*: Lucr.

**Philippus**, *i, m.* *a king of Macedonia*. II. *Meton.* *a gold coin, with Philip's head on it, a Philippus* (cf. *a Louis d'or, Napoleon*, etc.): Hor.

**philitia** (also phiditia), *orum*, *n. plu.* = φιλίτια (phiditia), *the public meals of the Lacedaemonians*: Cic.

**philologia**, *ae, f.* = φιλολογία, *love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature*: nostra, Cic. II. *Esp.* *an explanation, interpretation of the writings of others, philology*: Sen.

**philologus**, *a, um, adj.* = φιλόλογος, *of or belonging to learning, learned, literary*: Vitr. II. *Subst.* *philologus*, *i, m.* *a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar*: Cic. 2. *Esp.* *an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist*: Sen.

**philomēla**, *ae, f.* = Φιλομήλη, *daughter of Pandion, king of Athens*] *a nightingale* (poet.): Virg.

**philosophia**, *ae, f.* = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy*: Cic. II. *Meton.* *a philosophical subject or question*: Nep.

2. *Only in pl.*: *philosophical systems or sects*: Cic.

**philosophor**, *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* [philosophus] *to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize*: Cic.

**philosophus**, *a, um, adj.* = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical*: *scriptiones*, Cic. II. *Subst.* *philosophus*, *i, m.* *a philosopher*: id. 2. *philosophus*, *ae, f.* *a female philosopher*: id.

**philtrum**, *i, n.* = φίλτρον, *a love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov.

**philyra** and **philura**, *ae, f.* = φιλύρα (the Greek name for the lime-tree = *Lat. tilia*; hence), *bast, the inner bark of the lime-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made*: *necae philyris coronae*, Hor.

**phīmus**, *i, m.* = φίμος, *a dice-boss*, i. q. *frutillus*: Hor.

**phoca**, *ae*, and **phocē**, *es, f.* = φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf*: Virg.: Ov.

**phoebas**, *adis*, *f.* = Φοιβάς, *a priestess of Apollo*: hence, *an inspired woman, a prophetess*: Ov.

**Phoebe**, *ēs*, *f.* = Φοίβη, *the Moon (goddess)*; hence, *meton.*, *night*: Ov.

**Phoebus**, *i, m.* = Φοῖβος (the radiant or bright), *a name for Apollo, as the Sun-god*; hence, *meton.*, *the Sun*: Hor.

**phoeniceus** (poeniceus, foeniceus), *a, um, adj.* = φοινίκεος, *purple-red*: Ov.

**phoenicopterus**, *i, m.* = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo*: Juv.

**phoenix**, *icis*, *m.* = φοίνιξ, *the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix*: Tac.: Ov.

**phōnascus**, *i, m.* = φωνασκος (singing-master; hence), *a teacher of singing and declamation*: Suet.

**phormio** (form.), *ōnis*, *m.* = φορμίου, *played reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering*: Don. ad Ter.

**phrasis**, *is*, *f.* = φράσις, *in rhetoric, diction, pure Lat. elocutio*: Quint.

**phrēnesia**, *is*, *f.* = φρενής, *madness, delirium, frenzy*: Cels.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *frénésie*.)

**phrēnēticus** (or phrēnticus), *a, um, adj.* = φρεντικός, *mad, delirious, frantic*: Cic.

**phrygiānus**, *a, um, adj.* *Phrygian*: *Meton.* *embroidered* (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): Plin.

**phrygiō**, *ōnis*, *m.* *an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (v. *phrygiannus*): Pl.

**phrygius**, *a, um, adj.* *Phrygian*: *Meton.* *embroidered*: *vestes*, Virg. II. *Of Phrygian music and musical*

*instruments*: *buxum, the Phrygian flute*, Ov.: *modi, a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele*, id.

**phthia**, *is*, *f.* = φθίσις, *consumption, lung-disease*: Cels.

**phui**, *interj.* *foh! fugh!* Pl.

**phy**, *interj.* *push! tush!* Ter.

**phylaea**, *ae, f.* = φυλακή, *a prison*, pure Lat. *custodia*: Pl.

**phylacista**, *ae, m.* = φυλακιστής, *a jailor*; hence, *transf.* *a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor*: Pl.

**phylarchus**, *i, m.* = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir*: Cic.

**physica**, *ae*, and **physicōs**, *ēs, f.* = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*: Cic.

**physica**, *orum*, *v. physicus*, II. 2

**physicōs**, *adv.* *in the manner of naturalists, physically*: *dicere*, Cic.

**physicus**, *a, um, adj.* = φυσικός, *of or belonging to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical*: Cic. II.

*Subst.*: *physicus*, *i, m.* *a natural philosopher, naturalist*: id. 2.

*physica*, *orum*, *n. plu.* *physics*: id.

**physiognōmon**, *ōnis*, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist*: Cic.

**physiōlōgia**, *ae, f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy*: Cic.

**piābilis**, *e, adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable*: *fulmen*, Ov.

**piacularis**, *e, adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory*: *sacrificia, sin-offerings*, Liv.: also, *absol.* *ut piacularia Junoni ferent*, id.

**piaculum**, *i, n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity, a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice*: *piaculum hostium cardi*, Liv. Hor. 2. *Meton.* *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim*: *duc nigras pecudes, ac prima piacula sunt*, Virg. *Erg.* *piaculum rupti foederis*, of Hannibal, *as an atonement or expiation for*, Liv. In gen. *a remedy*: Hor. (ii) *punishment*: *dea a violatoribus (sui templi) cravata piacula exigit*, Liv. II.

*Transf.* *that which requires expiation, a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt*: *commissa piacula*, Virg.

**piāmen**, *inis*, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement*: Ov.

**piātrix**, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice*: Pl.

**pica**, *ae, f.* *a magpie*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *pie*.)

**pīcāria**, *ae, f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*: Cic.

**pīcēa**, *ae, f.* [id.] *the spruce fir*: Ov.

**pīcēs**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *made of pitch*: Lucan. 2. *Transf.* *black as pitch, pitch-black*: *caligo*, Virg.: *nubes*, Ov.

**pīco**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to be daub with pitch, to pitch, to tar*: *doli*: Suet. II. *Transf.* *piaculum vinum, tasting of pitch or resin*, Mart.

**pictor**, ōris, m. [pingo] a painter: Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *pittore*; and through low Lat. *pinctor*, Fr. *peintre*.)

**pictūra**, ae, f. [id.] painting, the art of painting: ars picturae, Cic. 2. Esp. a painting of the face (for cosmetic purposes): Pl. 3. Meton.: a painting, picture: Cic. (ii) embroidery: Lucr. (iii) Of pictures in mosaic: Virg. II. Fig.: a picture in words, a picturesque description: Cic.

**picturātus**, a, um, adj. [pictura] painted: Stat. II. emb ordered: vestes, Virg.

**pictus**, a, um, Part [pingo] II. Adj. tip of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis genus, Cic. 2. painted, false, deceptive, vain: Prop.

**picus**, i, m. a woodpecker, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. II. a fabulous bird, the griffin: Id.

**piē**, ado. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately: colere deos, Cic. Sup. piissime, Sen.

**piērius**, a, um, adj. = Πιέριος, Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic: chori, Ov.

**piētās**, ātis, f. [pius] dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety: Cic. Hence, also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness: Ov. 2. dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.; duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc. quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes: Cic.: sollemnitas pietatis, the last offices of filial affection, Tac. II. Transf. in gen. kindness, mercy, justice: si qua est caelo pietas, Virg.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *piété* and *piété*.)

**piġeo**, gūi and piġtum est, 2. v. n. to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of (extr. rare with personal subject): verba piġenda, to be repented of, Prop. II. Impers.: it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike, or reluctance: conſtr. with Acc. of pers and Gen. of thing (cause), or absol.: the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or Infm.: me civitatis morum piġet taedetque, I am pained and disgusted at, Sall. fratris me quidem pudet piġetque, I am ashamed of and grieved at, Ter. illud, quod piġet, Pl.: piġet discere, Sall.: me, quia non accipi, piġet, Pl.: oratione multitudo inducitur ad pendendum, ad pigendum, Cic. 2. Transf. for paenitet, it causes a feeling of sorrow or remorse: pigere uni facti coepit, it began to repent him of his deed, Just.: ne quid plus minuisse faxit, quod nos post piġet, which we shall be sorry for afterwards, Ter. (Ety. uncertain.)

**piġer**, gra, grum, adj. [piġet] averse, reluctant, unwilling (these meanings are rare): piġer ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, reluctant, i. e. slow to punish, Ov.: gens piġerrima ad militaria opera, having a rooted aver-

sion from or dislike to, Liv.: with Inf. (Gr. constr.): scribendi ferre laborem, too indolent to take the trouble, Hor. II. backward, lazy, slow, sluggish: with in and Abl.: in labore militari, remiss, slack, Cic.: with Gen.: militiae, craven, dastard (Orelli prefers to read as Dat. = ad militiam), Hor. 2. Of things: annus, slowly passing, id.: bellum, that makes slow progress, tedious, Liv.: mare, sluggish, Tac.: campus, unfruitful, Hor.

3, that makes slow or sluggish, bemoaning: sopor, Cat.: frigora, Tib.: senecta, id.: (brumae) rigor, Lucr. 4. dejected, dull, heavy: vultus, Mart.

**piġet**, v. piġeo.

**piġmentārius**, il, m. [pigmentum] a dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

**piġmentum**, i, n. [piġeo] a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment: Cic. Jocose: aliquem pigere pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. to cudgel black and blue, Pl. II. Fig. of style: colouring, ornament: Cic. (Hence It. *pimmento*.)

**piġnerātor**, ōnis, m. [piġneror] he who takes a pledge, a pledgee or mortgagee: Cic.

**piġnēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pignus] to pledge, pawn, mortgage: uniohem, Suet. Fig.: velut obsidibus datis piġneratos habere animos, to feel themselves bound in their minds as if, etc., Liv.

**piġnēror**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] prop. to take as a pledge; hence, fig., to make one's own, to appropriate (rare): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque piġnerari solet, Cic. II. to accept as certain: quod das mihi, piġneror omen, Ov.

**pignus**, ōris and ēris, n. [cogn. with pango, the Lat. root being pag from orig. pak, v. paciscor] any person or thing given as security: apledge, pawn, mortgage: pignore animos centurio- num devinxit, i. e. took security for their loyalty, Caes.: marium pignora, male hostages, Suet. 2. Esp.: security for the fine taken by the consul from a senator who failed to attend: Cic. 3. a bet, wager, stake: Pl.: Virg. II. Fig.: a pledge, token, assurance, proof: reipublicae datum, Cic.: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credat, sure tokens, Ov. 2. Meton. in pl.: children or other near relatives, as pledges of love: pignora cara, nepotes, id.: with defining Gen. pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. Also absol.: Tac.: Liv.

**piġrē**, adv. slowly, sluggishly: Sen. Comp.: Liv.

**piġritia**, ae, and piġrities, si, f. [piġrē] sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: Cic.: nox Romanis piġritiem ad sequendum ignotis locis fecit, made the R. disinclined to continue the pursuit, Liv. (Hence It. *piġritia*, *piġressa*; Fr. *parese*.)

**piġro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

**piġror**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

**pila**, ae, f. a mortar: **pila**, ubi triticum pinscat, Cato. II. a pillar, a pile: pontis, Liv.: nulla taberna meos habet, neque pila libellos, i. e. no bookstall (these being round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. 2. a pier or mole of stone: Virg. [No. I. is for pis-la, from the root of pis-o, pins-o; No. II. which is really a different word, is for pig-la (cf. pig-nus), from orig. pak; v. pālus.] (Hence It. *pila*; Fr. *pule*.)

**pila**, ae (old Gen. sing. pilā, Lucr.), f. a ball, playing-ball: dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, i. e. they use us as playthings, Pl.: pilas studio teneri, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pila est, the ball is mine, I've won, Pl. II. Transf. any ball or globe: lanuginis, Phn. (ii) a crystal or amber ball used by Roman ladies to keep their hands cool: dura, Prop. (From root of Gr. πᾶλ-λω.) (Hence It. *pillotta*; Sp. *pelota*, Fr. *pelote*.)

**pilānus**, i, m. [pilum] a triarius, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

**pilātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a javelin: Virg.

**pilēatus**, a, um, adj. [pileus] wearing the pileus or felt-cap (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): volones, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation; cf. the bonnet rouge of the first French revolution), Suet.

**pilentum**, i, n. an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies and also one in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites, were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

**pilēolus** (pill-), i, m. and pilēolūm, i, n. dim. [pileus] a small felt cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

**pilēus** (pileus), i, m., and pilēum, i, n. a felt cap or hat, made of felt close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement, as a sign of freedom. haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, 2. Meton.: liberty, freedom: servos ad pileum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv. [Perh. borrowed from a lost Gr. adj. πῖλος, synon. with πῖλος, from πῖλος, felt.]

**pilosus**, a, um, adj. [pilus] hairy, shaggy: genae, Cic.

**pilula**, ae, f. dim. [pila] a little ball,

*globule*. Plin. II. Esp. in medicine: a pill. id. (Hence It. *pillola*, Fr. *pilule*.)

**pilum**, *i*, *n*. a *pestle*: Cato II. Transf.: the heavy galein of the Roman infantry: Cic. Caes. Proverb. *pilum* iucicare alium, to make an attack on one, Pl. [For *pis-lum* or *pis-t-lum* (cf. *pistillum*), from root of *pis*, *pinso*.]

(1) **pilus**, *i*, *m*. a *hair*: *munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum*, Cic. II. Meton. a *hair*, a *trick*: usu. with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: id. [Cf. Gr. *πῖλος* (felt, felt hat); Germ. *filz*, Eng. *felt*.] (Hence It. *pelo*; Fr. *pel*.)

(2) **pilus**, *i*, *m*. (*pilum*) a *division of the triarii in a Roman legion*: it occurs almost invariably in connection with *primus*: *primus pilus*, the first century of the triarii: P. Sextus Bacculus, *primi pilus* centurio, the chief century or *aquilifer*, Caes. aliquem ad *primum pilum* transducere, to promote to be chief century, id. II. Meton.: *primus pilus*, or in one word, *primipilus*, *i*, *m*, the chief century of the triarii and therefore of the legion. id.

**pinacotheca**, *ae*, and **pinacothecē**, *ēs*, *f* = *πινακοθήκη*, a picture-gallery: Varr.

**pinetum**, *i*, *n*. (*pinus*) a *pine-wood*, *pine-grove*: Ov.

**pinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] of the *pine*, *pinny*, *pine*: *velamina pine-ureath*, Lucr.: *claustra*, Virg.: *ardor*, a fire of *pine-wood*, id.

**pingo**, *uxi*, *pictum*, *3* v. *a* to paint a picture, to represent pictorially: *tabulas*, Cic.: *tabula picta*, a picture, id. 2. to embroider, represent by means of the needle: *pingere acui*, Ov.

3. to paint, stain, colour, set off by contrasts of colour (poet.). *frontem moris*, Virg.: *vaccinia calthā*, id. 4. to adorn, decorate, embellish: *bibliothecam*, Cic. II. Fig. of style to paint, colour, embellish: *orationibus*, id. [From root *pk*, as *pango* from *pk*: cf. Gr. *πικρ*-[*cho*-] (Hence It. *pingere*; Fr. *peindre*.)]

**pinguesco**, *3* v. *n*. *incept* [pinguis] to become or grow fat: Col. 2. to become rich or fertile: *campus sanguine*, Virg.

**pinguis**, *e*, *adj*. *fat*: Cic. *pinguior agnus*, Pl.: *pinguissimus haedulus*, Juv. 2. Subst.: *pingue*, *is*, *n* *fat*: *denso pingui*, with compact fatness, Virg. II. Transf.: *fat*, *rich*, *fertile*, also, *plump*, in good condition: *sanguine pinguior campus*, Hor.: *sulcus, turned in a rich soil*, Lucan.: *merum, full-bodied, fruity*, Hor.: *ficus, plump, juicy*, id.: *lampades, full of oil*, Ov.: *arae, full of fat and blood*, Virg.: *mensa, luxurious*, Cat. A. c. t.: *that makes fertile*: *pingui flumine Nilus, fertilizing*, Virg. 2. *bedaubed, besmeared*: *crura luto*, Juv.: *virga, limed*, Mart. 3. *thick, dense*: *caelum*, (Cic.:

*toga*, Suet. *coma, luxuriant*, id. 4. Of taste: *insipid*. *sapor*, Plin.

III. Fig. *dull, gross, heavy, stupid*: Cic.: *ingenium*, Ov. 2. *bold, strong*: *verba*, Quint. 3. *calm, quiet, comfortable, easy*: *pingui membra quiete levat*, Ov. 4. *sleek, spruce*: *pexus pinguisque doctor*, Quint. [For *pinguis*; cf. Gr. *πικρ*-[*us*]]

**pinguitudo**, *inis*, *f*. (*pinguis*) *fatness*: Plin.

**pinifer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj* (*pinus fero*) *pine-bearing*: Virg.

**piniger**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj*. (*pinus fero*) *pine-bearing*: Ov.

(1) **pinna**, *ae*, *f*. [another form of *penna*, q. v.] a *feather*, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. Meton. a *wing*: Cic. 3. the fin of a fish: Plin.

4. a *battlement, pinnacle*: Caes. (Hence It. *pignone*, and, from it, Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.)

(2) **pinna** (*pinnā*), *ae*, *f* = *pinna*, a kind of shellfish: Cic.

**pinnatus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*pinna*] *feathered, plumed, winged*: Cic.

**pinniger**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj* [*pinna fero*] *feather-bearing, feathered, winged*: *haec pinnigero in corpore tella exerceatur*, i. e. against birds, A. c. in Cic. II. Transf. *having fins*, *finny*: *piscis*, Ov.

**pinnipotens**, *v* *pennipotens*

**pinnirapūs**, *i*, *m* [*pinna raplo*] a *crest-seizer*, i. e. a *gladiator*, who fought with a Samnite having a crest to his helmet: Juv.

**pinnophylax** (*pino-*), *ācis*, *m* = *πιννοφυλάξ*, the *pinna-guard*, a species of crab found in the shell of the *pinna*, and supposed to keep watch over it: comes, quem *pinoteren* vocant, alii *pinophylacem*, Plin.

**pinnotēres**, and **pinotēres**, or **pinotēras**, *ae*, *m* the *hermit crab*: Cic. Plin.

**pinnula**, *ae*, *f* *dim* [*pinna*] a *small feather*: Col. 2. Meton. a *little plume* or *wing*: Pl.

**pinisus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [*pinus*]

**pinso** or **piso**, *i* and *di*, *pinsum*, *pinstum*, and *pistum*, *3* v. *a* to beat, pound, bray, crush: Pl. II. Fig. *flagro*, to scourge, Pl.: o *Janu*, a *tergo* quem nulla cicoma *pin-sit*, *pecks, scoffs at, derides*, Pers. [Cf. Gr. *πίσσω* (for *πινω*) as *πνέω* for *πνέω*] In *pinso* there is nasalization. (Hence It. *pi-giare*, and through Lat *pisto*, It. *pasture*.)

**pinus**, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [*pinus*]

**pinus**, *ūs* and *i*, *f*. a *pine*, *pine-tree*, more partic. the *stone-pine*: Virg. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov. and to Diana: Hor. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. II. Transf.: *anything made of pine*, a *ship*: id. 2. a *pine-borch*. Virg. 3. a *wreath of pine-leaves*: Ov. [Fr. *pinus* is perh. from same root as Gr. *πινυ*-[*us*]] (Hence It. *pino*, Fr *pin*)

**pīo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. *a*. [*pius*] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: Silvanum lacte, Hor.

II. Transf.: to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: Pietatem, Pl. 2. to purify with sacred rites: Auct. pro dom. 3. to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov.: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty of, Virg. 4. to punish, avenge (poet.): culpam morte, id. 5. to free from madness: te plari iubes, homo insanisus? Pl.

**piper**, *ēris*, *n*. *pepper*: Hor. [An Indian word: Gr. *πικρ*.] (Hence It. *pevere*, Fr. *poudre*.)

**piperātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*piper*] *peppery*, seasoned with pepper: Col.

II. Fig. *sharp, thievish*: manus, Mart. (dub.)

**pīpilo**, *i*, *v* *n* [*pipo*] to *pip*, chirp: Cat.

**pīpo**, *i* *n* to *pip*, chirp: Varr.

**pīpūlum**, *i*, *n*. and **pīpūlus**, *i*, *m* [*pipo*] an outcry, upbraiding: te *pīpulo* hic diffamant ante aedes, Pl.

**pirāta**, *ae*, *m* = *πικρατής*, a sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic.

**piraticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* = *πικρατικός*, of or belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical: *iniquitas*, Cic. II. Subst. *piratica*, *ae*, *f* *piracy*: *piraticam facere*, to practise piracy, id.

**pīrum**, *i*, *n*. a *pear*: Hor. (Hence It. *pero*, Fr. *poire*; Eng. *pear*.)

**pīrus**, *i*, *f* a *pear-tree*: Virg.

**piscarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*piscis*] of or belonging to fishing or fish, fish-forum, the fish market, Pl.

**piscator**, *oris*, *m* [*piscor*] a fisherman, fisher: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

**piscatōrius**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*piscator*] of or belonging to fishermen, fishing: *naves, fishing smacks*, Caes. *arundo*, a *fishing-rod*, Plin.

**piscatus**, *ūs*, *m* [*piscor*] a *fishing*, catching of fish: Pl. II. Meton. *fishes, fish*: *parare piscatum*, Cic. 2. Fig. a good haul, a catch, i. e. of something pleasant or profitable: Pl.

**pisciculus**, *i*, *m*. *dim.* [*piscis*] a little fish: Cic.

**piscina**, *ae*, *f*. [*id*] a *fish-pond*: Cic. II. Transf. a *pond* for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water: a *basin, pool*: Plin.

**piscinarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*piscina*] of or belonging to fish-ponds: Varr. II. Subst. *piscinarius*, *is*, *m* one fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

**piscis**, *is*, *m* a *fish*: Cic.: *piscis femina*, Ov. II. Transf.: *Pisces*, the *Fishes*, a constellation of the Zodiac: id. [Cf. Germ. *fisch*, Eng. *fish*.] (Hence, through low Lat. *piscio* (ōnis), Fr. *poisson*.)

**piscor**, *atus*, *i*. v. *n*. *dep* [*piscis*] to fish: Cic. Proverb. *in aere piscari*, to labour in vain, Pl. (II) *piscari aureo hamo*, to risk more than one is likely to gain, Suet. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

**piscosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of fish, abounding in fish. annes, Ov.

**pisculentus**, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in fish. loca, Pl.

**piso**, v. pino

**pistillum**, i, n. and **pistillus**, i, m. [piso] a pestle. Pl. Col.

**pistor**, oris, m. [piso] 1. t. a pounder: esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller: Plin. II. Transf. a baker: Cic.

**pistrilla**, ae, f. dim. [pistrina] a little pounding-mill. Ter.

**pistrina**, ae, f. [pistor] a bakehouse: Plin.

**pistrinensis**, e, adj. [pistrinum] of or belonging to a pounding-mill. Jumenta, Suet.

**pistrinum**, i, n. [pistor] a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, usually worked by horses or asses, sometimes a slave had to work it for punishment. Pl. Cic. II. Transf. a bakery: Suet. 2. oppressive labour, drudgery: Cic.

**pistris** or **pristis**, is, also **pistris** or **pistris**, is, f. = *piscis*, any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish. Virg. II. Transf. the Whale, a constellation. Cic. 2. a species of swift-sailing ship. Liv.

**pistus**, a, um, Part. [piso]

**pisum**, i, n. = *pisum*, pea, the pea: Col. Plin. (Hence *pis*)

**pithecius**, i, n. = *pithecius*, a little ape: Pl.

**pituita**, ae, f. (sometimes scanned as *pituita*) Hor. Pers. *pituita*, clammy moisture phlegm, rheum: Cic. *pituita* sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. [For *spuita*-ta; *spuita* = *spuita*, v. *spuo*]

**pituitosus**, a, um, adj. [pituita] full of phlegm, phlegmatic: opp. to having a dry habit of body (exsiccatus). Cic.

**pius**, a, um (Comp. only *magis pius* Sup. *pius-mus*, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, but freq. afterwards. Sen. Tac. Curt., etc.) adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous (of persons and things): a quis pius est, Pl. pio vatis ab ore, reverential, Ov. (deus) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. So pius, the departed, the blessed: piorum sedes, id. (ii) Of things connected with religion: far, i. e. sacrificial, duly offered, Hor. lucis, sacred, i. e. as the abode of the Muses, id. pia et aeterna pax, a consecutiously kept and eternal peace, Cic. Ne ut. absol. : stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, Ov. 2. Of conduct toward parents, etc. : dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic, etc. pius in parentes, Cic. Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg. metus, of a wife for her husband, Ov. bellum, waged for one's country or allies, Liv. Poet. of a wine-jar testa, my good, kindly jar = benigna, Hor. II. Transf. in

gen honest, upright (rare). quaestus, Cato [Etyim. uncertain.]

**plac**, placis, f. pitch: Hor. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment. Pl. [Cf. Gr. *πλάκα* = *plaka*] (Hence It. *pece*, Fr. *poix*)

**placabilis**, e, adj. [placo] Pass. : easily pacified or appeased, placable: ammi, Cic. omnia aequiora et placabiliora, id. Poet. ara Dianae, placabilis, mild, Virg. II. Act. : pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating: te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilis est, is more fitted to appease, Ter.

**placabilitas**, atis, f. [placabilis] placable disposition, placability: Cic.

**placamen**, inis, n. [placo] a means of pacifying or appeasing: Liv.

**placamentum**, i, n. [id.] a means of pacifying or appeasing: Tac.

**placate**, adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly: Cic. Comp. : id.

**placatio**, onis, f. [placo] an appeasing, propitiating: Cic.

**placatus**, a, um, Part. [placo]

II. Adj. appeased, pacified, reconciled to: exercitus duci placator, Liv.

2. calm, quiet, gentle, still: maria, tranquilli, Virg. animi status, Cic. Comp. : placatore animo aliquid facere, Liv. Scire: quies placatissima, Cic.

**placens**, ntis, Part. [placo] II. Adj. : pleasing, charming: uxor. Cic.

**placenta**, ae, f. a cake: Hor. Juv. [Placenta, i. n. "a flat cake" borrowed from acc. of *πλακοῦς* (= *πλακοῦς*)]

**placēo**, cū and cētus sum, cētum, 2. n. n. to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy with Dat. : non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic. 2. With Dat. of *pum*. reflect. : to be pleased or satisfied with oneself, to pride or plume oneself: ego nunquam mihi minus quam besterno die placui, id. II. With impersonal subject, usu an *Infinitive* or *Subj. clause*, sometimes without any expressed subject to seem right or proper: to be thought or believed: placuit ei ut ad Arriustum legatos mitteret, he resolved to send, Caes. 2. Esp. of public decrees, etc. : to be approved of or resolved on: senatus placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic. deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placet an defendi, whether its destruction by fire or its defence should be agreed on, Caes. [The prim. meaning of the root (cf. *plac*) is perh. "to smooth": v. *planus*.] (Hence It. *piacere*: Sp. *placer*; Fr. *plaire* and *plaisir*.)

**placide**, adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly, quietly: forem aperire, Pl. ferre dolorem, Cic. Comp. : pleber in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall.

**placidus**, a, um, adj. [placeo]

gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid. Ter. : Cic. 2. Of things: annis, Ov. : constantia, Cic. : mora, Virg. Comp. : nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. Sup. : Cic.

**placito**, i, v. n. *freq.* [id.] to be very pleasing: neque placitant mores, Pl.

**placitum**, i, n. [id.] that which is pleasing or agreeable: ultra placitum laudare, more than is agreeable, Virg.

2. Transf. in plur. : opinions, maxims, tenets: Stolorum, Tac. : majorum, id. (Hence It. *piato*; old Fr. *plaid*: also the verbs, It. *piatire*; Fr. *placider*.)

**placitus**, a, um, Part. [placeo]

II. A. adj. : pleasing, agreeable, acceptable: placita es simplicitate tua, you please, Ov. : eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, Just. (al. acceptissimum).

**plāco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cogn. with *placo*] to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile: agendum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, that she be reconciled to us, Ter. : aliquem republicae, Cic. : numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet. : aequora, Ov. : ventos, Virg. : fratum ventrem, pacify, Hor. II. to endeavour to appease, to propitiate: id.

**placusa** and **placusia**, v. *plagusia*

(1) **plāga**, ae, f. a blow, stroke, stripe: plagas pati, Ter. : plagas perferre, Cic. 2. Esp. a blow which wounds or injures; a cut, thrust, wound: mortifera, a mortal wound, id.

II. **Fig.** : a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune: illa plaga est in iuncta petitioni tuae maxima, that was a very great blow to it, id. : levior est iuga ab amico, quam a debitor, loss, injury, id. [Root *plag*, whence also *plango*, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *plage*)

(2) **plāga**, ae, f. lit. a flat surface, hence a region, tract: si quem extenta plagarum quattuor in medio dirimit

plaga solis miqum zones, Virg. : plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. 2. a district, canton: Liv. II. a hunting-net, a snare, gin: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl. : tendere plagas, Cic. : nodosae, Ov. 2. Fig. any snare, trap, toil: se impendere in plagas, Pl. : quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic. [Nos. I and II. are perh. different words, the former weakened from *plak* in Gr. *πλάξ*, Lat. *planus* (for *plac-nus*); the latter from the root of *πλέω*, Lat. *plecto*.] (Hence It. *piaggia*, *spiaggia*; Fr. *plage*.)

**plagiarius**, ii, m. [prob. from *plāga*, a snare] a man-stealer, kidnapper: Cic.

II. a literary thief, plagiarist. Mart.

**plāgiger**, āra, ērum, adj. [plāga] gero] stripe-bearing: Pl.

**plāgī-gērulus**, a, um, adj. [plāga] gerulus] stripe-bearing: Pl.

**plāgipātida**, ae, m. [plāga] patior] a buffet-bearer: Pl.

**plāgōsus**, a, um, adj. [plāga] fōnd of flogging (poet.): Hor.

**plāgūla**, ae, f. dim. [plāga] a bed-curtain, a curtain: Liv.

**plāgūla**, ae, f. a kind of fish (al. placusa or placusia): Pl.

**plātotus**, ūs, m. [plango] a striking or beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring: plāntus illisae cauitus undae, of the roaring of the waves, Lucan. II. Esp. a beating of the breast, etc., as a token of grief; a wailing, lament: gemitus ac plāntus, groans and lamentations, Tac. (Hence It. *pianto*; Sp. *llanto*.)

**plānē**, adv. evenly: hence, simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly: loqui, Cic. Comp. : id. Sup. : id. II. Transf. wholly, entirely, completely, quite: carere, Hor. : quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, you have acted quite rightly, Cic. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so: Pl. : planissime, most assuredly, Ter.

**plānēta**, ae, m. = πλανήτης, a wandering star, planet (pure Lat. stella errans, erratic, error): Gell.

**plango**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to strike, beat, esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, lashing, Lucr. : moribundo vertice terram, Ov. II. Esp. : to beat the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief: lanata pectora plangens, id. Reflect. : ecissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, beat themselves, id. 2. Transf. : to lament aloud, wring the hands; with Acc., to bewail: Virg. : plangentium gemitus, Just. With Acc. : Memphitem bovem (i. e. Apim), Tib. [Cf. Gr. ἔξε-πλάνω, πλάνω; in plango there is nasalization. There was an Indo-European root, plak (cf. πλῆσσω = πληγω) and beside it a weaker plag, whence the Greek form above, and Lat. plango, plāga] (Hence It. *piangere*; Fr. *plaudre*.)

**plangor**, ōris, m. [plango] a striking, beating, accompanied with noise: plangere ferire pectora, Ov. II. Esp. : a beating of the breast or face in token of grief; loud mourning, wailing, lamentation: plangere et lamentatione complere forum, Cic

**plangunculā**, ae, f. dim. [πλάνω] a little doll: Cic.

**plānī-lōquus**, a, um, adj. [plane loqui] speaking clearly, intelligibly, or plainly: Pl.

**plānīpēs**, ēdis, m. [plānus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] a kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus. Juv.

**plānitas**, ātis, f. [plānus] plainness: fig. distinctness, perspicuity: sententiarum, Tac.

**plānities**, ēi, f. (collat. form, **plānīda**, ae, very rare) [id.] a flat or even surface, level ground, a plain: Cic. (Hence It. *pienezza*.)

**planta**, ae, f. a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, graft, scion; esp. for propagating: malleolū, plantae, sarmenta, vivi-

radices, propagines, Cic. 2. a plant, in gen. : Juv. II. the sole of the foot: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies ariet aspera plantas, Virg. [Perh. I. and II. are different words. The latter is most prob. cognate with πλάξ, placynus; it would thus be nasalized and = *planc-ta*; cf. *planca* (a board, slab). The former is perh. nasalized from the root of πλάνω, with the notion of 'what spreads, extends itself.']

**plantāris**, e, adj. [planta] of or belonging to sets: Subst. : plantaria, ium, n. plu sets, stips, or young trees. Virg. (see also foll. art.). 2. Transf. the hair: Pers. II. of or belonging to the sole of the foot of Mercury, alae, stat. As subst. : plantaria, winged sandals: Perseus, Val Fl.

**plantārium**, ii, n. [planta] a nursery-garden: Plin. (so also acc. to some, Virg. G. 2, 27 K)

**plānus**, a, um, adj. level, flat, plane, even: Cic. : litus, Caes. Comp. : aditus, Liv. Sup. : locus, Cic. 2. Subst. : planum, i, n. level ground, a plain: aciem in planum deduct, Sall. Esp. legal t. t. : e plano or de plano, on level ground, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicially: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Hence, fig. : de plano, without difficulty, easily (poet.). hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. II. Fig. plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: satini haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl. : narrationes, Cic. [For *plac-nus*, with compensative lengthening of a; cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλάκ-υος, πλάκ-ους O. H. G. *flah.*] (Hence It. *piano*; Sp. *llano*; Fr. *plain*.)

**plānus**, i, m. = πλάνος, a vagabond, a juggler, impostor: Cic

**plasma**, ātis, n. = πλάσμα, an affected modulation of the voice: Pers. Quint.

**plāstēs**, ae, m. = πλάστης, a moulder, modeller, statuary: Vell.

**plātālea**, ae, f. the spoonbill: Cic.

**plātānus**, i (Gen. *platanus*, Virg.) f. = πλάτανος, the *platanus* or *oriental plane-tree*: Cic. : caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

**plātēa** (plātēa, Hor., Cat.), ae, f. = πλατεια, a street: Ter. : Caes. (Hence It. *piazza*; Fr. *place*.)

**plaudo** (plōdo, Quint.), ēi, eum, 3. v. a. and n. A. act. : to clap, strike, beat (poet.) : pectora praebet virginē plaudenda manu, for a pat of the maiden's hand, Ov. : plausus sonitus cervicis, patied, Virg. : plausis alis, flapped, Ov. : choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet, Virg. II. Neutr. : pennis, to clap, Ov. 2. Esp. to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap: Cic. : usque eessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat (all plays finishing off with the word 'plaudite, give your applause), Hor. 3. Transf. in

gen. to express approbation, to approve, applaud (with Dat.) : mihi plaudo ipse, I am satisfied with myself, id. [Ety. unknown.]

**plausibilis**, e, adj. [plaudo] deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable: Cic.

**plaudor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who claps applause, an applauder: Hor.

**plaustrum**, i, n. a waggon, wain, cart: Virg. : Cic. Prov. : plaustrum perculli, I've upset my cart! it's a bad job, Pl. II. Transf. : the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear (poet.) : flexerat obliquo plaustrum te-mone Bootes, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

**plausus**, a, um, Part. [plaudo].

**plausus**, ūs, m. [id.] a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies: plausum pennis dat, a clapping, Virg. II. Esp. : a clapping of hands in token of approbation: Cic. 2. In gen. applause, approbation: id.

**plēbēscula**, ae, f. dim. implying contempt [plebes] the common people, the populace, the rabble: Cic

**plēbēsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the common people or commonality, plebeian: familia, Cic. : consular, Liv. II. Transf. : common, vulgar, mean, low: quanquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Pl. sermo, Cic.

**plēbes**, is and ēi, v. plebs

**plēbēdola**, ae, comm. [plebs solo] one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: Cic

**plēbēs**, v. plebs

**plēbiscitum**, i, n. (Abl. *plebis scitu*, Decret. in Cic.) [plebs scitum] a decree or ordinance of the commonality (opp. to senatus consultum) : Auct. prodrom.

**plebs** (old forms, *pleps* and *plebis*), al-so **plēbes**, is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, f. the common people, the commons or commonality, the plebeians, opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas *populus* includes all classes) : plebes domandū studio per-mota a patribus accessit, Sall. : populo plebique Romanae, Cic. 2. In less exact sense, the populace, the lower class or order, the masses: multitudo de plebe, Liv. : Cic. 3. Transf. of the inferior deities: Ov. [Plebes is cogn with πλε-θος and πολ-υς and contains the same root as ple-o, q, v, and plenus. For term. bes, cf. ta-bes, pu-bes.]

**plectilis**, e, adj. [plecto] plaited: corona, Pl.

(1) **plecto**, xi and xli, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave (rare; mostly in the Part. perf.) : plectae coronae, Lucr. II. to twist, bend, turn: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. [Cf. Gr. πλέκω; Lat. *plectere*; Goth. *fal-th-a*, O. H. G. *flah-tu* (I fol-d).]

(2) **plecto**, 3. v. a. to punish: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu. pass. : tergo plector, I am flogged, Hor. : quid-

quid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, smart for it, id. \* II. Transf. in gen. to blame: cavet, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. [From I. E. plak, to strike; whence Gr. πλάσσω (=πληκ-γω); v. plango.]

**plectrum**, *n.* πλῆκτρον, *an instrument to strike with*, esp. a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum: Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton: a lyre or lute; also, a lyric poem, lyric poetry (poet.) Hor.

**Plēiās, Pleiās, and Plīās, ādis, f.** = Πλειάς, and Πλειάς, one of the Seven Stars so called, a Pleiad, usu in plur. Pleiades, the Pleiads, the constellation so called, Ov. II. Poet. transf. (on account of their rising at the close of summer), a squall, a storm: Pleiade capta ratis, Val. Fl.

**plēnē, adv.** full: vasa plene infundere, Plin. II. Fig.: fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly: aliquid perficere, Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Plin.

**plēnitudo**, *inis f.* [plenius] fullness, plenitude, completeness: syllabarum, Auct. Her.

**plēnus, a, um, adj.** [v. pleo] full, filled with: With Gen.: Gallia civium Romanarum, Cic. With Abl.: domus ornamentis, id. Neut. absol.: plenum et mane, id. ad plenum, to repletion, copiously (poet.): Virg. Absol.: velis plenis, filled with (the breeze), full sail, id. 2. Lsp. stout, bulky, plump, corpulent: pleni enective amius, Cic.: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. (ii) big with child, pregnant: sus, Cic.: Teluri pleni victimia plena datur, Ov.

3. filled, satisfied, sated (poet.). plenus cras munimo, id. 4. full, packed, laden: crura plenum pleneas (apes), Virg.: exercitus plenissimus praedia, Liv. 5. complete in number or size, full, whole, entire: annus, Cic. pleno gradu, at full pace, Liv.

6. abundant, plentiful, rich: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decederat, Cic.: menia, Virg.

7. numerous: convivium, Suet. 8. Of the voice, sonorous, full, loud: Cic. 9. Of letters, syllables, words, full: aet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. 10. Of age, full, advanced, mature: jam plenis nubilis annis, of full age for wedlock, marriageable, Virg.

II. Fig.: full, filled, abounding in. With Gen.: consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With Abl.: expectatione de Pompeio, full of expectation, id. 2. Of style or expression: complete, copious: oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i. e. liberally, heartily, id. (Hence It. pieno; Sp. lleno; Fr. plein.)

**plēo, 2. v. n.** to fill, whence comleo, expleo, suppleo, etc. [Cf. Gr. πλέω-ω, πλε-πλη-μι, πλη-θος, πλη-ρη, πλε-ν-ι; Lat. ple-nu-s; Goth. full-s, Eng. full, fill.]

**plēriusque, seque, āque, v.** plerisque. **plerumque, ado.** for the most part,

mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: Cic.: Hor.

**plērus, a, um, adj.** very many, a very great part, most (the old form of plerisque, plerique): Vet. lex in Cic. [From the old compar. pleos (=plus), pl. pleores (=plures); the root is seen in pleo, q. v.]

**plerisque, rāque, rumque, adj.** [plerus. cf. quisque from quis, etc.] Sing. (v. rare): a very great part, the greater part, most: juvenus plerisque Catullinae favebat, Sall. Neut. absol., with Gen., the greatest part: Europae, Liv. 2. Plur.: very many, the greater number, the most: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl.: multi nihil prodesse philosophum, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.: plerique Belgae, the bulk, the majority of, Caes.: plerique omnes, almost all, Ter. In contrast with plurimi: multi, . . . quidam, . . . plerique, . . . plurimi, many, some too, very many, most folk, Tac. Neut. plu. absol.: all, every thing: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed plerique viribus corporis administrabant, Cic.

**plexus, a, um, Part.** [plecto].

**Plas, v.** Plasas.

**plictus, a, um, Part.** [plicco].

**plico, plicāvī and plicū, plicātum and plicctum, i. v. a.** to fold, to lay or wind together, to double up: quasi anellis hamisque plicata quaedam, linked, fastened, Lucr.: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up, Virg. [v. plecto] (Hence It. plegare; Sp. plegar, Fr. plier and ployer; and from part. plicitus, plictus, through low Lat. plicitare, Fr. plisser.)

**plōdo, v.** plaudo.

**plorābilis, e, adj.** [ploro] lamentable, deplorable (poet.): Pers.

**plorātor, ōris, m.** [id.] a wailer, lamenter, mourner: Mart.

**plorātus, ūs, m.** [id.] a wailing, weeping, lamenting: vaginalis, Cic. poet. Plur.: omnia mulierum ploratus sonant, Liv.

**plōro, avi, atum, i. v. n.** and a Neutr. to wail, lament, to weep aloud: plorando fessus sum, Cic.: te jubeo plorare=οἰκώζην λέγω σοι, an ill wish, I bid you howl (i. e. under chastisement); and, with second sense, in allusion to the singing of doleful ditties in a lamentable voice, Hor. II. A. act.: to weep over, to lament (poet.): turpe commissum, id. With Acc and Inf.: suis non respondere favorem meritis, Hor. [From root plu (v. pluo); lit. "to make to flow," sc. tears; cf. Hom. δάκρυ=λαέω. Ex-ploro is to make to flow out, to elicit; im-ploro, to weep upon, beseech with tears.] (Hence Fr. pleurer.)

**plostellum, i. n. dim.** [plostrum, plastrum] a small waggon or cart, a toy-cart: plostellum adjuungere mures, Hor.

**plōxēmum, plōximum, or plōxē-**

**num, i, n.** [a Gallic word] a waggon-boss: Cat.

**pluit, v.** pluo.

**plūma, ae, f.** the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; freq. collect. feathers, down: Cic.: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probrior ei, there is not a pin to choose, Pl.: animantes pluma obductae, Cic.: in pluma dormire, on a feather-bed, Mart. II. Transf.: of the first beard, down (poet.): Hor. 2. Of the scales on a coat of mail: Stat. [The root is plu, with sense "fluctuate," to wave; cf. Germ. flaum (down).]

**plūmātīle, is, n.** (sc. uestimentum) [pluma] a garment embroidered with feathers: M.

**plumbātus, a, um, Part.** [plumbo] **plumbētus, a, um, adj.** [plumbum] made of lead, leaden: glans, Lucr.: gladius, Cic. (cf. gladius). Of coins (which should be of silver): numus, leaden, i. e. bad, counterfeit, Pl. In pl. absol., plumbi, bad, counterfeit coins, Mart. 2. leaden, i. e. oppressive, burdensome (poet.): Auster, Hor. 3. heavy, weighty: ira, Pl. 4. dull, stupid: nisi plane in physici plumbi sumus, augurati, Cic.

**plumbo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [id.] to lead, to solder with lead: Cato: Plin.: plumbatae sagittae, pointed with lead, id.: tabulae, weighted with lead, Val. Max.

**plumbōsus, a, um, adj.** [id.] full of lead, having much lead mixed with it: Plin.

**plumbum, i, n.** lead: Cato plumbum album, tin, Caes. 2. Meton: a leaden ball or bullet (poet.) Balearica plumbum funda jactit, Ov. (ii) a leaden pipe: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. [Plumb-um is radically the same as Gr. μόλυβος.] (Hence It. piombo, Fr. plomb.)

**plūmēus, a, um, adj.** [pluma] downy, covered or filled with down: culcita, Cic.: torus, Ov. II. Transf.: like feathers, i. e. light: pondera, Mart. **plūmī-pēs, ēdis, adj.** feather-footed, with feathered feet (poet.): Cat.

**plūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** [pluma] to cover with feathers, to feather: plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poet. 2. Transf. to embroider: Lucan. (ii) to cover with scales: loricae plumatae, Just.

**plūmōsus, a, um, adj.** [id.] covered with feathers, feathered: Prop. II. Transf. downy: folia, Plin.

**plūo, plūi or plūvi, 3. v. n.** usu. impers. to rain: Cic. With Acc. of cogn. sign.: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatio est, that it had rained blood, id. With Abl.: lacte, to rain milk, Liv. II. Transf.: to come down like rain (poet.): nec decussata tantum pluit lites glandiae, Virg. [The same root is seen in Gr. πλέω, πλυν-ω; Goth. flō-dw-s (river), Eng. flow, flood.] (Hence It. piovere; Fr. pleuvrier.)



**plūralis**, e, *adj* [plus] *belonging to more than one, plural*: Ulp. II. Esp in gramm. *of the plural number*: Quist

**plūraliter**, *adv.* in the plural: Sen. **plūres**, v. *plus*, under multus.

**plūries** (-ens), *adv.* often, often-times, frequently: Caes (dub)

**plūrifariam**, *adv.* in many parts or places: Suet.

**plūrimum**, *sup.* *adv.* very much: plurimum posse, to have very great influence, Cic.

**plūrimus**, a, um, v. multus. **plūs**, pūris, v. multus.

**plūs**, *comp. adv.* more: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. With quam: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui, into not more than, id Without quam: plus milies annis, more than a thousand times, Ter. paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With Abl.: alterum neri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. paulo plus, Liv. plus nimio, over-much, Hor. 2. Plus plusque, more and more: Cic.

**plūsculus**, a, um, *adj.* dim [plus] somewhat more, a little more: plūscula suppellectile opus est, Ter. 2. *Neutr. absol.*: plūsculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiatur, Cic. With Gen.: plūsculum negotii, id (u) Adverbially: somewhat more, rather more: invitavit sese in cena plūsculum, indulged a little too freely, Pl.

**plūteus**, i, m, less freq **plūteum**, i, n. [By some derived from plus: that which shelters from rain] a moretable penthouse, shed, or mantle, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf. ad aliquid vineas pluteo quo ager, i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him, Pl. 2. a permanent breast-work, a parapet: pluteos vallo addere, Caes.

3. the back of a settee or couch: Suet. Meton. a couch, dining-couch: Prop. 4. a book-shelf, book-case: Pers.: Juv. 5. the board on which a corpse is laid out: Mart.

**plūvia**, ae, f. (sc aqua) [pluvius] rain (the most gen term: cf imber) Cic. in pl, continued rains: id. (Hence It puggia, Fr pluie)

**plūvialis**, e, *adj* [pluvius] pertaining to rain, rainy: Auster, rain-bringing, Virg.: aqua, rain-water, Sen.: fungi, made to grow by rain, Ov.

**plūvius**, a, um, *adj*. [pluv] rainy, causing or bringing rain, rainy: aquae, Cic.: Hyades, rain-bringing, Virg. venti, Hor.: arcus, a rainbow, id. po', a shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint.

**pocillum**, i, n. dim. [poculum] a little cup: mulsi, Liv.

**poculum**, i, n. a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker: Virg.: ex-haurire, to drain, drink off, Cic.: ducere, Hor. II. Meton.: a drink, draught, potion: pocula sunt fontes

liquidi, Virg.: amoris poculum, a philter, Hor. (u) In partic., a draught of poison: Cic. 2. a drinking bout, a carouse: in poculis, over one's cups, while drinking, id.: prae poculis nescire, from drunkenness, Flor. [With poculu-m cf. Gr. πώ-τω-κα, πώ-τω-α (Aeol.: πώ-τω), πώ-μα; Lat. po-tu-s.]

**pōdāgra**, ae, f. = ποδάγρα, the gout: Cic.

**pōdāgrōsus**, a, um, *adj*. [podagra] having the gout, gouty: Pl.

**pōdex**, icis, m [cogn with pēdere] the fundament, anus: Hor.

**pōdium**, ii, n an elevated place Fall II. Esp in buildings, a balcony: Plin Ep. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, a balcony next to the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It poggia, old Fr. pui, whence appuyer)

**pōēma**, ātis, n (Dat. and Abl plur poematis, Cic.: but also poematibus, Auct Her) = ποίημα, a composition in verse, a poem: facere, Cic.: pungere, Hor.

**poēna**, ae, f. orig the payment made as an atonement by a criminal: compensation, satisfaction, hence, penalty, punishment (for which it is the most gen. term (cf multa, supplicium) owing to the primary sense of the word, poenam (off poenas) dare, is to suffer punishment (pay the penalty), Cic. also, in same sense, poenam or poenas pendere, solvere, persolvere, luere, id. so, poenam (or pl) sumere, to inflict punishment, id. Virg.: also, capere poenas de aliquo, Liv.: quos illi poenas perscipient, of whom they will demand satisfaction (will take vengeance on them), Virg.: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestimant poenamque constituent, the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage, Caes.: poenas justas et debitas, Cic. poena tenet, to be liable to punishment, id. With defining Gen.: mortis, capital punishment, id. 2. In games, loss, forfeit: Ov. 3. Personified, Poena, the goddess of punishment or vengeance: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf. hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.: fragilitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. [V pūio; ποῖναι and ποῖνα (perh = ποῖνο-να) are from the same root pu. Poena is for po-ina.] (Hence It pena: Fr peine)

**poenārius**, a, um, *adj*. [id.] of or belonging to punishment, penal: Quint.

**poenīo**, v. pūio, ad inat.

**poēsis**, is, f. = ποίσις, the art of composing poems, poetry: Quik. II. In concr. sense: poetry, poems: Anacreontis tota poēsis, all his poetry, Cic.: Hor.

**pōēta**, ae, m = ποιητής, in gen a maker, contriver (v. rare in this sense): nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poeta, trickster, Pl. II. Esp a poet: Cic.: Hor.

**pōētica**, ae, and **pōētiōs**, es, f. = ποιητική, the art of poetry: Cic.

**pōētiōs**, *adv.* after the manner of poets, poetically: loqui, Cic.

**pōētiōsus**, a, um, *adj.* = ποιητικός, poetical: verbum, Cic.: mella, Hor.

**pōētria**, ae, f. = ποιητρια, a poetess: Cic.

**pōētris**, idis or Ideas, f. = ποιητρίς, a poetess: Pers. (al. poetrias).

**pol**, *intery* [abbr vocat of Pollux] by Pollux! truly! forsooth! pol me ocidistis amici, Hor. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

**pōlenta**, ae, f. peeled barley, pearl barley: Pl.: Ov. [Cf poll-en, Gr. πωλ-τος, pul(t)s, palca, q v.]

**pōlentarius**, a, um, *adj* [polenta] of or belonging to pearl barley: Pl.

**pōlimenta**, orum, n plu. [polo] the testicles: polimenta porcina, Pl (dub)

**polindrum**, i, n a fictitious name of a spice: Pl (pro f. for copolindrum, a kind of condiment).

**pōlio**, i, v and ii, itum *past imperf* polibant, Virg.), 4 v a to smooth, furnish, polish: daedala signa, Lucr. 2. Transf. to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish: columnas albo, to whiten, Liv. domus polita, well-ordered, Phaedr. II. Fig. to polish, refine, improve, adorn: orationem, Cic.: carmina, Ov. [Etyym uncertain]

**pōlitē**, *adv.* [Etyym uncertain] eagerly, vigorously, Cic. Comp: id

**pōlitia**, ae, f. = πολιτεία, the State, the name of one of Plato's works: Cic. **pōliticius**, a, um, *adj* = πολιτικός, of or belonging to civil government or to the State, political, civil: Cic.

**pōlitus**, a, um *Part* [polui] II. Adj polished, hence, fig. accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite: homo politus e schola, Cic. Comp. crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornator, Tac. Sup: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, highly accomplished, Cic.

**pollen**, inis, n and **pollis**, inis, *comm*: fine dust, meal: Ter. II. Transf. fine dust of other things: piparis, Cels. [For etym. v palca, polenta.]

**pollens**, entis, *Part*. [polleo]. II. Adj strong, able, powerful, potent: annus, Sall.: herbae, Ov. With Abl.: opibus, abounding in resources, Lucr. With Gen.: vini pollens Liber (al. vimpollens), Pl.

**pollentia**, ae, f. [pollens] might, power: Pl.

**pōllō**, 2. v. n. to be of weight or powerful, to be able, to prevail: potest polletque (populus), Liv.: qui in republica tum plurimum pollebant, were very influential, Caes. With a subject-clause: quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire temporis, Cic. With Abl.: pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac. 2. Of medicines: to be potent or efficacious, to operate: herba contra anginas effi-

caesissimo pollet, is a powerful specific, Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

**pollex**, *icis*, *m* the thumb: pollices praecidere alicui, Cic. adj. with digitus, Caes. To turn the thumb downwards (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck *amplius* utroque laudabit pollice, Hor. hence, in the amphitheatre, it was a signal that the people wished the sword-point to be dropped and the life of a beaten gladiator to be spared, Plin. On the contrary, to separate it from the other fingers and turn it upwards towards the breast (vertere, convertere; pollex intestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed *versus* pollice vulgi quomlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 2. Appy. in gen. sense, a *finger* (poet.); virginio domes-um pollice florem, Virg. 3, the great *fig.*: Suet. [Both cogn. with porricio, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *police*)

**polliceo**, 2. v. a. for polliceor, to promise: pollicita fides, Ov.

**polliceor**, *itus*, 2. v. a. and n. dep. to proffer, offer, promise (usu. denoting a promise made with free will: whereas promitto often refers to legal engagements). neque minus pollice de tua voluntate promisi (I pledged myself), quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. consul senatus reque publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. With *inf.* qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. Pr. verbi montis auri, to make extravagant promises, id. II. Esp. of an orator, in opening a speech, to promise: Cic. 2. Of auguries, to fortell, fore-show, pretend Flor. [From *liceor*, to bid, offer. *Par* (for *pari*) is Lat. representative of Gr. *παρά*, *pará*, which, variously modified, is found in *pollicor*, *polingo*, *possideo*, *pono* (for *pono*).]

**pollicitatio**, *onis*, f. [pollicitor] a promising, a promise (usu. *plur.*). Ter. Sing.: recentem eorum pollicitationem animis contrebant, Caes.

**pollicitor**, *atus*, 1. v. a. and n. dep. [pollicor] to promise freely; make many promises: Pl.: Ter.

**pollicitus**, a. um, Part. [pollicor] II. Subst.: pollicitus, 1. n. something promised, a promise: Ov. In *pler.*: id.

**pollinarius**, a. um, adj. [pollen] of or belonging to fine flour, flour-meal: Pl.

**pollinator** (or pollicitor), *oris*, m. [pollingo] an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning: Pl.

**pollinctus**, a. um, Part. [pollingo] **pollingo**, *uxi*, *netum*, 3. v. a. to lay out a corpse, i. e. to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Pl. Phr.: pollinctum corpus, a body fit for the charnel-house, of an old man 'with one foot in the grave,'

Val. Max. [-*lingo* is, by change of *d* to *l* (cf. *lacrima*), from the root *dagh*, which appears in Skr. as *dih*=obliterate.]

**pollin-**, *luis*, v. pollen.

**polluceo**, *xi*, *ctum*, 2. v. a. to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up: decumam partem Horculi, Pl. II. Transf.: to serve up at table: non ego sum pollucta pago, I am no dish for the village (cf. Shak. 'I am meat for your master'), id.

2, to entertain, to treat with: jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, id. [-*luceo* is appy. cogn. with *luxus*, *luxuria*. On *pol-*, v. *polliceor*]

**pollicibilibiter**, adv. sumptuously, magnificently: Pl.

**polluctura**, ae, f. [polluceo] a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet: Pl.

**polluctus**, a. um, Part. [polluceo].

II. Subst. polluctum, 1. n. an offering to the gods; also, a sacrificial banquet: Pl.

**pol-lūo**, *ūi*, *ūtum*, 3. v. a. to soil, defile, pollute: dapes ore, Virg.: ora cruore, Ov.

II. Fig.: to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate dishonour, desecrate, etc.: sacra, Cic.: menti in suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac.: pacem, Virg.: Jovem (sc. hospitalem), to dishonour, insult, Prop. 2. Esp. to violate, dishonour a woman: Tac. [From *lūo*, to wash (cf. *coluvis*). On *pol-*, v. *polliceor*]

**pollūtus**, a. um, Part. [polluo]

II. Adj.: vicious, unchaste: femina, Liv.: princeps, stained with vice, Tac.

**pōlus**, 1. m.=πόλος, the end of an axis, a pole; glacialis, the north pole, Ov.: also *absol.*, the north pole, id. australis, the south pole, id. II. Meton.: the heavens: polus dum sidera passet, while the heavens shall feed the starry flames, Virg. 2. The polestar: Vitr.

**polyphagus**, 1. m.=πολυφάγος, a glutton, gormandizer: Suet.

**polyptus**, 1. m.=πολυπτος (many-footed), a polyptus, an aquatic animal (e. g. octopus, devil-fish): Ov. Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. II. a, a polyptus in the nose: Hor.

**pomarius**, a. um, adj. [pomum] of or belonging to fruit or fruit-trees, fruit: Cato II. Subst.: pomarius, ii, m. a fruit-seller, fruiterer: Hor. 2. pomarium, ii, n. a fruit-garden, orchard: Cic. (Hence Fr. *potager*.)

**pomeridianus** (postm.) a. um, adj. [post meridianus] in or of the afternoon, post-meridian: Cic.

**pomerium**, v. pomoerium.

**pomifer**, *era*, *grum*, adj. [pomum] fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing: Hor.

**pomoerium** and **pōmērīum**, ii, n. [post moerum=murus] the space left free from buildings within and without

the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices: Cic. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 301.)

**pōmōsus**, a. um, adj. [pomum] full of or abounding in fruit (poet.): Tib.

**pōmpa**, ae, f.=πομπή, a solemn or public procession (at festivals, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.): in pompa quum magna vis auri argenteque ferretur, Cic.: sollemnes pompas exsequi, Virg.: cæliaver Clodii spoliatum exsequi, Cic. Esp. of the funeral procession, Cic. Esp. of the processions at the Cæcilian games: Liv.

II. Transf.: a train, suite, retinue: licturum, Cic. (ii) Of things: pecunias, array, parade of wealth, Sen. 2. A *bsol.*: display, ostentation, pomp: detraxit muneri suo pompam, id. (ii) Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic.

**pōmpilus**, 1. m.=πομπίλος, a sea-fish (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, rudder-fish: Ov.

**pōmum**, 1. n. fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.) poma, fruit, Virg.: Ov.

II. Transf. for pomus, a fruit-tree: Virg. [Most prob. for *pomum*, from *pu*, to generate, produce; cf. *ποία*, etc., and Gr. *πώος* (for *πρω-αος*).] (Hence It. *pomo*; Fr. *pomme*.)

**pōmus**, 1. f. a fruit-tree of any kind: Tib.

**pondéro**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [pon-dus] to weigh: pugnos, Pl. II. Fig.: to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon: Cic.

**ponderosus**, a. um, adj. [id.] weighty, heavy, ponderous: compedes, Pl. II. Fig.: epistola, weighty, significant, Cic.

**pondo**, adv. [orig. Abl. of an old form, pondus, pondi] by weight, in weight: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo capi, an ounce weight, Pl.: ut exereitis coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, weighing a pound, Liv. II. As *indecl.* Subst. =libra, a pound: auri quinq. pondo abstulit, five pounds, Cic.: argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.

**pondus**, *Fris*, n. [pendo] a weight used in a scale: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. (cf. utuntur tales ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes.). II. Transf.: heaviness, weight: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. 2. balance, equipoise, equilibrium: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.: et (terra) recipit prolapsa suas in pondera sedes, recovers in equal poise its fixed position, Lucr. 3.

Meton.: a heavy body, a weight, mass, load: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic.: auri, a quantity, id.: argenti, Caes. III. Fig.: oppressive weight, burden (poet. for onus): retundi, Ov.: senectae, id. 2. weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc.: testimonii

Cic. conscientiae, id. . habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, an air of importance, Hor. 3. weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 4. gravity or sternness of countenance: Val. Max.

**ponē, adu. and prep.** A dv. after, behind, back: opp. to ante. (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic.: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. II. Prep. with Acc: behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.: pone castra, Liv. [Through pos-ne (as Cēna for cēna) from pos= post. Cf. Gr. πον-πτος for ποσ-πτος, Osc. pos-mos, last, pus, plust, after]

**pōno, pōni, pōitum, p. v. a** (old perf. posui, Pl., etc. Part. perf. syncop. postus, a, um, Lucr.) to put, place, set, lay, etc.: tabulas in acriario, Caes.: collum in pulvere, Hor.: artus in litore, Virg.: posito genu, on knelt, Ov.: somno posita, i. e. lying asleep, Virg. II. Special senses milit. t. t. to place, post, or station troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. (II) to pitch a camp: castra, id. 2. to place, set, appoint: custos frumento publico esse positus, Cic. 3. to found, erect, build: opus, Ov.: templa, Virg. moenia, id. 4. to form, fashion, depict (poet.). hic saxo liquidus ille coloribus tollens nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, to represent, Hor. 5. to set, plant: pone ordine vites, Virg. 6. to lay, stake, wager: to propose as a prize: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.: praemium, Liv. 7. to put out at interest, to invest: dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. 8. to serve up, set on table: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. 9. to lay aside, take off (a garment): t. put down, lay down, etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. arma, Caes. 10. to lay in the grave, to bury: te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. (II) Also, to lay out or prepare for burial: id.: Ov. 11. to abate, smooth, calm (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And neutr. of the winds, to fall, abate: tum Zephyri posuere, sank, Virg. 12. to bring forth, to lay: sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. 13. to arrange, dispose: comas, Ov. III. Fig.: to set, place; to fix, lay down: pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic.: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. 2. Esp. with Acc and in and Abl., to put or place in, to cause to depend upon: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes.: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, I shall attach no great importance to it, Liv. In pass.: to be based or founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon: in te positum est, Cic. 3. to lay out, spend, employ, esp. time: tempus in cogitatione, id.: apud gratos homines beneficium, id.: otia, to dispose of, Hor.: rudi-

mentum adolescentiae, to serve one's apprenticeship, gain one's first experience, Liv.: tirocinii rudimenta, Just.

4. to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as: mortem in malis, Cic.: in vitis poni, to be regarded as a fault, Nep.

5. to appoint, ordain, establish, enact, make: leges, Cic.: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor.: mores, Virg. 6. to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite, etc.: ut paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliquid pro certo, Liv. 7. to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose: verum pone esse victum eum, Ter.: positum est igitur in prius, Cic. 8. to propose a theme or subject: ponere Iubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id.: pone Tigellinum, mention, bring forward (or as in II 4, represent, depict), Juv. 9. to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender: vitia, Cic.: curas, Liv.: iram, Hor. (Through pono (cf. pone for posui) from por-sino; posui and positus show the relation to sino, q v in the prefix por-, v. polliceor.) (Hence It. (ponere) porre, Sp poner, Fr pondre.)

**pons, ntis, m. a bridge**: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Caes.: pontem navibus efflicere, to make a bridge of boats, Tac. II. Of similar structures: 1. the bridge at the comitia, over which the voters passed to the septim Cic. 2. a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress: Tac. 3. a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking, a gang-board: Virg. 4. the deck of a ship: Tac. 5. a floor of a tower: Virg. 6. a bridge between two towers: id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. πons, (Hence It. ponte; Sp puente, Fr pont)]

**pontifex, ntis, m. dim [pons] a little bridge**: Cic. pontifex (also pontifex), i. e. s, m. [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 303] a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex: Cic.: Liv. The chief pontiff or president was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic.: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub-pontiffs: Liv. (Concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 303.)

**pontificalis, e, adj [pontifex] of or belonging to a pontifex, pontificalis**: insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.: ludi, given by the P. M. on his entrance upon office, Suet.

**pontificatus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate**: Vell.: Suet.

**pontificus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical**: Cic.

**ponto, ōnis, m. [pons] a kind of Gallic transport, a lighter**: Caes.

**pontus, i, m. = πόντος, the sea, esp. the deep sea, the ocean (poet.)**: tibi ridens aequora ponti, Lucr.: freta ponti,

Virg. II. Poet.: the deep part of the sea: maris, 'id. 2. a mass of sea water: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim fert, a heavy sea, id.

**pōpa, ae, m. a Roman priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe**: Suet.: Cic. [Prop. he who cooks the flesh of the victim, cf. popina and Gr. πέρ-ρω. Perh. an Oscan word; v. coquo].

**pōpānum, i, n. = πόντιον, a sacrificial cake**: Juv.

**pōpellus, i, m. dim [populus] the rabble, mob, populace**: Hor.

**pōpina, ae, f. a cook-shop, vic tualling-house, eating-house**: Cic. Hor. II. Transf.: the food sold at a cook-shop: Cic. [Cf. Gr. πέρ-ρω. The word is prob. the Oscan correlative of the true Lat. coquina; v. coquo].

**pōpizo, ōnis, m. [popina] a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer**: Hor.

**poples, itis, m. the ham, the hough** succis feminibus poplithusque, Liv. contento poplite, with tightened hough, i. e. with firmly braced muscles, Hor. poplithus semet except, he sank down upon his hams, Curt. II. Meton the knee: duplicato poplite, i. e. with knee doubled under him, Virg. [Prob. with reduplication from root of παλ-ω, in the sense "to move backward and forward, to swing", cf. populus.]

**populus, v. populus, ad inst. poppyrama, ātis, n. and poppyramus, i, m. = πόντιον and πόντιον, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation**: Juv. **poppyramus, i, v. poppyrama**

**populābilis, e, adj [populus] that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible (poet.)**: Ov.

**populābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] laying waste, ravaging (rare)**: Liv. **populāris, e, adj. [populus] of or belonging to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular**: leges, i. e. laws instituted by the people, Cic.: munus, a donation to the people, id.: aura, popular favour, Hor. 2. Subst.: popularia, ium, n. plu. (sc. subsellia), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats: Suet.

II. Esp.: of or belonging to the same people or country, native, indigenous (rare as adj.): puellae, Hor.: flumina, of the same district, Ov. (II) Subst. popularis, is, m. a fellow-countryman: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic.: Sall. 2. Transf.:

(I) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis laeana, Ov. (II) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.: a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: populares conjurationes, Sall.: meus popularis Geta, my fellow (i. e. a slave too), Ter. III. In a political signifi-

cation, of or belonging to the people,

attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), popular, democratic: homo maxime popularis, Cic.: ingenium, Liv. Hence, Subst. populares, the people's party, the democrats, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae favebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic.

**pōpularitas**, ātis, f. [popularis] a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: popularitatis causa, Pl.

**II.** a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet.

**pōpulariter**, adv. after the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic. **II.** in a popular manner, popularly: agere, id.

**pōpulatio**, ōnis, f. [populus] a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation, etc.: Liv.: hostium rapinis populationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. **2.** Meton: things plundered, plunder, booty: Veientes pleni populationibus, Liv.

**pōpulator**, ōris, m. [id.] a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer: Liv.: Ov.

**pōpulatricis**, icis, f. [id.] she that devastates, despoils, or plunders: Stat. Transf.: populatrix Hymetti apes, Mart.

**pōpulatūs**, ūs, m. [id.] a laying waste, devastation: Lucan.

**pōpulus**, a, um, adj. [populus] of or belonging to poplars, poplar-, frondes, Virg.

**pōpulusifer**, āre, ērum, adj. [populus ferus] poplar-bearing (poet.): Padus, whose banks abound with poplars, Ov.

**pōpuli-sectum**, i, n., or separately, populi sectum, a decree of the people: Nep.: scitum populi, Liv.

**pōpulus**, a, um, adj. [populus] of poplars, poplar-: sors, Pl.

**pōpulo**, v. populus

**pōpulator**, atus, i. v. a dep. and (poet.) **pōpulo**, i. v. a to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage (i) Form **populus**: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. (ii) Form **pōpulo**: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. Pass.: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. In Part perf.: populata vexataque provincia, Cic.: populata tempora raptis aurius, mutilated, Virg.

**II.** Transf. in gen., to destroy, ruin, spoil. (i) Dep.: (amnis) populatus iter, desolating its path, i. e. sweeping everything before it, id. (ii) Act.: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, id.: populatum exspuit hamum, robbed of the bait, Ov. [Initial s has been lost, the word being redupl. from spol- in spoliū, q. v.]

(1) **pōpulus** (contr. populus, Pl.), i, m. a people, a political community, a nation: populus Romanus, Cic.: hi populi, Aetiani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians

only. (Cf. *infr.* 2.) Afterwards the plebs came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens except the patricii (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

**2.** Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula, Senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv.: populus Jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic.: opp. to plebs = non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv.

**3.** Rarely = plebs, the populace: dat populus, dat gratius eques, dat tura senatus, Mart.: urbanus, the civilians (opp. to the military), Nep.

**II.** Transf.: a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number: fraterum, Ov.: in tanto populo sileri periculum potuit, Just. **2.** the public: haec (i. e. frons Jani) populum spectat, at illa Larem, the outer world, the open street, Ov. [Populus is redupl. from root of Gr. πῶλος; cf. Lat. ple-o, ple-bis; Goth. full-s, O. H. G. fol-c, Eng. folk] (Hence It. popolo; Sp. pueblo; Fr. peuple)

(2) **pōpulus**, i, f. a poplar, poplar-tree: sacred to Hercules. Virg.: alba, the silver-poplar, Hor. [With reduplication, from root of πῶλος, "to shake, swing"] (Hence Fr. peuplier, O. Fr. peuple)

**porca**, ae, f. [porcus] a sow: Cato. Ry. poet. license, a male swine, a boar: Virg.

**porcella**, ae, f. dim. [porcula] a little sow: Pl.

**porcellus**, i, m. dim. [porculus] a little pig: Suet.: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. porcureau)

**porcinarius**, ii, m. [porcina] a pork-seller: Pl.

**porcinus**, a, um, adj. [porcus] of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Pl. **2.** Subst.: porcina, ae, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork: id.

**porcella**, ae, f. dim. [porca] a little sow: Pl. (al. porcella)

**porcellus**, i, m. dim. [porcus] a young swine, young pig: Pl.

**porcus**, i, m. a lame swine, a hog, pig: villa abundat porcis, agno, gallina, suvine (collect.), Cic.: porcus femina, a female sow, suve, id. Of a sensualist; as a term of reproach: Hor. [Cf. Gr. ὀρκεος; A.-S. fearh, Eng. farrow] (Hence It. porco; Fr. porc.)

**porro**, v. porrigo, ad. int.

**porphyriticus**, a, um, adj. [porphyra] purple-red: marmor, Suet.

**porrectio**, ōnis, f. [porrigo] a stretching out, extending, extension: Cic.

(1) **porrectus**, a, um, Part. [porrigo], **II.** A. T. stretched out, extended, long: syllaba, long, Quint.

mora, protracted, Liv.: senex, stretched out, i. e. dead, Cat. Comp.: porrectior acies, more widely extended, Tac. **2.**

Of places, level: porrecta ac aperta loca (dub., Caes.) **3.** Fig.: wide-spread, extended: imperi majestas, Hor. **4.** Opp. to contractus: fig.: porrectior flumens, more cheerful, Pl.

(2) **porrectus**, a, um, Part. [porrectio],

**porricio**, recti, rectum, 3. v. a. to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exa in mare porricit, Liv. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, i. e. at the last moment, at 'the eleventh hour', Cic. [On por-, v. polliceor; -ricio is comp. with O. H. G. reihhan, mod. Germ. reihen.]

**por-rigo**, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (contr. form porrige, Virg.) [por (v. polliceor), and regio] to stretch or spread out, to put forth, reach out, extend: membra, Cic.: crux, Liv.: brachia caelo, Ov. (ii) Esp. of manoeuvring troops, to extend: aciem latius, Sall.: in longitudo porrecta acies, Liv. Reflect: to stretch or spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended: (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur, extendens, Virg.: cunus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. **2.** to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in spatium ingens runtem porrexit hostem, Liv. **3.** to hold out, offer, present: dexteram allici, Cic.: pocula, Hor. **4.** porrigere manum, in voting, to put forth or hold up the hand: Cic. **II.** Fig.: to extend, stretch out, increase (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. **2.** to offer, to grant: praesidium clientibus, Cic.

**porrigo**, ius, f. a disease in the hair, the scurf, dandruff: Hor. Of animals, perh. the mange: porci, Juv. [Ety. uncertain]

**porro**, adv. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: forwards, onwards, farther on, to a distance, at a distance, afar off, far: agere argumentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea finium porro, in the distance, Virg. **II.** Of time: of old, formerly (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinitisse putatur, Ov. **2.** henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future, later on, in after times: quid in animo Celtiberi habent aut porro habitari essent, Liv.: quod (argentum) discipuli porro, paid away immediately afterwards, Ter. **III.** Of sequence: again, in turn: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Liv.: dare aliquid porro, to pass or hand a thing on, Pl.

**2.** Esp. in logic and rhetoric: then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: sequitur porro, nihil deo ignorare, Cic.: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. (ii) on the other hand: porro erant qui censerent, id. (iii) at porro, moreover, even: ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, although

slight and even of almost no importance, Cic. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. πόρος, which comes through Hom. πόρος from πο-ρος, cf. ὑπ-ρος-]

**porrum**, i, n, and **porrus**, i, m a plant of two kinds, the leek and the chive: Hor. [For *porrum* and *porrus*, rady. the same as Gr. πασσον, from which some suppose these words borrowed.] (Hence through dim., Fr. *porreau*.)

**porta**, ae, f. a city-gate, a gate: hic (miles) portas frangit, ut ille (amans) fores, Ov.: oppidi, Caes.: urbis, Cic.

**2.** the gate of a camp, of which here were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra (right and left entrances, in the sides); porta praetoria (opening full on the enemy); and porta decumana or quaestoria (in the rear): Caes.: Liv. v. Smith's Ant. 75. || Transf. in gen., *angustiae, entrance, passage, outlet, door*: venti velut aemulae facta, qua data porta, ruunt, exit, Virg. **3.** In pl., a pass (like Gr. πύλαι): portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, Plin. || Fig.: et quibus e portis occurrit quoque deceret, from what sally-ports, i. e. by what means, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. πέρω, πόπος; Goth. faran, Eng. (thorough) fare. V. portus.] (Hence It. porta; Sp. puerta; Fr. porte.)

**portatio**, ōnis, f. [porto] a carrying, carriage, conveying (rare): Sall. **portendo**, di, tum, 3. v. a [pur v. pollicer, and tendo] to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, promise, portend: with Acc., or Acc. and Inf.: omnia laeta, Liv.: xxx annos Cyrum regnatum esse portendit, Cic. Reflect: to foreshow itself (as a sign), to threaten, suspend: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

**portentifer**, ēra, ērum, v. portentificus.

**portentificus**, a, um, adj. [portentum facio] marvellous, monstrous: vena, Ov. (al. portentifera)

**portentuosus**, a, um, adj. [portentum] full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting, etc.: aliqua portentosa nata dicuntur, i. e. monstrosities, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, mis-shapen, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, most out of the way kinds of food, id.

**portentum**, i, n. [portendo] a sign, token, omen, portent: Cic.: Sall. || Transf.: a monster, monstrosity: quale portentum neque militariae daunias latis alit aesculetis, viz a wolf, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. the dogs of Scylla, Ov. Fig. of persons: a monster of depravity: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigumque rei publicae, Cic. **3.** a wonderful story: poetarum et pictorum portenta, marvels, id.

**portentus**, a, um, Part [portendo].

**portensus**, ēi and ēos, m. = por-

θενος (Acc. porthmea) the ferryman, i. e. Charon: Juv.

**porticūla**, ae, f. dim. [porticus] a small gallery or portico: Cic.

**porticus**, ūs, f. [porta] a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico: same as Gr. ποτα: inambulare in portico, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. || Transf.: the entrance or porch of a tent (poet): saucia opulent porticus, the porch, Att. in Cic. **2.** In plur., long sheds or galleries, a system of galleries, formed by placing vineae side by side, to protect beavers: Caes. **3.** the Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from στωα, a portico [porch], the place where Zeno taught); and Meton. the Stoic philosophy, the stoic school. Chrysippus, qui fulcere putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. (Hence It. portico; Fr. porche.)

**portio**, ōnis, f. [akin to pars, q v] a part, portion, share: vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portione bellum acciperat, as his share for his services in the war Just. || Transf. relation, proportion; a q. proportion: Curt. In gen. adverbially, proportionally, in proportion, proportionally, relatively: Mamertinus pro portione imperaretur, Cic.

**portisculus**, i, m. a truncheon or hammer with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: Enn. || Fig.: guidance, direction: Pl.

**(1) portitor**, ōnis, m. [portus] a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer: Cic. They forward letters: epistolam ad portitores essidiatam, Ter. On account of their strict examinations, the turn is ascribed to an inquisitive woman, Pl.

**(2) portitor**, ōnis, m. [porto] a bearer, carrier, conveyer: Helles, i. e. the Hellespont. **2.** Esp. a ferryman, boatman: Sen. Hence, a poetic appellation of Charon: the ferryman, Virg. **3.** portitor Ur̄is, the wainwigner, i. e. the constellation Boötes, Stat.

**porto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bear, to convey: Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes.: onera, id. || Fig. to bear, carry, bring: socna auxilia, Sall. spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.: portantia verba salutem, expressing, Ov. [Cf. Gr. πο-ον, πορῶν.] (Hence It. portare; Fr. porter.)

**portorium**, i, n. [portus] a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic.: Liv. circumvectionis, a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax, Cic.

**portūla**, ae, f. dim. [porta] a small gate or port: Liv.

**portuosus**, a, um, adj. [portus] full of or abounding in harbours: mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, better provided with harbours, Sall.

**portus**, ūs, m. [same root as porta, q v.: cf. Gr. πο-θ-πος] a harbour, haven, port: portus Caietæ, Cic.: e

portu solvere, to sail out of port, id.: capere, to make (reach), Caes.: in portu operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, Cic. Proverb.: in portu navigare, i. e. to be out of all danger, Ter. **2.** Poet. transf.: the mouth of a river: Ov. || Fig. like λιμὴν, and Eng. haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: nulli parva quies, omnesque in limine portus, the haven (of death) is near at hand, Virg. (Hence It. porto; Sp. puerto; Fr. port.)

**posca**, ae, f. [v. poculum and potus] a drink made of vinegar and water: Pl.

**posco**, pōposci, 3. v. a. to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire (usu. implying more of a petition than postulo, which denotes a demand of right): pōscit usū with lot of pers. asked, Acc. of thing asked for, and Dat. of pers. for whom asked: also, with ab and Abl. of pers. asked: with Abl. or Absol.: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum posce, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv.: poscit Quintilius deos, biggest him (back) from the gods, Hor. Hence in pass with an Acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exa bovis, they ask you for the entrails, Ov. So, to be called upon or needed: aversus Apollo poscitur invita verba pignora Iyra, Prop. With one Acc. besides, Caes. With Abl.: abs te litteras, Cic. With Supj.: poscimus, ut cenes civitatem, Iux. With Inf.: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri poscimus, Ov. Absol. poscimus, we are called upon! Hor. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, to demand, require, need: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. || L. p. to demand for punishment, to require to be given up: accusant in quos populus poscit, Cic. **2.** to call: clamore hominem posco, Pl.: in proelia Turannum, challenge, Virg. Absol.: ego posco Olympo, am called, summoned to arms by, id. **3.** to call upon, invoke (poet): supplex tua numina posco, id. **4.** to ask a price: tanti quanti poscit, vni tanti illum emi? Pl. **5.** to bid for, offer a price: agite licemini Qui cena poscit: equi poscit prandio? id. [Prob. through *posco* from *porco*-co; cf. *porco*, *proco*.]

**positio**, ōnis, f. [pono] a putting, placing, setting: surculi, Col. **2.** Meton.: a position, posture; also a situation, site: corporis, Sen.: caeli locaque, Col. || Fig.: a putting, placing, use of a word: Quint. **2.** In rhetoric a position, proposition, thesis, id.

**positōr**, ōris, m. [id.] a builder, founder (poet.): Ov.

**positūra**, ae, f. [id.] position, posture, situation: corporum, Lucr. With subject. Gen.: dei, i. e. the formation of the world by God, Prop.

**positus**, a, um, *Part* [pono]. **II.** Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: in valle, Caes.

**positus**, ōs, m. [id.] a *position, situation, disposition, arrangement* (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

**possessio**, ōnis, f. [posse] a *possessing, possession, the exclusive use or enjoyment of a thing* (disting. from dominium, *ownership*): certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic. in possessionem venire, id. In milit. sense, *occupation*: inſulae Moiae, Tac. (On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's *Ant.* 4.) **2.** Meton. *the thing possessed, a possession, property*; trans. *an estate* (usu. plur.) qui trans Rhodanum viros possessioneque habebant, Caes. urbanae, Nep.

**II.** Fig. with ref. to immaterial things: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic.

**possessuncula**, ae, f. dim. [posse] a *small possession, a small estate*: Cic.

**possessor**, ōris, m. [posse] a *possessor*: Cic.: Hor.

**possessus**, a, um, *Part* [posse] a *possessed and possessed*: Cic.

**possibilia**, v, adj. [possum] *that may exist or may be done, possible*: quint.

**pos-si-dēo**, sēdi, sessum, 2 v a [por (v. polliceor), and sēdi] to *have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess*: bona, Cic.: partem agri, Caes.: solum bello captum, Liv.

**2.** Trans. *to occupy* (rare): fortis optis possidet sedes sacras, Att.: in Cic. (n) *to abide in, dwell in*: Zephyrus possidet aura nemus, Prop.

**II.** Fig. *to possess, to have*: plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic.

**pos-si-dō**, sēdi, sessum, 3 v a [por (v. polliceor), and sēdi] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of*: bona aliquis sine testamento, Cic. Of an impers. subject: circumfusus humor ultima possedit, took possession of, Ov.

**II.** Fig. *to take possession of, to occupy*: Cic.

**pos-sum**, pōtūi, posse, īrēg. v. n. (old forms, potissum for possum, Pl. potissum for possumt, id. potissim for possum, id. potesse for posse, very freq., id. Lucr., etc.: possiem, possies, etc. for possum, possis, etc., Pl. Pass. : potestur, Lucr.) [for potis sum] *to be able, have power*; I (thou, he, etc.) can: quantum valeam, quantumque possum, Cic.: potest fieri, it may be, it is possible, id. potest fieri, ut fallar, possibly I am mistaken, id. non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo, I cannot but exclaim, id. ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, id. Absol.: potest (sc. fieri), it is possible: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. So, quantum or ut potest, as much or as far

as possible: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic.

**2.** Of moral ability, arising from disposition sin possunt decedere [solo, can bring themselves to evacuate, Virg. potuit rescindere, had the heart to, id.

**3.** Of permission; *to be allowed*: esp. in urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, eugus sis, aut quid veneris? may I know? may, will you tell me? Pl.

**II.** Esp. *to have power or influence, to prevail, with multum, plus, plurimum*. multum potest fortuna, has great weight, Caes. (Hence, through low Lat. potere for posse, it potere; Fr. pouvoir)

**post**, ade and prep. [v. pone] Adv.: of space. *behind, back, backwards*: ante aut post, Liv.: servi, qui post erant, Cic.: ubi periculum advenit, invisida atque superbia post fure, fell into the background, were forgotten, Sall.

**II.** Of time. *afterwards*: initio . . . post autem, Cic.: multis post annis, many years after, id.: aliquanto post, some time after, shortly after, id.: post tanto, so long afterwards, Virg.

**B.** Prep. with Acc.: of place: *behind*: post nostra castra, Caes.: post cardua, Virg. Fig. of excellence or precedence. neque erat Lydia post Cleonem, ranking after, inferior to, Hor.

**II.** Of time, after, since: aliquot post menses, Cic.: maxima post hominum memoria classis, since (or within) the memory of man, Nep. With quam or quo decessit post annum quantum quam expulsus fuerat, four years after, id. cf. postquam (Hence It post; Sp. pues; Fr. puis)

**post-ēa**, ade [cf. antea] *after this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*: postea in exercitu M. Crassi fuerat, Caes.: non multo postea, not long after, Cic. With other adverbs, then, after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv.: postea deinceps, id. postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. as one word, posteaquam, after that: Cic.: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall.

**II.** Trans. of succession: *afterwards, then, besides*: Pl. **2.** quid postea? what next? what further? what then? quid postea, si Romae assidimus fui? Cic. (Hence It postea)

**posteaquam**, adv. v. postea, i. **poster**, v. posterus.

**poster**, ōrum, v. posterus, i. **poster**, ōrum, v. posterus, i.

**posteritas**, ōis, f. [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity*: Cic.: sera, a late posterity, Ov.: omnem spem posteritatis, all hope for the future, id.

**II.** Adv. *afterwards, in the future* (of an impending event), id. **2.** Trans. of animals: *offspring* (poet.): Juv.

**post-erus** (poster), a, um, adj. Comp. posterior, us: Sup. postremus or postumus, a, um [post] Pos.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*: dies, Cic.: postero die, on the morrow, Caes.: quam minimum credula postero, putting no trust in the morrow, Hor.: Caes.: aetas, Hor.: laus, of posterity, id. (ii) postero, for postero die, on the following day, next day: Tac. (iii) in postum, for in postum diem. In postum oppugnationem differt, till the next day, Caes. More freq. in postum (sc. tempus), in future, for the future: multum in postum providitur, Cic. Subst. posteri, ōrum, m. plu. *future generations, descendants, posterity*: exspectatur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, id.

**II.** Comp. posterior, posterius: both of space and time: *that comes or follows after; next in order, time, or place; latter, later, posterior*: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts (are best), Cic. (ii) Posterius, adverbially *later, afterwards*: posterius dicere, Pl.: posterius reverti, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *inferior, of less account or value, worse*: quorum utrique semper patriae salus posterior sua dominatione fuit, was secondary to, id. non posteriores (sc. partes) feram, I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand, Ter.

**III.** Sup. in two forms, postremus and postumus, a, um. **A.** postremus, a, um [cf. extrimus], *hindmost, last*: alia prima ponit, alia postrema, last, Cic.: aetas, the rear, Sall.: cura, the last, least, Virg.: non in postremo, i. e. in primis, especially, Cic. Adverbially postremo, at last, finally: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: demique . . . postremo, id. (ii) ad postremum, at last, finally, ultimately: sed ad postremum nihil apparuit, Pl. (iii) postremum, for the last time: si id facis, hodie postremum vides, Ter. **2.** Fig.: *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: genus, Cic.

**B.** postumus, a (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, the last, esp. of the youngest child, or of one born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, posthumus: Silvius, tua postuma proles, last-born son, Virg. Subst. a postumum offspring: in pl.: Gai.

**post-fero**, 3. v. a. defect. *to put after, to esteem less* with Acc. and Dat.: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, sacrificed, Liv.

**post-gēniti**, ōrum, m. plu. *lit. born afterwards; hence, posterity, descendants* (poet.): Hor.

**post-habēo**, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. *to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect*: with Acc. and Dat.: Caes.: seria ludo, Virg.: omnibus rebus post-

habitis, neglecting everything (else), Cic. postubatam (filiam) dote solatus est, passed over, Tac. ne posthabitus crederetur, slighted, id. omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter.

**post-hac**, adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: Cic.

**post-hinc** (better separately), after this, henceforth: Virg.

**post-hoc** or separate, **post hoc**, adv. = *postea*, afterwards: Hor.

**posthūmus**, v. *postumus*.

**post-ibi**, adv. heseupon, afterwards, then: Pl.

**posticūlum**, i, n. dim. [posticum] a small back building: Pl.

**posticum**, i, n. v. *posticus*.

**posticus**, a, um, adv. [post: like anticus from ante] that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: aedium paries, Liv.

**II.** Subst.: **posticum**, i, n. a back-door: Pl.: Hor.

**postidēa**, adv. for postea, after that, afterwards: Pl.

**postilēna**, ae, f. [post] a crupper: Pl.

**postillā**, or separate, **post illa**, adv. after that, afterwards: Pl.

**postis**, is, m. (Abl. sing. *posti*, Ov.), a post, door-post: Cic. t-nere postem, to have his hand on the door-post, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv.

**2.** Meton. a door (poet. and usu. plur.): postea a cardine vellit aeras, Virg.

**II.** Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsi, the gateway of sight, i. e. the eyes, Lucr. [Commonly derived from *pono*; but this is doubtful; the word always means a 'door-post']

**post-limīnium**, i, n. [post limen] the civil right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, *postliminium*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 306).

**2.** In Abl. adverbially: *postliminio* de-rendit haec, homo, navis, equus, id. civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione huius civitatis, i. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship, id.

**post-meridīanus**, a, um, v. *pomeridianus*.

**post-mōdo**, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Liv.

**post-mōdum**, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Ter.: Liv.

**post-partor**, -ōris, m. [parie] an inheritor, successor, heir: Pl.

**post-pōno**, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard: absol. or with Acc. and Dat.: ut omnia postponere videretur, to think of less consequence, Caes. scorto postponet honestum officium, will neglect the one for the other, Hor.

**post-pōsitus**, a, um, Part. [post-pono].

**post-principia**, orum, n. plu. [principium] continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel: ut quique rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

**post-pūto**, avi, i, v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard: Ter.

**postquam**, also separate, **post quam**, conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when: most freq. foll. by perf. indic. (like *ut*, *simul ac*, etc.); also by histor. pres., and by pluperf. when a precise time is indicated: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. postquam video nescio quid suscipiar, Ter.: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. The post- and quam are often separated: quantum post annum quam redierat, Nep. Pluperf. Subj. in hypothetical case: et si mihi habebam quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, Cic. **II.** With accessory idea of cause or inference, quoniam: since, because (rare): postquam porta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter.

**postremo** and **postremus**, a, um, v. *posterus*

**postridē**, adv. [posterus and dies; both elements have a Locative form; cf. *pridie*] on the day after, on the following or next day: Cic. With Gen. dependent on the die: postridie ejus diei, the day after that day, Caes.

With Acc.: postridie ludos Apollinares, the day after, Cic. With quam: id

**postridio**, ado. i q. postridie, on the day after: Pl.

**post-scēnium**, i, n. [post scena] the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium. Fig. postscenaria vitae, those parts of life which are behind the scenes, i. e. secret, Lucr.

**post-scribo**, 3, v. a. to write after or under, to add in writing: Tac.

**postulatio**, ōnis, f. [postulo] a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire: Cic.: ignoscendi, a begging pardon, id. **2.** Esp. a claim of a deity upon men for a forgotten sacrifice: id. **II.** a complaint, expostulation: Tac. **2.** In law: an application for redress: Suet. (II) an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint: Cael. in Cic.

**postulātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a claimant, esp. a plaintiff: Suet.

**postulātum**, i, n. [id.] a demand, request (usu. plu.): Cic.

**postulātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit: only in Abl.: postulatu audito, Liv.

**postūlo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [per for postulo from *posco*, whence, by euphon. change, *posco*] to ask, demand, require, request, desire (cf. *posco*) const. with Acc. of pers. or Abl. with ab; what is demanded is expressed by Subj., Acc., or Inf.: nemo inventus est tam auidax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut

venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Boecum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double Acc.: orationes me duas postulas, id. With ab: a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, they made petition to the Senate concerning the treaty (i. e. to have it renewed), id.

With Infinit. freq. to be rendered, to wish, like, want: me ducere istis dictis postulas? do you want to deceive me, Ter. **II.** Esp. in law: to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach: the charge with de and Abl., Gen. or Abl. alone (rare and late): Gabinius tres adhuc factiones postulat, Cic. aliquem de maiestate, id.: repetundis, Tac.: repetundarum, Suet. (II) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the praetor or other magistrate: in aliquem delationem nominis, Cic.: quaestionem, Liv. **III.** For expostulate, to dispute or expostulate with one: Pl.

**postūmus**, a, um, Sup. v. *posterus*

**postus**, a, um, v. *posui*, ad. int.

**pōtatio**, ōnis, f. [poto] a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation: Pl.: quodam hesternae ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. (fragment quoted by Quint.)

**pōtātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a drinker, toper, bibber: Pl.

**pōte**, adj. v. *potis*

**pōtens**, Part. [possum] **II.** Adj. able, mighty, powerful, potent: civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentem auxilium egeret, Caes. potentissimi reges, Cic. With Abl.: Roma potens opibus, Ov. **2.** Esp. having power over, ruling over, master of, with Gen.: dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.: diva potens Cyprī, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor.: potenti maris deo, the god that rules the sea, id.: imperi, able to rule, Liv. animal potens leti, that can kill, deadly, Lucan. **3.** fit for, capable of, able to: with Gen. (rare): neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, having the power to, Tac. **4.** partaking of, having attained: with Gen. (poet.) voti, Ov.

**5.** Of things: strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. comp.: aurum potentius lecti fulmine, Hor. (from low Lat. *potens* comes It. *potente*; Fr. *puissant*)

**pōtentatūs**, ūs, m. [potens] political power, rule, dominion, command: Cic.

**pōtenter**, adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually: dicere, Quint.: se defendere, Val. Max. **2.** according to one's ability or power (poet.): rem legere, Hor.

**pōtentia**, ae, f. [potens] might, force, power: armorum tenendorum, Liv.: solia, Virg. **2.** efficacy, virtue: herbarum, Ov. **II.** Fig. ability, faculty, capacity: supra humanam potentiam, Just. **2.** Esp.: political power, authority, sway, im-

*fluence (power arising from personal ascendancy; whereas potestas is the legal or constitutional power of a magistrate). erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, had great influence, Cic. potentiam aliquis criminari, unconstitutional predomance, id. singularis, the rule of an individual, monarchical power, Nep. Plur. contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.*

**poterium**, *n.*, *n.* = ποτήριον, a drinking-vessel, goblet: Pl.

**potesse**, *v.* possum, ad *init.*

**potestas**, *abst. f.* [possum] ability, power, faculty, opportunity: beneficium tribuendorum, Cic. hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, offered battle to, Caes. facere omnibus concedendi sui potestatem, to admit to an audience, Cic. But also, potestatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, to offer battle, Caes. II. *Esp. legal power, right, authority, etc.* Jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic. vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, power of life and death, Caes. esse in sua potestate, to be one's own master, Nep. esse suae potestatis, Liv. habere familiam in potestate, to keep them slaves, not to free them, id. 2. *magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy (cf. potentia, II. 2).* potestas praetoria, Cic. Plur. imperia, potestates, legationes, civil (opp. to military) offices, id. (ii) Meton. a person in office, a public officer, magistratus: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, by some lawful authority, id. (iii) a supreme ruler, lord (poet.) hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i. e. Jupiter, Virg. (iv) Plur. summae potestates, potestates (cf. the authorities, the higher powers, at ἀρχαί, at ἐξουσίαι), Suet.

3. *political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty:* sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, under his protection and power, Caes. tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. 4. *Of things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value:* potestates herbarum, properties, Virg. plumbi, i. e. lead with all its peculiar properties, Lucr. III. Fig. control, command: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, have lost the control of their reason, Cic. (Hence It. *potestà*.)

**potestur**, *v.* possum, ad *init.*

**potin** for potiusne, potin es? i. e. potes can you? are you able? Ter. II. For potiusne est, i. e. potest: potin ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, id.

**pōtio**, *ōnis, f.* [v. potus] a drinking, a drink, draught: Cic. II. In partic. a poisonous draught: id. (ii) a draught or potion of medicine: dare potiones aliquid, Pl. (iii) a magic potion, philter (poet.). Hor. (Hence It. *potione*; Fr. *poison*.)

**pōtio**, *ivl, 4. v. a.* [potis] to put into

the power of, to subject to: eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery, Pl. potitu 'st hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, id.

**pōtio**, *n. perf., atum, i. v. a.* [potio] to give to drink. Usu, in part. perf. potionatus, that has had a potion given him, dosed, poisoned: Suet.

**pōtor**, *itus, 4. v. n. dep.* (potitur, Virg. poterimur, Ov.) [potis] to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive; constr. with Gen., Abl., Acc. (prae-class.) and absol.: regni, Cic. imperio totius Galliae, Caes. Homerus sceptrā potitus, Lucr. hinc potitur gaudia, Ter. Absol. libidines ad potendum incitantur, gratification, Cic. II. to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy: Ceanthes solem domitari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, id.: oppido, Liv.: monte, to climb, Ov. Absol.: qui tenet, qui potuitur, Cic.

**pōtor**, *v. potis*

**pōtis**, *pōte, adj.*: Comp. pōtor, ius; Sup. pōtissimus, a, um able, capable; possible (rarely declined in pos.): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraece θεοὶ δυνάτοί, Var. Usu, in part. to be able or possible, may, or can: non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. qui potis est? how is it possible? Cat. With plur.: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. With ellipsis of esse: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr.: nihil note supra, nothing could exceed it, Ter. II. Comp. pōtor, ius, preferable, better (not to be confounded with potentior, more powerful): cives potiores quam peregrini, taking precedence of, Cic.: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, I have deemed them more worthy of credit, Liv.: of a lover, more favoured: Tib. 2. Of things: novissime locum potiore rure beato? to be preferred before, Hor. mors servitute potior, Cic. III. Sup. pōtissimus, a, um, chief, principal, most prominent, most important: potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, supreme in Pl. potissimos liberorum, the principal of them, Tac. 2. Of things. taking precedence of everything else, to be preferred before all others (whereas potior refers to two things only) utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. [Cogn. with Skr. pati-s, lord; Gr. πότις (for πότις), husband, πότις-ua; v. compos.]

**pōtissimē, pōtissimum**: v. potius potissimum, v. possum, ad *init.*

**pōtito**, *i. v. a. freq.* [poto] to drink often: pocula, Pl. **pōtor**, *ōris, m.* [potior] a possessor, master: Capuae, Val. Max.

**pōtitus**, a, um, Part. [potior].

**pōtuncula**, *ae, f. dim.* [pōtio] a small draught or potion: Suet.

**pōtius**, *adv.* Comp. rather, preferably; where two things are compared; and Sup. pōtissimum (potissimē), rarely pōtissimē (potissimē), in preference to all others besides: (i) Comp. in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulat, Cic. With quam: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti, quam populi R., Caes. With quam ut: potius quam ut cruciarentur, rather than be tortured, Liv. (ii) Sup. id. potissimum consecuti sumus, above all, Cic.: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero consenderent, i. e. who should get on board, where there was not room for all, Caes.: quo duce potissimum uterentur, in preference to all others, Nep.

**pōto**, *avi, atum and potum, i. v. a. and n.* [v. potus] a. Act.: to drink (cf. bibo) aquam, Suet.: sanguine tauri pota, Cic.: potis laete tenus cadis, drink off to the dregs, Hor. 2. to drink hard, get drunk: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, this intoxication which I have drunk myself into, Pl. 3. Of inanimate subjects, to drink up, to absorb: potentia vellera fucum, Hor. II. Neutr.: to drink: si potare velit, Cic.: totos dies potabatur, id.

**pōtor**, *ōris, m.* [v. potus] a drinker (poet.) aequae potores, Hor. 2. Transf.: Rhodanque potor, i. e. the dweller by the Rhone, id. II. Esp.: a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler: potorum rixae, Prop.

**pōtorius**, a, um, adj. [potior] of or belonging to drinking, drinking: vasa, Plin.

**pōtrix**, *icis, f.* [v. potus] a female tippler (poet.) Phaedr.

**pōtulentus** (pocul.), a, um, adj. [potus] drunken, intoxicated: Suet.

II. Subst.: potulenta, orum, n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks: Cic.

**pōtus**, a, um, Part. [poto]. II. Adj.: that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated: domum bene potus redire, Cic.: anus, Hor. [Cf. poculum, q. v., potor, and Gr. μένω-κα, μέ-υα, etc.]

**pōtus**, *ūs, m.* [v. potus] a drinking, a drink: Cic.

**prae**, *adv. and prep.* [=pra-i, Loc. of pra whence pro, q. v.] Adv.: before, forwards, in front: i. pra, seque, go on ahead, Ter. II. As a particle of comparison, with ut and quam (and in one word, praetum and praequum), in comparison with, compared with, by the side of: parum etiam, praetum futurum est, praedicas, Pl. parva res est voluptatum praequum quod molestum est, in comparison with the trouble, id. B. Prep. with Abl.: before, in front, in advance of: villa a tergo potius quam praee se flumen habet, before it, Col. Esp. freq. with pron. reflect.: praee se pugionem tulit, displayed, Cic.: praee se armentum agens, Liv.: (infantem) sinu praee se portans, Virg. Hence in connection with several verbs, praee with pron. reflect. is equivalent to openly, manifestly, publicly, etc.: fortasse ceteri



teciore: ego semper me didicisse prae me tui, *have always avowed the fact, have made no secret of it*, Cic.: Liv.: prae se jactare, to vaunt, Virg.: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, at hand, on hand, to hand: omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl.: huic aliquid paulum prae manu dederis, a little ready money, Ter.

2. Esp. by the side of, compared with, in comparison with: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostrae contemptui est, Caes.: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. 3. To denote a preventing cause, after a negative: for, because of, by reason of, on account of: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter.: nec loqui prae maiore potuit, Cic. C. In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) before, in advance of: praemitto, to send on in advance; praenomen, the first name. (ii) before, in front: praefluo; praelabor, glide by; praecipit, headlong (iii) at the extremity: praecautus, pointed at the end. (iv) before, previously: praedico, to tell beforehand, foretell; praenuntius, a harbinger. (v) before, at the head of: praepono, to put at the head of, give the command of; praesum, to be the chief of. Hence with adjectives: (vi) very, in a high or superior degree (i.e. before or beyond others): praedurius, very hard.

prae-acuō, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sharpen at one end or to a point: Cato

prae-acutus, a, um, Part. [prae-acuō]. II. A. Adj.: sharpened before or at the end, pointed: sudas, Sall. tigna paulum ab imo praecautas, Caes.: stilus, Suet.

prae-altus, a, um, Adj. very high: rupes, Liv. II. very deep: flumen, id.: paludes, Tac.

prae-bēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [contr. from praehibeo, from habeo] lit. to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present: cavam manum asses porrigentibus, Suet.: parvulo ubera, Just.: manus verberibus, Ov.: convivis aquam, Hor. Fig.: os ad contumeliam, Liv.: aures, to give ear, listen, attend, id.: aurem, Hor.: te praebere memento, remember to give heed, Lucr.

II. Transf. in gen.: to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion: panem, Nep.: sponsalia, Cic.: cenam, Suet.: stipendia, Just.: operam reipublicae, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Caes.: ludos, to furnish sport, Ter.: materiam causaeque iocorum, Juv.

2. to show, represent, exhibit: speciem atque opinionem pugnantium, to look like, and give the impression of being combatants, Caes. Hence, with pron. reflect., to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner: In remisericordem se praebuit, Cic. So also without pron.: Phormio in hac re ut alius strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter.

3. to permit, allow, suffer: del-

phinius se praebens tractandum, Plin. With Inf. pass.: praebuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov.

prae-bībo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink before, drank to one (rare): alicui venenum, Cic.

prae-bitū, orum, n. plu. [praebeo] what is furnished for support, allowance: annua, Suet.

prae-bitio, ōnis, f. [id.] a giving, furnishing: Varr. II. Esp. a supplying, providing for the use of the state: gravari copiarum praebitione, Just.

prae-bitor, ōris, m. [id.] a giver, furnisher, distributor (rare): Cic.

prae-bitus, a, um, Part. [praebeo].

prae-cālidus, a, um, Adj. very warm, hot: Tac.

prae-cāvus, a, um, Adj. very bald: caput, Suet.

prae-cantrix, icis, f. [praecono] an enchantress, witch: Pl. (at. praecantrix).

prae-cānus, a, um, Adj. gray before one's time: Hor.

prae-cautus, a, um, Part. [prae-caueo].

prae-cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, 2. v. a. and n. Act.: to guard against beforehand, seek to avert, obviate or prevent: peccata, Cic.: venena, Suet.

II. Neutr.: to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware: providentem ante et praecaventim, Cic. ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. With Dat. of indirect obj. sibi, to promise for one's safety, Ter.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to go before, precede: agmen, Virg.: Liv. Of things, quae venturas praecedet sexta Kalendae, Ov.

2. Fig. to surpass, excel: with Acc. (cf. also infr. II. 2): Helvetii reliquos Gallis ac virtute praecedunt, Caes. Once in Pl. with Dat.: ut vestrae fortunae meae praecedunt, Pl. II. Neutr.: to go before, precede: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. Of things: fama praecessit ad aures, Ov. 2. With Dat.: to excel: Pl.

prae-cēler, cēlēris, e, Adj. very swift or quick: Stat.: Plin.

prae-cēlō, i, v. a. and n. to hasten before or in advance: Stat.

prae-cēllens, entis, Part. [prae-cēllo]. II. A. Adj.: surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.: ingenio, highly gifted, Vell. Sup.: Cic.

prae-cēllō, v. praecello, ad init.

prae-cello, 3. v. a. and n. [v. antecello] (pres. praecellet, Pl.) Act.: to surpass, excel: aliquam fecunditate, Tac. II. Neutr.: to distinguish oneself, to excel: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl.: per nobilitatem et eloquentiam praecellebat, was eminent, conspicuous, Tac. 2.

With Dat., to preside or rule over: genti, id.

prae-cēlaus, a, um, Adj. very high or lofty: locus, Cic.

prae-centio, ōnis, f. [praecono] a singing before a battle, sacrifice, etc.; a prelude: Cic.

praecipēs, cēptis, Adj. (old form, praecipēs, cēptis, Pl.) [prae caput] head-furthest, headlong: aliquem praecipitem deiecit, Cic.: praecipit ad terram datum, dashed to the ground, Liv. Fig. of a river with cascades: Anio, headlong, tumbling, Hor. Adv. praecipit, or in praecipit, head foremost: aliquem praecipit trahere, drag headlong down, Tac.: ne ferat in praecipit, Ov.

2. Transf. praecipit se fugae mandabant, pell-mell, Caes. II. Transf. of things, swift, rapid, rushing, violent (poet.): amnis, Hor.: ventus, Ov.

2. Of localities: downhill, steep, precipitous: locus, Caes.: saxa, Liv.: fossae, Virg. (ii) Also fig. iter ad malum praecipit ac lubricum, Cic.

via vitae, id.: cursus, Vell. Neut. absol.: turrim in praecipiti stantim, i.e. where at overhanging, on the edge of the building, Virg. Also as true subs.

altissimum praecipit, precipice, App. Juv. (fig.) 3. sinking fast, declining: praecipit in oceanum sol, Liv.

III. Fig. of conduct or fate: headlong, hastily, precipitate: agunt cum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, headlong, blindly forward, Cic.: ab inimicis praecipit agor, am driven to desperate courses, Sall. 2. Esp.: rash, hasty, unconsiderate: in omnibus consiliis, Cic. consilium, Suet.

3. strongly inclined to: in avaritiam et crudelitatem, Liv. 4. dangerous, hazardous, critical: tempus, Ov.: alea, Hor.: omnia erant praecipitia in republica, were going headlong to ruin, Vell. Hence, (b) Subst. praecipit, n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: rempublicam in praecipit dederat, brought into extreme danger, Liv.

verbo: everso rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praecipit dabat, brought into danger, Tac.

praeceptio, ōnis, f. [praeceptio] In law: a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance: Ulp. II. Fig.: a previous notion, preconception: Cic. 2.

a precept, injunction, id.

praeceptivus, a, um, Adj. [id.] preceptive, didactic: Sen.

praeceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a teacher, instructor, preceptor: Pl.: Cic.

praeceptrix, icis, f. [id.] a preceptress: Cic.

praeceptum, i, n. [id.] a maxim, rule, precept: Cic. 2. an injunction, order, direction: Caes.: decum praeccepta, commands, Virg.

praeceptus, a, um, Part. [prae-cipio].

prae-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck, break off, or gather before the time: messes, Ov. 2. Fig.: to pluck beforehand: and, hence, to dimi-

**miss**: fructum officii, to intercept, Cic.: laetitiam, to enjoy, beforehand, anticipate, Liv. **II.** To pluck out in front: juba (sc. caesi leonis), Stat.

**praecerp**, a, um, Part. [praecerp].

**praeco**, cidi, cismus, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut off in front, to cut off the end of anything, to cut off part of a thing; esp. a part which itself forms an end or projection: linguam alicui, Pl.: eo, praecide os tuum, knock off his snout, id. (dub.): ancoras, to cut loose the anchors, Cic.: coteam novacula, to cut a piece off it, id.: naves, to destroy their bows and beaks, to cripple, make unfit for service, Ep. in Cic. **2.** With ref. to journeys, to cut off, avoid, i. e. to go or sail straight: omnes sinus maris, Sen.

**II.** F. g.: to cut short, abridge, to cut short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly (cf. *ὀτρύνω*). maximum partem defensionis, Cic.: praecide, inquit, cut it short, be brief, id. **2.** to cut or break off, take away, deprive of: sibi locum libertatemque vivendi, id. **3.** to refuse flatly: plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, id.

**praecinotus**, a, um, Part. [praecingo].

**praeco**, cingo, i. xi, netum, 3. v. a. to guard in front, to guard: aliquem, Mart. Reflect: to guard oneself: praecingitur ensu viator, Ov.: praecincti recte pueri, properly guarded, Hor. **II.** Trans: in gen. to surround, encircle with: fontem vallo, Prop.: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, covered, overlaid, Plin.

**praeco**, cino, cinum, centum, 3. v. n. and a. [traho]. Neutr. to sing or play before: epulis magistratum huc praecinum, Cic. **2.** to sound forth first, to make proclamation: civitas, tuba praecinebat, deleta est, Flor. (cf. Tac. Ann. II. 32). **3.** to utter an incantation: carmine cum maximo praecinuisset anus, Tib. **II.** Act. to foretell, predict: lucos praecinuisset fugam, id.

**praeco**, cipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or seize beforehand, to get or receive in advance: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam, Caes.: aliquantum vias, to get the start, Liv.: iter, to get well away upon, id. litora, preoccupy, Virg.: si lac praecipit aestus, have dried it up beforehand, id.: praecipitur seges, is parched up before it is ripe ("withers before it is plucked up"), Ov.: fata veneno, to forestall, Flor. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis, to gain some advantage in time, Liv.

**2.** Esp. in law. **II.** Fig.: to take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, figuram to themselves beforehand, Caes.: consilia, hostium, Cic.: omnia praecipi, have already thought of, Virg.

**2.** Esp. to give rules or precepts to, to

teach, advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct: docui, monui, bene praecipi semper quae potui omnia, Ter.: multibus, ante omnia, custodia regis praecipitur, is enjoined, Just.: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor.: artem nandi, Ov.: praecipe lugubres cantus, teach me, Hor. With Inf.: praeciper omnibus, Cic. With Subj.: praecipit omnes unum petere iudicium, gives positive orders, Caes. Impers. pass.: erat ei praeciptum ad Caesarem ne proelium committeret, id. Absol. of a teacher: praecipere de eloquentia, to give lessons in, Cic.

**praecipitanter**, adv. hastily, headlong: agere mannos, at break-neck pace, Lucr.

**praecipitium**, i, n. [praeceps] a steep place, a precipice: Suet.

**praecipito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act.: to throw or cast down: headlong, to precipitate: usu, with pron. reflect.: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.: se e Leucade, Cic.: sese in fossas, Caes.: hac (sc. via) te praecipitato, you must go right down there, dive down the steep street, Ter. Absol.: se praecipitare, to cast one's self headlong, i. e. commit suicide, Liv.

Met. Reflect.: cum alii super vallum praecipitantur, threw themselves down, Sall.: Scorpions in virides praecipitatur aquas, sinks, sets, Ov. **2.** Rarely with any other Acc.: aliquem in flumen, Caes.: currum scopulis, hurl, dash, Ov.: etiam pulcherrima, fling overboard, Juv. **II.** Fig.: to throw or cast down, to precipitate: in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, plunged into such depths of misfortune, Sall.: turor iraque mentem praecipitant, dive headlong, Virg. Pass.: nox praecipitata, i. e. drawing fast to a close, Ov. **2.** to hasten, hurry on: consilia raptim praecipitata, precipitate, Liv. Poet.: moras, fling aside, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg. **3.** With Inf., to hasten, be eager (poet.) dare tempus praecipitant curae, id. B. Neutr. to hasten or rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, etc. pluribus eodem (i. e. in scapham) praecipitantibus, rushing, flinging themselves, Suet.: Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.: in fossam, Liv.: hiems jam praecipitaverat, had drawn towards an end, Caes.: nox caelo, rushes down from heaven (i. e. it is past midnight), Virg. **II.** Fig.: to fall down, to fall or sink to ruin: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumatum, Cic.: quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, had fallen prostrate, Liv. **2.** to be too hasty: Cic.

**praecipue**, adv. especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally: Cic.: Caes.: Uxor

**praecipuus**, a, um, adj. [praecipio] lit. that is taken before other things: hence, particular, peculiar, especial (opp. communis), Cic. **2.** Esp. in

law: that is received beforehand, special; and sub st. praecipuum, i, n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution: Suet. **II.** Transf.: like eximius, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: honor, Caes.: amor, Cic.: auctor, eminent, Suet.: praecipuus scientiae rei militaris, pre-eminent, Tac. With Gen.: praecipui amicorum, id. **2.** (if especial note or high rank, principal: adjutor, Suet.: vir, Eutr. (ii) Subst.: praecipuum, i, n. superiority, excellence: Cic. (iii) praecipua, orum, n. plu. principal or considerable things, things that come next to absolute good, τὰ προπύενα of the Stoics: id.

**praecise**, adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely: dicere, opp. plene et perfecte, Cic. **II.** positively, absolutely: negare, id.

**praecisus**, a, um, Part. [praecido].

**II.** A. d. j.: broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous: acuta silex praecisus undique saxis Virg.: iter Sall. **2.** Fig.: shortened, short, in cf: conclusio, Quint.

**praeclarè**, adv. very clearly, very plainly: aliquid explicare, Cic. **II.** excellently, admirably, very well: facere, id. To express assent: very good, very well: id.

**praeclarus**, a, um, adj. very clear, very bright (in this sense poet. and rare) lux, Lucr.: laetis, Juv. **II.** Fig.: very beautiful (physically or morally), splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated: vultus, Lucr.: genus, Suet.: urbs situ praeciaro ad aspectum, Cic.: multi praeciarum in philosophia et nobilia, id.: gens bello praeciaro, renowned, Virg.: victoria, brilliant, Vell.: res, distinguished wealth, opulence, Hor.: O praeciarum diem! glorious, Cic. With Gen.: eloquentiae ac fidei praeciarus, renowned for, Tac. (ii) In ironical sense. O praeciarum existimationem nostri ordinis! fine indeed, Cic. (iii) In bad sense: sceleribus suis praeciarus, notorious, Sall.

**praeco**, cludo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] Lit. to shut in front; hence, in gen. to shut to, to close: portas consuli, shut in his face, shut against, Caes.: viam, to block, obstruct, Suet. **II.** Transf.: to close to any one, i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. **2.** to shut off, hinder, impede: vocem alicui, Liv.

**praeclosus**, a, um, Part. [praeccludo].

**praeco**, onis, m. [for praeco-vic-o from vocare] a crier, herald, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 306): Cic.: praeconi subdicere, to put up to auction, id. **II.** Fig.: a publisher, herald: virtutis aliquis, id.

**praeco**, gito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to

think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate: facinus, Liv.

**prae-cognosco**, no perf., gnitum, 3 v. a. to foreknow, foresee (rare). mors praecognita est, Suet.

**prae-cōlo**, cōlū, cultum, 3 v. a. to cultivate and train beforehand (fig.) Cic.: nova et ancipitia, to attach one's self prematurely or by anticipation to, Tac.

**prae-compositus**, a, um, Part. [compono] made up or prepared beforehand: studium: Ov.

**praeconium**, ii, v. praconius, no. II.

**praeconius**, a, um, adj. [praeco] of or belonging to a praeco or public crier: quaestus, the office of business of a public crier: Cic. II. Subst.: praecōnium, ii, n. the office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, id. 2. Transf.: a crying out in public: and in gen. a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing: praecōnium contendere, in strength of voice, Suet.: domesticum, Cic.

3. In gen.: a celebrating, laudation, commendation: id. (Hence Fr. *prône*.)

**prae-consumo**, consumps, ptum, 3 v. a. to waste or spend beforehand: Ov.

**prae-contrecto**, i, v. a. to handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: Ov.

**praecordia**, orum, n. plu. [cor] the muscular partition which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the diaphragm: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. II. In looser sense: the inside: the stomach: anulus in praecordis piscis inventus est, id. Hor. 2. the breast, the heart: spiritus remanente in praecordiis, Liv.: coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. (II) Esp. as the seat of the feelings and passions: redit in praecordia virtus, id.: Hor. Hence even, praecordia mentis, the seat of the mind, Ov. 3. Perh. the body in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, id.

**prae-corruptio**, rūpi, ptum, 3 v. a. to corrupt or bribe beforehand: Ov.

**prae-cox**, cōcis, also **prae-cōquus**, e, and **prae-cōquus**, a, um, adj. [coquo] ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious: Plin. II. Fig.: overly, prematurely, precocious, untimely: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen.

**prae-cultus**, a, um, Part. [prae-colo] II. A. d. j.: highly ornamented, be-decked: auro, Stat. 2. Of style in oratory: florid, highly ornate: Quint.

**prae-cūpidus**, a, um, adj. very desirous or fond of: Suet.

**praecurrentis**, ntis, Part. [praecur-ro] II. Subst.: praecurrentia, ium, a, plu., things that go before, antecedents: Cic.

**prae-curro**, cūcurri (curri, Liv.: Caeo), cursum, 3 v. n. and a. N. utr.: to run before, hasten on before, pre-cede: praecurrit index ad Persae, Liv. II. Fig.: fama iam praecur-sarant, Caeo. Cic. B. A. c. t.: to

hasten before, to precede, anticipate: aliquem aetate, Cic.: illud praecurrere cogor, to combat in advance, Lullr.

2. Esp. to surpass, excel: aliquem nobilitate, Nep.: Tac.

**praecursio**, ōnis, f. [praecurro] a coming or going before: visorum, a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic.

II. Milit. t. t.: a preliminary com-bat, skirmish: Plin. 2. In rhetor. a preparation of the hearer: Cic.

**praecursor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor: Plin. II. Milit. t. t.: an advanced guard, van-guard: Liv. 2. Transf.

a scout, spy: Cic.

**praecursus**, a, um, Part. [praecurro]

**prae-cūtio**, cussi, cussum, 3 v. a. [quatio] to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): taedas, Ov.

**praeda**, ae, f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. job): praedas ac manubias in ubis or-amenta conferre, Cic. II. Transf. of an animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase: prey, game. cervi luporum praeda, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. 2. In gen.: booty, spoil, gain, profit: maximos quaestus praedae facere, Cic. [Praeda is for praehid-a, where hid = hed, the root of hendo in praehend-o, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *praise*.)

**praedābundus**, a, um, adj. [praedor] ravaging, pillaging, plundering: Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

**prae-damno**, avi, atum, i v. a. to condemn beforehand: Liv. II. Fig. spem, i. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand, id.

**praedatio**, ōnis, f. [praedor] a taking of booty, plundering, pillag-ing: Tac.

**praedator**, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer, pillager: Tac. II. Transf. a hunter (poet.): Ov. 2. a rapacious or avaricious man: Tib.

**praedatōrius**, a, um, adj. [praedor] plundering, rapacious, predatory: manus (militum), marauders, Sall.: classes, piratical, Liv.

**prae-dēlasso**, i v. a. to weary out or weaken beforehand: Ov.

**prae-destino**, avi, atum, i v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv.

**praedatōr**, ōris, m. [praedium] one who buys a praedium, i. e. property given to the state as security by a praes (q. v.): Cic (v. Smith's Ant. job).

**praedatōrius**, a, um, adj. [praedator] relating to the sale of a praedium (q. v.): jus, Cic.

**praedicābilis**, e, adj. [praedico] praiseworthy, laudable: Cic.

**praedicatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication: Cic. II. a praising, praise, commendation: Pl.

**praedicatōr**, ōris, m. [id.] one who

makes a thing publicly known, a pro-claimer, publisher, orator: App. II. Esp. one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist: Cic.

**prae-dico**, avi, atum, i v. a. to call out in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim: si palam praeco praedicassem, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen.: to make publicly known, to assert, say, relate, state, declare: ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caeo: ut praedicas, as you assert, Cic. 3. Esp. to praise, commend, extol, boast: vaunt: constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., de and Abl. or absol.: faciem alieuius, Ter.: Galli se omnes ab Iute patre prognatos praedicant, boast their descent from, Caeo: quae de illo viru Sulla praedicaverunt: Cic.: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *précher*.)

**prae-dico**, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. to say or mention beforehand, to premise: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter.: unum illud tibi praedicam, I will foreshow, Virg. (II) Hence, to pre-concert: esp. in p. r., ex praedicto, in accordance with the preconcerted arrangement, Liv. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: defectiones solis et lunae, Cic.

II. to say before anybody or publicly: to give notice or warning of, to appoint, pra: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac.

III. to forewarn, command: constr. uis. with Nidg.: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caeo: et visum esse Junonem praedice-re, ne id faceret, Cic.

**praedictio**, ōnis, f. [praedico] in rhetor. a promising: Quint. II. a foretelling, prediction: Cic.

**praedictum**, i, n. [id.] a foretelling, prediction: esp. in pl.: Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. II. an order, command: Liv.

**praedictus**, a, um, Part. [praedico]

**praedictum**, ii, n. dim. [praedium] a small farm or estate: Cic

**prae-disco**, 3 v. a. to learn before-hand (rare): Cic. Virg.

**prae-dispositus**, a, um, Part. arranged beforehand: nuntii, couriers previously stationed at intervals, i. e. in relays, Liv.

**prae-ditus**, a, um (datus, do) Part. endowed or provided with, possessed of: constr. with Abl.: opibus ac facultatibus, Cic.: tall ingenio, Ter.

**praedium**, ii, n. [praes] orig. any property made a security to the state by a praes (q. v.): hence land generally: praedium et praedis populo cautum est, Cic.: fructus praedium, id. (cf. Smith's Ant. job).

**prae-dives**, itis, adj. very rich: praedives et praepotens, Tac.

**prae-divino**, i v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode: Pl.

**praedo**, i v. a. i. q. praedor, to make booty, plunder: in pass.: Pl.

**praedo**, ōnis, m. [praeda] one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber: urbes piratis praedonibusque patetactae, Cic.: maritimus, a pirate, Nep.

**praedōcō**, cū, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or inform beforehand (rare): Sall.

**praedor**, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. [praeda]. Neutr.: to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob: spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic.: praedantes milites, Caes.: praedatum exire, Liv.: classis pluribus locis praedata, having made booty, plundered, Tac. **B.** Act.: to plunder, pillage, rob: socios magnum hostes praedatur, id. **2.** Transf. to take or catch: ovem, Ov. Fig. (poet.): singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, rob us of many things as they go, Hor.

**praedūo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front: fossam et maceriam, Caes.

**praedūco**, a, um, Part. [praeduco]

**praedulois**, e, adj. very sweet, luscious: mel, Plin. Fig.: decus, passing sweet, very tempting, Virg.

**praedūrus**, a, um, adj. very hard-courted, Tac. **2.** Transf.: very tough or strong. homo praedurus viribus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: very hard to move or affect: os, i. e. very impudent (as we say "brazen"), Quint.

**praedūmīno**, 2. v. n. to project forwards, be prominent: Sall. frag. **II.** Fig.: to surpass, excel. constr. with Dat. or Acc.: Graecis, Sen.: ceteros peritula legum, Tac.

**praedō**, i, vi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go before, lead the way, precede: with Dat. or Absol.: ut consulibus lictores praerent, Cic.: Laevinus Romam praevit, Liv. **2.** Esp. to recite, read, sing, or play previously, for another to follow: praet verbis quid vis, i. e. repeat the form of oath you wish me to swear, Pl.: de scripto, Plin. Ep. (oftener as v. a.: v. infr. B. 2). **3.** to order, dictate (rare): omnia, ut decemviri praerant, facts, Liv. **B.** Act.: to precede any one: per avia ac derupta praegit eum, used to walk in front of, Tac. **2.** Esp. fig.: to precede one in reciting a formula, i. e. to repeat first, to dictate: constr. with Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers.: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praere, to dictate the formula of consecration, Liv.: carmen, to rehearse the formula, id.: sacramentum, Tac. (See also supr. I. 2). **3.** Fig.: ut vobis voce praerent quid iudicaretis, give you the cue, Cic.

**praefatio**, ōnis, f. [praefor] a saying beforehand; and meton. that which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula: donatio, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. **II.** a preface, introduction, prologue: nunquam tristorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet.

Of *praefatus* to books: Plin. (Hence Fr. *préface*.)

**praefatus**, a, um, Part. [praefor].

**praefectura**, ae, f. [praefectus] the office of a praefectus (q. v.), i. e. of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villae, Varr.: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. **II.** Esp.: the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), a prefectship, prefecture: Cic. (ii) the administration of an entire province, in particular of Egypt: praefectura Aegypti, Suet. **2.** Meton.: an Italian city governed by a Roman praefectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: eorum regionum praefecturae, Caes. (4) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: Tac.

**praefectus**, a, um, Part. [praeficio] praefectus, i. m. [strictly masc. of praefec] an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect: gymnasi, Pl.: often used with Dat., from its participial force tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic.: morum, Nep.: annonae, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master, Vell.: Tac.: classis, an admiral, Cic.: navis, a captain, Flor.: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Caes.: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, Hirt and absol. praefectus, Caes.: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac.: Aegypti, Suet.: esp. of non-Roman provinces. totius Phrygiae, satrap, Nep.: regis Iudae, id.: praefectus urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Tac.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *préfet*.)

**praefero**, tūli, lātum, irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front: dextra faciem, Cic.: in fascibus insignia laurae, Caes. **2.** Esp.: to bear along at the head of religious and triumphal processions. signa militaria, Liv. **3.** Inperf. part.: borne past; hence, riding by, hurrying past: praelatus equo, Tac.: praelatos hostes adorti, when they had passed them, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: lumen menti, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, offers or exhibits his life as an example of his laws, id. **2.** to place or esteem before, to prefer: constr. with Acc. of thing preferred and Dat. of that to which it is preferred: pecuniam amicitiae, id. With Inf. to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et

ungi praefert Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. **3.** to take beforehand, to anticipate (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. **4.** to show, display, discover, reveal, betray, etc. (=prae se ferre): avaritiam, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

**praeferox**, ōcis, adj. very defiant, violent, impetuous, insolent: Liv.: Tac.

**praeferratus**, a, um, adj. tipped or shod with iron: pilum, Plin. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. chained, Pl.

**praefervidus**, a, um, adj. very hot, torrid: balneum, Tac. Fig.: ira, burning, glowing, Liv.

**praefestino**, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne deficere praefestarent, Liv. **II.** to hasten past: sinum, Tac.

**praeficio**, ae, f. a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Pl. [Praef-ia appears to be from the root fā, which is seen in fā-teor and Gr. fāvai, but more commonly in Lat. takes the form fā (as in fari, facundus).]

**praeficio**, feci, sectum, 3. v. a. [facio] lit. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: aliquem curatore, qui status faciundis praesit, Cic. Freq. with Dat.: legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic.: Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possumus, give it as its peculiar field of operation, id.

**praefidens**, entis, Part. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): sibi, Cic.

**praefigo**, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: constr. absol. or with Acc. and Dat.: ripa acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.: arma puppibus praefigere, i. e. make hostile demonstrations, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Poet.: nigrum vitio theta (Θ. i. e. θavatos, in the Athenian judicial proceedings: answering to c, i. e. condemn, in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. **2.** to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. **II.** Transf.: to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. **2.** to pierce, transfix: latus praefixa veru, Tib.

**praefinio**, i, vi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinire non est meum, Cic.: diem, id. absol.: nec res praefinitur, limit, set bounds, Lucr.

**praefinito**, adv. in the prescribed manner: loqui, Ter.

**praefiscinē** and **praefiscini**, adv. [faecum] meaning no evil, without offence: praefiscinē (al. -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl.

**praefixus**, a, um, Part. [praefigo].

**praefloro**, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. [flos] lit. to deprive of its blossoms before

hand, only fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare): gloriam victoriae, Liv.

**prae-flūo**, 3. v. n. and a. to flow by or past (rare): Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. || A. c. t.: Audistis, qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, skirts, borders, Hor.

**prae-fūo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faux] to choke, strangle, suffocate: animae viam, Ov.

**prae-fōdio**, fōdi, 3. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, i. e. dig trenches before, Virg. || To dig or bury beforehand: aurum, Ov.

**prae-for**, fatus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to premise, preface: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. Esp. in p. h. r. praefari honorem, i. e. to make an expression of respect before speaking of something offensive: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honore praefandus est, i. e. preface it by saying, "by your leave, with respect be it spoken," id. || 2. to utter a preliminary prayer: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv.: with Acc.: praefatus divos, after invoking, Virg. || to foretell, predict, prophesy. Cat.: Liv.

**prae-formo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to form or fashion beforehand: infantibus litteras, to set copies, Quint.

**prae-fractē**, ad. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately: Cic.

**prae-fractus**, a, um, Part. [prae-fringo]. || Adj.: In rhetoric broken, abrupt: Cic. 2. Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: id.

**prae-frigidus**, a, um, adj. very cold: Auster, Ov.

**prae-fringo**, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostru (triremis), Caes.

**prae-fulcio**, ei, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: Prud. Fig.: illud praefulci atque praemuni, ut, etc., secure, Cic.

|| To place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulcat, use me as a prop, Pl.

**prae-fulgēo**, si, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter: pellis praefulgens ungubus aureis, gleaming forth, Virg. || Fig.: consulari decore praefulgens, Tac.

**prae-fultus**, a, um, Part. [prae-fulcio].

**prae-gēlūdo**, a, um, adj. very cold: loca, Liv.

**prae-gestio**, 4. v. n. to desire greatly, to delight (rare): Hor.

**prae-gigno**, 3. v. a. to bring forth, to generate: Pl.

**prae-gnans**, antis (praegnas, ātis, Pl.), adj. [prae and gna in (gyna)scor] with child, pregnant, big with young: uxor, Cic.: sus, Var. || Transf.: full of, swollen with: praegnas suco herba, Plin.: stamine fusus, Juv.

**prae-gnas**, ātis, v. praegnas.

**prae-grāolis**, e, adj. very slender, or (lank): proceritas, Tac.

**prae-grandis**, e, adj. very large, huge, colossal: arbores, Plin.: locusta, Suet. || Fig.: very great, powerful: senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

**prae-gravis**, e, adj. very heavy: onus, Ov.: cibo vinoque praegraves, surfeited, stupefied, Tac. || Fig.: very heavy, oppressive, burdensome: servitium, Plin. Of persons, very wearisome, distasteful: delatores, Tac.

**prae-grāvo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. A. c. t.: to press heavily on, to oppress with weight, encumber: praegravata tellis scuta, Liv. 2. Fig.: to weigh down, depress: qui praegravat artes infra se positas, keeps down, eclipses all others, Hor. || Neutr.: to exceed in weight, be too heavy: Plin.

2. to preponderate, have the advantage: Suet.: Sen.

**prae-grēdiōr**, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradiōr] to go before or in advance, to precede: constr. with Dat., Acc., or absol.: nuntios, to anticipate, outstrip, Liv. Absol.: Cic. 2. To pass by, go past: with Acc.: castra, Liv. || Fig.: to surpass, excel: aliqueum, Sall.

**prae-gressio**, ōnis, f. [praegredior] a going before, precedence: causae, Cic.

**prae-gressus**, a, um, Part. [praegredior].

**prae-gustātor**, ōris, m. [praegusto] one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer: Suet.

**prae-gusto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to taste beforehand: in gen. to take, eat, or drink beforehand: cibos, Ov.

**prae-hibēo**, 2. v. a. [habeo] (for praebere, which is a contraction of it) to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply: vestem, aurum, Pl. verba to speak, utter, id.

**prae-jācēo**, ūi, 2. v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of, constr. with lat or absol.: Plin. also with Acc. campus qui castra praeciocet, Tac.

**prae-judicātus**, a, um, Part. [praedicio]. || A. d. j.: decided beforehand, prejudged: opinio, preconceived opinion, prejudice, Cic. || Neutr.: as subst.: ne quid praedudicari afferatis, bring no prepossessions into court, Cic.: pro praedudicato ferre, as a prejudging of the matter, Liv.

**prae-judiōium**, ii, n. a judicial examination (as in Eng., a coroner's inquest) to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: (v. Smith's Ant. 308): Cic.: Quint.

2. a prior decision, affecting a case brought forward: Cic.: Quint.: in aliquem, i. e. which would tell against him, Sen. Hence p. h. r., abaque praedicio, Gell.: sine praedicio (litis), Dig. 3. a prejudgment of a question: rei tantae, Liv. (cf. praed-

judicatus, III.) || Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: vestri facti praedicio demotus, by the example you set, Caes.

**prae-jūdicō**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: de his censoris praedjudicent, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, id.

**prae-jūvo**, jūvi, 1. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

**prae-lābor**, psus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With Acc.: rotis flumina, to glide by, Virg.

**prae-lambo**, 3. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (imus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor.

**prae-lapsus**, a, um, Part. [praelabor].

**prae-largus**, a, um, adj. very ample (poet.): Pers.

**prae-lātus**, a, um, Part. [praefero].

**prae-lantus**, a, um, adj. very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

**prae-lectio**, ōnis, f. [praelego] a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection: Quint.

**prae-lector**, ōris, m. [id.] one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer: Gell.

**prae-lectus**, a, um, Part. [praelego].

**prae-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon: antores, Quint.: Suet. || To sail past: Campaniam, Tac.

**prae-ligo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind on before, to bind: with Acc. and Dat.: sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. || to bind around, tie about: corona candida fasciā praehagata, a wreath with a white diadem fastened about it, Suet. 2. Transf. to bind up: os, Cic. || Fig. to bind, fetter, chain: o praehagatum pectus bound up, i. e. obdurate, Pl.

**praelūm**, v. proclium

**prae-loutus**, a, um, Part. [prae-loquor].

**prae-longus**, a, um, adj. very long homo, very tall, Quint.: gladii, Liv.

**prae-lōquor**, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking: occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. || To preface, premise: Plin.

**prae-lūcēo**, xi, 2. v. n. to hold or carry a light before, to light: servus praeluens, Suet. 2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster praelucent facinori, Phaedr. || Fig.: to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bona spe praelucent in posterum, Cic. (al. bonam spem, kindles the light of good hope). 2. To outshine, surpass (with Dat.): nullus sinus Balis praelucent, Hor.

**prae-lūdo**, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse: with Acc or absol.: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, sings beforehand, preludes, Plin. || Fig.: Mariana rabies intra urbem praeruserat, had made a prelude, Flor.

**praelum**, v. prelum.

**praelūsiō**, ōnis, f. [praeludo] a prelude: Plin.

**praelustris**, e, adj. [v. illustis] very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): Ov.

**prae-mando**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to order or command beforehand: Vatini in Cic. Hence, as subst.: praemanda, orum, n. pl. a warrant of arrest. Cic. || To order or procure beforehand, to bespeak: puerum aut puellam, Pl.

**praemātūrē**, adv. too soon, prematurely: Pl.

**prae-mātūrus**, a, uis, adj. very early, early: fructus, Col. || too early, untimely, premature hiems, Tac.

**prae-medicātus**, a, um Part. protected by medicines or charms: Ov.

**prae-meditātio**, ōnis, f. a considering or musing upon beforehand: Cic.

**prae-mēdītor**, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to think over or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate. constr. with Inf., depend. clause, or absol.: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Theol.: tentans citharam et praemeditans, preluding, Tac. 2. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: previously considered, praemeditatō mala praemeditata, anticipated, Cic.

**prae-mercōr**, atus, 1. v. dep. to buy before or beforehand: Pl.

**prae-mētūens**, entis, Part. [praemetuo] || Adj.: afraid or fearful beforehand, with obj. Gen.: ovīs praemetuens doli, Phaedr. (at dolum)

**prae-mētūenter**, adv. anxiously, solicitously: errorum vitare, Lucr.

**prae-mētūō**, 3. v. n. and a. to be in fear beforehand. Neut.: praemetuens suis, fearing for, anxious about his men: Caes. || Act.: to fear or dread something beforehand: deserti conjugis iras, Virg.

**praemior**, 1. v. dep. [praemium] to stipulate for a reward: Suet.

**praemisus**, a, um, Part. [praemitto].

**prae-mitto**, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forwards or before, to despatch in advance: a porta me praemisisti domum, Pl.: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.: legatum ad flumen, Sall. || Fig.: to send out in advance: postquam haec favorabilis oratione praemisit, having first put forward, etc., Tac.: praemissa voce. Hoc age, saying first, Suet.

**praemium**, il, n. [prae and emo] to take (in comp.): cf. demo, sumo || lit.: what one takes first or for oneself: hence profit derived from booty,

booty, prize (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib.: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. Also, game killed, prey: Hor. || In gen.: profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: Cic.: praemia vitae, prizes, Lucr. 2. Esp.: reward, recompense: proponere, to propose, offer, Caes. Ironically; recompense, punishment: Virg.: Ov. 3. Meton.: an act deserving a reward, an exploit (v. rare): (cf. laus). Virg.

**prae-mōlestia**, ae, f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension: Cic.

**prae-mōlior**, 4. v. dep. to prepare or make preparations for beforehand: Liv.

**prae-mōnēō**, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise or admonish beforehand: constr. with Subj., de, or Acc of thing (the last rare except in the case of neut. nouns and like words) me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic. caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. || Esp.: to foretell, predict: futura, Just. With Acc and Inf.: igne Pelago Ithon arsuram, Ov.

**praemonitus**, a, um, Part. [praemoneo]

**prae-mōnitus**, ūs, m. [id] a forewarning, premonition (poet.): Ov.

**praemonstrator**, ōris, m. [praemonstro] one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director (poet.): Ter.

**prae-monstro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct: currenti spatium, Lucr.: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserescat, I caution you, Pl. || Esp. to predict, presage, prognosticate: ventos, Cic. poet.

**prae-mordēō**, mors (praemorsisset, Pl.) and mordi, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end: linguam, Lucan.

|| Transf.: to bite or snap off, pilfer: Juv.

**prae-mōrior**, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely or before: Ov.

|| Fig. of the senses, to decay, fail: Plin.

**praemorsus**, a, um, Part. [praemordeo].

**praemortuus**, a, um, Part. [praemorio]. || Adj. dead at the extremity; or, of the extremities themselves, dead (cf. praecido). me cubra, Ov. 2. dead before its time, prematurely dead. fig.: pudor, Liv.

**prae-mūnio**, iui, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify or defend in front: aditus magnus operibus, Caes. || Fig.: to fortify, protect, secure: metu venenorum praemuni medicamentis, to secure himself, Suet. 2. to place before for defence or strengthening: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermone, are premised to obviate objections, Cic.

**prae-mūnitio**, ōnis, f. [praemunio] a fortifying or strengthening beforehand: of an orator, a preparation, premunition: Cic.

**prae-narro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tell or relate beforehand: Ter.

**prae-nāto**, 1. v. n. to swim before or in front: Plin. || To float or flow by: domos amnis praenatat, Virg.

**prae-nitēō**, ūi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: Plin. || Fig.: to outshine (with Dat.): cur tibi Junior praeniteat, appear more attractive, Hor.

**prae-nōmen**, inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual; as, (Gaius (Julius Caesar); the first name, praenomen: Cic.: Hor.: Liv. || Transf. in gen.: an appellation or title placed before a person's name: praenomen Imperatoris, Suet.

**prae-nosco**, 3. v. a. to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow: futura, Cic.

**praenōtio**, ōnis, f. [praenoscō] a previous notion, preconception, a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: Cic.

**prae-nūbilus**, a, um, adj. very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): lucus, Ov.

**praenuncio**, etc., v. praenuntio, etc.

**prae-nuntio** (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict: constr. with Acc., de, or Acc. and Inf.: futura, Cic.: de adventu alicujus, Nep.

**prae-nuntius** (praenunci), a, um, adj. that foretells or forebodes. Subst. a foreteller, harbinger: lucis praenuntius ales, 1. c. the oock, Ov.: stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. 2. praenuntium, 1. n. an indication, token, omen (late): Plin.

**prae-occūpātio**, ōnis, f. [praecoocupo] a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: locorum, Nep.

**prae-occūpo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to seize upon or take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: loca, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: praecooccupati beneficio animi, prepossessed, won over beforehand, Liv. || To anticipate, prevent: ne alter alterum praecooccuparet, Nep. With Inf.: legem praecooccupaverunt ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv.

**prae-opto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer: constr. with Acc. of thing preferred, Dat. of that rejected; or with Inf., either absol. or foll. by quam (ut) with Subj.: praepotantes exilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv.: ut praepotarent scutum manu emittere, preferred to drop their shields, Caes.: ut prius praepotares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Also with Acc. and quam: nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praepotet, Liv.

**prae-pando**, 3. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend: Virg. || Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

**præparatio**, ōnis, *f.* [præparo] a making ready beforehand, a preparing, preparation: Cic.

**præparatio**, *adv.* [præparatus] with preparation: Quint.

**præparatus**, a, um, *Part.* [præparo]. *Adverb.* phr.: ex præparato, by previous arrangement, Liv.

**præparatus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] a preparation: Vell.

**præparo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip: naves, Liv.: locum domestici belli causa, Caes.: res necessaria ad vitam degendam, to provide, Cic.: ova, to cook, dress, Mart. **Fig.**: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac.: bene præparatum pecus, i. e. duly forewarned, Hor.

**præpeditum**, i, n. [præpedio] a hindrance, impediment: Pl.

**præpeditio**, ivi or ii, itum, *4. v. a.* [pes: v. impedio] to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter: præpeditus latera ferro, Pl.: præpeditus Numidaram equis, hobbled, tethered, Tac.: sese prædā, to encumber, Liv. **Fig.**: Meton in gen.; to hinder, obstruct: singultu medios præpeditente sonos, Ov.: præpediti valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac. **Fig.**: quas (bonas artes) omnes avaritia præpeditabat, neutralised, Sall.

**præpendō**, 2. *v. n.* to hang before, to hang down in front: Caes.

**præpens**, etis, *adj.* [v. penna and pæp] swift of flight, nimble, fleet: pennae, Virg. **2.** In gen. winged: tela præpensis dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov.

**Fig.**: Subst. com. a bird: Jovis, i. e. aquila, id.

**præpillatus**, a, um, *Part.* [pila] tipped with a ball or button: missila, darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball (cf. a fencing-foil), Liv.

**præpinguis**, e, *adj.* very fat: Suet.: solum, very rich, Virg. **Fig.**: vox, thick, Quint.

**præpollens**, entis, *Part.* [præpolleo].

**præpollēo**, 2. *v. n.* to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished: with Abl. of that in respect of which: divitiis, virtute, Liv. Also absol.: quibus additis præpollebat, he had the superiority, Tac.

**præpondēro**, i. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: to be of greater weight, to overbalance: Sen. **Fig.**: to be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: Gell. **2.** to turn the scale, give a decision: Quint.: quæreret... quo præponderet alia fatis, to which side it sways, Lucan. **B.** Act.: neque ea (commoda) volunt præponderari honestate, to be outweighed by: Cic.

**præpono**, pōni, pōitum (old perf. præposui, Pl. Syncope. part. præpositus, Lucr.), *3. v. a.* to put or set before, to place first: præponens ultima

primis, putting the end before the beginning, Hor.: fronti olivam, to put an olive wreath on one's brow, id.: velus in prima fronte libelli, Ov. **2.** Esp. to place or set over as chief, commander or superintendent; to place at the head of; with Acc. and Dat.: sinistro cornu Antonium, give him the command of, Caes.: aliquem provinciae, to appoint as governor, Cic.: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac.: præpositus cubiculo, a chamberlain, Suet. **Fig.**: to set before or above, to prefer (=antepono); with Acc. of object preferred, and Dat. of that to which it is preferred: se alteri, Ter.: salutem reipubl. vitæ suæ, Cic.: urbem silvis, Hor.: necessaria gloriosis, Vell.

**præporto**, i. *v. a.* to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Luc.

**præpositio**, ōnis, *f.* [præpono] a putting or setting before, a preferring, preference: Cic. **Fig.**: In gramm. a preposition: id.

**præpositus**, a, um, *Part.* [præpono]. **Fig.**: Subst.: præpositus, i. n. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander: constr. with Gen. or Dat.: legatorum, Cic.: cubiculo, chamberlain, Suet. Also absol., esp. in pl., id. Of the governor of a province: id. **2.** præposita, orum, *n. plu.* = προpositα, with the Stoics, preferable or advantageous things, which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic. Sing.: bonum negas esse divitiis, præpositum esse dicis, i. e. comparatively but not absolutely good, id. (Hence O. Fr. prevoist, Fr. prévôt).

**præpossum**, pōtūi, irreg. *v. n.* to be very powerful, to get the upper hand: postquam Macedones præputuere, Tac.

**præpostērē**, *adv.* in a reversed order, irregularly: Cic.

**præposterus**, a, um, *adj.* having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseemable, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: ficus, figs out of season, that grow too early or too late, Plin. **Fig.**: wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse: homines, Sall. Of things: præposteris ultimur consiliis, we begin at the wrong end, go on a wrong principle, Cic.

**præpostus**, a, um, *v.* præpono, ad init.

**præpōtens**, entis, *Part.* [præpossum]. **Fig.**: *Adj.*: very powerful: vir, Cic.: terra marique Carthago, powerful on land and sea, id. With Gen. acc. to the anal. of trans. adjectives: rerum omnium, supreme ruler of, id. In pl. as subst.: præpotentes, the powerful: id.

**præprōpānter**, *adv.* very hastily: Lucr.

**præprōpārē**, *adv.* very quickly, with over-haste: Liv.

**præprōpērus**, a, um, *adj.* very quick or hasty, over-hasty, sudden, pre-

cipitate: festinatio, Cic.: ængonium, rash, Liv.

**præpūm**, ii, *n.*, the foreskin, prepuce: Juv. [Fore-growth]; the root is pu, to generate, produce, seen also in pu-er, pu-be-s.]

**præquam**, *adv. v.* præ

**præquestus**, a, um, *Part.* [queror] complaining beforehand (poet.): Ov.

**præ-rādio**, i. *v. a.* to outshine: signa minora, Ov.

**præreptus**, a, um, *Part.* [præripio]

**præ-rigescō**, gūi, *3. v. n.* incept to become exceedingly stiff: Tac.

**præ-ripiō**, ripui, reptum, *3. v. a.* [rapio] to seize before another, to snatch or tear away, to carry off: sponsam meam, Pl. arma Minervæ, Ov.: alius laudem, to appropriate the praise which belongs to others, Cic. **2.** to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, id. **3.** to take quickly, to snatch: dulces occurrent oscula nati præripere, to snatch the first kiss (cf. "climb his knees the envied kiss to share"), Lucr. **4.** to forestall, anticipate: consilia hostium, Cic.

**præ-rōdo**, rōsi, rōsum, *3. v. a.* to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or top, digito, Pl. **Fig.**: to gnaw, bite or nibble off: hamum, nibble the bait off, Hor.

**prærogātivus**, a, um, *adj.* [prærogo] that is asked before others (i. e. for his opinion or vote), that votes before or first, prerogative: centuria, Cic. Hence, omen prærogativum, the prerogative omen, i. e. the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, id. **Fig.**: Subst.: prærogativa, a, f the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the centuria: id. prærogativa Veturia juniorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 109). **2.** Meton.: the vote of the century which voted first: prerogativam referre, to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, Cic. (ii) a previous choice or election: prerogativa militaris, prior election on the part of the army, Liv. **3.** Fig.: a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: voluntatis, Cic.

**prærogātus**, a, um, *Part.* [prærogo].

**præ-rōgo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to ask before or first: sententias, Suet.: Cic. (dub).

**præ-rōsus**, a, um, *Part.* [prærodo].

**præ-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. a.* to break or tear off before or in front: retinacula classis, Ov.

**præruptus**, a, um, *Part.* [præ-rumpo]. **Fig.**: *Adj.*: broken or torn off: hence, of places, steep, abrupt, rugged: saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: aquae mons (v. mons), Virg. (ii) Subst.: prærupta, orum, *n. plu.*, steep or rugged places: prærupta collium, Just. **2.** Fig.: hasty, rash, precipi-

tate: juvenis animo præruptus, Tac. Of things: dominatio (cf. ἀνόμοτος), harsh, severe, id.: præruptum atque anarps periculum, imminent, extreme, Vell.

**præs,** prædis, m. [the form prævides (=praedes) is found; præes is therefore from præ and vas (vadis), q v] one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v Smith's Ant, 308) prædes pecuniae publicae accipere, to take bail for, Cic Fig. cum sex libris, tanquam prædisibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, have as it were given bail, id.

**præes,** adv [præ; cf ab-s, sub-s (sus)] at hand, now: ibi tibi parata præes est (al præsto), Pl.

**præ-sāgio,** ivi, 4 v a (and -or, dep, Pl) to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding hoc ipsum præsaegens animo, Liv II Transf to foreshow, predict, præsaegit: exquisitas copiarum recessum præsaegibat, foretold, f, Cacl. in Cic. **præsaegitio,** ñni-, f. [præsaegio] a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining or presaging: Cic.

**præsaegium,** li, n. [præsaegis] a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, præsaeg, Ov Tac

**præ-sāgus,** a, um, adj foreboding, foreshadowing, divining, prophetic: with gen., or absol.: mens præsaega mali, foreboding ill, Virg: responsa, Tac

**præ-scio,** ivi, itum, 4 v a to know beforehand, to foreknow: Tac. Suet.

**præ-sciscio,** 3 v n incip to find out or learn beforehand: Virg.: Liv

**præ-scilus,** a, um, adj foreknowing, present: corda, Virg: lingua, Ov With gen. obj.: vates præscilia venturi, Virg: (Messianum) præsciam criminis facere, make her aware or let her know of it beforehand, Tac

**præ-scribo,** psi, ptum, 3 v a to write before, to preface in writing: sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen, i.e. which bears the name of Varius on its front, Virg.: ut præscripsimus, as I have written above, Vell II Fig. to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: finem rebus, Ter: jura civibus, Cic 2. In law: to bring an exception against, to except, object, or demur to: ignominioso patri filius præscribit, Quint. 3. to dictate: carmina, Tib 4. to plead as an excuse or in defence, to put forward or use as a pretext: frustra Pulchram præscribit, it was all in vain that the name of P was put forward (i.e. to hide a deeper purpose), Tac 5. to describe beforehand: formam futuri principatus præscripsit, sketched out the plan, id

**præ-scriptio,** ñnis, f. [præscribo] a writing before or in front, hence, meton. a title, preface, commencement: legis, Cic II Fig.: a pretest, pretence: honesta, a plausible excuse, Caes.: tribuniciæ potestatis

præscriptione, under plea of his tribunical authority, Tac: Caes. 2. a precept, order, rule, law: Cic.

**præscriptum,** l, n. [id.] something prescribed, a copy to imitate or to get by heart Sen. II Fig.: a precept, order, rule: legum, Cic: ad præscriptum, according to order, Caes.: ultra præscriptum, illegally, Suet.: intra præscriptum, within the bounds assigned, Hor

**præscriptus,** a, um, Part [præscribo]

**præ-sēco,** cūi, catum and ctum, 1 v a to cut off the end or tip, to cut off-partem, Ov. (For præsecutum, Hor A P 294, is now read perfectum)

**præsecutus,** a, um, Part [præsecoco]

**præsegi,** inis, n. [id] a piece cut off, a paving (as of the nails, etc.): in pl: Pl

**præsens,** entis, Part [praesum]

II Adj (Abl. sing. of persons, usually præsentis; of things, præsentis) that is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person: quo præsentem, in whose presence, Cic: praesens tecum egi, myself, in person, id.: sermo, communication by word of mouth, id.: ora (deorum), in full view, manifest, Virg.: in praesens tempus, and more freq absol. In praesens, for the present: pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac In like manner, ad praesens tempus, for the present: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id.: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, at present, now: praesenti tempore, Ov haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic: in rem praesentem venire, to go to the place itself, go to the very spot, id.: praesenti bello, in the urgency of war, while war was raging, Nep. Subst

praesentia, tum, n plu present circumstances, the present state of affairs: praesentia sequi, Tac 2. that happens or is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready: poena, Cic: diligentia, prompt activity, Sall memora, ready, lively, Liv: supplicium, instant execution, Tac: praesens fortuna laborum, prompt success of their toils, Virg 3. that operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful, auxiliary, Cic: quo non praesentius ullum, no more effective antidote, Virg With Inf., praesens tollere, powerful, potent to raise, Hor. 4. Of character, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv 5. present, aiding, favouring, propitious: deus, Cic: divos, ready to help, kind, Virg.: et sunt praesentes auxiliumque ferunt (sc. Lares), Ov [A contraction of praesens-ens: v absens.]

**præsensio,** ñnis, f. [praesentio] a foreboding, presentiment: Cic. II a preconception: id

**praesensus,** a, um, Part [praesentio]

**praesentarius,** a, um, adj. [praesens] that is at hand, ready, quick, present: argentum, ready money, Pl.

**praesentia,** ae, f. [id.] a being before, in view, or at hand: praesentia: Cic: Virg. 2. Of time; the present: in praesentia, for the present, at present: Caes: cf. impraesentiarum. II Fig animi, presence of mind, resolution, courage: Cic 2. power, effect: veri, Ov

**præ-sentio,** sensi, sensum, 4 v a. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to espouse, divine: Caes.: Cic Pass. imperf.: praesensum est, Liv

**præ-sentisco,** 3 v a. incep [praesentio] to begin to have a presentiment of: Ter acc to Prisc. (dub.: al. per-sentiscere)

**præsepis** (praesaepe), is, n. and **præsepēs** or **præsepis**, is, f. [sepēs] prop an enclosure; hence, a stable, stall, fold, pen: Varr: Col: Virg.

2. a crib, manger: Phaedr Comically for a dinner-table: Hor. II Transf: a lodging, dwelling, haunt: se recipere ad praesepe suum, to his favourite quarters, Pl intra praesepe suas, i.e. in his own house, in his power, id. (ii) Of the hives of bees: lucos a praesepebus arcent, drive the drones from their quarters, Virg. (iii) Of taverns, etc. Cic

**præ-sēpio** (saep), psi, ptum, 4 v a to fence in front, to block up, barricade: aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes

**præsepis**, is, v praesepe. **praeseptus**, a, um, Part [praeseptio]

**praesertim**, adv [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] especially, particularly: Ter: Caes: Cic.

**præ-servio**, 4 v a to serve as a slave (rare) alicui, Pl

**praeses**, Idis, adj [praesideo] lit. sitting before as a guard, hence, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge, Pl: praesides dii, protecting deities, Tac II Subst.: a protector, guardian, defender: senatus republicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic 2. Transf: a president, superintendent, chief, ruler: praeses belli, i.e. Minerva, Virg: provinciarum, governors, Suet

**praesidens**, entis, Part [praesideo]. II Subst.: a president, ruler: in pl. only: superbia praesidentium, of the governors, Tac.

**præ-sidō**, sedī, 2 v n. [sedeo] to sit before or in front of: pro acde, Suet II Fig.: to watch over, guard, protect, defend: usu cō nstr. with Dat., urbi, Cic.: Liv Later with Acc.: Tac 2. to preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: cō nstr with Dat., Acc. (late), or absol.: rebus urbanis, Caes.: ludia, spec-



laculis, Suet. : P. Atellio, qui Panoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac. : exercitum, id.

**praesidiarius**, a, um, adj. [praesidium] that serves for defence or protection : milites, garrison soldiers, Liv.

**praesidium**, il, n. [praeses] a sitting before; hence, defence, protection, help, assistance : Cic. : tectus praesidio firmo amicum, id. : ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, support, id. Fig. : insigne maestis praesidium reis, thou eminent protector of, Hor.

**II**, Esp. milit. i. t. : a guard, garrison, convoy, escort : occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes.

**3**, any place occupied by troops : a post, station, fortification, camp : qui propter metum praesidium relinquunt, leaves his post, Cic. : praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. Phr. : in praesidiis esse, to be in the camp, with the army, Cic.

**praesignifico**, i, v. a. to show or signify beforehand : Cic.

**praesignis**, e, adj. [cf. insignis] distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent (poet.) : Ov.

**praesilio**, 4 v. n. [salio] of tears, to spring, start or gush forth : Pl.

**praesuno**, ūi, i, v. n. to sound before (poet.) : praesonuit sollemni tuba cantu (nl. personuit), Ov.

**praespargo** (or spergo), 3, v. a. to scatter or strew before : Lucr.

**praestabilis**, e, adj. [praesto] pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent (usu. only of things) res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. Comp. : dignitas praestabilior, id. **2**, In Comp. : preferable : fuerat praestabilibus ubivis gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter.

**praestans**, antis, Part. [praesto].

**II**, Adj. : pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary : praestans usu et sapientia, Nep. : praestanti corpore Nymphae, of surpassing beauty, Virg. Comp. : virginibus praestantior omnibus, superior to all, Ov. Sup. : in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With Grn. : praestans animi juvenis, distinguished for courage, Virg.

**praestantia**, ae, f [praestans] pre-eminence, superiority, excellence : Cic.

**praestat**, v. praesto

**praesterno**, 3, v. a. to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare : Pl.

**praestes**, itis, comm. [praesto] of deities, presiding, protecting; as epithet of deities, protector, guardian Lares, Ov.

**praestigia**, ae, f, a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand : Quint. Usu. plur. : patent praestigiae, Pl. : verborum, deceptive use of words, Cic. : per praestigias, in an underhand way, by trickery, id. [Etyim. uncertain : the word has been supposed to be for praestrigia from praestringo.] (Hence Fr. prestige.)

**praestigator**, ōris, m. [praesti-

gia] a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver : Pl. : Sen.

**praestigiatrix**, icis, f. [id.] she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives : Pl.

**praestringo**, xli, 3, v. a. to extinguish; fig. to obscure, weaken (rare). Vell.

**praestino**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [sto, v. destino] to buy, purchase : Pl.

**praestitūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [statuo] to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe : Cic.

**praestitus**, a, um, Part. [praesto]

**praesto**, adv. at hand, ready, present, here : usu. with esse : ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, was there ready for me, Cic. Without esse (poet.) : ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. With esse, to be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid : ius civile dicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic.

**2**, With adire : pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primum, will be at hand, at your service, Tib.

**3**, to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose : si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. [Appy a superl. form from praes; cf. iusta.] (Hence It. presto, Fr. prêt)

**praesto**, stiti (avi), stitum and statum, i, v. n. and a. Neutr. i. to stand before or in front : Lucan.

**II**, Fig. : to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself : contra the person excelled expr by Dat. (later also by Acc. : v. infr B) : that in which the superiority consists, by Abl either with or without in : also absol. : quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, surpassed them, Cic. : Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum alii praestant, id. suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id.

**2**, Impers. with subject clause, it is preferable or better : inactare juvenocos praestiterit, it will be best, Virg. With quam : mori milles praestitit quam haec pati, better have died a thousand deaths, Cic. **B**, Act. : eo surpassas, outstrip, exceed, excel : quantum Galli ceteros morales virtute praestarent, Liv. : Hirt. **2**, to become surety for, to warrant, to take upon oneself, etc. : ut omnes ministros imperii tui republicae praestare videare, to be responsible for them to the commonwealth, Cic. : impetus populi praestare nemo potest, no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people, id. With ab : ego tibi vi praestare nihil possum, cannot guarantee you against, id. With de : quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With Acc. and Inf. : praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. **3**, to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute, honorum debitum patri, id. : republicae atque imperatori officium, Caes. **4**, to keep, preserve, maintain, retain : omnes socios salvos, Cic. **5**, to show, ex-

hibit, prove, evince, manifest : consilium fidemque, id. : tratri pietatem, id. With pron. reflect., to show, prove, or behave oneself as : se invictum, Ov.

**6**, to give, offer, furnish, present : alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. : terga hosti, to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee, Tac. (Hence It. prestare; Fr. prêter.)

**praestolor**, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. to stand ready for, to wait for, expect. With Dat. : qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With Acc. : aliquem, Pl. Absol. : ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. [Cogn. with Gr. στελλω; Germ. stellen, to place]

**praestriatus**, a, um, Part. [praestringo].

**praestringo**, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a. to bind fast or hard, to bind or tie up : praestrita fauce, Ov. : pollices nodu, Tac. : tempora servas, Stat. **II**, to graze, touch : quum lecticum ejus fulgur praestruisset, Suet.

**III**, to weaken, blunt, make dull : acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig. : aciem animi, Cic. traditis quorum fulgore praestringor, by whose splendour I am dazzled, Tac.

**praestruatus**, a, um, Part. [praestruo]

**praestruo**, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. to build up in front, to block or stop up (poet.) porta fonte praestruata, C.

**II**, Fig. : to make ready or prepare beforehand : fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, etc., prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles, Liv.

**2**, to arrange or contrive beforehand : cum praestrumum utrumque consulto ex-est, Suet.

**praesul**, ūlis, comm. an officiating chief-prust or performer : Cic. **II**, a president, prefect. Pall. [On etym. v. consul and exsul]

**praesultator**, ōris, m. [praesulto] one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer : Liv.

**praesulto**, i, v. n. [salto] to leap or dance before : Liv.

**praesumo**, fūi, irreg. v. n. to be before; hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend : constr. with Dat. or absol. : omnibus Druidibus praestitit unus, Caes. : provinciae, Sall. : classi, to have the command of the fleet, Caes. : ei studio, Cic. Absol. : praesumo in provincia, to be governor, id. **2**, In gen. to be the chief person, to take the lead : non paruit ille Ti. Gracchii temeritati, sed praefuit, was not follower but rather leader, id. **II**, to protect, defend (poet.) : (Lares) praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov.

**praesumo**, mpsi and msi, mptum and mptum, 3, v. a. to take before, take first, take to oneself : domi dapes, Ov. : remedia, Tac. **II**, Fig. : to take in advance : male audienti patientiam, to provide oneself with beforehand : herodum officia, Plin. **3**, to spend or

*employ beforehand: fortunam principatus, to anticipate, foretaste, Tac.*

**4.** *to imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand: arma parare animis, et spe praesumit bellum, hopefully anticipate, Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted: Tac.*

**5.** *to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume: graviores militiam, Just.*

**praesumptio**, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo] *a taking beforehand, a using or enjoying in advance, anticipation: Plin.*

**II.** *In rhet.: an answering in advance, an anticipation of expected objections: Quint.* **III.** *a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption: contra praesumptionem suam, Just.*

**praesumptus** (praesumptus), a, um, *Part* [praesumo] **II.** *Adj.: taken for granted, assumed, presumed, presumed: suspicio, Tac.*

**praesūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3 v a *to sew over, sew up; hence, to cover over: Ov.*

**praetūsus**, a, um, *Part* [praesuo]

**praetectus**, a, um, *Part* [praetego]

**praetēgo**, tēxi, tectum, 3 v a *to cover over, to shelter, protect: cava protegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop.*

**praetendo**, di, tum, 3 v a *to stretch before or in front, to extend: praetenta tela, presented, Ov.: tumum praetendit olivae, holds out, Virg.*

**2.** *to lay ready, hold, or place before or in front: e.g. tēpētem, to make a fence to a corn-field, id.: morti praetendere muros, to put walls between oneself and death, id.: vestium oculis, id.: de re to sumum, to prefix, Liv.*

**II.** *Of places, to stretch before or in front of, to place over against or opposite to: praetenta Syrtibus arva, which border on, Virg.: tūne litus praetentum, Liv.*

**III.** *Fig.: to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend: hominis doctissimi nomen humanibus et barbaris moribus, to allege an excuse for, Cic.: hanc a se facturam praetendit, Tac.: nec conjungis unquam praetendi terras, i. e. pretended to be really your husband, Virg.*

**praetento**, ūi, ūtum, 1 v a *to feel, search, or gaze out beforehand, to examine previously: baculo, luminis orbis, iter, Ov.: sinum, Suet.: pollice chordas, to prelude, Ov.*

**II.** *Fig.: to test or try beforehand: vires, id.*

**3.** *to allege, use as a pretext: impla germani vulnera, Val Fl.*

**praetentus**, a, um, *Part* [praetendo]

**praetēnūis**, e, adj. *very thin or slender: folium pinis, Plin.*

**II.** *Of sound, very thin, sharp, or shrill: Quint.*

**praetēpēo**, ūi, 2 v n *to be warm before: Fig. (poet.). Ov.*

**praeter**, adv. and prep [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in Inter, subter, propter]

**A.** *Adv. (i. e. with the ellipsis of the dependent word):*

*except, excepting, unless, save: cavedae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, save in the case of very, etc., Cic.: ceterae multitudinem diem statuit. . . praeter rerum capitalium condemnatis, except for those convicted, etc., Sall. nil praeter salices casaeque canna fuit, there was nothing but, Ov.*

**2.** *In comparisons, with quam: before, beyond, above, more than: quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, beyond what your circumstances require, Ter. For praeter quam in one word, v. praeterquam.*

**B.** *Prep with Acc.: Of place, with motion: past, by, before: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.: servijus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia forabant, before the eyes of, Cic.*

**Fig.** *of other relations, with the idea of passing or overstepping: over, beyond; against, contrary to: nihil praeter rem loqui, beside the mark, irrelevant, id.: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, out of the course of, id.: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, above its natural or ordinary level, id.*

**2.** *Esp. in comparisons: beyond, above, more than: praeter ceteris laborabis, id.*

**3.** *To denote something added, besides, in addition to: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adduceret, Caes. (1) praeter haec, for praeterea, besides that, besides, moreover: Ter. 4. To denote something excepted: besides, except: hoc nomen praeter me videtur, Cic.: neque vestitus praeter pelles habebant, Caes.*

**III.** *In composition, praeter signifies, past, by, beyond, besides: e.g. praeterduco, to lead past; praetermittere, to let go by, omit, overlook; praeterire, to go beyond; praeterea, besides this.*

**praeter-āgo**, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a *to drive by or past: Hor.*

**praeter-ēto**, 3 v. n. and a. *to go by, to pass: Pl.*

**praeter-ducō**, 3 v a *to lead past or by: pompum, Pl.*

**praeter-ēci**, adv [cf antea] *beyond this or that, besides: nihil, quod praeterea requiratis, Cic.*

**II.** *In distributions: praeterea omnes undique periculis, in addition to all these, Sall.: Cic.*

**III.** *Of time: henceforth, hereafter, thenceforth, thereafter: et quoniam nomen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg.: neque illum praeterea vidit, saw his face again no more, id.*

**praeter-ēo**, ivi and more freq. **II.** *Itum, 4 v. n. and a.*

**A.** *Neutr.: to go by on past, to pass by: si nemo hac praeterit, Pl.: praeteriens modo, just in passing by, Ter. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: praeterit tempus, id.*

**B.** *Act: to go by or past something, to pass by: hortos, Cic.: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, outstrips, Virg.: animum adversus aedulo, ne herum usquam praeterirem,*

*have been most careful, not to miss, Pl. Of inanimate subjects: ripas flumina praeterunt, flow past their banks, Hor.*

**II.** *Fig.: to pass by, to escape: nescis quid mal praeterieris, Ter. 2. With a neut. adj. or a clause as subject: to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one: non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic.: an quidquam Parmenonem praeterat? Ter.*

**3.** *to pass by or over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget, etc.: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo, Cic.: et quod paene praeteri, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, what I had nearly failed to mention, id.: non iterum modo, sed syllabas, i. e. in writing, Suet. (ii) to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude: aliquem suffragis, Cic.: Philippus et Marcellus praetererunt, were passed by, received no appointment, Caes.: fratris filium praeterit, passed over, bequeathed nothing to, Cic.: me quoque L. praeteriere patres, i. e. neglected, forgot, Ov. 4. to go beyond, to surpass, excel: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, id.: justum praeterit ira modum, oversteps, exceeds, id.*

**praeter-ūquans**, antis, *Part. riding by: Liv.*

**praeter-ferō**, tūli, lātum, irreg. *v. a. to carry by or past. In pass., to rush, drive, or fly past (rare): Liv.*

**praeter-ferō**, 3 v. n. and a. *to flow by or past: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. With Acc.: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. II. Fig.: to go by or past, to slip away: voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic.*

**praeter-grēdiōr**, gressus, 3 v. n. and a. *dep. [gradior] to march, go, or pass by: Sall. With Acc.: castra, Cic. II. Fig.: to surpass, excel: alios, Sall.*

**praetēr-hāo**, also, separate, **praetēr-hāc**, adv [hic] *beyond this, besides, in addition: praeterebac unum verbum, Pl.*

**praeteritus**, a, um, *Part* [praetereō] **II.** *Adj.: gone by, past, past and gone, departed: tempus, Cic.: vii, dead and gone (cf. οὐκ ὄντων), Prop. Absol.: in praeteritum, for the past: negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, Suet. In gramm.: tempus praeteritum, the past or preterit tense: Quint. III. Subst. praeterita, orum n. plu.: things gone by, the past: praetoria se fratri condonare dicit, forgave the past for his brother's sake, Caes.*

**praeter-lābor**, pūsi, 3 v. n. and a. *dep. to glide or flow by, to fly or run past: praeterlabente flumina, Quint. With Acc.: tumulum, Virg.: hanc (tellurem), to sail past, i. e. leave behind, id. II. Fig. to slip away: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percipet aet, Cic.*

**praeter-lātus**, a, um, *Part* [praeterireō]

**praeter-mēo**, i. v. n. and a. *to go by or past: saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr.*

**praetermissio**, ōnis, *f.* [praeter-mitto] *a leaving out, omission:* Cic.

**II.** *a passing over, neglecting:* id **praetermissus**, a, um, *Part.* [praeter-mitto].

**praeter-mitto**, mīsi, mīssum, 3. *v. a. to let go by, to miss:* nullum diem, Cic. **2.** *to omit, neglect, leave undone:* officium, id: voluptates, id. With *Inf.* reliqua quæcere praeter-mittit, Caes. **3.** *In reading, writing, etc., to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit:* quod verba sunt praetermissa, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. **4.** *to pass by, overlook, wink at, do, praetermittit, Ter.*

**5.** *Of the sea, to let pass over, transport:* Stat.

**praeter-navigo**, i. *v. n. and a. to sail by or past:* Suet.

**praet-ero**, trivi, 3. *v. a. to rub off or wear down in front:* Pl.

**praeter-quam** (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic.), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save.* (i) With quod, except that: praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, *except that I had not your company*, Cic.: Ter.: Liv. (ii) Also without quod: praeterquam . . . etiam, quoque: malum, praeterquam atrox, . . . (tamen novum, i. e. not only . . . but also, Liv.: Cic. With *praeterea*: id.

**praeter-rado**, 3. *v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): Lucr.

**praeter-vectio**, ōnis, *f.* [praeter-veho] *a riding, sailing, or passing by:* Cic.

**praetervectus**, a, um, *Part.* [praeter-veho].

**praeter-vēhor**, etius sum (in tmesi, praeter erant vecti, Ov. 3, 3. *v. n. and a. dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by:* qui praetervehebantur, Cic. With *Acc.*: Apollonium, Caes. **2.** *to march by, of foot soldiers:* cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. **II.** *Fig.: locum silentio, to pass over in silence,* Cic.

**praeter-volo**, i. *v. n. and a. to fly by or past:* praetervolans aquila, Suet.: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil.

**II.** *Fig.: to slip by, to escape:* hominum sensus, Cic.

**praet-oxo**, xūi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave before or in front, to edge, border:* amictus, Ov.: praetext arundine ripas Mucius, fringes, Virg. **II.** *Transf.: to place before or in front:* auctorum nomina, Plin. **2.** *to border, adorn or provide with anything in front:* Augusto praetextum nomine templum, bordered, fringed, i. e. with an inscription along the frieze, Ov.: primis litteris sententiae carmin omne praetextitur, the whole poem is bordered (like an acrostic), Cic.: praetexta queru domus, crowned, garnished, i. e. with the "chaplet of oak leaves," Ov. **III.** *Fig.: to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext:* cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.

With *Acc. and Inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetextentes esse rempublicam, Vell. **2.** *to conceal, disguise, screen:* hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg.

**praetexta**, ae, *f.* [praetexo] *a Roman tunic, v. praetextus.* **II.** *Meton.:* (sc. fabula), *a tragedy*, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it. Hor.

**praetextatus**, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta] *clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta:* Clodius qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. (ii) *Since youths wore the toga praetexta = not having yet assumed the toga virilis; under age:* decessisse praetextatum, were a bankrupt before you were a man, id.: adulter, youthful, Juv.: amicitia, formed in childhood, Mart.

**II.** *Transf.: obscene, unchaste:* verba, Suet.: mores, Juv.

**praetextum**, i, n [praetexo] *an ornamental sun.* **II.** *Fig. a pretence, pretext:* Tac. Suet.

**praetextus**, a, um, *Part.* [praetexo] **II.** *Adj.: clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta.* Prop.

**2.** *Esp. toga praetexta, and absol. praetexta, ae, f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn boys till they assumed the toga virilis* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 320).

**praetextus**, ūs, m [id.] *perh. found only in Abl. sing.: outward appearance, consequence, authority:* majore praetextu, with (a view of) a more imposing appearance, Tac. **II.** *a pretence, pretext:* sub hoc verborum praetextu, under a flimsy cloak of phrases, Liv. hoc praetextu, under this pretence, Just.

**praet-imeō**, ūi, 2. *v. a. and n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear:* Pl.

**praetinctus**, a, um, *Part.* [praet-tingo].

**praet-tingo**, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to dip in or moisten beforehand:* Ov.

**praetor**, ōris, m [prae, for from e: lit. one who goes before or first, hence, a leader, chief, president, orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunt: ique praeuendo praetores appellatur, Cic.: of the Roman consul as chief judge: Liv. of the dictator, praetor maximus, id.: avariti, president of the treasury, Tac. Of the suffetes at Carthage: Nep. Of generals, commanders of foreign nations: Cic.

**II.** *Esp.: a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen a. v. c. 366 (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 308.)* Praetor urbanus, who tried causes between Roman citizens; peregrinus, who tried those between strangers: Cic. **2.** *Transf. for propraetor, a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province: id.*

**praetōriānus**, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium] *of or belonging to the body-guard, praetorian:* miles, a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian, Tac. *Plur. absol.:* praetoriani, orum, the praetorians, the praetorian guard, id.

**praetōriciūs** or **tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [praetor] *praetorian:* conona, received from the praetor, at the public games, Mart.

**praetōrium**, ii, n. [id.] *a general's tent:* Liv.: Caes. **2.** *Meton.: a count of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv.

**II.** *the official residence of the governor in a province:* Cic. **2.** *a palace:* Juv.

**3.** *In gen., any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat:* Suet. Juv. **4.** *Transf.: the cell of the queen-bee:* Virg.

**III.** *the imperial body-guard, the guards:* Tac.

**praetōriūs**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to a general:* cohors, the cohort or body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort, Caes.: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.: imperium, the chief command, Cic. po. ta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy, Caes. **II.** *of or belonging to the praetor or praetors, praetorian:* jus, proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.: comitia, for the election of praetors, Liv. **2.** *Subst. praetorius, a, m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor:* Cic. **III.** *of or belonging to a propraetor, propraetorian:* domus, id.

**praet-erquēō**, torāi, tum, 3. *v. a. to twist off the end of a thing:* Pl.

**praetortus**, a, um, *Part.* [praetor-quēō].

**praet-rēpidans**, antis, *Part.* *trembling greatly, very impatient* (poet.): Minn. Cat.

**praet-rēpidus**, a, um, *adj.* *trembling very much, cor, palpitans.* Pers. **II.** *very anxious, disquieted.* Suet.

**praet-trunco**, i, v. *a. to cut off before, to cut off, cl. v.* Pl.

**praetūra**, ae, *f.* [praetor] *the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship:* Cic.

**praet-umbrans**, antis, *Part.* *casting a shade, fig. obscuring:* Tac.

**praet-ūro**, ūssi, ūstum, 3. *v. a. to burn before or at the end* (in order to harden): hasta praestusta, Liv. **II.** *Of cold:* praestusta nive membra, frost-bitten, Plin.

**praestustus**, a, um, *Part.* [praesturo].

**praestus**, v. praer.

**praevāleōs**, entis, *Part.* [praeva-leo].

**II.** *A. d. j.:* very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv.: corpore, of great muscular strength, Vell.

**praevāleō**, ūi, 2. *v. n. to be very or more able, to have greater power, influence, or worth:* to have the superiority, get the upper hand, prevail: usu, with

*Abl. of that in which one is superior:* auctoritate, Suet. : *argu. to be superior in archery*, Stat. *apud aliquem, to have preponderating influence with*, Tac. *With Abl. of that with which anything is compared, virtute semper praevalet sapientia*, Placid. *With ut:* auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, *ut, was so strong, that, etc.*, Tac.

**prae-vālidus**, a, um, *adj. unusually strong:* juvenis, Liv. *Of things:* manus, Ov. **2.** *Transit:* of soil - *very rank or rich:* terra, Virg. **II.** *Fig:* *very powerful, prevailing, prevalent:* Tac. *Of things:* urbes, Liv. *nominaeque militum, influential*, Tac. *vitia, rampant*, id.

**prae-variatio**, ōnis, f. [*praevarior*] *lit. a not going in a straight line, hence, a stepping out of the line of or departure from duty:* esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, foul play:* Cic.

**prae-variātor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *lit. one who goes crookedly, hence, one who violates his duty, esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, a sham accuser or defender, whose object is to betray the cause to the opposite side:* Cic. *With Gen:* praevaricator Catullian, id.

**prae-variōr**, atus, i. v. dep. [*varior*] *to walk crookedly (v. in lit. sense):* arator praevaricator, *does not make straight furrows*, Plin. **II.** *Fig. not to act in a straight-forward or upright manner:* esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *to make a sham accusation or defence, to play into the hands of the opposite side:* Plin. *Ep. With Dat.:* to favour collusively: Cic.

**prae-vectus**, a, um, *Part.* [*prae-vehor*].

**prae-vēhor**, ctus, i. v. n. and a *dep. to ride, fly, or flow before, in front or past.* *Neutr.* praevectus equo, *galloping up*, Virg. : equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv. **II.** *Act.* Rhenus Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, Tac. : missilia hostium, *to pass through the range of*, id.

**prae-vēlox**, ōcis, *adj. very fleet or swift:* Plin. : Quint.

**prae-venio**, vēni, ventum (*intimesi*). *praeque diem veniens*, Virg. : *4 v. n. and a.* *Neutr.* *to come before, get the start of:* hostis breviori via praevenitur erat, Liv. **II.** *Act.* *to outstrip, anticipate, prevent:* talia agentem mors praevenit, *prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. *Pass.* : quod non praeventum morte fuisse, *doled, prevented by death*, Ov. : nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, *i. e. if she were not put to death first*, Tac.

**prae-ventus**, a, um, *Part.* [*prae-venio*].

**prae-verro**, i. v. a. *to sweep or brush before:* veste vias, Ov.

**prae-vertō** (-vortō), ti, i. v. a. and **prae-vertor**, sus, i. v. dep. *lit. to turn (oneself) in front of:* hence, to

*outstrip, outrun* (poet.): fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. : cursu praevertente ventis, *to distance*, id. **II.** *Fig:* *to be beforehand with, to anticipate:* with Acc., *to prevent, make useless:* pulchre praevortat viros, *I'll steal a march on them*, Liv. *Pl.* : praevortunt me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. **2.** *to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, surprise:* vivo amore jam pridem resides animos, Virg. : neque praevorto poculum, *i. e. I drink fast*, Pl. **3.** *to surpass in worth or importance, to outweigh, exceed:* in this sense, with Dat. : nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, *take precedence of*, Liv. **4.** *to turn one's attention first or principally to, to do first or in preference to anything else, to dispatch first, constr. with Dat., Acc., ad, or adv.:* used also in the dep. *huic re praevortendum existimavit, that he ought to see to this business first*, Caes. *Aliud in praevortendum sibi esse dixit, must be attended to first*, Liv. *si quando ad interna praevorterent, turned to by preference*, Tac. : illic praevortamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. **5.** *to prefer:* si habes aliud, quod huic sermoni praevortendum putes, Cic.

**prae-vidēo**, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. *to see beforehand, to foresee.* *Lit.* : praevision in aqua timet hostia cultros, Ov. **II.** *Fig.* : impetum hostium, Tac. : periculum, Suet. **prae-veisus**, a, um, *Part.* [*prae-vidēo*].

**prae-vitio**, atum, i. v. a. *to corrupt or vitiate beforehand:* Ov.

**prae-vius**, a, um, *adj.* [*via*] *going before, leading the way* (poet.) : Ov.

**prae-volo**, avi, i. v. n. *to fly before or in advance:* Cic.

**pragmāticus**, a, um, *adj.* = *πραγματικός*, skilled in political affairs, also, relating to civil business: Cic.

**II.** *Subst.* : pragmaticus, i. m. = *πραγματικός*, one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches: id. : Juv.

**prandēo**, di (*with perf. Part.* *pransus in att. sense*), sum, 2. v. n. and a. [*prandium*]. *Neutr.* : *to breakfast, (v. prandium)* : Cammo consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic. : pransus non avide, *having taken, not a hearty breakfast*, Hor. **II.** *Act.* : *to breakfast on, take for breakfast, or, in gen. to eat:* lusciniis, id.

**prandium**, ii, n. *a light meal taken in the forenoon, breakfast, luncheon* (v. Smith's Ant. 96) : Pl.

**II.** *Transit.* *the morning feed or meal of animals:* bubus glandem prandio depromere, id. [*Lit.* "early in the day;" with *pran-* cf. Dor. *πρην* (= *πρην*); -dium is cogn. with dies.]

**pransito**, avi, i. v. n. and a. *freg.* [*prandeo*]. *Neutr.* : *to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast:* Vitr. **II.**

*A. act.* : *to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon:* polentam, Pl.

**pransor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *that partakes of breakfast or luncheon, a guest:* Pl.

**pransus**, a, um, *Part.* [*prandeo*].

**II.** *Adj.* : *that has breakfasted; with appetite satisfied:* pransus, potus, *over-fed, gluttonous*, Cic. *Of soldiers, curati et pransi, i. e. in trim for fighting*, Liv.

**prāsīnus**, a, um, *adj.* = *πράσινος*, leek-green: color, Plin. : *factio, the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in green, 'the Greens,' Suet.*

**prātenis**, i, ōis, *adj.* [*pratum*] *growing or found in meadows:* meadow: Hor.

**prātulum**, i, n. *dim.* [*id.*] *a small meadow:* Cic.

**prātum**, i, n. *a meadow:* Cato : Virg. : Cic. **II.** *Meton.* : *meadow-grass* (poet.) : *condita prata in patinis proferre*, Pl. **2.** *a broad field, plain:* poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, *Neptunian meads*, Cic. poet. [*Etym. uncertain.*] (Hence Sp. *prado*; Fr. *pré*.)

**prāve**, adv. *crookedly:* fig. *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly:* prave (facta), opp. to recte facta, Cic. : prave sectus unguis, Hor.

**prāvitas**, atis, f. [*pravus*] *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity:* membrorum, Cic. **II.** *Fig.* : *irregularity, improperly, bad condition, perverseness:* quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? *unfairness*, Ter. **2.** *Esp.* : *viciousness, perverseness, depravity:* mentis, Cic. : morum, Tac.

**prāvus**, a, um, *adj.* *crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed:* membra, Cic. : talus, Hor. *Neut.* as subst. *elapsi in pravam artem, into crookedness*, Tac. **II.** *Fig.* : *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad:* pravus factus est, Pl. : pravissimus homo, Vell. *Of things:* nihil pravum, *perverum*, Cic. *armulatio*, Tac. *absol.* : *dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus*, Juv. *Comp.* : quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic. *Sup.* : *pravissima consuetudinis regula*, id. [*Etym. uncertain.*]

**prēcārio**, adv. *by entreaty or request:* nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possidere (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic. : praeesse, *to govern on suffeience (having no real authority)*, Tac.

**prēcārius**, a, um, *adj.* [*prex*] *obtained by or dependent on entreaty, or prayer:* non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, *i. e. as a favour*, Liv. *Hence, II.* *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov.

**prēcātio**, ōnis, f. [*precor*] *a praying, prayer:* Cic.

**prēcātor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who prays, an intercessor:* Ter.

**prēces**, v. *prex.*

**prēcīae** or **prēcīae**, arum, f. *pl.* *a kind of grape-vine:* Virg.

**precōr**, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [prex] to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate: constr. with Acc. of thing, and Acc. of pers. or Abl. with ab; with Acc. and Inf. (poet.); with Subj. with ad, or absol.: haec precatus sum, Cic.: sociosque precatur, *calls upon*, Virg.: quod deos precati eritis, Liv.: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id.: deosque precetur et oret, ut . . ., Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. With dat., or Abl. with pro, of person *on whose behalf*: bona omnia Graccho, Liv.: longum Augusto diem, Prop.: pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. Absol.: parce, precor, fasso, i. *fray*, prihee, id. Rarely with ad and Acc. of duty addressed: dil ad quos precentur, Liv. II. Transf.: to wish (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi prolecenti eventum, ut omnes exspectarentur, male precarentur, *uttered imprecations against you*, id. (Hence lt. *pregare*; Fr. *priver*.)

**prehendo**, and syncope. **prendo**, di sum, j. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize: aliquem manu, Cic. Poet.: Italiam ora, *reach*, Virg. Off the ground stirpes tellus prostravit, *trees strike off*, i. e. the trees strike root, Cic. poet.

2. Esp. to catch hold of, to detain in order to speak to (cf. "to button-hole"): tuus patet modo me prehendit, Ter.: prendo hominem solum, *I got hold of him by himself*, id. 3. To seize, take by surprise, catch in the act; constr. with in and Abl., simple Abl., or Gen.: prehendi in furto, Pl.: manifesto furto, Gell.: aliiquem mendacii, *to catch in a lie*, Pl. 4. To overtake: in patenti prensus Aegaeus, caught in a squall, Hor. II. Fig. to take in with the eye (poet.): liquidi oculis, Lucr. 2. Of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend, grasp (rare): Cic. [From praec and an obsolete hend-, with which cf. Gr. χαράσσω; Goth. bi-git-an, Eng. get. The Gr. and Lat. verbs are nasalized; in praecia = praec-hid-a, the n does not appear.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Sp. *prender*; Fr. *prendre*.)

**prehensio** or **prensio**, ōnis, f. [prehendo] a seizing, apprehending: Varr. (Hence It. *prigione*; Fr. *prison*.)

**prehensio**, and more freq. **prensio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make efforts to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: manu brachia, Hor.: fastigia dextris, *to clutch*, Virg. II. Esp. to take hold of, to detain: exequium manus, Liv. 2. Transf.: to sue or solicit for an office (from the practice of grasping the hands of voters): circumire et prehensare patres, id.

**prehensurus**, a, um, Part. [prehendo].

**prelūm**, i, n. [app. for *premlum*, from *premo*] a wine or oil-press: Virg.

**premo**, pressi, pressum, j. v. a. to press: with Acc. of object, and Abl. of instrument: pressit et inductis membra

paterna rotis, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov.: angulum, *to tread on*, Virg.: trabes premunt columnas, *rest upon*, Hor.: cubito remanete piesso, *leaning upon*, id.: pressum lac, i. e. milk-cheese, Virg. Poet.: cascum, *to press or mould into shape*, id.: aeternā notā, *to mark indelibly*, Ov.: ad pectora natos, *to embrace*, Virg.: litora, of the sun, *to sink down upon*, id.: litus, of a sailor, *to hug*, Hor.: vestigia alicujus, *to tread closely in*, Tac.: dente frena, *to champ*, Ov. (ii) With Acc.: to press or force (something) into: (caprum) dentes in vite prementum, id. 2. *to grasp*: frena manu, id. 3. *to press with one's weight*: to sit, stand, or seat oneself on: sedilia, id.: (Faunus) medio cum premit arva die, *lies stretched (i. e. for his sustenance)*, id. 4. *to press together*, to close: oculos, Virg. altius fances, Ov.: laqueo collum, *to strangle*, Hor.: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks*, *foot to foot*, Liv. 5. *to cover*, *to conceal by covering* (mostly poet.): molli fronde cinam, Virg.: aliquid terra, *to bury*, Hor. 6. *to press hard upon*, *to pursue closely*: hostes, Caes. spumantis apiti cursum, Virg. 7. *to press down*, *to tread*: *freight*: natat exuvias, *travels pressed*, Prop. magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. 8. *to press down*, *to depress*: nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. mundus premitur Libvae dexas in Austros, *sinks down*, Virg. (ii) Esp. to set, plant: virgulta per agros, id. (iii) *to make deep*, *to dig*: sulcum, *to draw a furrow*, id. (iv) *to strike to the ground*, *to strike down*: paucos, Tac. (v) *to keep short*, *prune*: laque vitum, Hor. (vi) *to check*, *arrest*, *stop*: sanguinem, stanch, Tac.: vestigia, *to stand still*, Virg. (vii) *to shorten*, *tighten*, *keep a tight hand on*: balneus, id. II. Fig.: to press, uncommode, importune, pursue; to press close or hard, even: necessitas cum premit bat, Cic.: urticae obdione, beleaguer, Virg.: a re alio premit, *to be burdened by*, Caes. minima nulla premitur mortali urguenti ab hoste, Virg. 2. *to keep in subjection* (poet.): dicione populos, id.

3. *to repress*, *hide*, *conceal*: dum nocte prementur, id.: iram, Tac.: curam sub corde, *crush down*, Virg. 4. *to keep down*, *lower*, *diminish*, *undervalue*, *disparage*: humana omnia, Cic. prementorum superiorum aite sese extollebat, Liv.: Virg. Hence (ii) to surpass, exceed: facta premit annos, Ov. 5. *to compress*, *abridge*: haec enim Zeno sic premebat, Cic. 6. *to check*, *arrest*, *repress* = reprimis: gemitum, Virg.: clamorem, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

**prendo**, v. **prehendo**. **prensatio**, ōnis, f. [prensio] a taking hold of; fig. a soliciting, canvassing for an office (cf. *prehensio* II. 2): Cic.

**preonso**, v. **preheuso**.

**prensus**, a, um, Part. [prehendo] (Hence Fr. *pris*.)

**pressus**, adv. with pressure, violently: Atei. Capito in Gell. 2. closely: vites putare, Pall. II. Fig.: of pronunciation: with precise articulation, crisply, distinctly: loqui, Cic.

2. Of style, concisely, not diffusely: id. (ii) without ornament, simply: dicere, id. (iii) exactly, accurately: definiunt pressus, id.

**pressio**, ōnis, f. leverage; a fulcrum or jack: Caes.

**presso**, i, v. a. freq. [premo] to press (poet.): cineres ad pectora, Ov.: ubera, Virg.: uvam pede, Prop.

**pressus**, a, um, Part. [premo].

II. Adj. in rhetoric compressed, concise, plain, without ornament: Thucydules vrbis aptus et pressus, Cic. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 2. quiet, subdued: pressus et flebilibus modis, Cic. (Hence lt. *presso*, Fr. *pres*.)

**pressus**, ūs, m. [id.] a pressing, pressure: ipso oris pressu, the exact pressure of the lips, Cic.

**prester**, ēris, m. = προπρία, a fiery whirlwind, a witherspent: Lucr. II. A kind of serpent, whose bite brings on burning thirst: Lucan.

**pretiosus**, adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

**pretiosus**, a, um, adj. [pretium] of great value, valuable, precious: equus, Cic. fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. res pretiosiores, app. vilissimae, Cic. With Abl.: nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, rich in, valuable for, Ov. 2. costly, dear, expensive: operaria, Hor. II. In act sense, that gives a great price, extravagant: emptor, Hor.

**pretium**, i, n. [cogn. with Gr. πρε-τι-μ, πρε-τι-α-τι-ο, πρε-τι-α-τι] price, worth, value: pretium statuere mercedi, to fix a price, Pl.: pretium habere, to be worth something, Cic. Ov.: but also, to have a price, to be for sale, Quint.: in pretio esse, to be prized, to be of value, to be in repute, Liv.: Ov.: in pretio pretium est (a play on words), a man is worth what he is worth, i. e. is esteemed according to the length of his purse, id.: jacent pretia praediorum, are low, fallen, Cic.

II. Meton.: money: parvo pretio, cheaply, Caes.: urbem exiguum pretio posuit, for money has furnished a small city (i. e. bought a site), Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, to purchase with money, Cic.: converso in pretium deo, into a shower of gold, i. e. into bribes, Hor. 2. wages, reward (poet.): pro beneficiis alicui pretium reddere, Pl. Hence (ii) a bribe: adduct pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. III. Fig.: worth, value: quales ex hac die experientur cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret.

would estimate their services, Liv

**2. prize, guerdon, meed, wages, reward, price:** pretium certaminis, Ov.: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg.: pretium operae (rarely, curae), a reward for trouble: est operae pretium diligentiam majorem recordari, it is worth while, Cic.: si operae pretium faciat, if he does anything useful, Liv. (ii) a reward for misconduct, i. e. punishment (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. (Hence It. *pregio*, Sp. *precio*; Fr. *prix*.)

**prex, ecis, f. (Nom. and Gen. sing. obsolet, not freq. plur.) a prayer, request, entreaty:** nihil est precii loci relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, urgent entreaty, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, by every possible form of entreaty, Caes. **II. Esp. a prayer to a deity:** eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. **2. a curse, imprecation:** omnibus precibus deestatus Ambigionem, Caes. **3. an intercession (poet.):** jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. **4. a kindly wish:** tuis kalendis Janus alterius accipimusque preces, exchange "the compliments of the sea etc." Ov. [Cf. *proculus*, *proco*, and v. *posco*.]

**Prīapus, i, m. [Hīapavos] the god of gardens and vineyards,** where his statues were placed: Hor.: Ov.: Virg.: hortorum deus et tutela Prīapus, Ov.

**II. Meton.:** Prīapus vitreus, a drinking-vessel of ancient shape, Juv. **2. a lecherous person:** Cat.

**pridem, adv. long ago, long since, a long time ago** (see also *jampridem*), quam pridem sibi hereditas vniasset, doct, Cic.: haud ita pridem, not so very long since, Hor. **II. in old times, formerly:** Just. (*Prī* is a locative form, cogn. with *prae* and *pro*; cf. *pridie*.)

**prīdianus, a, um, adj. [pridie] of the day before, yesterday's:** opsonia, Suet.

**prīdīe, adv. on the day before:** Cic. With *quam*. si hūc pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. With *gen.*: pridie ejus diu, the day before, Caes. With *Acc.*: pridie Idus, on the day before the Ides, Cic. [*Prī*, a locative form, v. *pridem*: die = diē, is also a loc.: cf. *postidie*.]

**prīm-aevus, a, um, adj. [primus aevum] in the first period of life, young, youthful (poet.):** Helenor, Virg.: flos, id.

**prīmāni, orum, m. plu. [prima, sc. legio] soldiers of the first legion:** Tac.

**prīmārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of the first rank, 'first-class,' remarkable:** vir, Cic. Of things: condico, Pl. (Hence It. *primero*; Fr. *prenier*.)

**prīmī-gēnus, a, um, adj. [gen in gigno] first produced, original (poet.):** dies primigenus maris, Lucr.

**prīmipilāris, is, m. [primipilus]**

(sc. centurio), the chief centurion of a legion: testamenta primipilariū, Suet.

**prīmipīlus or primopīlus, i, v. pilus**

**prīmīfīae (primīfīae), arum, f. plu. [primus] the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits:** primīfīae Cereri farra rescata dabant, Ov.: metallorum, virgin ore, i. e. unsmelted, Tac. **II. Fig.:** primīfīae juvenis miserae, first unhappy essays, Virg. (Hence Fr. *primices*.)

**prīmītus, adv. at first, originally, for the first time:** Virg.: Val. Max.

**prīmo, adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly:** primo non accredit, Nep. With *dein*, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc: primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall.: primo... postea... postremo, Liv.: primo... iterum, id.: primo... rursus, Suet.: primo... secundo, Phaedr.

**prīmipīlāris, v. primip.**

**prīmordīa, v. primordium.**

**prīmordīa, ii, n. [ordior] the beginning, origin, commencement:** urbis, Liv. Mostly plur. (transp. ordia prima, Lucr.): primordia rerum, Cic.

**II. Absol.:** the beginning of a new reign: Tac.

**prīmōr, ōris, adj. [primus] the first (Nom. sing. not in use):** primore aspectu, at first sight, Gell. **II. Esp.:** foremost, extreme: sumere aliquid diglulis primioribus, with the tips of one's fingers, Pl.: versari (nomen) in labris primioribus, to be on the tip of one's tongue, id.: aliquid primioribus labris attingere, to touch slightly, Cic.: priorem in acie versari, in the van, Tac. (ii) Subst.: primores, um, m. plu., the first, foremost: provolat ad primores, Liv. **2. first in rank or dignity, chief, principal:** feminae, Tac. (ii) Subst.: primores, men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles: Hor.

**prīmūlūm, adv. just at first, first:** Pl.

**prīmūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [primus] the first: primulo diluculo, at the first streak of dawn, Pl.**

**prīmūm, adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning:** in enumerationis, with *deinde*, tum: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Cic.: primum... tum... deinde... post... tum... deinde, Cic. With omnium: first of all: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. **2. With ut, ubi, simulac, quum:** as soon as: ut primum potestas data est augenda dignitatis tuae, id. **3. With dum:** and in one word, primumdum, in the first place, first: primumdum, si falso insimulas, Pl. **II. for the first time:** quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.

**prīmūs, v. prior, B.**

**prīnceps, ipis, adj. and subst. com. [princeps capio] first in time or order:** sub t. the first: ut quisque in fuga postremus, its periculo princeps erat,

Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. **II. Esp.:** first, chief, most eminent, distinguished, or noble: viri, Hor.: princeps senatus, the first of the senators, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv. (whence the title princeps, absol., assumed, from motives of policy, by Augustus: tu domini nomen, principis ille tenet, Ov.: cf. Infr. No. 3): princeps juvenutis, one of the noblest of the Roman knights, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted the probable successor to the throne: Tac. **2. a chief, head, author, leader:** Stoicorum, Cic.: sceleris, id. Of founders or ancestors: genus a quo princeps nostrum, Virg. **3. a prince, i. e. a ruler, sovereign, emperor:** hic amicus dici pater atque princeps, Hor.: (Augustus) cuncta discordia civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit, Tac. (cf. II. i.) **4. Milit. t. t.:** princeps, um, m. plu.: the second line of soldiers after the hastati and triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (i) a century of the principes: octavum principem duxit, Cic. (ii) a centurion of the principes: princeps prior, the first centurion of the principes, Caes. (iii) the office of centurion of the principes, the centurionship of the principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est assignatus, Liv. (Hence It. Sp. *principe*; Fr. Eng. *prince*.)

**prīncipālis, e, adj. [princeps] first, original, primitive:** causae, Cic. **II. Esp. first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal:** id. **2. of or belonging to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial:** quies, Vell.: majestas, Suet. **3. of or belonging to the principes or second line in the order of battle:** Veg. **4. of or belonging to the principia, or chief street in a camp:** via, Liv.

**prīncipātus, ūs, m. [id.] the first place, pre-eminence, preference:** Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. **2. Esp. of political or military rank, the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief:** id.: Cingetorigi principatus atque Imperium est traditum, Caes. **3. In gen. reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty:** Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, monarchy and freedom, Tac. **II. a beginning, origin (rare):** Cic.

**prīncipālīs, e, adj. [principium] original (poet.):** caeli terraeque principale tempus, a time of beginning, Lucr.

**prīncipīum, ii, n. [princeps] a beginning, commencement, origin:** Cic.: sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: Cic.: principio atque, as soon as, Pl. **II. In plur.:** foundations, principles, elements: bene provisae et diligenter explorata prin-

cipia ponantur, Cic 2. *that makes a beginning, that votes first* (of the prerogative tribe or curia): *Fauca curia fuit principium*, Liv (ii) *Meton a g. beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): *Græcia principum moris fuit* (al. *dedit*), Ov. III. *Milit. t. t. (plur.): the foremost ranks, the front line, the front or van*: Liv. (ii) *(also plur.): a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.; head-quarters*: id. (Hence Fr. *principé*.)

**prior**, prius, ōis, comp. adj. [= *pro-ior*] *former, precious, prior* (freq. means first): *priorē loco causam ducere*, first, Cic.: *priorē æstate, the summer before (this), last summer*, id.: *Dionysius prior, the elder*, Nep. 2. *Of place, fore*: *pedes, the fore-feet*, Cic.

3. *Subst.*: *priores, um, m. plu forefathers, ancestors, the ancients*: *more priorum*, Ov. II. *Fig.*: *superior, more excellent or important*: *ut nemo haberetur prior*, Liv.: *ætate et sapientia*, Sall.: *bellante prior, mightier*, Hor. *Esp.* with *potior*: *res nulla prior potiorque visa est, of more pressing importance*, Liv. B. *Sup.*: **primus**, a, um [= *pro-imus*] *first, in order, time, or place*: *verum primum*: *verum igitur et extremum*, Cic.: *primus inter homines nobilissimos, id.*: *leonem primum aut in primis ferre, among the first*, Sall. II. *Esp.* *first, fore, foremost, in time or place* (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): *in prima provincia, at the entrance of the province*, Cic. *primus sol, the rising sun*, Virg. *With quisque, the first possible, the very first*: *primo quoque tempore*, Cic. *Neut* as subst., esp. after *prep.*: *provolant in primum, to the front of the battle*, Liv.: *a primo, from the beginning, at first*: *a primo cogitavit*, Cic.: *in primo, in front*: *equites in primo ire jubet, in the van*, Sall. (ii) *prima, orum, m. plu.*: *the first part, the beginning*: *si prima satis prospera fuissent*, Liv.

2. *first in rank or station*: *chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble*: *evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos*, Caes.: *sum municipii facile primus*, Cic.: *primas partes, or (simply) primas agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*, Ter.: *primas in causis agebat* Horatius, Cic. (ii) *in primis* (and in one word, *imprimis, q. v.*): *in primis lautus eque, particularly respectable*, Nep. Also in same sense, cum primis, Cic.

**prisce**, adv. *in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly*: Cic.

**prisus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to former times, old, ancient, antique* (i. e. *belonging to a bygone generation*): while *pristinus* is used also of things which have been in *one's own former days*: *prisca juvenat alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor*, Ov.: *credendum est veteribus et prisce viris*, Cic. 2. *With the accessory*

*idea of venerable, belonging to the earliest and best times*: *gens mortalium, the (simple) primitive race of men*, Hor.: *fides, olden*, Virg.: *mos*, Ov.

II. *Transf.* = *pristinus*: *former, previous* (poet.): *quid si prisca redit Venus?* Hor. 2. *old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe* (poet.): *prisce præcepta parentis*, Cat. [In *pris-cus* and *pristinus*, *pris* = *prius*, as *magnus* = *magnus*; cf. *ἡνέκα* in *ἡνέκα-βυς*.]

**pristinus**, a, um, adj. [*v. prisce*] *former, early, original, pristine* (cf. *priscus*): *tua dignitas et gloria*, (sic *animum erga populum R. conservare*, Liv. *Neutr. absol.*: *aliquid in primum restituere, to its former condition*, Nep. 2. *old-fashioned, old, former, early*: *mores*, Pl. II. *just past, previous*: *diet pristini perfidia*, Caes.

**pristis**, v. *pistris*.

**prius**, adv. [*prior*] *before, sooner*: *prius exire de vita, to be the first to die*, Cic. 2. *With quam, before that, before* (often as one word, *priusquam, conj.*) *full*. In *prae-Aug* writers usu. by *Indic*. or *Subj* in accordance with the fundamental distinction between those Moods; in later writers and poets, apply without regard to such distinction: (i) *Indic*: *neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt*, Caes.: *membris utimur prius quam didicimus, before we have learned*, Cic. (ii) *Subj*: *Numidae prius quam ex castris subveniretur, sicuti jussi erant, in proximis collis discedunt, before succour could arrive*, Sall.: *Aristides interitui pugnae navali apud Salaminas, quae facta est prius quam poena liberaretur* (where Cic. or Caes. would have said *liberatus est*), Nep.: Liv.: Virg. (iii) *sooner, rather*: *Aegyptii quamvis sacrificium prius subierunt, quam ibi aut aspidem violent, would sooner undergo any torture*, Cic. II. In gen.: *formerly, in former times* (poet) Ov.: *notas, ut prius, ire vias*, Prop.

**priusquam**, v. *prius*

**privantia**, ium, n. plur. [*privo*] *privations, i. e. terms denoting the privation of a quality; as in-dignitas, in-humanitas, etc.*, Cic.

**privatim**, adv. *apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately*: opp. to *publice*: Cic.: *Caes.*: *privatum se tenuit, to stay at home, opp. to in publicum prodire*, Liv.

**privatio**, ōnis, f. [*privo*] *a taking away, privation*: *doloris*, Cic.

**privatus**, a, um, Part [*privo*]. II. *Adj.* *not belonging to or concerning the state, of or belonging to an individual, private*: opp. to *publicus*: *vita, apart from politics*, Cic.: *aedificia, belonging to private individuals*, Caes.: *census, private fortune* (opp. to *commune, the state revenue*), Hor.: *homines, private persons*, Cic.: *vir privatus, or absol. privatus, one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal po-*

*litical authority*, id.: *muller, a mere private person* (no longer a queen), Hor. *Neutr. absol.*: *in privato, in private*, opp. *in publico, in public*, Liv.

2. *In the time of the emperors, not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family*: *speculaculo, not given by the emperor*, Suet.

**privigna**, ae, f. [*privignus*] *a step-daughter*: Cic.

**privignus**, i, m. [*constr.* from *privigenus*, 'born of one only (privus) of a married pair'] *a step-son*: Cic. *Privignorum, m. plur.* *step-children*: Hor.

**privilegium**, ii, n. [*privus lex*] *a bill or law directed against an individual*: Cic. II. *Later, an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative*: Plin. Ep.

**privo**, avi, atum, i v a [*privus*] *to bereave, deprive of*: with *Acc* and *Abl.*: *aliquem approbatione*, Cic.: *se oculis*, id. 2. *Less freq.* in good sense: *to free, release, deliver from*: *aliquem molestia, injuria, exilio*, id. (Hence Fr. *priver*.)

**privus**, a, um, adj. *one's own, private, peculiar, particular*: *locupletis quem ducit priva tirremis*, Hor. 2. *single* (only in Lucr.). in *duos privos*, Lucr. 3. *each, every*. id. *Distributively: one each* = *singuli ut privos lapides silices privasque verbernas secum ferrent, each a stone*, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**pro**, prep. with *Abl.*: *Of place before, in front of*: *sedens pro aede Castoris*, Cic. *With verbs of motion*: *Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, before the camp*, Caes. 2. *From the front of, on the front of any thing, on*: *hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, from the front of the platform*; *on the platform*, id.: *pro contione, before a public assembly, from the tribune*, Sall. II. *Transit* in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection): *for, in favour of, for the benefit of* (opp. to *contra*): *pro patria mori*, Hor.

2. *In the place of, instead of*: *for*: *ego pro te morari*, Ter. *Esp.* with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute, *pro consul, pro praetor, pro quaestor, pro magistro, etc.* (and later in one word, as *proconsul, propaetor, etc.*), *proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, vice-director*: Cic. Hence *pro* may be rendered (ii) *for*, as *good as, the same as, just as*, as: *pro occiso relictus, left for dead*, id.: *hunc amavi pro meo, as my own (son)*, Ter.: *pro certo ponere, to state as a fact*, Caes. (iii) *pro eo*, with particles of comparison, *atque* (ac), *ac si*, *quasi*, *just the same as, even as, as though*: *pro eo ac si concessum sit*, Cic. And with *quod*, *for the reason that, because*: *pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi*, Liv. (iv) *To denote remuneration* (i. e. *what is given in place of something else*): *for, in re-*

turn for, *in consideration of, on account of*: misimus, qui pro vectura solveret, *pay for freight*, Cic. **3.**

Implying comparison or proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.* proclum atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, *than (one would have expected) from the numbers engaged*, Liv. *pro* multitudo hominum, *considering their population*, Caes. *pro virili parte, according to one's ability*, Cic.: *pro rata parte and pro rata, in proportion, proportionally (v. ratus)*: *pro tempore et pro re, according to time and circumstances*, Caes. *pro eo, folt, by quantum or ut, in proportion to, as, according to, according as*: *eque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda*, Cic. Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of *pro* in the phrases *pro quam, pro ut* for the latter, always found as a monosyll, v. prout: *in proportion as, just as*: *ne satis est pro quam largos exactat aestus*, Lucr. **III.** In composition

*pro* (*pro* or *prō*, and before vowels sometimes *prōd*) signifies: Of place, *in front, forwards, forth*, e.g. *procedo*. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation: e.g. *pro-duco* (ii) projection to a distance: e.g. *pro-spicio* (iii) publicity: *openly, aloud*, e.g. *pro-mulgo* (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. *forwards, at full length, down*: e.g. *pro-cedo, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis*. **2.** Of time: *before, previously (rare)*: e.g. *pro-ludo*. Hence *pro* forms denoting relationship = *great*: e.g. *pro-avus* prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form. e.g. *pro-nepos*. **3.** In other relations. (i) *for, in defence of, for the benefit of*: e.g. *pro-pugno, pro-sum* (ii) *for, instead of*: e.g. *pro-curo, pro-consul*. (Orig. *prod* (cf. *prodeo, prodigus*), Abl. of a Lat. stem *pro*, with which cf. *Skr pra*, Gr. *πρῶ*, Goth. *fru* in *fru-ma* (first), Eng. *for, fore*) (Hence Fr. *pour*.)

*prō* or *prōh!* *interj.*, expressing wonder or lamentation, *O! ah! alas!* With Nom. or Voc.: Cic.: Hor. With Acc.: Ter. Cic.: elliptically, *pro deum immortalium!* (sc. *fideam*), Ter. **prōgōrus**, i, m. = *πρωγορος*, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily: Cic. **prō-auctor**, ōris, m. a remote ancestor, *founder*: Suet. **prō-avia**, ae, f. a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother: Suet. **prō-avitus**, a, um, adj. [proavus] of or belonging to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors, *ancestral* (poet.): Ov.

**prō-avus**, i, m. a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather: Cic. **II.** Transf.: a forefather, ancestor: in censura de proavo

multum cogitato tuo, i.e. of Appius Claudius Caelus, id.

**prōbabilis**, e, adj. [probo] capable of being made good; hence, that may be assumed or believed, likely, credible, probable (but not demonstrated). causa, one that may be established or maintained (by a pleader), Cic.: mendacium, plausible, Liv. **II.** Transf.: that may be approved; hence, pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit: jucundior et probabilius populo orator, Cic. Of things: genus orationis, id.

**prōbabilitas**, ātis, f. [probabilis] probability, credibility: Cic.

**prōbabiliter**, adv. probably, credibly: Cic. **II.** laudably, well: consulum gerere, Vell.

**prōbatio**, ōnis, f. [probo] a trying, proving, a trial, examination: athletarum, Cic. **II.** approval: ob probationem pretium datum, id. **2.** proof, demonstration: Quint. **3.** In rhetoric, the third division of a discourse, the "proof" of statements made, id.

**prōbator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who approves: Cic.

**prōbatus**, a, um, Part. [probo] **II.** A dj.: tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent: homines, Cic. femina, id. *o*iator, i.e. of established reputation, id. Of things: argumētum, tried, Pl. **2.** Transf.: pleasing, agreeable: ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

**prōbe**, adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently: milites armati atque animati, Pl.: quem tu probe meministi, Cic. **2.** To express approval. *well done! good! bravo!* unde agis te? (a) Unde homo ebrius Philo probe, Pl.: probissime, very well, Ter. **II.** Transf. in gen. *very, very much, finely* (colloq.): appotus probe, 'properly' drunk, Pl.

**probeat**=prohibeat, v. prohibeo

**prōbitas**, ātis, f. [probus] uprightness, honesty, probity, modesty: Cic.

**problēma**, ātis, n.=πρόβλημα, a question proposed for solution, a problem: Suet.

**prōbo**, avi, atum, i v a. [probus] to try, test, judge of: multum a viribus, to test him in respect of strength, Suet. Fig. amicitias utilitate, Ov. **II.** to consider good, serviceable, just, etc.: to approve of: quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic.: locum, Caes.: aliquem imperatorem, id. With Inf.: Caesar maxime probabat mare transire, was in favour of crossing, id. **2.** Esp.: to express approbation of, to approve: Cic.

**III.** to show to be good, serviceable, right, etc.: to make acceptable, to recommend: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. With de. quibus de meo colere rebus non probabam, id. (ii) With pron. reflex. to make oneself acceptable: I. plecurus multis se probavit, commended himself to, id. **2.** Esp.: to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, id.: perfacile

factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. **3.** to display, manifest: virtutem, id. (Hence It. *provare*; Fr. *prover*.)

**prōbosci**, idis, f.=πρόβoscis, a trunk, proboscis, snout: Varr. Esp. the trunk or proboscis of an elephant: Plin.

**prōbrōsus**, a, um, adj. [probrum] disgraceful, shameful, ignominious, infamous: vitā, Tac. Of things: crimen, Cic.: o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. **2.** containing abuse of persons: carmina, libellous, scurrilous, Tac.

**prōbrum**, i, n. a shameful or disgraceful act: paterna probra ac vitia, infamies, Cic. **2.** Esp. lewdness, unchastity, adultery: Pl.

**II.** Transf.: the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, to be a reproach, Cic.: divitiarum honori esse coeperant, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. **2.** Esp. abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel: Cic.: Ov.: Liv. [From pro-fero (b) taking the place of f, as it prob does in *candela-brum*]; cf. sense of *πρόφειν* in Hom. II. iii. 64.]

**prōbus**, a, um, adj. serviceable, excellent, able, good: cantor, Pl. In a bad sense: thorough, first-rate (of its kind): lena, id. Of things, navigium, Cic. Proverb: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, "good wine needs no bush," Pl. **2.** Esp. of moral goodness: upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous, etc.: frugi et probum esse, id.: filius, Cic. [Cf. *Skr. prabhu* = prominent, in which *pra* = Lat. *pro*, and *bhu* (Lat. *bu*-) is cogn. with Gr. *βου*, Lat. *but*, Eng. *be*.]

**prōcāctas**, ātis, f. [procax] impertinence, boldness, shamelessness, impudence: Cic.

**prōcācter**, adv. boldly, impudently, impudently, wantonly: Curt.: Comp.: Liv.: Sup.: Curt.

**prōcax**, ācis, adj. [proco] impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic.: procax ore, insolent of speech, abusive, Tac. With Gen.: procax otii, i.e. in otio, giving way to licence, id. Of things: sermo, Sall.: procaxisima lixarum ingenia, most saucy, unruly, Tac. Poet.: Auster, stormy, Virg.

**prō-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, i v n. to go forwards or before, to proceed: a portu, Cic. Of processions, to move on: funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. (ii) Esp. nihil t. to march forwards, to advance: Cic. **2.** to go or come forth or out, to advance, issue: castris, Virg. extra munitiones, Caes.: obviam alicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet, Cic. (ii) to proceed out of the mouth: interdum voces procedebant contumaces, escaped him, fell from him, Tac. **II.** Fig. of time,



to advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.: dies procedens, Cic. 2. to go on or conduct oneself: nunc volo subducto graviore procedere vultu, Prop. 3. to get on, to advance, make progress: in philosophia, Cic.: eo vecordiae processit, went to such a pitch of folly, Sall. Imper. pass.: intelligit eo processum, id.

4. to run on, continue: ut us stipendia procedent, Liv. 5. to turn out, result (rarely with personal subject): with Dat.: aliquid bene, Cic.: quod secus procedit, Sall. Absol.: si bene processit, if the has been good, Cic. With pers. subj.: Syre, processisti hadie pulchre, you've got on finely, Ter. (ii) Foll by Dat. of person, without qualifying adverb: to turn out favourably for, to succeed: si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 6. to happen: numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl.

**procella**, ae, f. [v. celer, and cf. Gr. κέλαω, Lat. percello] a violent wind, gust, squall, hurricane, tempest: Cic. Virg. II. Fig.: tumult, commotion, vehemence: tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contumion (cf. Shak. "broken with the storms of state"), Cic.: agitari tribunicus procellis, Liv. 2. Esp. of combatants: a charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: equestrem procellam, a whirlwind of cavalry, id. And in gen., a fierce battle: hic secunda belli Punici procella desavit, Flor.

**procello**, 3 v a [v. percello] to throw or cast forward: Pl. **procellōsus**, a, um, adj. [procella] full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: Liv.

**procer**, ēris, m. (extr. rare in sing.): old form procius, i, gen. plur. prociun.: a chief, noble: agnosco procerem, Juv. Usu. plur., the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes: Virg.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

**proceres**, um, v. procer. **proceritas**, ātis, f. [procerus] height, tallness: of persons, Cic.: of plants; in pl., proceritates arborum, the different heights of the (tall) trees, id.: Tac. II. length: cuncti adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: pedum, with ref. to prosody, length of syllables in metrical feet, id.

**procerius**, comp. adv. to a greater length: Cic.

**procerus**, a, um, adj. high, tall, long: collum, Cic.: homo procerae staturae, Suet.: (Galatea) longa procerior alio, Ov. Of trees, etc.: procerissimae populi, Cic. II. long, extended: passus, Lucr.: palmarum, upraised, stretched-on high, Cat. Of measure or rhythm: numerus (cf. proceritas), Cic. [Prob. "forward in growth, well-grown"; cero=being cogn. with cre-o and its inchoative cre-sco.]

**procedo**, ōnis, f. [procedo] a marching onwards, an advance: Cic.

**procedens**, ūs, m. [id.] a going for-

wards, advance, course, progress, process: Cic.: morbi, course, Virg. Plus: sic tua processus habeat fortuna pecunies, "go from strength to strength," Ov. (Hence Fr. proces.)

**pro-cido**, cidi, 3 v n. [cado] to fall forwards, to fall flat or prostrate: Liv.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor.

**pro-cinctus**, ūs, m. [prop a girding up; hence, trans.] Milit. (i) a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action: in pro-cinctu castri habitos, on duty, under arms, Tac.: testamentum facere in pro-cinctu, to make one's will on the battle-field, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 399.) Proverb.: in pro-cinctu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand: Sen.

**pro-clāmator**, ōris, m. [proclamo] a bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate: Cic.

**pro-clāmo**, avi, atum, 1 v a to call or cry out, to vociferate: Cic.: patre proclamante, so filium iure caesum iudicare, declaring vehemently, Liv. Ol a bad advocate: pro aliquo, to declaim, rant, id.

**pro-clino**, avi, atum, 1 v a to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: mare in litora, Ov. Reflect to incline or have a slope towards: Virg. Esp. fig., to totter to a fall, to bend the reins of rule: ad vācū r. in pro-clinatum, to help to bring down, Caes.

**pro-clivē**, adv. downwards: Cic.: Lucr.

**pro-clivis**, e (proclivus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.) [clivus] lit. sloping forwards: steep, going downwards: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 2. Subst. proclive, is, n a slope, descent, declivity: pelli per proclive, downhill, id. II. Fig.: downward, descending, declining (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. 2. inclined or disposed to, liable, prone, ready (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu with ad and Accusativum ad lulum m. Ter.: ad morbum proclivior, Cic. 3. easy: proclivia amponunt laboriosis, id. quod est multo proclivius, much easier, id. Phr.: in proclivē, to be easy. Ter. 4. going downhill, hence, insecure, difficult (only in opp. to planus): fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, you have made me feel sure of my ground, have renewed all difficulty, Pl.

**pro-clivitas**, ātis, f. [proclivis] a steep, descent, declivity: Auct. B. Afr. II. Fig.: a tendency, proneness, propensity: Cic.

**pro-clivitor**, adv. easily, readily: Gell. Comp.: proclivius exoriri, more readily, Lucr.

**pro-clivus**, a, um, v. proclivis. **pro-co**, i, v a, and **pro-co**, i, v dep. (v. prex) to ask, demand (v. rare): a pro-cando, id est poscendo, pro-cacitas nominata est, Cic.

**pro-consul** (also separately, pro consule; v. pro, no. II. 2: and above procos.), tili, m. one who at the close of

his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor: a proconsul: Cic. II. Under the emperors, a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 310.)

**pro-consulāris**, e, adj. [proconsul] belonging to a proconsul, proconsular: vir, i. e. a proconsul, Tac.

**pro-consulātus**, ūs, m. [id.] the dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: Tac. II. Also of a praetorship: Suet.

**pro-co**, v. pro-co. **pro-crastinatio**, ōnis, f. [procrastino] a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination: Cic. **pro-crastino**, avi, atum, 1 v a. [procrastinus] to put off till the morrow; hence, in gen. to defer, procrastinate: Cic.

**pro-crēatio**, ōnis, f. [procreo] a begetting, procreation: Cic.

**pro-crēator**, ōris, m. [id.] a begetter, producer, creator: Cic.

**pro-crēatrix**, itis, f. [id.] she that brings forth, a mother: Cic.

**pro-crēo**, avi, atum, 1 v a to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce: fetus, Cic.: liberos, Nep. Of things: natura hunc sensum animantium procreat omnes, Lucr. II. Fig.: to produce, bring about: tribunatus, cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

**pro-cresco**, 3 v n. incip. to grow forth, procreo: quattuor ex robore posui omnia procre-scere, Lucr. II. to continue to grow, to increase: genitus procre-scere posse, id.

**pro-cubo**, 1 v n to lie stretched out, to lie along the ground (i. e. l.). Virg.

**pro-cūdo**, di, sum, 3 v a. to beat, or drive forwards: (imag.) pro-cudit agitur aera, Lucr. II. to fashion or make by hammering, to forge (poet.): enses, Hor.: vomeris obtusi d-ntem, to hammer out (so as to sharpen), Virg. 2. Transf. to bring forth, produce: ignem, Lucr. III. Fig.: to form, cultivate: linguam acuer-, pro-udere, to give it edge and shape, train it to nicely utterance, Cic. 2. to forge, continue: dolos, Pl.

**pro-clū**, adv. at a distance, a good way off, far, from afar (not implying great remoteness, which is expr. by longe): non procul, sed hic praesentis, Cic.: turrim constituit procul vibrant (Caes.: procul este, profani, keep aloof, Virg.: seria Iacabant, a little way off, id. With kin, inde, alicunde, longe, etc.): procul hinc, some way off, in the distance, Pl.: Ter. With ab: far from, far away from: a terra, Cic.: a castris, Caes. With simple Abl.: far from, far away from: locus procul muro, at a distance from: focus procul urbe, Ov. II. Fig.: far, remote, unconnected with: consilia mihi sum a me

culpam hanc esse procul, Ter.: ab omni metu, Cic. negotiis, Hor.: ambitione, free from, id.: dubio, without doubt, Quint.: a literis, uneducated, ignorant, id.: assentatio vitiorum adiutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. [The -cul is cogn. with cello in percello, procello, it is the element pro-'(forth)'] which gives the word its special sense; cf. proficilo.]

**pro-fulco**, avi, atum, i v a. [calco] to tread down, trample upon: segetes, Ov.: nepotem, to trample to death, Just.: qui tot proculcavimus nives, have trodden our road through, Curt. Of cavalry; to trample down, ride over: sua subsidia terribis equis, Liv. II. Fig.: to trample upon, spurn, despise: rempublicam, Suet.

**pro-cumbo**, cūbū, cūbūtum, i v n [v. cubo], to lean or bend forwards: olivæ terminæ summo procumbunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. 2. to sink to the ground, to prostrate oneself: trencus procumbit humi hōs, falls quivering forwards, id.: ad genua, Liv.: qui vulneribus confecti procubissent, Caes. 3. Of inanimate subjects: to lean forwards, bend down, sink: ut (tigna) secundum naturam humanis procumbent, should slant the way the stream ran, id.: in gravibus procumbat culmus aristas, should droop under the weight of, Virg.: of a willow to break: id. II. Fig.: to fall or sink to ruin: procumbentem rempublicam restitueret, Suet., Vell.

**procuratio**, ōnis, f. [procuro] a taking care of, having the charge of the affairs of others, or of the state: sup: infendence, magnamque contol: o pium nearum rerum procuratorem suscepim velim habere, take the responsibility of, Cic. negotii publici, id. templi, id. II. In religious sense, an undertaking, on the part of priests, pontiffs, etc., to atone or expiate a crime or evil omen by sacrifice: an expiatory sacrifice, expiation: ut sue plena procuratio fieri t, id.

**procurator** (procūr-, v.), ōris, m. [id.] a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator: agere aliquid per procuratorem, Cic.: regni, a viceroy, Caes. II. Esp.: a manager of an estate, a factor, steward, bailiff: Cic. 2. Under the emperors, a collector of revenue: Tac. 3. In partic the governor of a sub-province, esp. of Judaea, procurator: id.

**procuratrix**, icis, f. [id.] a governess, protectress: Cic.

**pro-uro** (proc-, Tib.: Ov.), avi, atum, i v a and n lit. to take care of in place of another: hence, to manage another's affairs: negotia alienius, Cic.: sacrificia, to have the charge of sacrifices, i. e. on the part of the rest of the community, Caes. Absol. (rare), to hold a charge, to be procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. 2. In gen.: to take care of,

attend to = curo: corpora, Virg. 3. to atone or expiate by sacrifice: monstra, Cic. Pass. impers.: procuratum est, propitiation was made, Liv.

**pro-curro**, cūcurri and curri, cursum, i v n. to run forth, rush forwards: si Romani ferocius procurarent, Liv.: cum infestis pilis, Caes.

2. Of places: to run or jut out, to extend, project: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

**procuratio**, ōnis, f. [procuro] a charge, salty, onset: Liv.

**procurator**, ōris, m. [id.] a fore-runner, in military lang.: procuratores, skirmishers (rare): Liv.

**pro-curso**, i v n. freq. to continue to run or salty out, make attacks or onsets: of skirmishers: Liv.

**procursum**, ūs, m. [procuro] a running forth or forwards: esp. in milit lang., a sallying forth, onset: Liv.

**pro-curvus**, a, um, adj. curved in front, rounded forwards (poet.). falx, Virg.

(1) **pro-cus**, i, a noble: v. procer. (2) **pro-cus**, i, m. [v. prex] a wooer, suitor: Hor. Fig. of canvassers: Cic.

**pro-dactus**, a, um, Part [prodigo] **pro-deambulo**, i v n. to take a walk in front (of the house): Ter.

**pro-deo**, ō, itum, 4 v n. to go or come forth: prodit aequor aperit, Pl.: in proelium, Caes.: in publicum, Cic.: in scenam, to appear on the stage, Suet.: juvenum prodia publica curia, you appear in public, Hor. 2.

Of plants, to come forth, spring up, appear: Varr.: Ov. 3. to stand out, project: immodico prodibant tubiculi, id. II. Fig.: to come forth, appear: si haec consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic. 2. to go forwards, advance, proceed: est quadam prodire tenus, advance to a certain point, Hor. Pass. impers.: ne ad extremum prodatur, Cic.

**prodesse**, v. prosum.

**pro-dico**, xi, atum, 3 v a to say beforehand, to foretell, predict (rare and not in Cic.) Aut pro dom. 2. to put off, defer, delay, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv.

**pro-dictator**, ōris, m. a vice-dictator: Liv.

**prodictus**, a, um, Part [prodico].

**prodigē**, adv. lavishly, prodigally: Cic.

**prodigētia**, ae, f. [prodico] extravagance, profusion, prodigality: Tac.

**prodigālia**, ae, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: Amm. II. that asserts bad omens: Juppiter, Pl.

**prodigāliter**, adv. unnaturally: Hor.

**prodigiosus**, a, um, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious: atria Circes, Ov.: prodigiosum dictu, Tac.

**prodigium**, ii, n. a prophetic sign,

an omen, portent, prodigy: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic.: piare prodigia, Tac. II. Transf.: a monster, prodigy: monstrum illud atque prodigium, i. e. Catiline, Cic. 2. In good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, prodigies of valour (i. e. Horatius, etc.), Flor. [From the root dik, to show, whence Gr. δεικν-ν-μ, Lat. dico (cf. indico); in prodigium orig. k is weakened to g.] (Hence Fr. prodige.)

**prod-igo**, ōgi, actum, 3 v a. [ago] to drive forth, to drive to: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. II. Fig.: to squander, lavish, waste: opes, Suet.

**prodigus**, a, um, adj. [prodigo] wasteful, lavish, prodigal: Cic. With Gen.: aeris, Hor. (ii) Fig. arcanum fides prodiga, that blabs out her secret, id. Also in noble sense: animi magni, lavish of his mighty soul, id. II. Transi.: rich, abounding in (poet.). With Gen.: locus herbae, id. Absol.: tellus, rich, fertile, Ov.

**proditiō**, ōnis, f. [prodio] lit. a putting forth, hence a discovering, betraying: treason: with Gen. obj. or absol.: Cic. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiōnes, id.

**proditor**, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: patiens, Cic. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, i. e. betraying her hiding-place, Hor.

**proditus**, a, um, Part [prodio].

**pro-do**, didi, ditum, 3 v a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: vina, Ov.: exemplum, Cic.: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 2. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: decretum, Cic.: ea quae scriptores prodiderunt, id. Esp. in connection with memoriae or memoria: Thucydides ossa ejus clari ab amicis esse sepulta memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt, handed down by tradition, Caes. 3. to appoint, nominate a public officer, to proclaim his appointment: flaminem, Cic.

4. to make known, disclose: crimen vultu, Ov. 5. to betray, to forsake, abandon disloyally or treacherously: Brutum, Cic.: suos, Caes. 6. to give up, surrender, abandon: vitam et pecuniam, Ter. II. to hand down, transmit, bequeath: sacra posteris, Cic.: ut locus memoriam prodideret, Caes.

2. to propagate (poet.) genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. [V do.]

**pro-dōco**, 2 v a. to show by teaching, to inculcate publicly or authoritatively: Hor.

**prodromus**, i, m = πρόδρομος, a forerunner, messenger: Cic.

**pro-dūco**, xi, atum (prodūce, for produxeris, Ter.), 3 v a. to lead or bring forth: copias pro castris, Caes.: in iudicium, to bring before a court, Cic. (ii) to bring forward, present, produce, or cause to appear on the stage: Suet.: Cic. 2. to expose for sale: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter.

3. to draw or place before (poet.) scammum lecto, Ov. 4. to draw or stretch out, extend. ferrum incude, Juv. 5. to conduct to a place: non tu eum hinc modo produxeris aëlas? Ter. (ii) to conduct to the grave (poet.): nec te mater produxit, Virg. 6. to bring into the world, to beget: Cic. II. Fig. to bring forwards, to raise, promise, advance: aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 2. to draw or lengthen out, prolong, protract: cenam, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem, Cic. 3. to draw on, lead, induce to do anything: Auct Her. Hence, to put off, delude. aliquem falsa spe, Ter. 4. Of time, to pass, spend (poet.) diem cyathos sorbilians, id. (ii) to put off: dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. 5. to bring up, educate: pueros, Juv. 6. to introduce, bring into use or fashion: nova vocabula, Hor. 7. In prosody. to lengthen, syllabam, Ov.

producte, ad in a lengthened manner, long: dicere litteram, opp to breviter, Cic. productio, ñis, f. [produco] a lengthening, prolonging: temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody id.

productio, ñis, f. [produco] a lengthening, prolonging: temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody id. producto, i. v. a. fieg [id] to draw out, spin out (v. rare) ut hinc malo aliquam productum moram, may procure some respite of this evil, Ter (dub. al. producam).

productus, a, um, Part. [produco] II. Adj.: lengthened, long, prolonged protracted, etc.: commoditates tant productae temporibus tanque multae, so protracted and so numerous, Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quanto production actu fabula, longer, Hor. syllaba, long, Cic. III. Subst.: producta, orum, n. plus preferable things (the so-called *προνυμνα* of the Stoics: v. foll. art.): id.

proëgmemon, i. n. = *προνυμνον*, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be preferred, opp to *apoproëgmemon*: Cic.

proëllaris (prael.), e, adj. [proellum] belonging to a battle: pugnae proëllares, pitched battles, Pl.

proëllator (prael.), ñis, m. [proellor] a fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.: insignis, Just.

proello, i. v. n. for proellor, to fight: Pass. impers.: proellatum est, Just.

proellor (prael.), atus, i. v. n. dep. [proellum] to join battle, engage, fight: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proëllabantur, Caes. Fig.: to fight with words. vehementer proëllatus sum, Cic.

proellum (prael.), ñis, n. a battle, combat (used of all kinds of engagements and skirmishes; whereas pugna is rarely used except of regular battles, and dimicatio only of a general engagement): Sall.: Cic.: Caes. Meton.: a fighter, warrior, combatant: armigerâ proëlla sevit humo, Prop. Of

things: ventorum proëlla, conflicts of the winds, Virg. II. Fig.: contest, strife: proëlla te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proëlio potabimus, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

profano, avi, atum, i. v. a. [profanus] to deprive of sanctity, to unconsecrate, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. to violate, pollute: pudorem, Curt.

profanus, a, um, adj. [fanum] prop before the temple, i. e. outside of the temple; hence, opp to the temple as a sacred enclosure; not sacred or dedicated to a deity, common, profane: loci consecrati an profani, Cic. tegmina profana et usu polluta, in common wear and soiled by use, Tac. Of persons: proci, o, proci est profani, ve unmutati, Virg.: vulgus, Hor. II. Transf.: wicked, impious (poet) mens, Ov. 2. ill-boding (poet) bubo, id.

profectio, ñis, f. [proficiscor] a going away, setting out, departure. Caes. II. Meton. source from which anything is derived: pecuniae, Cic.

profecto, ade [pro factu] actually, really, assuredly, undoubtedly, certainly, etc.: Pl. Cic.

(1) profectus, a, um, Part. [proficiscor]

(2) profectus, a, um, Part. [proficiscor] profectus, ñis, m. [id] advance, progress, increase, growth: puer magni profectus in ea arte obit, Plin. II. profit, advantage, effect: sine profectu, Ov. (Hence It profitto, Fr Eng profit)

profero, tûli, lâtum, irieg v. a. to carry or bring out, to bring forth. arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. munus ex arca, Cic. L-p. proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed: gradum proferam, progredi, progrebar, Pl. (ii) se-prof-ere to show oneself, appear: Suet. (iii) signa proferri, to advance the standards, put troops in the march forward, Liv. 2. to extend, stretch or thrust out: digitum, Cic. 3. to offer: alicui munus viginti argenti, Pl. II. Transf.: to bring forth, produce: of plants: Plin. 2. to utter, pronounce: syllabas, Quint. 3. to carry forwards, extend, enlarge: pomerium, Liv.: aeger proferebatur, Caes. 4. to put off, defer: auctionis diem, Cic. diem proferet Illo, postpone the day of doom, Hor. III. Fig.: to bring out, make known, produce in public: artem, Suet. 2. to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal: indicia exiti, Cic. secreta animi, Plin. 3. to bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic. testes, legatos, id. 4. to extend, enlarge: finis officiorum, id. 5. to carry on, impel: si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, id. 6. to lengthen: beatam vitam usque ad rogum, id.

professio, ñis, f. [profiteor] a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise: bene dicendi, the (me) professing to speak well, Cic.: flagiti, avowal of, Tac.: pietatis, id. 2. In partic, a public declaration or specification of one's name, property, business, etc.: professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. 3. Meton.: a public register of persons or property thus given in: iugurum professio non est plus triginta milium, Cic. (ii) a business or profession (late): Suet.: Cels.

professor, ñis, m. [id] a public teacher, professor: eloquentiar, Suet.

professorius, a, um, adj. [professor] belonging to a public teacher, professorial: lingua, the tongue of the philosopher (Seneca), Tac.

professus, a, um, Part. [profiteor] profestus, a, um, adj. [cf use of pro in profanus] not kept as a holiday, common: festi profestique dies, holidays and working days, Liv.

proficio, feci, factum, 3. v. n. and a. [facio] to make way, gain ground, make progress: quum quinqueremus sola non proficeret, Plin. II. Fig. to go on, advance, make progress, to profit, derive advantage, to accomplish, effect: nihil in oppugnatione oppidi, to get no further with it, Caes. si modo in philosophia aliquid proficimus, hinc inde de any progress, Cic.

2. Esp. to be useful, serviceable, to help, contribute, conduce: res ad dicendum pronit, id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, that does no good, Hor.

proficisco, 3. v. n. for proficiscor, to set out, go: prius quam proficisco, Pl.

proficiscor (prof in Pl), factus, 3. v. n. dep. [facio] to make or put oneself forward, hence: to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave, etc. ille libribus a me profectus est, departed, Cic. ab urbe profectus, Caes. ex castris, to break up, id. de Formiano, Cic. II. Fig.: to go, proceed: ad reliqua, id. 2. to set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id. 3. to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from: ex medicina, to arise out of, id. Esp. in Part perf.: genus a Pallante profectum, spring, descended, Virg.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, i. e. his disciples, followers, Cic.

profiteor, fessus, 2. v. a. dep. [fateor] to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, profess: Cic. With sic and hinc: se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. With de: de partidico, Suet. Part perf. in pass. signifi: culpa professus, Ov. II. Esp. with double Acc., one being a prom. reflect: to declare oneself or profess to be something: se grammaticum, Cic. With esse: triduo me iure consultum esse profitebor, id. 2. to profess an art, science, etc.: philosophiam, to declare

oneself a philosopher, id. **3.** to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise: profiteur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. se ad eam rem profiteur adiutorem, id. (ii) Esp. profiteri indicium, to give evidence, make a deposition against: multis portantibus indicium profiteur. Sall. **4.** to make a public statement or return (of one's name, property, business, etc.) iugera satiationum suarum, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, to give in one's name, volunteer, announce oneself, id. and abol., to announce oneself as a candidate: Sall. Part. perf. as Fuss.: sumunt gentiles arma professi manius, volunteered, Ov. Fig. in his poeta hic nomen profiteur suum, reckons himself among these, Ter

**profligator**, ōis, m. [profligo] a spendidiffi, prodigal: Tac.

**profligatus**, a, um, Part. [profligo]

**II.** Adj. broken down in character, degraded; corrupt, dissolute, profligate: to omnium mortalium profligatissime ac peccatissime, Cic. hos profligatorum hominum impetus, id.

**prō-fligo**, avi, atum, i v. a. lit to strike or dash to the ground, hence, to overthrow, conquer: copias hostium, Cic. classem hostium, Caes. **II.** Fig. to overthrow, ruin, destroy: reipublicam, Cic. **2.** to break or cast down in spirit, to crush, overwhelm, prostrate mentally: illum maerore afflictum esse et proflicatum putatis, id. **3.** to break down or lower morally: to debase, degrade: usque eo senatoria iudicia perdit proflicataque esse arbitratur, ut, etc., id. **4.** to bring almost to an end: bellum commissum ac proflicatum conficere, Liv.

**prō-flō**, avi, atum, i v. a. to blow forth, breathe out: flammis, Ov. **II.** Fig. to blow or breathe out: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i. e. was snoring, Virg.

**proflūens**, Part. [profluo] **II.** Adj. flowing along, aqua, Cic. **2.** Fig. of style: flowing, fluent: loquacitas, id.: eloquentia, Tac. **III.** Subst.: profluent, entus (ae aqua), running water: Cic.

**proflūent**, adv. flowingly; as we say, swimmingly, i. e. without checks or reverses, easily: Cic.

**proflūentia**, ac, f. [profluo] the quality of flowing along, only Fig. fluency: Cic.

**prō-flūo**, xi, xum, 3 v. n. to flow forth or along: Mosa profluit ex monte Vesego, Caes.: ad mare, Cic. **II.** Fig. to flow forth, issue, proceed: ore sermo molle dulcor proflicat, Auct. Her. ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. **2.** to plunge into: ad incognitas artes, Tac.

**proflūvium**, i, n. [profluo] a flowing forth, a flowing, flow: Lucr.

**prō-for**, fatus, i v. a. dep. to say or speak out, to say, speak: (rare) breviter Dido profatur, Virg. **II.** Esp.: to

revel, predict, prophesy: quando dies advenit, quem profata Morta est, Liv. Andron ap. Gell. Pythia tripode ex Phoebia profatur, speaks forth, or perhi prophesies, Lucr.

**prō-fūgio**, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. **I.** Entr. to flee to a distance, run away, escape: pedibus Hadrumetum, Caes. **2.** Esp. to flee for succour to, take refuge with: ad Bratum, Cic.

**II.** Act. to flee from or before: agros, Hor. domos, Curt.

**prō-fūsus**, a, um, adj. [profugio] that flees or has fled, fugitive: milites, Sall. Evandri profugae boves, strayed, runaway, Prop. Constr. with Abl., alone or with prep. urbe, Tac.: with ex or ab: e proelio, id.: a proelio, Flor.

**2.** roving, wandering, unsettled (poet.) Scythiae, Hor. **3.** Esp. that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: patria, Liv.: domo, id.: ex Hermadica, id.: ex Peloponneso, id.: feto profugus (of Aeneas), exiled by destiny, Virg. (ii) As subst. profugus, i. m. a fugitive, exile (poet.) profugo after open, Ov.

**prō-fundātus**, a, um, Part. found-ed, laid: carina profundata, Pl. (dub. the true reading seems to be probe fundata)

**prō-fundo** (prōf in Cat.), fudi, fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem suum, Cic. lacrimas oculis, Virg. **2.** With pron reflect. to burst or gush forth: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. (ii) to rush forth: multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. **II.** Transf. to stretch at full length, to prostrate (poet.) cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. **2.** to bring forth, produce: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, id. **3.** to pour forth, utter: vocem, Cic. **III.** Fig. to cast or throw away: ventis verba, Lucr. **2.** Esp. to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonium, Cic. In good sense, to spend, sacrifice: vitam pro patria, id. **3.** to pour out, to vent: odium in aliquem, id. **4.** to set forth, explain (with ref. to a great number of topics) res universas, id.

**5.** With pron reflect. to rush forth, break out: voluptates subito se nonnumquam profundunt, id. in questus fibiles sese, gave way to, abandoned themselves to, Liv.

**profundus**, a, um, adj. [fundus] deep, unfathomable, bottomless: mare, Cic. Danubius, Hor. Sup. profundissimus gurgis, Cic. (ii) By anal.: caelum, the unfathomable sky, Virg.: silvae, dense, impenetrable, Lucr. (iii) deep, down: umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, abyssal, id. **2.** Subst.: profundum, i, n. depth, esse in profundo aquae, Cic. (ii) Esp. the deep, the sea: profundo vela dabit, Virg. Fig.: quae (natura) in profundo veritatem abstrusit, buried her secrets so deep, Cic. **II.** Fig. deep, boundless, immoderate: libidines, insatiable, id.:

immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexthaustible copiousness of expression, Hor.

**prōfūsus**, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: sedes extracta, at an immoderate expense, Suet. **II.** Fig. immoderately, excessively: laudare, Gell. Comp. eo profusus sumptui deditus, Sall. **2.** without order or restraint, confusedly: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.

**prōfūsio**, ōnis, f. [profundo] a pouring out, shedding, effusion: Cels.

**II.** Fig.: prodigality, profusion: Suet.

**prōfusus**, a, um, Part. [profundo]. **II.** Adj.: spread out, extended: cauda, Vafr. **2.** Fig. lavish, extravagant, profuse: nepos, Cic. With Gen. alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Of things. profusus sumptibus vivere, Cic.: convivia, Suet. (ii) unrestrained, immoderate, extravagant: hilaritas, Cic.

**prō-gēner**, i, m. a grand-daughter's husband: Suet.: Tac.

**prō-gēnō**, i v. a. to beget, engender, generate (rare) Hor.

**prō-gēnēs**, ēi, f. [Gen in gigno] descent, lineage: in abstr. sense: progeniem ab aliquo proferre, to trace one's lineage to, Ter.: divina, Cic. **II.** In concr. sense: descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter: se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id.: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg.: progeniem Trojana sanguine duci, a race was being produced, id.: Bacchum progeniem Jovis, Ov. Of animals: Virg. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems, Ov.

**prō-gēntōr**, ōis, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare) Nep. Ov.

**prō-gēnitus**, a, um, Part. [pro-gigno]

**prō-gigno**, gēnui, gēntum, 3 v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare): quae ex his seminibus progignuntur, Cic. to saevae progenuere fecae, Ov. sensum ac rbum, Lucr.

**prō-gnārīter**, adv. very skillfully, very expertly: age, indica progarrant, decisively, definitely, Pl.

**prō-gnātus**, a, um, Part. sprung from; esp. at the second remove: Tantalus prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. Atræus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic. ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. Subst. prognatus, i, m. a child, descendant: parentes, patria et prognati, children, Pl. Transf. of plants: Peliaeco prognatae vertice pinus, Cat.

**prognosticon**, or -um, i, n. = prognosticon, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic: hence, Prognostica, orum, n. plu. the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the ΠΡΟΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΑ of Aratus: Cic.

**prō-grēdiōr**, gressus, 3 v. n. go on, [gradior] to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed: ut regredi quam

progredi mallent, Cic.: longius a castris, Caes. Of ships: naves audacius progressae, id. || Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, will proceed, Cic.: absurdum in adulationem progressus, having gone to absurd lengths in flattery, Tac. Of time: to advance: progressa aetate, Suet.

**progressio**, ōnis, f [progredior] a going forwards, progression. Fig advancement, progress, increase: Cic.

|| Esp. in rhetor: a progressive strengthening of expressions: id.

**progressus**, a, um, Part. [progredior].

**progressus**, ūs, m. [id] a going forwards, advance, progress: progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. || Fig.: advancement, progress, increase, etc.: primo progressu, at the very commencement, id. 2. course, development: rerum, id. (Hence Fr. *progress*)

**proh**, interj. v. pro.

**prō-hibēo**, ūi, itum (old forms, prohibessit, Pl.: prohibessint, Cic.: probeat = prohibeat, Lucr.), 2 v. a. [habeo] lit to hold or keep at a distance; to keep or ward off, hinder: to prevent, restrain Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by Acc. (or Nom with pass.); that from which it is kept, usu. by Abl or ab; poet. by Dat., sometimes the latter is not expressed: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.: itinere exercitum, to impede its march, Caes.: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, interfere with, id.: di prohibere minas, forefend, Virg. Poet.: aliquem aliquid, to withhold from one, Pl. 2. With ne, ut (rarely), quominus, quin (after a negative), or Infin.: to hinder, prevent: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, prevent its occurring, Cic.: di prohibebant, ut... existimeretur, id.: si prohibere quominus in unum coirent non posset, Liv.: nec, quin erumperet ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat, id.: delectum haberi, to prevent a levy, id. 3. Esp. to forbid, prohibit: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl.: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic.

|| To defend, keep, protect: constr. with Acc. (or Nom with Pass.); and ab or simple Abl. of that from which a person or thing is protected: a quo periculo prohibere rem publicam, Cic.: verecundum Bacchum sanguineis rixis, guard him from, Hor.: haec damna multa mulierum me nxore prohibent, keep me from a wife, Pl. With Acc of neut. pron. of thing kept off. Id te Jupiter prohibessit, id.

**prōhibitiō**, ōnis, f [prohibeo] a forbidding, prohibition (rare): Cic.

**prōhibitus**, a, um, Part. [prohibeo].

**prōin**, adv. v. proinde.

**prō-indē** (abbrev. proin, usually monosyll.: Pl.: Ter.: dissyll.: Cat.), adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then, in expressions of advice, encourage-

ment, etc.: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic.: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall.: proinde tona cloquo, so then thunder on, Virg. || Just so, in like manner, equally: usu. with atque, ac, or quasi, rarely with ut or quum: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, just as if, Caes.: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic.: haec curata sunt fac sis, proinde adeo, ut nec velle intellegis, just exactly as, Pl.

**prōiecticius**, a, um, adj [projicio] cast out, exposed: puella, Pl.

**prōiectiō**, ōnis, f [id] a throwing forwards, a stretching out: biacchii, i. e. extension (opp. to contractio), Cic.

**prōiecto**, i v a freq. [id] to reproach, assail: aliquem probris, Pl.

**prōiectus**, a, um, Part. [projicio]

|| A d j : jutting out, projecting: urbs projecta in altum, Cic.: saxa, Virg.: venter, prominent, protuberant, Suet. (ii) stretched out, prostrate: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. 2. Fig.: prominent, manifest: audacia, id. (ii) grossly addicted to, immoderate in: homo ad audendum, id. Sup.: projecti-ima ad libidinem gens, Tac. (iii) abject, mean, base, contemptible: non esse projectum consulari imperium, Liv.: alga, worthless, Virg. (iv) downcast: vultus, Tac.

**prōiectus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id] a jutting out, projection (rare): corporis, Lucr.

**prō-iēciō**, iēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw forth, before, or to a distance, to fling down or away: projectum odoratis cibum, thrown to you, Hor.: crates, Caes.: aequum intra vallum, id.: projecto tegmine, dropping his buckler, Virg.: se ad pedes alieius, to cast oneself at his feet, Cic. 2. to stretch or hold out, to extend: projecto praee se clipeo, Liv.

3. to thrust, thrust, or drive out:

to rush: tantam pestem, Cic. (ii) I participate to banish (late) Accepimus insulam, Tac. 4. In architecture, to cause to project: tectum, Cic. || Fig.: to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain, etc.: animas, to fling away, Virg.: patriam virtutem, Caes.: diem, to blind oneself, Stat. (ii) With personal objects: to desert, expose to danger: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam pugnam legumibus, Liv. 2. With mon. reflect.: to rush: se in iudicium, Cic. (ii) Esp. to rush into danger: epistolae tuae moment et rogant, ne me precipiam, id. (iii) to degrade oneself: se in mulieribus fletus, Liv. 3. to put off as to time: aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

**prō-lābor**, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or down: elephantum clunibus subidentem prolabantur, kept sliding down, Liv.: prolapsa Pergama, fallen to ruin, Virg. || Fig.: to go gradually or insensibly forwards, go on: me longius prolapsus esse, quam, etc., have been carried further, i.e. have said more, Cic.: in misericordiam, to yield to pity, Liv. 2. to slip out, escape: prolapsum verbum videtur, Cic. 3. to fail, err: with Abl. of cause: timore, id. 4. to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin: prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

**prōlapsiō**, ōnis, f [prolabor] a slipping, falling: Cic. || a tumbling down: Suet.

**prōlapsus**, a, um, Part. [prolabor].

**prōlatiō**, ōnis, f [profero] a carrying forwards: finium, enlargement, Liv. 2. a putting off, postponement: iudicii, Cic. 3. a citing, pronouncing: exemplorum, id.: Lathrum nominum, Liv.

**prōlātō**, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [id] to lengthen, extend, enlarge: agios, Tac.: vitam, to prolong, id.

|| Of time, to put off, defer, postpone: diem ex die, id. dies, Sall. Absol.: sustentando ac prolatoando, by procrastinating, Ca.

**prōlātus**, a, um, Part. [profero]

**prōlatus**, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [prolicio] to allure or entice forth: App. || In gen. to allure, entice, incite: egentes se largitionibus, Cic.

**prōles**, is, f [for pro-oles, from pro and ol in adolesce, etc.] lit that which grows forth: esp. of human beings; offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect descendants, race, progeny, posterity: gemella, twins, Ov.: laudantur simili pole puerpera, children like their father, Hor.: pulchra faciat to prole parentum, Virg. Of deities: sacra rustica proles, i. e. Priapus, Tib. Of animals: maris prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. Esp. of a horse; notabis prolem parentum, perhibet, pedigree, id. Poet. of plants: prolem olivae, the fruit, id.

**prōletārius**, i, m. [proles] a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children; usu. pl., proletarii, the proletariat, Cic. Liv. ||

Adj.: for, common: seimo, Pl.

**prō-līciō**, līxi, 3. v. a. [lacio] to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite: Ov.: Tac.

**prōlixē**, adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly: facere aliquid, liberally, handsomely, Cic.: in quo (delecto) parum prolixie respondit coloni, do not give in their names in very great numbers, id.

**prō-līxus**, a, um, adj [laxus] stretching far out, long, broad: capillus, Ter.: ramosus, Suet.: prolixo corpore erat, large, id. || Fig.: long, extended: prolixo provolat lectu, far-reaching, prolonged, Lucr. 2. Of circumstances, easy, prosperous: cetera spero prolixa esse, favourable, Cic. 3. Of disposition and conduct, open, affable, courteous: natura, id.

**prōlōcūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [prolo-  
quor].

**prōlōgus**, i, m. = *πρόλογος*, a pre-  
face or introduction to a play, 2. pro-  
logue: *Ter.* || Meton. the player  
who delivers the prologue: id.

**prōlōquor**, cātus (quātus), 3. v. n.  
and a. dep. to speak out or openly, to  
say: Cic. cogitata, *Ter.* || To fore-  
tell, predict (rare): Prop.

**prōlōquūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [prolo-  
quor].

**prō-lūbium**, ū, n. [lūbet] will,  
fancy, inclination: *Ter.*

**prō-lūdo**, ū, sum, 3. v. n. to play or  
practise beforehand, to prelude: sparsa  
ad pugnam proludit arcus, rehearse  
the battle, *Virg.* || Fig.: sententiis,  
Cic.

**prō-lūo**, lūi, lūtum, 3. v. a. to wash  
forth or out. genus omne tantulum  
litore in extremo fluctus proluit, washes  
up, *Virg.* 2. to wash off or away.  
tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives  
proluit, *Caes.* 3. to moisten, wet,  
wash: in vivo proluit rore manus (al-  
perit), *Ov.* 4. cruor saucia proluit pec-  
toris, drenches, *Stat.* 5. Poet. of drink-  
ing leni praecordia mulso, *Hor.* 6. Com-  
icē, prolue cloacam, flush the drain,  
i. e. drink your fill, *Pl.*

**prōlūo**, ōnis, f. [proludo] a pre-  
lude: a preliminary exercise, trial,  
essay: Cic.

**prōlūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [proluo].

**prōlūvies**, ū, f. [id.] an overflow,  
flood, gush, inundation: Cic. Lucr.  
foecissima ventris, most foul discharge,  
*Virg.*

**prō-mercālis**, e, adj. [merx] that  
is bought and sold: vestes, *Suet.*

**prō-merēo**, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. and  
**promerēor**, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to de-  
serve, merit (either in good or bad  
sense): retineri nequeo, quia dicam ea  
quae promereres, *Pl.* reus levius puni-  
tus quam sit ille promeritus, *Cic.* 2.  
With de or absol. to deserve well of:  
paratores erunt ad bene de multis  
promerendum, earn their favour, *id.*  
With Acc. of neut. adj. denoting what  
has been done: ego te plurima nun-  
quam, regina, negabo promeritam,  
that you have established very many  
claims upon my gratitude, *Virg.*

|| With acc. of pers. or thing: to  
gain the good will of, to conciliate: to  
earn, gain: socios, *Suet.*: omnium  
voluntatem, *id.*

**promeritum**, i, n. [promerēor] de-  
sert (good or evil), merit, guilt: *Ov.*

**prominens**, entis, *Part.* [promineo].

|| A. d. j. projecting, prominent:  
collis, *Liv.* || Subst.: promi-  
nentia, tis, n.: a projection, headland,  
etc. = promontorium: in prominenti  
litoris, *Tac.*

**prō-minēo**, ūi, 2. v. n. to jut for-  
wards or out, be prominent, to over-  
hang: project: Phaselis prominet  
penitus in altum, runs right out, *Liv.*: de  
muro prominentes, bending or stretch-  
ing forwards, *Caes.* || Fig.: to

reach out, extend to: maxima pars  
ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteri-  
tatem promineat, *Liv.*

**promiscam**, adv. = promiscue: in  
common, promiscuously: *Pl.*

**promiscuē**, adv. in common, prom-  
iscuously, without distinction: *Caes.*

**promiscuus**, a, um, adj. [miscro]  
mixed, common, indiscriminate, prom-  
iscuous: connubia, of patricians  
and plebeians, *Liv.*: multitudo, *Tac.*:  
divina atque humana promiscua, with-  
out distinction, *Sall.* With Inf.: muta-  
ris et manima (sc. tecta) intercidere  
ac reparari promiscua sunt, may be  
indifferently destroyed and restored  
again, *Tac.* Neutr. absol.: in promiscuo  
esse, to be universal, *Liv.*: nec  
arma in promiscuo (sunt), in every  
one's hands, at every one's disposal,  
*Tac.* 2. Esp. in gramm. common:  
nomen, i. e. epicœnum, *Quint.* ||

Transf.: usual, ordinary (rare):  
promiscua ac vilia mercari, common  
and cheap things, *Tac.*

**promissio**, ōnis, f. [promitto] a  
promising, promise: Cic.

**promissor**, ōris, m. [id.] a promiser  
(rare): *Hor.*

**promissum**, i, n. [id.] a promise:  
Cic.

**promissus**, a, um, *Part.* [promitto].

|| A. d. j.: that has been suffered  
to grow, hence, hanging down, long:  
*Coma*, *Liv.*: capillus, *Caes.*

**prō-mitto**, misi, missum (promisti  
for promissisti, *Cat.*: promissus for  
promissus, *id.*), 3. v. a. to let go forwards,  
to send or put forth, to let hang down,  
let grow, etc.: capillum ac barbam,  
i. e. not to cut the hair, *Liv.* ||

Fig. of speech, to cause to expect,  
give hope or promise of, to assure, pro-  
mise: constr. with Acc., Acc. and  
Inf., or de: ea quae tibi promitto ac  
recipio, *Cic.*: promitto, recipio, spon-  
deo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore  
civem, qualis hodie sit, id.: de alicujus  
voluntate, to answer for, *id.* 2. Esp.  
to engage oneself to dine, sup., etc.: ad  
fiatrem, id.: ad cenam alicui, *Phaedr.*

*Cic.* (ii) to promise to a deity, to vow:  
donum Jovi, *id.* 3. to say before-  
hand, to foretell, forebode: id.: omnia  
poenas promerere mihi, *Val. Fl.*

**prōmo**, mpsi (msi), mptum (mptum),  
3. v. a. [contr. of pro and emo] to take  
or bring out or forth: signa ex aerario,  
*Liv.*: medicamenta de iarthecio, *Cic.*:  
vina dolio, *Hor.* 2. With pron.  
reflex., to come forth or out: cavo se  
robore promunt, *Virg.* || Fig.: to  
bring, put, or draw forth: argumenta,  
*Cic.*: consilia, *id.*: vires, exert, put  
forth, *Virg.* 2. Esp.: to bring to  
light, disclose, express, relate, etc.:  
quae acta essent, *Liv.*: clienti jura,  
expound, lay down the law, *Hor.* 3.

to promote, exalt: insignem attenuat  
Deus, obscura pflorens, *id.*

**promontorium** (promōntōrjum,  
*Ov.*), i, n. [mons] the highest part of  
a chain of mountains, a mountain-

ridge (rare): *Liv.* || a headland,  
promontory, cape: *Cic.*: *Liv.*

**prōmōtus**, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo].

|| Subst. prōmōta, orum, n. plur.  
= the Stoic προμνηστω (cf. producta):  
things that are to be preferred, pre-  
ferable things, as being next in degree  
to absolute good: Cic.

**prō-mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a.  
to move forward, cause to advance,  
push onwards, advance: saxa vectibus,  
*Caes.*: castra ad Carthaginem, *Liv.*:  
ibi te video et promovebo, will take  
you along with me, *Cic.* 2. Esp. to  
extend, enlarge: imperium, *Ov.* ||

Fig. to advance, promote: Suet.:  
aliquem in amplissimum ordinem,  
*Plin.* 2. to promote, develop: doc-  
trina vim prominet instam, *Hor.* 3.

to bring to light, reveal: arcana loco,  
*id.* 4. to put off, postpone: nuptias  
alicui, *Ter.* 5. bring to pass, accom-  
plish: nihil promovens, you will do no  
good, *id.*: also with ad: promoveo  
parum praecens, I am doing no good  
here, *id.*

**promptē**, adv. readily, quickly,  
willingly, promptly: dare operam,  
*Tac.* Comp.: id. || easily: promptis  
expediam, *Juv.*

**prompto**, i. v. a. freq. [promoveo] to be  
wont to give out, to distribute, dispose  
of: thesaurus Jovis, to be Jupiter's  
treasurer, *Pl.*

**promptuarius** (promit.), a, um, adj.  
[id.] belonging to distribution (of things  
stored up), distributing: Cato. Comi-  
cally, cella, i. e. a prison: *Pl.*

**promptus**, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo].

|| A. d. j.: brought out, brought to  
light, hence, visible, apparent, evi-  
dent, manifest: aliud clausum in pec-  
tore, aliud promptum in lingua habere,  
*Sall.* 2. brought out; hence, at  
hand, ready: sagittae, *Ov.* Esp. fig.,  
prepared, ready, quick, prompt, in-  
clined or disposed to or for: laudat  
promptos, seigniores castigat, *Caes.*:  
promptissimus homo, *Cic.* With ad.  
or in and Acc., rarely with in and Abl.:  
ad bella suscipienda Gallorum animus,  
*Caes.*: in pavore, *Tac.*: celeritas  
prompta et parata in agendo, *Cic.*  
With adverbis (rare): promptus ad-  
versus insontes, *Tac.* With Abl.: in-  
genio, *Liv.* With Gen.: animi, *Tac.*  
With Dat.: promptus libertati aut ad  
mortem animus, i. e. determined to be  
free or to die, *id.* With Inf. (poet.):  
metuenda pati, *Lucan.* (ii) ready to  
act, resolute, brave: rem publicam a  
promptissimo quoque defendi, *Sall.*

3. easy, practicable: defensus, *Cic.*:  
promptum est, with Inf.: it is easy:  
nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere  
esse illi, *Ov.* (Hence It. *prompto*; Fr.  
*prompt*.)

**promptus** (promtus), ūs, m. [id.]  
(only in the phrases, in promptu esse,  
habere, ponere, etc.): lit. a taking  
forth; hence, an exposing to view, a  
being visible, visibility: ut (decorum)  
sit in promptu, may be manifest, *Cic.*

**II. readiness:** ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. **III. easiness, facility:** quadrupedes in promptu regere est, it is easy, Ov.

**promptus**, a, um, Part and adj. [promp] v. promptus.

**promulgatio**, ōnis, f. [promulg] a making publicly known, a promulgation: Cic.

**promulgo**, avi, atum, i v a to put up public notice of a bill or law, to make known, publish, promulgate: rogationem, Cic: legem, Liv [Etyim uncertain: the identification of the word with *proculgo* is inadmissible.]

**prō-mulsis**, ūlis, f. [mul-um] a relish of eggs, salt fish, meat, etc. served first at a Roman banquet, a whet: Cic.

**prōmus**, i, m. [promō] a cellarer, steward, butler: Pl

**prō-mūtūus**, a, um, adj paid over beforehand, advanced: insequentis anni vectigal, Caes.

**prō-nēpos**, ōtis, m. a great-grandson: Cic.

**prō-neptis**, is, f. a great-granddaughter: Pers.

**prōnoea**, ae, f. = πρὸνοια, providence: pure Lat. providentia: Cic

**prō-nōmen**, inis, n a pronoun. Varr.: Quint

**prōnominatio**, ōnis, f a figure of speech, by which a descriptive term is put for a proper name: e g. Africani nepotes (for Gracchi), Auct Hor

**prōnūbus**, a, um, adj [nubo] belonging to marriage, presiding over marriage: nox, the bridal night, Claud. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patroness of marriage: Virg.: Ov. Transf. of Bellona, as presiding over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, of one of the Furies (supposed to preside over an unhappy marriage): Ov. **2.** Subst.: pronuba, ae, f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride-woman (correspond to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom) (Cat.)

**prōnuntiatio** (pronunc.), ōnis, f. [pronunti] a public declaration, publication, proclamation: Caes.: praconis, Val. Max. (ii) the decision of a judge: Cic. **2.** In rhetoric, delivery, action, manner: id. **3.** In logic, a proposition: id

**prōnuntiātor** (pronunc.), ōris, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: rerum gestarum, Cic.

**prōnuntiātum** (pronunc.), i, n. [id.] In logic, a proposition = ἀπόφασις, Cic

**prō-nūtiō** (pronunc.), avi, atum, i. v. a to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce: Constr. with Acc. and Inf., Subj. (when a command is implied), and Acc.: de tribunali pronuntiāt, a se ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes.: sententiam, to deliver a verdict, pronounce sentence, (Cic.: Caes. Of a

public crier: victorum nomina, Cic.

**2.** Esp. to put to the vote: sententiam alijcuius, Caes. **3.** to pronounce duly elected (said of the presiding officer): aliquem praetorem, Liv. **II.** Transf.: to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, etc.: versus multos, Cic. **2.** to tell, narrate, report: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes.

**3.** to predict: ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. **4.** to disclose, notify: in v. nundando rem, to declare at the time of sale, Cic. **5.** to offer, promise: pecuniam pro reo, id.: praemia militi, Liv

**prō-nūper**, adv quite lately: Pl (dub.)

**prō-nūrus**, ūs, f a grandson's wife: Ov.

**prōnus**, a, um, adj. [pro with suffix no-] leaning or hanging forwards, sloping, bending down: pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forwards to strike, Virg.: ille jacens pronus matris dedit oscula Terrae, lying face downwards, Ov.: peiora, quae natura pronam finxit, Sall.: pronam et terram spectantia, Juv (v. Milton, P. L. vii. 505 -q) Poet.: ieporem pronum catulo seclare, heading, swiftly fleeing, Ov.: mens, quickly passing, id. **2.** Of things bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards: illex paululum modo pronam, dein flexa, i. e. growing at first downward from the face of the rocks, Sall.: urbs pronam in paludes, sinking down, Liv.: amnis, downward stream, Virg.: maria, sloping towards the shore, id. Absol.: nihil habent proni, Cic. **3.** Esp. of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc.: setting, sinking, declining (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor.: annus, drawing to a close, the fall of the year, id. **II.** Fig. inclined, disposed, prone to constr. with ad or in and Acc., or Dat., also, poet. with Gen. (late.): anxio prope ad luctum, Cic.: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Comp.: aures offensionis proniores, too ready to take offence, Tac. **2.** Esp. inclined to favour, favourable to: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior, id. Absol.: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, more favourable, Vell. **3.** easy, without difficulty: omnia virtuti suae pronae esse, Sall. Comp.: id pronus ad fidem est, is easier to believe, Liv

**prōoemior**, i v dep [prooemium] to make an introduction or preface. Plin

**prōoemium**, ii, n. = προοίμιον, an introduction, preface: Quint.: citharedii prooemium, prelude, Cic. **II.** Fig.: a beginning (poet.): ξίαν, Juv (Hence Eng. proem)

**prōpāgatio**, ōnis, f. [propago, i] a propagating, propagatum: vitium, Cic.: nominis, id. **II.** an extension, prolongation: finium imperii, enlargement, id.

**prōpāgator**, ōris, m. [id.] a propagator. Fig. an enlarger: Cic

**(1) prōpāgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [v. propago (2)] to propagate by cuttings, layers, etc.: castanea melius ex vicino perlica declinata propagatur, Col Fig.: stirpem, Cic.: prolem, Lucr

**II.** Transf.: to extend, enlarge, increase: hues imperii, Cic.: terminos urbis, Tac. **2.** to prolong, continue, preserve: vitam, Cic.: haec posteritati propagantur, are transferred to posterity, id.: imperium consuli in annum, to prolong, Liv.

**(2) prōpāgo** (Virg. has prō- in sense of a layer or set, and prō- in sense of offspring, race), inis, f. [v. pango (1) 2] a set, layer of a plant: Cic. **2.** a slip or shoot: Hor. **II.** Transf.: offspring, descendant, child, children, race, breed, posterity: alipedes de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov.: Romana, Virg.: clariorum virorum propagines, Nep. (Hence It. propagine. Fr. prom.)

**prō-pālam**, adv openly, publicly, notoriously, men festly: Cic.: Liv.

**prō-pātulus**, a, um, adj open in front, uncovered: locus, Cic. **II.** Subst.: propatulum, i, n an opened or uncovered place: in propatulo adium, in the open court, Liv. Adverbially, publicly in propatulo habere, expose it to sale, Sall

**prōpē**, adv and prep (Comp. propius; Sup. proximē q v) **A.** Adv. of place near, nigh: propae alibi esset, Cic. **2.** Constr. usu with ab, near to, hard by: bellum tam propae a Sicilia, id.: propae a meis aedibus, id. **II.** Of time near, not far off: partus instabat propae, was near at hand, Ter.: propae adest, quum alio more vivendum est mihi, the time is near at hand when ... id

**III.** Of abstract or gen. proximity nearly, almost: propae funderat arboris lectu, Hor.: propae annus nonaginta natus, Cic.: jam propae erat, ut sinistrum cornu pellecteret, the left wing was nigh being routed, Liv. Hannibalis vis suscebat et propae ad nihilum venerat, all but brought to nought, Liv. **B.** Prep with Acc.: of place, near, hard by: propae oppidum, Caes.: propae annum, Virg. **II.** Of time near, towards, about: propae lucem, Suet

**III.** Of abstract proximity near to, not far from: propae metum rōa furrat, the state of things had been anxious (within a little of fear, i. e. of defeat), id.

**prōpēdiem**, adv at an early day, very soon, shortly: Pl.: Cic.

**prō-pello** (prōpellat, Lucr.), pāli, pulsum, i v a. to drive before oneself, to drive, push, or urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel: navem remis, Cic.: hostes, to beat off, drive back, Caes. **2.** to hurl down, overthrow: in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov.: urbem, Val. Flacc. **II.**

Fig. : to drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntarium mortem, Tac.

2. to drive away, to ward off: periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv.

prōpē-mōdū, adv. nearly, almost: Liv.

prōpē-mōdū, adv. nearly, almost: Cic.

prō-pendēo, di, sum, 2. v. n. to hang forth, hang down: lanx propendit, Cic.

II. Fig. : to have the preponderance (fig from the descending scale of a balance) : si bona propendit, id.

2. to be inclined or disposed to: id

3. to be well-disposed, favourable: in aliquem, id.

prōpendo (for propendeo), 3. to hang down: Pl.

prōpensē, adv. willingly, readily: propensius senatum facturum, Liv.

prōpensio, ōnis, f. [propendeo] inclination, propensity: Cic.

prōpensus, a, um, Part. [propendeo] II. A dj. hanging forwards, projecting. labium, Solin

2. Fig. inclining towards, approaching, with ad: ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

(ii) heavy, weighty, important: id

(iii) inclined, disposed, prone to, constr. with ad or in and Acc.: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id

in alteram partem, id. Absol. well-disposed, favourable, ready: propensus animo aliquid facere, id

Sup: propensissima civitatum voluntate, with the heartiest good will, Auct B Alex

prōperans, antis, Part. [propero] prōperanter, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly. Tac. Comp: beneficia prōperantius, quam aēs mutuum, reddere, Sall.

prōperantia, ae, f. [propero] a hastening, haste (rare): Sall. Tac

prōperatio, ōnis, f. [id] a hastening, haste, quickness (rare) Cic

prōperato, adv. quickly, speedily: prōperato ad mortem agitur, Tac

prōperatus, a, um, Part. [propero] II. A dj.: hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick: mors, speedy, Ov: tabellae, id

(See also propero, jine.)

prōperē, adv. hastily, in haste, speedily: prope Cumas se recepit, Liv.

prōperō, avi, atum, 1 v. a. and n. [properus] A ct: to hasten, accelerate, to prepare, make, or do with haste (implying all due haste; but rarely hurry, which is expr by festino): obsonia, Pl.: fulmina, Virg: pecuniam heredi, Hor.

II. N utr.: to make haste, to hasten, be quick: negotii causa propeare, Sall.: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. With Inf: redire in patriam, Cic

Pass. impers: propeatur vehementer, id: propeatur opus est, there is need of haste: Sall.: Cic.

prōperus, a, um, adj. quick, speedy, hastening, active: auriga, Virg

Gen.: Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, quickly seizing the opportunity presented, Tac.

With Inf: clarescere, in a hurry to become no-

rious, id. [From the root of paro, parig; cf. opi-paru-s: propero is 'to make forward, get forward,' like profic-isco from facio]

prōpexus, a, um, Part. combed down in front, hanging down (poet.): barba, Virg.

prōphēta and prōphētēs, ae, m. = prōphētis, one who pronounces the will of the gods; a prophet: Maec.

prōpinatio, ōnis, f. [propino] a drinking to a person's health: Sen. In pl., challenges to drink, id.

prōpino, avi, atum, 1 v. a. = propino, to drink to a person's health, to give a toast: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic.

II. Trans: to give to drink: propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart.

2. With play on the custom of passing the cup: to hand on, deliver over to be finished: Ter.

prōpinquē, adv. near at hand, close by: adesse, Pl.

prōpinquitas, ātis, f. [propinquus] nearness, proximity

Of place: hostium, Caes. Plur: silvarum ac fluminum propinquitates, i.e. such parts of them as were within reach, id

II. Fig: relationship: si pietate propinquitates colitur, Cic

2. intimacy, friendship: ad probos propinquitatem se adungere, Pl.

prōpinquo, avi, atum, 1 v. a. and n. [propinquus] A ct: to bring near, hasten (poet.): tu rite propinques augurum, Virg.

II. Neutr: to draw near, approach: with Dat.: scopulo propinquat, id

With Acc.: campos, Tac. Of things: Paucarum dies propinquat, Virg.

domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac

prōpinquus, a, um, adj. [prope] Of place, near, neighbouring: praedium, Cic

With Gen: ex propinquo itineris locus, Liv

Comp: exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Neut. absol. ex propinquo, from the vicinity, from near ground: aspicere, Liv

(ii) in propinquo, in the neighbourhood: id

II. Of time: reditus, Cic.

Liv. III. Of abstract relations: of resemblance: resembling, similar: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.

(ii) Of relationship: near, related: with Dat. or Gen: tibi genere propinqui, Sall.

virgo hujus propinqua et necessaria, nearly akin to him, Cic.

More freq as subst., esp in pl: propinqui, relations, kinsmen: societas propinquorum, id.

prōprior, ius, ōnis, Comp adj. (Sup. proximus) [id]

Of place: nearer: portus, Virg. With Acc.: propior montem, Sall.

With Gen. (rare): propiora fluminis, the position nearer the river, Tac

II. Of time: nearer, later, more recent: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic.

propior funeri, Hor.

III. Of abstract relations: of kindred: nearer, more nearly related: gradu propior sanguinis, Ov.

(ii) Of resemblance: more nearly resembling: more like: sceleri propiora quam religioni, Cic.

With Acc.: vitium propius virtutem, Sall. (iii) In gen.: affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate: societas, Cic.

sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, came nearer home to them than mine, id.

Proverb: tunica propior pallio est: v. pallium.

B. Sup: proximus (proximus), a, um [perh. from proque for prope; cf. namque and nemphe], nearest, next.

Of place: vicinus, next-door neighbour, Pl.: oppida, Caes.

With Dat.: proxima ponti villula, Hor

With Acc.: proximi Rhenum, Caes.: Liv

With ab: dactylus proximus a postremo, next before, Cic.

Neutr. absol.: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, next door, Ter.

(i) nearest, shortest: iter in Galliam, Caes.

II. Of time, either past or future, immediately preceding or following: previous, last, next, following, ensuing: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, last night, Cic.

se proxima nocte castra moturum, on the following night, Caes.

proximis Nonis, quum venissemus, on the last Nones, Cic

III. Of order, rank, worth, etc., next: id: proximus huic insequitur Salus, Virg.

proximos illi honores, Hor.

Absol: proximum est, ut, the next point is: Cic

(ii) most nearly approaching, most like or similar: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor.: Liv.

2. Of relationship or connection: nearest, next, next of kin: illi genere proximus, Ter.

Subst.: proximi, orum, m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin: also, intimate friends: injuriosum in proximos, Cic.

3. nearest at hand, i.e. apt, convenient, easy: eam ad me ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, the most convenient place, Ter.

prōpitio, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [propius] to render favourable, to appease, propitiate: manes, Suet: Junonem, Tac

prōpitius, a, um, adj. [prope] favourable, gracious, well-disposed, kind, propitious: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic

Of things: pax, Pl.: voluntas, Nep.: Oceanus, Flor.

prōpius, comp. adv. more nearly, nearer, closer: spectare aliquid, to have a nearer sight of, Hor.

With Acc.: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes.

With ab: propius a terris, Cic.

Rarely with Dat., nearer to: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg.

II. Fig.: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, I come nearer home, Cic.

acdeo ut propius periculum fuerint qui vicerunt, that the side that won in the end was (i.e. for the time) nearer the risk of defeat, Liv.

(Hence Fr. proche.)

prōpōla, ae, m. = προπώλη, a retailer, huckster: Pl.: Cic.

prō-pollūo, 3. v. a. to defile or pollute greatly: Tac. (dub.).

prō-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, 3. v. a. to



put forth, place before; to set or lay out, to expose to view, display: vexillum, to hoist the (red) flag of battle, Caes.: aliquid venale, to expose for sale, Cic.: aliquid in publico, id. II. Fig.: to set before, propose mentally; to imagine: aliquid sibi exemplar, id.: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 2. to expose: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. 3. to point out, state, report, publish, etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. With de: de Galliae moribus, Caes. With object clause: quod ante tacerat, proponit, discloses, reveals, id. 4. to offer, propose: pugnae honorem, Virg. 5. to threaten, denounce: cui cum mors proponeretur, Cic. 6. to purpose, design, determine: id quod animus proposuerat, Caes. With Inf. propositum est mihi hoc facere, Cic. With Subj. propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam persequar, the design is, id. 7. to impose, set (as a task, etc.): quod propositum sit arti, id. 8. to state the premiss of a syllogism: id.

**prōporro**, adv. furthermore, moreover: Lucr. II. utterly, wholly: id.

**prōportio**, ōnis, f. symmetry, analogy, proportion: Cic.

**prōpositio**, ōnis, f. [propono] a placing before; only fig. a proposing, an intention, purpose: vitae, Cic. II. In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism: id. Hence (i) a principal subject, theme: id. (ii) a proposition of any kind: Quint.

**prōpositum**, i, n [id.] that which is put forth or set before one; hence, a plan, intention, design, purpose: propositum habere, Caes.: propositum est vitae genus, plan, scheme, Phaedr.: tenax propositi, Hor. vir proposito sanctissimus, of the purest intentions, Vell.: proposita Antigon, projects, Just. 2. the main point, principal subject, theme: Cic. 3. the premiss of a syllogism: id. (Hence Fr. propos.)

**prōpositus**, a, um, Part. [propono]. II. A dj.: exposed, common: Cic.

**prōpraetor**, ōris, m. one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province, a propraetor: Cic.: Caes. (Also, in same sense, pro praetore, as two words, legatus pro praetore, with praetorian power, Sall.)

**prōpria**, adv. peculiarly, properly: Cic. II. properly, in the literal sense: id.

**prōprietas**, ātis, f. [proprius] a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality: singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic.: frugum proprietates, peculiar kinds, Liv. 2. proper signification: verborum, Quint.

II. Transf.: ownership, right of possession, property: iumentis, Suet.

**prōprium**, adv. properly: Lucr.

**prōprius**, a, um, adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper: id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fratur atque utitur, Cic.: fines proprii,

Caes.: propriam Caesaris victoriam, which C. had made his own, had in his hands, id.: senectutis vitium, Gc.: proprium id Tiberio fuit, was peculiar to him, Tac.: ira, personal resentment, id.: proprio sumptu ludos edere, at one's own expense, id. With a pronoun. adj.: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, one's individual misfortunes, Caes. 2. Subst.: distinguishing characteristic: virtutis, id.: Cic. II. Transf.: really one's own, as we say, for good; lasting, permanent, perpetual: amator, Pl. 2. fit, proper: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic.

3. peculiar, singular: proprium quidam soni, Quint. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. propre.)

**propter**, adv. and prep. [prope] A dv.: near, hard by, at hand: propter est spelunca, Cic. cornix propter volans, Phaedr. B. Prep. with Acc.

(either before or after its case) near, close to: Of place: propter Platonis statum, Cic.: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. Virg.: viam propter, Tac. II. Fig.: on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes.: quam (terram) propter tantos potui perferre labores, on account of which, Virg. 2. through, by means of: propter quos vivit, to whom he owes his life, Cic.

**propterea**, adv. therefore, for that cause, on that account: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tiberio ignoscere, Cic. Freq. with quod: propterea quod, because that, id. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

**prōpudiosus**, a, um, adj. [propudium] shameful, disgraceful, infamous: Pl.

**prōpudium**, i, n [pudet] a shameful or infamous action: propudii aliquem insimulare Pl. II. Meton a shameful person, villain, a term of abuse: propudium illud L. Antonius, Cic.

**propugnaculum**, i, n [propugno] a bulwark, rampart, defence: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, i.e. ships furnished with towers, Hor. II. Fig.: a bulwark, protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, safeguards of the public peace, Cic. 2. a defensive argument, defence: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

**propugnatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a defence, vindication: dignitatis, Cic.

**propugnator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who fights in defence of a place, a defender: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. II. Fig.: a defender, maintainer, champion: patrimonii sui, Cic.

**prōpugno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a. to fight in front or outside of: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, kept making sallies, Caes. II. to fight in defence: uno tempore propugnare et

munire, to keep up the defence and get on with the work of fortification, id.

2. Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic. With Acc.: absentiam suam, Suet.: Tac.

**prōpulsatio**, ōnis, f. [propulso] a keeping or warding off, a repulse (rare), periculi, Cic.

**prōpulsator**, ōris, m. one that drives back or repels, an avorter, a warder off: Val. Max.

**prōpulsio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to drive, keep, or ward off, to repel, repulse: hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Absol.: ibi resistere ac propulsare, stood their ground and made a defence, Sall. II. Fig.: to ward off, avert, repel: suspensionem a se, Cic.

**propulsus**, a, um, Part. [propello] **propylaeum**, or **-on**, i, n. = προπύλαιον, a gateway, entrance: esp. propylaea, orum, n. plu the celebrated approach to the Acropolis of Athens, built by Pericles; the Propylaea: Cic.

**prōquaestor**, ōris, m., more correctly as two words, pro quaestore, a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a praetor in the administration of a province, a proquaestor: Cic. (dub.)

**proquam**, and, separate, pro quam, according as: v. pro

**prōra**, ae, f. = προρᾶ, the fore-part of a ship, the prow: prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae tutelae Melanthus, i.e. the look-out stationed at the prow = προρέτα, O. Proverb: mihi prora et puppis, my whole design, Cic.

II. Meton a ship: Virg. (Hence It. prora: Sp. prora: Fr. proue.)

**prōrēpo**, psi, ptum, i. v. n. to creep forth, crawl out: (formica) non utquam prorupit, Hor. Of men: rumore cadis exterritus prorēpsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

**prōrēta**, ae, m. = προρῆτης, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot: Pl.

**prōreus** (dispi), i, m. = προρεὺς, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot: O. v.

**prōrēpio**, pui, reptum, i. v. a. [rapio] to drag or snatch forth: hominem proprii subieci. Cic. 2. With pron. reflect., to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the pron. (poet.). quo deinde ruis? quo propripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in eadem et Lycias propripet catervas, should cause him to be hurried, Hor.

**prōrīto**, i. v. a. [from the same root as rīto, q. v.] to provoke, produce by irritation: Plin. II. Transf.: to incite, entice, allure: Sen.

**prōrogatio**, ōnis, f. [prorogo] a prolonging, extension of a term of office: imperii, Liv. II. a putting off, deferring: diel, Cic.

**prōrogativus**, a, um, adj. [id.] admitting of delay, prorogative: Sen.

**prōrōgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prolong, continue, protract: ne quia-

quenni imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic. rem Romanam alterum in lustrum, to prolong its existence for another age, Hor. ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur, that no prolongation of my term of government should be made, Cic. 2. to propagate; familiam, Val. Max. 3. to put off, defer: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

**PRORSUM**, adv. [contr. from *proversum*] (old form, *prosum*, Pl.) *forwards*: cursari *tursum* *prosum*, *backwards* and *forwards*, Ter. 2. *straight on*, right on: simulato, quasi eas *prosum* in navem, *straight ahead*, Pl. 3. Fig. *wholly, absolutely*: *prosum* nihil intelligo, Ter.

**PRORSUS**, adv. [contr. from *proversus*] (old form, *prosus*), *straight-forwards*: non *prosus*, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl.

2. *straight on*, right onwards (without stopping): *prosus* Athenas protinus abibo tecum (al. *prosum*), id. 3. Fig. *certainly, truly, absolutely*: ita *prosus* existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi *prosus* valde placet, id.: ea *prosus* opportuna Catilinae, altogether favourable, i. e. just the opportunity for him, Sall.: aliquid *prosus* perpicere, thoroughly, Suet. *Prosus* quasi, exactly as if, for all the world as if. Just

4. *in short, in a word* (summing up): *prosus* in facie vultuque vercordia ierak, Sall.

**PRŌ-RUMPO**, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. A. C. t. 1. *to cause to burst, break, or rush forth, to send forth*: stram ad aethera nubem, Virg. With *pro* reflect or reflect, to burst forth, dash forth: hinc prorumpit in mare venti vis, Lucr. proruptum mare, a rushing flood, Virg. proruptus sudor, breaking out, id. 2. Neutr.: to rush or break forth, to burst out: medios in hostes, id. (obscure) omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, a fire had broken out, id. 3. Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. ad minas, to break out into threats, Tac.

**PRŌ-RŪO**, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rush forth: ex parte qua proruebat, by the side where it (the force) was rushing forward, Caes.: in hostem, Curt. 2. to tumble down: motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac.

3. A. C. t.: to cause to fall forwards or down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.: terrae motibus prorutae domus, thrown down, Tac.: hostem, crush, overthrow, id. With *pro*, refl.: foras se, bounce out of the room, Ter.

**PRŌRUPtus**, a, um, Part. [prorumpo]. 1. A. J.: unrestrained: Cic.

**PRŌRŪtus**, a, um, Part. [proruo]. **PRŌSA**, ae, f. adj. [for *prosa*, from *prosus*] *straight-forward*, of style, writing: *prosa* oratio, Quint.: eloquentia, Vell. More freq. absol., *prosa*=*prose*: Quint.

**PRŌSĀPIA**, ae, f. a stock, race, line-

age: Sall.: Quint.: Cic. (who uses the word with an apology, as nearly obsolete). [Etym. uncertain.]

**PROSCĒNIUM**, ii, n. = *προσκήνιον*, the platform before the scene where the actors appeared, the *proscenium*; also, in gen., the stage: Pl.: Liv. In pl. (poet.): ineunt *proscenia* ludi, Virg.

**PRO-SCINDO**, scindi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, cleave: ferro quercum, Lucan. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, to break or plough up: Varr. Poet. in gen. for arare, to plough: terram, Virg. 3. Transf.: to cut through, to cleave (poet.): rostro aequor, Cat. 4. Fig.: to satirize, defame: equestrem ordinem, Suet.

**PROSCISSUS**, a, um, Part. [proscindo]

**PRO-SCRIBO**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write before or in front of: Petr. 11. Esp. to publish in writing, announce publicly: legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. 2. to post up, advertise for sale, etc.: Claudius proscriptis insulam, vendidit, Cic. 3. to confiscate by public advertisement: possessiones, id. With pers. object. aliquem, to confiscate his estates, id. 4. to proscribe, outlaw (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): id.

**PROSCRIPTIO**, ōnis, f. [proscribo] a written public notice, an advertisement: Cic. 11. notice of outlawry, proscription, confiscation: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Esp. of wholesale proscriptions: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, to dream of proscription's (like Sulla's), id.

**PROSCRIPTŪRIO**, 4. v. n. *desider*. [id.] to be bent on a (general) proscription (colloq.): Cic.

**PROSCRIPTUS**, a, um, Part. [proscribo]. 11. Subst.: *proscriptus*, i, m a proscribed person, outlaw: Cic. Esp. in pl. *proscripti*, orum; those proscribed under Sulla, id.

**PRŌ-SĒCO**, cōi, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut away or off: App. 11. Esp.: to break up with the plough: solum, Plin. 2. to cut off the parts to be sacrificed: hostiae exta, Liv.

**PROSECTUM**, i, n [proseco] that which is cut off for sacrifice; the entrails: Ov.

**PROSECTUS**, a, um, Part. [proseco]. **PROSEQUĒtus** (prosequātus), a, um, Part. [prosequor].

**PRŌ-SĒDA**, ae, f. [sedeo] a prostitute, harlot: Pl.

**PRŌ-SĒMINO**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to sow or scatter about (rare): ostraes, Cic. ap. Non. 11. Fig.: to disseminate, propagate: familiam, id.

**PRŌ-SENTIO**, sensi, 4. v. a. to perceive beforehand: Pl.

**PRŌ-SĒQUOR** (cūtus), 3. v. a. dep. to follow forth or to a distance, esp. for the purpose of showing respect to; to accompany, attend: cum milites electi sunt *prosecuti*, Caes.: exsequias,

to attend a funeral, Ov. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: *prosequitur* ventus euntes, escorts us on our course, Virg.: Chattos saltus Hercynius *prosequitur* simul atque deponit, attends them all the way and ends with them, Tac. 2. to pursue: fugientes, Caes. Fig.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic.: oculis abeuntia vela, to follow, Ov. 11. Fig.: to follow; to imitate: antiquitatem, Cic. 2. Esp. with a limiting word in Abl., to attend or cause to be attended with (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. officio): benevolentia aut misericordia *prosequi* aliquem, to show kindness or pity to, id.: aliquem laudibus, to praise, Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione *prosecutus*, having addressed them kindly, Caes. 3. to pursue, continue, proceed with a narration, etc.: quod non *prosequar* longius, Cic.: pascula versu, describe at length, pursue the theme of, Virg. Absol. (poet.): *prosequitur* pavantis, et ficto pectore fatur, he proceeds, id.

**PRŌ-SĒRPO**, 3. v. n. to creep forwards or forth, to creep or crawl along: Pl.

**PRŌSEUCHA**, ae, f. = *προευχή*, a place for prayer, an oratory: Juv.

**PRŌ-SILIO**, ūi (less freq. *ivi* or *ii*), 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring forth, to spring up: repente, Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects, to spring or burst forth, to start out, spurt: seque ejaculatus in altum (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosluit aura, "and out the red blood spouted," id. 11. Fig.: to break forth (poet.): vaga proslinet frenis natura remotis, Hor. 2. to hasten (poet): proslui amicum castigatum, Pl.

**PRŌ-SŌCER**, ēri, m. a wife's grandfather: Ov.

**PRŌSŌDIA**, ae, f. = *προσῳδία*, the tone or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr.

**PRŌSŌPŌPOEIA**, ae, f. = *προσωποποιία*, personification: Quint.

**PRŌ-SPECTO**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to continue to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view: pars extectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv.: incendium e turri, Suet. 2. to look about: prospectare, ne usquam insidiae sent, Pl. 3. Of situation: to look towards, to lie or be situated towards: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, looks out over, commands a view of, Tac. 11. Fig.: to look for, to expect, to hope: exsilium, Cic. 2. to await, impend over: te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg.

**PROSPECTUS**, a, um, Part. [prospecio]. **PROSPECTUS**, ūs, m. [id.] a look-out, a view, prospect: scopulum condidit, et omnem prospectum late lago petit, Virg. 2. sight, view: at quem in prospectum populi producere, into full view of (the pro implies publicity), Cic.: quum jam extremi

essent in prospectu, i. e. *just in sight* (pro- hore = in the distance), Caes.: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov.

**pro-spectulor**, *v. n.* and *Neutr.*: to look into the distance, look out (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr.

**2.** Transf.: to reconnoitre: L Siculum prospectatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. **II.** A. c. t.: to look out for, watch for: prospectuari e muris adventum imperatoris, id.

**prosper**, and more freq. **prosperus**, *a, um, adj.* [pro spēre (O. L. abl. of spē); lit. according to one's hope; hence, the final e having been lost, and prosper taken for an adj. like liber, miser, it came to mean] agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: fortuna, Cic.: prosperissimo rerum eventu, Vell.: prosperior civium amor, the more favourable regard, Tac With Gen (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor **II.** Subst.: prospera, orum, *n. plu.* favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: Tac.

**prosperē**, *adv.* agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: Cic.: cadere, to turn out successful, Tac. Sup.: prosperissime geruntur omnia, Vell.

**pro-spergo**, *spersi, spersum, 3. v. a.* [spargo] to besprinkle: Tac.

**prosperitas**, *ātis, f.* [prosper] good fortune, success, prosperity: vitae, Cic Plur.: improborum prosperitates, id.

**prosperō**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [id.] to cause to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: ut (Di) consilia sua prosperant, would prosper his plans, Tac. With Dat.: amico meo prosperabo, will make my friend happy, Pl.

**prospersus**, *a, um, Part.* [prospergo].

**prosperus**, *a, um, v.* prosper.

**prospicientia**, *ae, f.* [prospicio] foresight, precaution: Cic

**pro-spicio**, *exi, ectum, 3. v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. *Neutr.*: to look forwards, to look out: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. **2.** Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. **3.** Fig.: to look or see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for: esp. with Dat. of object cared for. ego jam prospiciam mihi, I shall look out for myself, Ter.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, to provide for commissariat, Caes. Also foll. by Subj. clause with ut or ne: to denote what is aimed at or guarded against: Cic.: Caes. **II.** A. c. t.: to see afar off, to descry, esp.: Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. **2.** Transf. of situations, to command a view of, look or lie towards, to overlook: domus prospicit agros, Hor. **3.** to foresee: tanquam ex aliqua specula prospicere tempestatem futuram, Cic.: Virg. **4.** to look out for, provide, procure: sedem senectuti, Liv.

**pro-sterno**, *strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a.*

to strew in front or before: to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: posidere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes aliquis, Cic.: hostem, id. **II.** Fig.: to overthrow, subvert, destroy, etc.: omnia cupiditate, id.: virtutem, id.: carminum studium, Tac. **2.** to prostitute: Suet.

**prostitibilis**, *is, f.* [prosto] a harlot, prostitute: Pl.

**prostitūm**, *i, n.* [id.] a prostitute: Pl.

**pro-stitūo**, *ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a.* [statuō] to place before or in front: Arn. **2.** Fig. to expose: tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. **II.** to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute: faciem suam lucro, id. **2.** Fig. vocem ingrato foro, to hure out, id.

**prostitūta**, *a, um, Part.* [prostituo]. **II.** Subst.: prostituta, *ae, f.* a harlot: Suet.

**pro-sto**, *etti, stātum, 1. v. n.* to stand forth, project: angulis prostantibus, with projecting corners, Lucr.

**II.** to stand in a public place: of a seller, to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones) saltem in oculis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, to be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor. **2.** Esp.: to offer one's person for hire, prostitute oneself: Juv.: Suet.

**prostrātus**, *a, um, Part.* [proster-no].

**prō-sūbigo**, *3. v. a.* to root up (v rare): terram pede, Virg.

**prō-sum**, *fui, prōdesse, irreg. v. n.* to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit, profit: conari with Dat. or absol.: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Absol.: fugiam quae profure eram, Hor.

**prōtectus**, *a, um, Part.* [protego].

**prō-tēgo**, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* to cover before or in front: aedes, to furnish with a projecting roof, Cl. **2.** In gen., to cover, protect: aliquem scuto, Caes. **II.** Fig.: to cover or shield from danger, to defend, protect: jacentem et spoliatum, Cic.: aliquem precibus, Tac. **2.** to keep off, ward off (late): hiemes, Stat. **3.** to cover up, conceal: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

**prōtēlo**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to drive forth or forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove: aliquem saevicidis dictis, Ter. [Uncertain whether cogn. with protelum].

**prōtelum**, *i, n.* cattle harnessed together for draught, a team: Plin. **II.** Transf. a line, row, succession: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. [Perh. for protend-lum: cf. scala for scndula].

**prō-tendo**, *di, sum and tum, 3. v. a.* to stretch forth or out, to extend: hastas, Virg.: brachia in mare, Ov.

**protentus**, *a, um, Part.* [protendo]. **II.** A. d. j.: stretched out, extended: pedes t'mo protentus in octo, eight feet long, Virg.

**prōtēnus**, *adv. v.* protinus.

**prō-tēro**, *trivi, tritum, 3. v. a.* to wear away, crush, tread under foot: aliquem pedibus, Pl.: equitatus aversos protēro incipit, trample down, ride down, Caes. Fig.: ver proterit aestas, tramples before it, puts to flight, Hor. **2.** In gen. to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use: Marte Poenos, id.: aliquem protēro et conculcare, Cic.

**prō-terrēo**, *ūi, ūtum, 2. v. a.* to frighten or scare away, to terrify: Cic.: Caes.: filium protēruisti hinc, Ter.

**prōteritus**, *a, um, Part.* [protēro].

**prōtervē**, *adv.* pertly, wantonly, impudently: pro se loqui, Pl.: consectans aliquem, Cic.: iracundus, outrageously, Ter. (comp. of Ov. **2.** In good sense (rare). boldly, 'pluckily': Pl.

**prōtervitas**, *ātis, f.* [protervus] pertness, petulance, sauciness, boldness, impudence: quam pāne tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.

**prōtervus**, *a, um, adj.* forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: animus, Pl.: humor, Cic. (comp.: meretur protervior, Just. **II.** Transf. of inanimate objects: rude, boisterous, violent (poet.): venti, Hor.: stella canis, scorching, oppressive, Ov. [Ety. uncertain].

**prōthymē**, *adv.* = προθυμῶς, willingly, gladly: Pl.

**prōthymia**, *ae, f.* = προθυμία, readiness, willingness: Pl.

**prōtinam** (protenam), *adv.* forthwith, immediately: Pl.: Ter.

**prō-tinus** (protenus), *adv.* [tenus] Of place: straightforwards, ever forwards: pergere, Cic.: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, on before me, Virg.

**2.** continuously, uninterruptedly: trans Lygos Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugi et Lemovii, Tac.: protinus utraque tellus una, one without break, Virg. **II.** Of time or order: directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot: protinus et alios Africæ regulos jussu adire, Liv.: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolam, at the very outset, Cic. With ab: immediately or directly after: ab adoptione, Vell. (II) With ut and Indic., as soon as, as soon as ever: protinus ut erit parens factus, Quint.: protinus quam deflorare (segetes), Plin.

**prō-tollo**, *3. v. a.* to stretch forth or out: manum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: to prolong, put off: vitam in crastinum, id.

**prōtractus**, *a, um, Part.* [protrahō].

**prō-trāho**, *xi, ctum (perf. inf. pro-traxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a.* to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out: aliquem e tentorio, Tac.: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.: indicem ad indicium, Liv.: pueros ad gestum, drive them to the use of gestures, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: to bring to light, reveal, betray: auctorem facinoris, Liv.: publi-

canorum fraudes, Vell. 2. *to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer*: stupendia militum, Suet. Absol.: of a victim to poison; is quinque horas protraxit, dragged on his life, lingered, id. 3. *to reduce, bring to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Pl.

**protritus**, a, um, Part. [protero].  
**protrudo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to thrust forwards, to thrust or push out*: cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig.: *to put off, defer*: comitia in Ianuarium mensem, id.

**pro-turbo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive forwards, to drive or push away, to repulse*: his facile pulsus ac proturbatus, Caes.: silvas, *to overthrow, prostrate*, Ov.: proturbatus qui de Othone mutabant, being driven away, not listened to, Tac. II. Transf.: militum conviciis proturbatus, attacked, id.

**prout**, adv. [pro ut; more fully, pro eo ut] according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as: prout res postulabat, as occasion demands, Cic.: Liv With correl. ita: according to... so... Cic.

**provecus**, a, um, Part. [proveh].  
II. Adj.: *advanced (of time)*: provecsa aetate mortua est, Cic.: provecsa nox erat, Tac.

**prō-vēho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry forward, to conduct, convey, transport*, etc.: eam pol proveci: avicere non quivi, I took her on board the ship, Pl.

2. Reflect.: *to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forwards*: cum classe frecto proveci, Caes.: provehimur posui, Virg.: provecus equo, Liv. II. Fig.: *to carry forward, on, or away*: haec spes provecit, ut etc., id.: orationem, *to prolong*, Cic. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provecum quam proposita ratio postulare, have been carried on to greater length, i.e. have said more, id.

2. *to advance, raise, promote, exalt*: aliquem ad summos honores, Liv.: aliquem e gregario milite virtutis causa, Just.: vim temperatam di quoque provehant in majus, forward, help on, Hor. 3. Reflect.: *to advance, make progress*: longius in amicitia proveci, Cic.

**prō-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come forth, appear*: in scenam, Pl. 2. Esp.: *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive*: qui mox provenire, were born, Tac.: tanta pullorum soboles provenit, ut etc., such broods were hatched, Suet.: lana proveniat, Ov.: frumentum propter siccitatis angustius provenerat, there had been a poor harvest, Caes. II. Fig.: *to come forth, appear (rare)*: proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2.

*to come to pass, happen, occur*: non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. 3. *to go on, proceed, turn out well or ill*: quum tu recte provenisti, since you have got on all right, i.e. have been safely delivered, Pl.: proveni nequiter, I have come off badly, id. (ii) Esp. *to go on*

*well, to succeed*: si destinata provenissent, Tac.

**provenio**, ūs, m. [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop*: provenit oneret sulcos, Virg.

2. Transf.: *a supply, number*: clarorum virorum, Just. II. Fig.: *an issue, result*: rerum, Caes. 2. Esp.: *a fortunate issue, success*: superioris temporis, id.

**proverbium**, ii, n. [verbum] *an adage, proverb*: Cic.

**providens**, entis, Part. [provideo].  
II. Adj.: *provident, prudent*: homo, Cic. Comp.: id est providentius, more prudent, id. Sup.: Tac.

**providenter**, adv. *providently, prudently*: Sall. Sup.: Cic.

**providentia**, ae, f. [provideo] *foresight, foreknowledge (rare in this sense)*: Cic. II. *foresight, precaution, providence*: ex providentia timorem afferre, to occasion fear, as the result of foresight, Sall. Esp. of the wise ordering of the world by the gods: divina or deorum providentia, Cic. With object. Gen.: neque ferendi neque declinandi, i.e. precise am neither of stroke nor parry, Tac. 2. Meton.: *providence, i.e. the Deity*: Sen.

**prō-vidēo**, vidi, visum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *fig. to act with foresight, take care (rare)*: actum deo est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. *to see to beforehand, to provide, make preparation or provision for*: constr. absol. with but, de, or Subj.: multum in posterum prōvid-runt, they had an eye to the future, id.: rei frumentariae, to make arrangements for supply of grain, Caes.: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic.: de re frumentaria ut providenter, Caes.

3. Act.: *lit. to see in the distance, dessey = prospicio*: Suet. II. Fig.: *to see or know beforehand, to foresee, to see before or earlier*: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.: aliquem, Hor. 2. *to see to beforehand, to prepare or provide*: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic.: ea quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes.

**providus**, a, um, adj. [provideo] *foreseeing*: with Gen.: rerum futurarum, Cic. Absol. mens Reguli. *far-seeing*, Hor. II. *cautious, provident, prudent*: animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: cura, watchful, Ov. (ii) With Gen., *providing for, careful*: natura provida utilitatem, Cic.: vestrarum rerum providus, careful of your interests, Tac.

**provincia**, ae, f. *a province, i.e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government*; freq. to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.: consilubus Ligures provincia decreta est, Liv.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, gave up, resigned, Cic.: provincia consularis, governed by an ex-

consul (proconsul), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 311 sqq.). (ii) specially, in relation to the affairs of Gaul, the Roman province of Trans-Alpine Gaul: Caes. 2. Of a praetor's jurisdiction: sors urbanae provinciae, id. II. Fig.: *office, business*: parastorum, Pl.: Ge. me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum. Da provinciam cepisti duram, charge, responsibility, Ter.: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneis contruderentur, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

**provincialis**, e, adj. [provincia] *belonging to a province, provincial*: idministratio, Cic.: abstinentia, observed in the administration of a province, id. II. Subst.: provincialis, an inhabitant of a province, a provincial: id (Hence Fr. provincial).

**provinciātim**, adv. *by provinces, province by province*: Suet.

**provisio**, ōnis, f. [provideo] *forethought*; with defining Gen.: animi, Cic.: aliquid longa animi provisione fugere, i.e. careful looking ahead to guard against it, id. In this sense strengthened with cautio: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, only one means of avoiding, id. 2. *anticipation*: futuri temporis, id.

**provisō**, adv. *with foresight or caution*: Tac.

**prō-vīso**, 3. v. n. and a. *to go or come forth to see*: provisio, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. With Acc.: si quem hominem expectant, eum solum provisere, to be on the look-out for him, Pl.

**provisior**, ōris, m. [provideo] *a foreseer*: used as Adj.: ingruentum dominationum, providens foreseeing, Tac.: utilium tardus provisor (juvenis), slow to concern himself about utility, Hor.

**provisus**, a, um, Part. [provideo].  
**provisus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] *a looking before, looking into the distance*: Tac. II. Fig.: *a foreseeing*: periculi, id. 2. *a providing for, precaution, providence*: delim, id.

**prō-vīvo**, 3. v. n. *to live on*: Tac.

**provocatio**, ōnis, f. [provoco] *a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat*: ex provocazione hostem interemit, Vell. II. *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal*: provocatio, vindex libertatis, Liv.: adversus (consules) ipsos, Flor.

**provocātor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a challenger*: Just. II. Esp.: *a kind of gladiator*: Cic.

**prō-vōco**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to call forth, call out*: (cristatus ales) vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.: aliquem ad se, Phaedr. 2. Esp.: *to call out, challenge, invite*: Pamphilum cantatum, Ter.: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic.

3. *in law*: *to summon or cite before a higher court, to appeal*: usu. neutr. with ad or absol.: provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni iudicio poenae provocari licet, that there will be a right of appeal, Cic. II. Fig.: *to challenge in the way of rivalry, to*

*vie with, emulate: allicquem virtute*, Plin. Ep. 2. *to incite: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare*, Suet. 3. *to excite, stir up, rouse: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte*, Cic.: sermonibus, Caes. 4. *to call forth, occasion, produce, cause: bellum*, Tac. 5. *to appeal to a person or thing as authority or proof, to cite: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *provocuer*.)

**provolgo**, v. provulgo.

**prō-vōlo**, avi, i. v. n. *to fly forth: alii provolant, alii erumpunt*, Plin. II. Transf.: *to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt*, Caes.: in primis infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, dash to the front, Liv.: sonitus provolat ictu, flies forth, Lucr.

**prōvōlūtus**, a, um, Part. [provolvere].

**prō-volvō**, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 v. a. *to roll forward or along, roll over and over, roll away: allicquem in viam mediam*, Ter.: congestas lapidum moles, i. e. hurt over on the besiegers, Tac. 2. With *pron* refl. or reflect.: *to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself* (implying more abject humiliation than proferere): se alicui ad pedes provolvere, Liv.: ad genus alicuius provolvit, id. II. Fig.: *to roll out, eject: multi fortunis provolvebantur, were being utterly ruined*, Tac. 2. Reflect.: *to humble oneself: usque ad libita Palantis provoluta, who had stooped to the pleasures of, id.*

**prō-vōmō**, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth: Lucr.*

**prō-vulgō** (-volg), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make publicly known, to publish, divulge: Suet.*

**proximē** (proximē), adv. nearest, very near, next. Of place: with *Acc.*: exercitum habere quam proximē hostem, Cic. Rarely with *Dat.*: quam proximē potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. 2. Of time, either past or future: *immediately before or after: last, next: civitates quae proximē bellum fecerant, id.* II. Of order, rank, etc.: *next to, next after, next*. With *Acc.*: proximē morum Romanum, closely following the Roman method, Liv.: proximē et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic.: proximē speciem muros oppugnantium navium, very much like the appearance of ships attacking walls, id. With *atque*: proximē atque ille aut seque, nearly the same as he, Cic. 2. *very closely, accurately: ut proximē utriusque differentiam signem*, Quint.

**proximā**, ātis, f. [proximus] nearest, proximity: Ov. II. Fig.: near relationship: id. 2. similarity, resemblance: id.

**proximo**, adv. very lately: Cic.

**proximus**, v. propior

**prādēns**, entis, adj. [contr. from

providens] *foreseeing, foreknowing* (rare in this sense): *constr. with Acc. and Inf.*: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est, providentes, Cic. II. Transf. *knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in*: *constr. with Gen., or in and Abl.*: locorum, Liv.: artis, Ov. Sup.: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic.

2. *knowing, aware, conscious* (usu. connected with sciens): often to be rendered by *adv.*: *knowingly, designedly, on purpose*, Hor.: prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, wittingly and knowingly, Cic. 3. In gen.: *sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect*: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentem, jure peritior, id.: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id.: deus absedit prudens oceanō terras, in his (wise) providence, Hor. Of abstract things: animi sententia, Ov.

**prūdēter**, adv. cautiously, prudently: *facere*, Cic. Comp.: *gorete ac*, Aug. in Suet. II. *skilfully, learnedly, intelligently, etc.*: sententias defendere, Cic.

**prūdētia**, ae, f. [prudens] a *foreseeing* (rare): futurorum, Cic. II. *acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in*: juris publici, id. physico-rum, id. III. *good sense, intelligence, prudence, sagacity, practical judgment, discretion*: id.: civilis, statesmanship, id.

**prūina**, ae, f. *hoar-frost, rime*: Cic.: Plin. Plur.: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: *in plur.*: a covering of frozen snow: Virg. 2. Meton. winter: id. [For *pruvina* cf. Gr. *πρωσις*.] (Hence It. *brina*.)

**prūinosus**, a, um, adj. [pruvina] *full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy*: herbar, Ov.

**prūna**, ae, f. *a live coal*: Virg. [For *pruv-na*, from the Indo-European root *prus*, Skr. *prush*, to burn, cogn. with Gr. *πρῶν*.]

**prūnitius**, a, um, adj. [pruvius] of *plum-tree wood: torris*, Ov.

**prūnum**, i, n. [id.] *a plum: Ov.*: Virg. (Hence It. *pruno*, Fr. *prune*.)

**prūnus**, i, f. = *pruvium*, *a plum-tree*: Virg.: Plin.

**prūrigō**,inis, f. [prurio] *an itching, the itch*: Cels. II. *lasciviousness*: Mart.

**prūrio**, 4. v. n. *to itch: Juv.* II. Fig.: *to have an itching fur, to long for*: Pl.: Juv. [For *pruv-io* from the root *prus*, to burn, v. *pruvna*.] (Hence It. *prudere*.)

**prytānes** or **prytānis**, is, m. = *prytanis*, a chief magistrate in some Grecian states: Liv.: Sen.

**prytāneum**, i, n. = *πρυτανειον*, a public building in some Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their

meals at the public expense: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 313) \*

**prytānis**, is, v. prytanes.

**psalloy**, i, 3. v. n. = *ψάλλω*, *to play upon a stringed instrument*, esp. *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara*: Cic.: Hor.

**psalterium**, n, n = *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psalttery: Cic.

**psaltia**, ae, f. = *ψάλτρια*, a female player on the cithara: Ter.: Cic.

**psēcas**, ādis, f. = *ψεκάς* (drizzle), a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair: Juv.

**psēphisma**, ātis, n = *ψηφισμα*, a decree of the people among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

**psēdō-cāto**, ōnis, m. a counterfeit Cato: Cic.

**psēdō-dāmāsippus**, i, m. a sham Damascippus: Cic.

**psēdōlus** (-ūlus) i. m. [ψευδής, lying] *the liar*, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

**psēdōmēnos** or **-us**, i, m. = *ψευδο-μενος*, in logic, a sophistical syllogism, pure Lat. mentiens (q. v.). \*the liar\*: Cic.

**psēdōthūrum**, i, n. = *ψευδοθυρον*, a back door, private entrance: palatii, Amm. Fig.: (numi) per psēdōthūrum revertantur, i. e. secretly, Cic.

**psēlōicharista**, ae, m. = *ψελοικαριστής*, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it: Suet.

**psittācus**, i, m. = *ψιττακος*, a parrot: Plin. Ov.: Pers.

**psychōmantium** or **-eum**, i, n. = *ψυχμαντήριον*, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy: Cic.

**psythia**, ae, v. psythius

**psythius** (psith), a, um, adj. = *ψύθιος* (ψθ.), *Psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. Also as subst.: *psythia*, ae, f.: id.

**ptē**, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freely to pronoun adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *self, own*: meo<sup>te</sup> ingenio, Pl.: meo<sup>te</sup> pondere, Cic. nostro<sup>te</sup> culpa, Ter.: meo<sup>te</sup> fieri servum, Pl.

**ptisāna**, ae, f. = *πτισανή*, barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. II. Meton.: *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water*: Plin. (Hence It. *tisana*; Fr. *tisane*.)

**ptisānarium**, ii, n. [ptisana] a decoction of barley-groats, or, transf. of rice: Hor.

**pūbens**, entis, adj. [pubes] arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent (poet.): Claud. II. Transf. of plants: in full vigour, juicy, flourishing: herbar, Virg.

**pūber**, ēris, v. pubes, adj.

**pūbertas**, ātis, f. [puber] marriageable age, puberty: Suet. II. Meton.: the signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic. 2. Transf. of plants: soft down, pubescence: Plin. 3. the power

of procreation, manhood, virility: in-exhausta pubertas, Tac. 4. youth = young people: pubertas canis suum decus reddebat, Val. Max.

(1) **pūbes** and **pūber**, *eris*, *adj.* that is grown up, of ripe age, adult: priusquam pubes esset, Nep.: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 2. Subst.: pūberes, *um*, *m.*, plur. grown-up persons, adults, men: omnes puberes armati convenire consueverunt, Caes. 11. Transf. of plants: downy: folia, Virg. [From root *pu*, to generate, nourish, *v.* puer. For suffix, cf. *ta-bes*, *ple-bes*]

(2) **pūbes**, *is*, *f.* [pūbes, *adj.*] the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: Plin. 11. Transf. the private parts: pube tenus, up to the groin, Virg. 111. Collect. grown-up males, youth, young men: omnium Italicū pubum, Cic. 2. In gen. men, people, population: pube praesenti, Pl.

**pūbesco**, *būi*, 3 *v. n.* *trēp* [*id.*] to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: Cic. et nunc aequali tēcum pubesceret aevū, would (i. e. *vire* he living) be growing up into manhood, Virg. 11. Transf.: to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with (poet.) praeterea pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. 2. Of plants, etc.: to grow up, ripen: Cic.

**publiānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [publicus] belonging to the public revenue: usu. Subst. a farmer of the Roman taxes: generally of the question order: Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 214)

**publiātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [publicus] an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic.

**publicōe**, *adv.* on account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: disciplina puerilis exposita, by public authority, Cic.: frumentum quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, in the name of the state, Caes.: publice maxime putant esse laudem, from a national point of view, id.: vesi (of the prytanes), at the public expense, Liv. 11. all together, as a body: exultum ire, id.

**publiōitus**, *adv.* on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state, Ter.: hospitio accipi, i. e. to be clapped into a prison, Pl. 11. before the people, in public, publicly: ut ista auctio, id.

**publico**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [publicus] to make public property, to seize for the use of the state, to confiscate: regnum Iubaee, Caes.: privata, Cic.

11. to exhibit to the people, to make public or common: bibliothecas, to throw open to the public, Suet.: se (as an actor, etc.), to come before the public, id.: oratiunculum, to publish, Plin. 2. to make known, divulge, reveal, disclose (rare). reticenda, Just. 3. to expose to common use, prostitute: corpus, Pl.

**publicus** (in inscr. also **publicus** and **poplicus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. of **populicus** from **populus**] belonging to

the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common: magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia, Caes.: injuriae, done to the state, id.: causa, an affair of state, Liv.: also, a criminal process (as distinguishing from a private suit), Cic.: res publica, the commonwealth, the state; *v. res*. Neut. as subet: publicum, *i.* the public purse, revenue: bona alicuius vendere et in publicum redigere, to bring the proceeds into the treasury, id.: de publico convivari, at the public cost, id.: conducere publica, to farm the public revenues, Hor.

11. common, general, public (later): publica lex hominum, Pers.: favor, the favour of all, Ov. Of a noted beauty: juvenum publica cura, the universal heart (i. e. eaker), Hor. Neut. as subet (not in Nom.). a public plate, publicity: in publico esse non audeat, includit se domi, Cic.: carere publico, to remain at home, id. 111. common, ordinary, inferior (rare). structura carminis, Ov.

**pūdendus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pudeo]. 11. *Adj.*: of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: vita, Ov.: vulgaria, Virg.: causa, Ov.: parentes, Suet.

**pūdēns**, *entis*, *Part.* [pudeo]. 11. *Adj.*: shamefaced, bashful, modest: muti pudēs est, Lucr.: pudēs et probus filius, Cic.: animus, Ter. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: vir, id.

**pūdēter**, *adv.* modestly, bashfully: Cic. Comp.: pudētissime aliquid petere, id. Sup.: pudētissime aliquid petere, id.

**pūdēo**, *ūi*, 2 *v. a.* and *n.* (*v. rare* as *v. pers.*): to make or to be ashamed: non te hacc pudēt? Ter.: ita nunc pudeo, Pl.

11. *U. s. u.* impersonal: pudet, *ūit*, or *pūdītum* est, it causes a feeling of shame: constr.: subj. rarely expr., but sometimes neut. pron. or *hūi*, foll. by loc. of pers. and Gen. of thing (cause of feeling): sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taceat, Cic.: nec lūisse pudeat, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: pudet, quod prius non pūdītum unquam est, Pl. With Abl. supine: pudet dictū, I am ashamed to say, Tac. [Ety. uncertain]

**pudet**, *v.* pudeo, 11 **pūdibundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pudeo] shamefaced, bashful, modest: matrona, Hor.: ora, Ov. 11. of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: Just.

**pūdicē**, *adv.* modestly, chastely, virtuously: Ter. Comp.: pudicus, Pl.

**pūdicitia**, *ae*, *f.* [pudicus] chastity, modesty, purity (more limited in application than pudor, *v. q.*): Sall.

**pūdicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pudeo] modest, pure, chaste, virtuous: erubescunt pudicet etiam loqui de pudicitia, the pure-minded, Cic.: Hippolytus, Hor.: matres, Ov.: mores, id.: a turpi facto,

pure from, Hor. Comp.: matrona pudiciore, Ov. 2. In object, or pass. sense: unpolluted, uninnjured: tam a me pudica est, quid soror measit, Pl.

**pūdōr**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty (having reference to all kinds of shameful conduct, and denoting a feeling or disposition; whereas pudicitia refers only to the avoidance of impure actions): pudore frangi, to be overcome by a sense of shame, Cic. With Gen. obj.: paupertatis pudor, shame on account of poverty, Hor.: famae, regard for one's reputation, Cic. 11. Met. to n.: shame, ignominy, disgrace: vulgare alicuius pudorem, to publish anyone's shame, Ov.: pudor esse, to be a disgrace, Liv.: pro pudor, O shame! Hor.

**puella**, *ae*, *f.* [puellus] a female child, a girl, lass, maiden: puellam parere, Ter.: puella infans, Hor. (1) a daughter: Danae puellae, id. 11. a young woman, young wife: viduae cessate puellae, Ov. 2. Esp.: a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress (poet): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. 3. a slave-girl (*v. rare*): id.

**puellāris**, *e*, *adj.* [puella] of or belonging to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly: anni, girlhood, Tac.: animi, of the youthful companions of Proserpine, Ov.

**puellāriter**, *adv.* in a girlish manner, girlishly: Plin.

**puellūla**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [puella] a little girl: Ter.: Cat.

**puellus**, *i*, *m.* dim. [contr. from **puerulus**, from **puer**] a little boy: Pl. **pūer**, *eri*, *m.* (voc. **puere**, Pl., as from **puerus**) orig. a child, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. Hence, plur. **pueri**, children (in general): Cic. 11. Esp.: a male child, a boy, lad, young man (strictly till about the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): pueri uti dante mammam, Pl.: Ascunus puer, Virg.: laudator temporis acti se puer, when he was a boy, Hor. A puer, a pueris, from a boy, from boyhood or childhood: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puer, Cic.: ex pueris excedere, to pass out of the age of childhood, id. 2. a boy in waiting, a servant, slave: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. 3. an unmarried man, a bachelor (like *Fr. garçon*): Ov.

4. a boy, a son: pueri Ledaee, Castor and Pollux, Hor.: pueri deorum, demigods, Heroes, id. 5. In familiar address: like our "my boy": promisti autem? de te largitor, puer, ok! you promised, eh? you must be liberal out of your own funds, my boy, Ter. [From the root *pu*, *v. pubes*; cf. *Skr. pu-trā*, a son; *Gr. παῖς* (= *paif-is*) = Lat. *pu-pus*, *pusus*, *putus* (a boy). The word sometimes appears in the form of *por* (for *puer*) in inscriptions, e. g. *Luci-por*, *Marci-por*.]

**puēra**, *ae*, *f.* [puer] a girl, lass, maiden: Suet.

**pūērasco**, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] to grow into the age of boyhood or youth. Suet.

**pūērilis**, e, adj. [id.] childish, boyish, youthful: species, Cic.: agmen, a troop of boys, Virg. || Meton.: childish, puerile, silly: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Comp.: si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

**pūērilitas**, ātis, f. [puerilis] childhood, boyhood: Val. Max. || childishness, puerility: Sen.

**pūēriliter**, adv. like a child: ludentes, Phaedr.: blandientem patri, in childish fashion, Liv. || childishly, foolishly: Cic.

**pūēritia** (synop. puertia, Hor.), ae, f. [puer] childhood, boyhood, youth (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): Cic.

**pūēperium**, ī, n. [puerperus] child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in: feminam puerperis insignem, i.e. that has already borne children, Tac.

**pūēperus**, a, um, adj. [puer pario] belonging to child-birth: verba, formulae to ease child-birth, Ov. 2. Subst.: puerpera, ae, f. a woman in labour or in child-bed, a lying-in woman: Pl.

**pūēritia**, v. pueritia, ad init

**pūērilis**, i, m. dim. [puer] a little boy, little slave: Cic.

**pūga**, ae, v. pyga.

**pūgil**, īis, m. a boxer, pugilist: Cic. [cf. Gr. πύγμ, πυγμή; Lat. pug-nas]

**pūgillatio**, ōnis, f. [pugilator] boxing with the cestus, pugilism: Cic.

**pūgillatus**, ūs, m. [id.] a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism: Pl.

**pūgillōs**, adv. like a boxer, vigorously: valere, to be as strong as a boxer, Pl.

**pūgillaris**, e, adj. [pugillus] belonging to the fist or hand, of the size of the fist; that can be held in the hand: Juv. Hence, pugillares, ium, m. plu. (sc. libelli), writing tablets: Suet. So also, pugillaria, ium, n. plur.: Cat.: Gell.

**pūgillatōrius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the fist: follis, a fist-ball, Pl.

**pūgillus**, i, m. dim. [pugnus] what one can hold in the fist, a handful: Plin.

**pūgio**, ōnis, m. [cogn. with pugno, q. v.] a dagger, dirk, poniard: Cic.: worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet.: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. || Fig.: O pūmbeum pugione! O leaden dagger! i.e. a pointless, futile argument: Cic.

**pūgionōlus**, i, m. dim. [pugio] a small dagger or poniard, a stiletto: Cic.

**pūgnā**, ae, f. [pugnus] orig. a fight with fists, hence, in g'n. a fight between individuals or bodies of men, a

battle, combat, engagement (the most gen. term: cf. proelium): mala, a defeat, Cic.: Sall.: prospera, a victory, id.: singularis, a single combat, Macr.: absol. in same sense, Liv.: ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, a line of battle set in array, id. || Fig.: a contest, dispute, debate, etc.: doctissimorum hominum, Cic.

**pūgnācitas**, ātis, f. fondness for fighting, combativeness: Tac.: Quint.

**pūgnāciter**, adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately: Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic.

**pūgnācūm**, i, n. [pugno] a fortified place, fortress: Pl.

**pūgnātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a fighter, combatant: Liv.

**pūgnatōrius**, a, um, adj. [pugnator] of or belonging to a fighter or combatant: arma, i. e. sharp weapons (opp. to rudes, wooden swords), Suet.

**pūgnax**, acis, adj. [pugno] fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugna-cious: centuriones, Cic.: gens, Tac. pugnacissimus quisque, id. 2. Fig. contentious, disputatious: oratio, Cic.

|| Transf. ingen obstinatus, pertinacious: Graecus nimis pugna-x exsoluit, id. Of things. ignis aquae pugna-x, opposed to, Ov.

**pūgnēus**, a, um, adj. [pugnus] of or belonging to the fist: Pl.

**pūgno**, avi, atum, i v n. [pugna] to fight, either of individuals or of bodies of men; to combat, give battle: nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes.: ibi L. Cotta pugna-ns interfectus, id.: ex equo, to fight on horseback, Cic.: With object (or Nom. with pass.) of kindred meaning: haec pugna est pugnatā, Pl.: proena, Hor. Pass. impris: pugnat-ur uno tempore omnibus locis, the fight goes on, Caes. || Fig.: to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict: with cum or lat (Gr. cōnstr. post.).

pugnāt Stoici cum Peripateticis Cic.: placitōne etiam pugna-bis amoris Virg.: pugnantia loquū, inconsistent-ces, Cic.: Of things. frigida pugna-bant calidis, lumentia siccis, Ov. 2. to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself: illud pugna et entere, Cic.: pugnas ne reddat, Achille, Ov. Poet. with Inf.: pugnāt molles evincere somnos, id.

**pūgnus**, i, m. a fist: Dic.: Hor. [For etym. v. pugil.] (Hence it pugno; Fr. poing, poignée)

**pūchellus** or (less correctly) **pūcellus**, a, nm, adj. dim. [pulcher] beautiful little: Baccha (i.e. Baccharum statuæ), Cic.

**pūcher**, chra, chrum, and (less correctly) **pūcer**, cra, crum, adj. beautiful, fair, handsome: puer. Cic.: virgo, Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? prettier to see, Cic.: panis longe pulcherimus, most excellent, Hor.: dies, fair, bright, lucky, id. || Fig.: beautiful in a moral sense, fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.: exemplum,

Caes.: poemata, Hor.: pulchrumque mori succurrunt in armis, Virg. (Etym. uncertain.)

**pūchre** (pulcre), adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: dicere, Cic.: peristi pulchre, you have done for yourself finely, utterly, Pl.: pulchre est mihi, I am all right, Cic.: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc., excellently! bravo! well done! Ter.: Hor.

**pūchritūdo** (pulcr.), īnis, f. [pulcher] beauty, excellence: Cic.

**pūlēium** or **pūlēgium**, īi, n. [for pūlec-ium, fleu-bane, from pul-x] penny-royal: Cic. From the fragrant smell of it, fig.: ad cuius rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. the fragrance of your discourse, id.

**pūlex**, īcis, m. a flea: Pl. [cf. Gr. ψάλλα; O. H. G. Floh (flea)]. (Hence It. pulce; Fr. puce)

**pūllārus**, a, um, adj. [pullus, i] belonging to young animals: Veg.

|| Subst.: pullarius, ii, m. the man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper: Cic.

**pūllātus**, a, um, adj. [pullus, adj.] clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning: proceres, Juv. || Subst.: pullati, orum, n. plu. the common people (from their soiled dress): Suet.

**pūllēiōcēs**, a, um, adj. black, for pullus Augusti in Suet.

**pūllūlo**, avi, aum, i v n. [pullulus, dim. of pullus, i] to put forth, sprout: ab radice, Virg. 2. Fig.: pullulare incipiebāt luxuria, to spring up, grow, Nep. (Hence It. pullare)

(1) **pullus**, i, m. a young animal: onagrorum, foals, Plin.: ranae, young frogs, Hor.: columbini, Cic.: gallinacei, chicks, Liv. 2. Esp. a young fowl, a chicken: Hor. || Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, dove, chick, darling: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl.

2. **pullus** multiv-  
nus, young kite, of an avaricious per-  
son, Cic. [cf. Gr. πῦλο-ς (for πῦλο-ς),  
Goth. fula(n), Eng. foal. The root is  
pu; v. puer.] (From rem. pulla, comes  
Fr. poule)

(2) **pullus**, a, um, adj. dark-  
coloured, blackish-grey, dusky, black-  
ish: capilli, Ov.: myrtus, dark green,  
Hor. Esp.: vestis, a dark-gray gar-  
ment (of undyed wool, the dress of  
mourners and of the lower orders):  
Cic. 2. Subst.: pullum, i, n. a  
gray garment: Liv.: Ov. In  
pl., pulla, dark dresses, id. ||  
Transf. sad, mournful (poet): pulla  
stamina nere, id. [For etym. v. pal-  
leo]

**pūlmentārium**, ī, n. [pulmentum] anything eaten with bread, a relish (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.): tu pulmen-  
taria quaero sultando, let exercise be  
your sauce or relish, Hor.

**pūlmentum**, ī, n. [pule] anything  
eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment,  
relish (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.):

Just. II. Transf. food, in gen.: Hor.

**pulmo**, ōnis, m. [app. borrowed from Gr. πνεύμων, for πνεύμων] a lung and plur. pulmones, the lungs: Cic. (Hence Fr. *poumon*.)

**pulmonēus**, a, um, adj. [pulmo] of or belonging to the lungs, pulmonary: Pl. II. Transf.: soft or swelling like the lungs, spongy: pides, id

**pulpa**, ae, f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh: Cato. II. Fig.: contemptuously, flesh, i. e. vicious human nature: scelerata pulpa, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

**pulpamentum**, i, n. [pulpa] the fleshy part of animals, the meat: Plin.

II. Transf. food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits: Cic. Proverb. *lopus tute est pulpamentum quæris? you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter.

**pulpitum**, i, n. a scaffold, platform of boards; esp. a stage for actors: Hor.: Juv. [Etym. unknown] (Hence Fr. *pupitre*)

**pula**, pultis, f. porridge made of meal, pulse, etc.; the food of the Romans in early times; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Cic. [For etym., v. *polenta*.]

**pulsatio**, ōnis, f. [pulso] a knocking, beating, striking: Ostin, Pl.: scutorum, Liv.

**pulsator**, ōris, m. a striker or player of the lyre: Val. Fl.

**pulso**, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [pello] to push, strike, beat: *lictores ad pulsandos viderandosque homines exercitissimum*, Cic.: *tellurem pede libero, to stamp the ground (in dancing)*, Hor.: *muros ariete, to batter*, Virg.: *strike the strings of a lyre*: id. Of a bowstring: *to impel, propel*: an arrow.

ad 2. to strike against, to touch (poet.): *ipse arduus altaque pulsata sidera*, id. II. Fig.: to push, strike, to set in violent motion, to agitate: *dormientium animos*, Cic. Absol., *pavor pulsans, throbbing*, Virg. (Hence It. *pulsare*: Fr. *pousser*.)

**pulsus**, a, um, Part. [pello].

**pulsus**, ūs, m. [id.] a pushing, beating, stamping: a push, blow: *pulsus externo agitari*, Cic.: *remorum, the stroke of the oars, rowing*, id.: *pedum, the tramping of feet*, Virg.: *lyrae, a playing*, Ov. II. Fig.: *impulse, influence*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pouls*.)

**pulsatio**, ōnis, f. [pulso] a beating, knocking at the door. Pl.

**pultifagus**, v. *pulphagus*.

**pulphagōnides**, ae, m. [pulphagus] porridge-eater, comically, for an ancient Roman (v. *puls*): Pl.

**pulphagus** (pultif.), i, m. [puls] *ορυζι* a porridge-eater: Pl.

**pulto**, i v. a. [collat. form of pulso] to beat, strike, knock: *ostium*, Ter. Januam, Pl. Absol.: id.

**pulvērēus**, a, um, adj. [pulvis] of or containing dust, full of dust, dust-.

\*2, raising dust: (poet.): equi, Val. Fl.

**pulvērulentus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of dust, dusty: via, Cic. Of deer galloping; raising clouds of dust: Virg. Fig.: *praemia militiae, toil-some*, Ov.

**pulvillus**, i, m. dim. [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvis] a little cushion, small pillow: Hor.

**pulvinar** (poly), āris, n. [pulvis] a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering: esp. a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called *lectisternium*: ad omnia pulvinaria, i. e. at all the banqueting couches in all temples, Cic.: ornare pulvinar deorum dapibus, to set out the board (lit. the couch) with viands, Hor. 2. In gen. any state couch: e. g. of the emperor in the circus: Suet.: Ov.: Juv.

**pulvinarium**, ii, n. [pulvinar] a cushioned seat or couch of the gods (=pulvinar, q v): Liv. II. a ship or dry-dock to haul a ship on to: Pl.

**pulvinus**, i, m. [perh. cogn. with pells] a cushion, bolster, pillow: Cic.

**pulvis**, ēris, m. (fem.: Prop.) dust, powder: *pulvis nebula*, Lucr.: *eruditus, the dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. Poet.: *the dust or ashes of the dead*: Hor.: *hibernus, i. e. a dry winter*, Virg. Proverb.: *in pulvere sulcos ducere, i. e. to waste one's toil*, Juv.

2. Esp. a body or cloud of dust, a dust raised by the movement of troops, etc.: Caes.: Sall.: *Olympicus, i. e. of the race-course*, Hor. II. Meton. a place of contest, arena, and in gen. a scene of action, field: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: Cic. 2. exertion, toil, effort, labour (poet.): *cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae* (cf. 'without dust and heat', Milt.), Hor. [Cogn. with Gr. πάλ-λω, πάλ-ω, pollen, puls]

(Hence It. *polve*, *polvere*; Fr. *poudre*)

**pulvisculus**, i, m. dim. [pulvis] small dust, fine powder: cum pulvisculo, dust and all, i. e. wholly, completely, Pl.

**pūmex**, icis, m. (fem.: Cat.) *pumice-stone*: Plin.: used for smoothing books: Hor.: hence poet. of verses carefully polished Prop. Proverb. *aquam a pumice postulare, i. e. to try to get money out of one that has none*, Pl.

II. Transf. soft stone, porous rock of any kind (poet.): Virg.: Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from pu, root of puteo; "rotten-stone";] of "putrem campum," Virg. (Hence It. *pumice*; Fr. *ponce*, Eng. *pounce*)

**pūmiceus**, a, um, adj. [pumex] lit. smoothed with pumice-stone; hence, effeminate, luxurious: Mart.: Plin.

**pūmiceus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of pumice-stone, or of soft stone in gen.: molae, Ov.: *obuli, stony, dry*, Pl.

**pūmilio**, ōnis, comm. [pumilus] a dwarf, pigmy: Sen. Of women: *parvula, pumilio* (est), *Καρίων υία*, Lucr.

**pūmulus**, a, um, adj. *dwarfish, diminutive, little*: App. II. Subst.: *pumilus, i, m. a dwarf*: Suet.: Stat. [Etym. uncertain.]

**punctum**, adv. with the point of the sword; using it to thrust or stab (opp. to caesim, with the edge): Liv.

**punctio**, ōnis, f. [pungo] a pricking, puncture, a sitch in the side: Plin. (Hence It. *punzione*, Fr. *poinçon*.)

**punctum**, i, n. v. punctus.

**punctus**, a, um, Part. [pungo] pricked in, like a point; hence, of time: *puncto tempore, in an instant*, Lucr.

II. Subst.: *punctum, i, n. a prick, small hole, puncture*: Mart.

2. Transf. a point, small spot: *ova punctis distincta*, Plin. (ii) a mathematical point: Cic. (iii) a point or pip on dice: Suet. (iv) a point or dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote, before the introduction of separate ballots. Hence, fig.: a vote, suffrage, ballot: *omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, he gains every vote, i. e. all praise him*, Hor.: Cic. (v) the mark facing the tongue of a pair of scales, to shew equilibrium: Pers. (vi) Of time: a moment: *puncto temporis eodem, in the same moment*, Cic.: *horae*, Hor. (vii) In discourse, a brief clause, short section: Cic. (Hence It. *punto*; Fr. *point*.)

**pungo**, pūpigi, punctum, i v. a. to prick, puncture: *aliquem*, Cic. 2. to pierce into, penetrate: *corpus*, Lucr.

3. to affect sensibly, to sting, bite.

**pungunt** sensum, id. II. Fig.: to prick, sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify, etc.: *scrupulus (animi) aliquem stimulat ac pungit*, Cic.: *jambudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus*, Pl. [The Lat. root is *pug* (cf. *pu-pug-i*), whence *pugo*.]

The *g* has taken the place of orig. *k*, cf. *πυκ-εἰς*, *εἰς*, *πυκ-εἰς*, *πυκ-εἰς* (Hence Fr. *pointre*.)

**pūnicē**, adv. in the Punic language: loqui, Pl.

**pūnicēus**, a, um, adj. [pūnicus] reddish, rosy, purple-coloured: *crocus*, Ov.: *rotae (currus Aurorae)*, Virg.: *corum, i. e. purple with weals*, Pl. (Hence, through L. L. *puncellus*, Fr. *ponceau*.)

**pūnicus**, a, um, adj. [Poenit] Punic, (Carthaginian): *punicum malum*, or absol., a pomegranate: Plin. 2. purple-coloured, purple-red = *δοικίος*, *sagum*, Hor.: of a parrot's bill: Ov.

**pūnio** (poen.), ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a.

and **pūnior**, itus, 4 v. a. dep. (Imp. *poenibatur*, Lucr.) to inflict punishment upon, to punish: *peccata*, Cic.: *sontes*, id. II. to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge = *υἰστέω* (rare): id. [From the root *pu*, to cleanse, whence *purus*, *putus* V. *poena*.]

**pūnior**, v. *punio*.

**pūnitor**, ōris, m. [pūnio] a punisher: Suet. II. an avenger: Cic.: *Crassianae stragis*, Val. Max.

**pūpa** (puppa), ae, f. [pupae] a girl,



damsel, lass: Mart. II. Transf: a doll, puppet: Pers.

**pupilla**, ae, f. dim. [pupula] an orphan girl, a ward, minor: Cic. II. Transf the pupil of the eye (cf Gk κόρη): Lucr.

**pupillaris**, e, adj. [pupillus] belonging to an orphan or ward, pupillary: pecunia, the money of a ward, Liv.: aetas, minority, Suet.

**pupillus**, i, m. dim. [pupulus] an orphan boy, an orphan, also, a ward: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 415.

**puppis**, is, f. (Abl. puppe, Ov.; usu. puppi) the hinder part of a ship, the stern (where the helm was placed): navem conscendens ad puppim, Cic.: ventus surgens a puppi, from abaft, astern, Virg. 2. Meton a ship: puppiscutae, Hor. (1) A constellation, the Ship, usu called Argo: Cic. (2) Comice, the hind-quarters, the back: puppis pereunda est probe, Pl. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. *poppa*, Fr. *poupe*, Eng. *poop*.)

**pupula**, ae, f. dim. [pupa] a girl, little lass; as term of endearment App. II. the pupil of the eye (cf Gr. κόρη): Cic.

**pupulus**, i, m. dim. [pupus] a little boy: Cat.

**pupus**, i, m. a boy, a child: Varr. As a term of endearment, puppet: Suet. [For etym. v. *puer*.]

**purē**, ade purely, without spot or mixture: cluere vasa, clean, Pl. Comp.: splendens Paro marmore purius, more brilliantly, Hor. II. Fig.: purely, chastely: a ta aetas, Cic. 2. clearly, plainly, apparere, Hor. 3. perfectly: quid pure tranquillet, fully, id. 4. Of style, *purely*, without faults of style: loqui, Cic.

**purgāmen**, inis, n. [purgō] dart filth, sweepings, off-scourings: Ov. II. a means of purgation, purification, or expiation: caedis, id.

**purgamentum**, i, n. [id.] sweepings, off-scourings, filth, dirt: usu plur. urbis, sewage, Liv. As a term of abuse, refuse, off-scouring: Curt.

**purgatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a cleansing, purging: alvi, a purging, Cic.: and absol., purgatio, id. II. Fig.: an apology, justification: id.

**purgatus**, a, um, Part. [purgō] II. A dj. cleansed, pure (poet.) auris, well-purged, Hor.: somnia puritatis purgatissima, Pers.

**purgatus**, ūs, m. [id.] a purging, cleansing: Cic. (dub. ab purgatio).

**purgito**, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to cleanse: Fig.: to try to clear oneself, make excuses: Pl.

**purgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [for purigo (from *purum* ago; cf. *jurgo*)] to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify: lignibus arva, to clear of weeds, etc., Ov.: ungues cultello, to pare, Hor.: pisces, i. e. for cooking, Ter. 2. Esp. in medic. to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge: qui purgor bilem sub vernali tempore horam, Hor. Poet.

with Gen.: morbi purgatum esse, id.

II. Transf. to clear away, to remove, to level: rudera, Suet. \*With pron. reflect.: se nubes in aethera purgat apertum, clears off, Virg. III. Fig. to cleanse, purify: pectora, Lucr.: urbem, Cic.: rationem, clear off, settle, Suet.

2. Esp. to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify: Cic.: purgandi sui causa, for the sake of justifying himself, Caes.: crimina, to disprove, Cic.: aliquem allicuius rei, Liv.

3. to cleanse from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for: populus, Ov. With Acc. of the crime: nefas, id. (Hence It. *purgare*; Sp. *purgar*, Fr. *purger*.)

**pūrfico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [purus facio] to make clean, to cleanse, purify: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. II. Fig. to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for: Suet.

**pūritē**, ade purely, cleanly: lavare dentes, Cat. II. Fig.: agere vitam, id.

**purpūra**, ae, f. [Latinized from Gr. πορφυρα] the purple-fish: Plin. II. Meton purple colour, purple: Virg.: Hor. Metaphor like aurum, gemmas, etc.: grandeur, finery, rank: Lucret. Pl.: Hor. 2. the purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. toga praetexta, Cic. Hence, III. Fig. consular, imperial, or royal dignity: septima Marci consulship, Flor.: purpuram sumere, the sovereignty, Eutr. (Hence Fr. *pourpre*.)

**purpurātus**, a, um, adj. [purpura] clad in purple: mulier, Pl. II. Subst. purpuratus, i, m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court: a courtier, Cic.

**purpureus**, a, um, adj. [id.] purple-coloured, purple: including very different shades of colour, as red, pink, violet, blackish, etc. (also used poet., in general sense of bright, brilliant beautiful) flos rosae, Hor.: clor & lustrous, id.: aurora, rosae, Ov.: annua, i. e. sealed in the blood, Virg.: lunum juvenatē, glowing, id. ver. with brilliant hues, id.: papavera, Prop.: fluctus, id.: capillus, Virg. II. Transf. clothed in purple (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor.: purpureus pennis, i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet, Virg.

**purpurissatus**, a, um, adj. [purpurissum] painted with purpurissum, rouged: buccae, Pl.

**purpurissum**, i, n. = πορφυρίζον, a kind of dark purple colour, used for dying red and as a cosmetic: Pl.

**purus**, a, um, adj. clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: ions, Prop.: purissima mella, Virg.: aere purior ignis, clearer, less gross, Ov.: sol, unclouded, bright, Hor.: hasta, free from the stain of blood, Stat. Subst. purum, i, n. (sc. caelum) an unclouded sky: Virg.: Hor.

2. cleansing, purifying: sulfur, Tib. 3. Transf.: plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated, unmixed, constr. with ab or (poet.) Gen.: argentum, not chased, Cic.: hasta, pointless, Virg.: Suet.: terra, cleared (from stones, weeds, etc.), Cic.: purus ac patens campus, clear (of cover) and open, Liv.: quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, clear profit and balance, Cic. II. Fig.: pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled, animus, id.: familia, that has or is considered to have performed the funeral rites, id. Poet with Gen. (Gr. constr.) sceleris purus, free from, Hor. Of freedom from sensual passion, anima, Cic. Of style oratio Catuli, id. 2. Esp. in law, unconditional, without exception, absolute: iudicium, id. [Purus from the root *pu* (Skr. *pā*), "purificare, lustrare": whence Lat. *pu-n-o*, q. v. also *pu-to*, "to cleanse," *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-teus*] (Hence It. Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur*.)

**pūs**, pūris, n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus: Cels. II. Transf. venom, malice: Hor. [From the root *pu*, to be rotten, cf. Gr. *πυρί*, *πυθ-εσθαι*, Goth. *fu-ls*, Eng. *foul*, *fulsome*.]

**pūsilis**, a, um, adj. dim. very little, petty, insignificant: testis, Cic. mus, Pl.: habulimus in Cumano quasi pusillum Romanum, a sort of Rome in miniature, Cic.: vox, small, Quint. II. Fig. little, petty, paltry: animus, Cic. causa, trifling, Ov. [From *pusus* (little boy) in Varro, the change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent, cf. *mol-estis*.]

**pūsiō**, ōnis, m. [pusus, v. pusillus] a little boy: Cic. Juv.

**pustūla** (pusula), ae, f. a blister, pimple, pustule: Cels. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**pustulatus**, a, um, adj. [pustula] blistered, i. e. refined, purged: argentum, Suet.

**pūta**, imper of *puto*, used adverbially suppose, for example, for instance: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4. ♀ (where the final *a* is short.)

**pūtāmen**, inis, n. [puto] that which is pruned off, clippings: shells, husks, etc.: usu plur.: juglandum, Cic.

**pūtatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.

**pūtator**, ōris, m. [id.] a lopper, pruner, dresser: vitis, Ov.

**pūtēal**, alis, n. [puteus] an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well to protect persons from falling into it: Cic. II. Transf.: a similar enclosure round a sacred spot: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the angur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning, id.: a favourite place for men of business to meet: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 115.)

**pūtēalis**, e, adj. [id.] of or belong-

ing to a well, well-: undae, well-water, Ov.

**putéo**, 2. v. n. to stink: Hor. II. to be rotten, putrid: Pl. [Root *pu*, whence *pūs*, q. v. and Gr. *πύος*: *puteo* and *πύος* are formed from the same root by the different augmentatives *t* and *θ*.] (Hence Fr *puer*.)

**puter** and **putris**, tris, tre, adj. [v. *pūs* and *puteo*] rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid: *navis*, Prop.: *fanum*, mouldering, ruined, Hor.: *poma*, rotten, Ov. II. Transf: crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby, etc.: *glacra*, Virg.: *campus*, id.: *mammiae*, flabby, Hor.: *oculi*, languishing, id.

**putesco** and **putisco**, ū, 3. v. n. insep. [puteo] to become rotten: Cic (*munia*) quae Byzantia putunt orca, has become rank, Hor.

**puteus**, i, m. [perh. from root *pu*, to cleanse: v. *pūs*] a well; puteum fodere, Pl.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. II. Transf. a pit: Virg.: a dungeon for slaves: Pl. (Hence It. *putzo*; Fr *putais*.)

**putide**, adv. disgustingly, affectingly, diere, Cic. (comp.: *putidius* litteris expugnare, in such a manner as to be disagreeable, id.)

**putidiusculus**, a, um, adj. dim. [putidior] of discourse, somewhat overdone, going a little too far: Cic.

**putidus**, a, um, adj. [puteo] rotten, decaying, stinking: *caro*, Cic. *vinum*, Pl. II. Transf. as a term of abuse old, half-rotten, withered: *femina*, Hor. Comp.: *putidus* cerebrum, more added, id. 2. Esp. of style, unnatural, affected, disgusting: *quum* etiam Demosthenes exagitur ut putidus, Cic.: *verborum* ne putidum sit, I am afraid it may seem like affectation, id. (Hence It. *putto*, *putzo*, O. It. *putt*.)

**putillus**, i, m., dim. [putus, 2] a little boy, a child, a term of endearment. Pl.

**putisco**, v. *putesco*.

**puto**, avi, atum, i. n. a. [root *pu* (v. *putus*); cf. *amputo*] to cleanse, clean = *purgo* (in lit. sense very rare). *vellus* lavare ac putare, to pick, Varr.

2. Esp. to trim, prune, or lop trees or vines. *vitem*, Virg. II. Transf. to clear up, to adjust: *rationes* cum publicanis, to settle, Cic. 2. to reckon, Cato [cf. *com-puto*] III. Fig. to value, estimate, esteem as: *magni* putare honores, to think much of, Cic.: *tantique* putat conubia nostra, Ov.

2. to ponder, consider, reflect upon: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic.: *multa* putans, Virg. 3. Most freq. sense: to suppose, believe, think, deem (the least emphatic word of the kind, existimo implying more of the *certainty* of judgment, and credo, actual belief): aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter.: *instans* mihi de bello cogitandum putavit, Cic.

4. = *disputo*, to argue (rare): me-

cum argumentis puta, Pl. (Hence It. *potare*.)

**putor**, ōris, m. [puteo] a foul smell, a stench, putridity: Lucr.

**putrefacio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a.: pass. **putrēfio**, factus, fieri [puter facio] to make rotten, to cause to putrefy, pass. to become rotten, to putrefy: *nudatum* tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. II. to make friable, to soften: *ardentia saxa* infuso aceto putrefaciunt, id.

**putrefio**, factus, fieri, v. *putrefacio*

**putresco**, 3. v. n. insep. [putreo, from *puter*] to grow rotten or putrid, to moulder, decay: *vestis* putrescit, Hor. (From *putreo* comes Fr *pourrir*.)

**putridus**, a, um, [id.] rotten, corrupt, decayed: *dentes*, Cic. II. flabby: *pectora*, Cat.

**putris**, e, v. *puter*.

**putror**, ōris, m. [putreo] rottenness, corruption, putridity: Lucr. (dub. a. l. putor.)

(1) **putus**, a, um, adj. [root *pu*: v. *pūs*] cleansed, perfectly pure, unmixed, usually joined with *pūs*: *pūs putus*, sometimes *pūs* ac *putus*. *pūs* putus hic sycophanta est, a sycophant out and out, Pl.: *pūs* putus est ipse, it's the real 'Simon Pure', id. Without *pūs* in *Ship*: *insep.* putrescunt orationes, my exceedingly brilliant speeches (humorously), Cic.

(2) **putus**, i, m. [v. *puer*] = *pūs*, a boy: Virg.

**pyēlus**, i, m. = *πύελος*, a bath: Pl.

**pyga** (pūga), ae, f. = *πύγι*, the rump, buttocks, pure Lat. nates: Hor.

**pygargus**, i, m. = *πύργαρος* (white-rump), a kind of antelope with white buttocks; several species have this character: Juv.

**pygmaei**, orum, m. plu. = *Πυγμαίον*, the Pygmies, a dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated: Plin. *bell*.

**pyra**, ae, f. = *πύρα*, a funeral pile, pyre: pure Lat. *rogus*: Virg.

**pyramidatus**, a, um, adj. [pyramis] in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal: Cic.

**pyramis**, idis, f. = *πύραμις* [prop. an Egyptian word] a pyramid: Cic.: Hor.

**pyrethrum**, or -on, i, n. = *πυρεθρον*, a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory: Ov. (Hence It. *pylatro*.)

**pyropus**, i, m. = *πυρόπης* (fire-coloured), a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze: Lucr. 4. Ov.

**pyrrhicha**, ae, and **pyrrhichē**, es, f. = *πύρριχη*, a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance: Plin.: Suet.

**pyrrhichius**, a, um, adj. = *πύρριχος*, in prosody, pēs, or simply *pyrrhichius*, a metrum of two short syllables, a pyrrhic: Quint.

**pyrum** and **pyrus**, v. *pirum* and *pirus*

**pythius**, a, um, adj. = *Πύθιος*, Pythian, Delphic; of Apollo: oraculum, Cic. II. Subst.: *pythia*, ae, f. = *ἡ Πύθια*, the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythones, Pythia: id. 2. *pythia*, orum, m. plu. = *τὰ Πύθια* (τὰ) the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo: Ov.

**pytisma**, ūtis, n. = *πύτισμα*, that which is spit or expired out (in tasting wine, etc.): Juv.

**pytisso**, i. v. n. = *πύτισσω*, to spit or spit out wine in tastig: Ter.

**pyxis**, idis, f. = *πύξις*, a box, a small box, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards a box of any kind: *veneni*, Cic.: *aurea*, Suet.

**Q**, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes, equivalent to the Greek koppa (Ϟ). It was a superfluous character; and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequides*, *pegunia*, *quem*, *quonura*, occur instead of *pecudes*, *pegunia*, *quom*, *quonura*. So the original forms *quomus*, *quoi*, *quor* (quare), became *cuius*, *cui*, *cur*; and even for *quod*, *quod* is found. II. Relations of Q with other letters. 1. In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs. e. g. *quatro*, *periculo*; *sequor*, *secutus*. During the Republican period, *qu* does not occur before *a*, either quom or cum is written, equos or ecus, etc. 2. Qu in Latin sometimes corresponds to π in Greek. e. g. *quingue*, *equus*, *sequor*; *πέντε*, *ἵππος*, *ἐπομαι*; also to τ; e. g. *quis*, *que*, *quatuor*. *τῆς*, *τῆτα*. III. Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages. 1. Into c: e. g. Lat. *coquus*, *antiquus*, *quomodo*; It. *cucuo*, *antico*, *come*; Fr. *comme*. 2. Into g (only in the middle of words): e. g. Lat. *aqualis*; It. *eguale*; Fr. *égal*: Lat. *aquila*, Fr. *aigle*. 3. In Fr. *q* is sometimes omitted: e. g. Lat. *aqua*, *coquere*, *sequi*; Fr. *eau*, *cuire*, *suire*. IV. As an abbreviation, Q represents most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaesitor, que, quinquennalis, etc. S. P. Q. R., senatus populusque Romanus.

**quā**, adv. [Abt. fem. from qui] *by which road*, in which direction or place, where; ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic.: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, where the river

leaves a gap, Caes.: omnia, qua visus erat, as far as the eye could reach, Sall. Even with pl. antecedent. vias et caeca spiramenta, veniat qua succus, along which, Virg. II. Transf.: qua . . . as, partly . . . partly, or, as well . . . as: omnia convestit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic. 2. as far as, in so far as: statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 3. in what manner, how (rare) numquid tute propepti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter.: qua facere id possis, Virg.

quā-cunque (in tmesi: qua porro cunque, Liscr.), adv. in which direction soever, wheresoever: quacunque iter fecit, Cic. Fig.: quacunque nos comovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamus, id. 2. in what manner soever: novas incidere lites, in any way I could, Virg. quadantenus or quadamtenus (in tmesi, Hor.), adv. [quidam tenus] to a certain point or limit, so far and no farther (poet and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non ultra ultra, Hor.

quādra (usu. ā), ae, f. a square. Fest. 2. a dining-table (usually square): aliena vivere quadra, to live from another's table (as a parasite), Juv.: cf. Virg. A. 7, 115, where quadrae denotes the square or oblong cakes used to place the food on. 3. a square bit, morsel: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. [From quattuor, t being weakened to d.]

quādrāgēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quadrāginta] forty each: sestertius quadrāgenis millibus, Cic.

quādrāgēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] fortieth: Cic. II. Subst.: quadragesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), the fortieth part, a fortieth: Suet. 2. Esp. as a tax, the fortieth part, 2½ per cent.: Tac. (Hence Fr. car me.)

quādrāgēs, -ēns, adv. num. [id.] forty times: sestertium quadrages, 4,000,000 sesterces, Cic.

quādrāgēnta, card. num. adj. forty: annos natus, Cic. [For quattuor(a)-decen-ta, with g for c, as in viginti, q. v.] (Hence It. quaranta, Sp. quarenta; Fr. quarante.)

quādrans (usu. ā), tis, m. [quattuor] a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter: heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the inheritance, Suet. II. Esp. the fourth part of an as (as a coin), three unciae: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, not a farthing, Mart. The customary price of a bath: dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quādrantāl, ālis, n. [quadrans] o liquid measure containing eight congi, a quadrantal: Pl.

quādrantārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin); that costs a quarter of an as, etc.: Cic.

quādrātus, a, um, Part. [quadro]. II. A dj.: squared, square: saxum, squared, heven stone, Liv.: statura, square, well-set, Suet. III. Subst.: quadratum, i, n. a square: dimensio quadrati, Cic. (II) In astronom. quadrature: id.

quādrī-ennis, c, adj. [quattuor annus] of four years: Aur. Vict.

quādrī-ennium, ii, n. [quadrīennis] a space or period of four years: Cic.

quādrīfariā, adv. four-fold, in four parts: conjurati quadrifariam se dividerunt, Liv.

quādrī-fidus, a, um, adj. [quattuor and fid in fido] four-cleft, split into four parts: quadrifidas sudes, Virg.

quādrīgae, arum, f. plu.: sing late and infreq (contr. from quadrīgae, from quattuor and jugum) a team of four horses; a chariot with four horses, etc., a quadriga: exinde duabus admotus quadrigis, in curru earum distentum illicat Metium, Liv. 2. Esp. of the four-horsed chariots in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Poet. of the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. Sili. Prop.: Suet. 3. With ref. to other draught animals: e.g. a team of four asses, Varr. II. Fig. quadrigae poeticae, poetic team, Cic. navius atque quadrigis potius bene vivere, i.e. by sea and land, by constant change of place, Hor.

quādrīgarius, ae, a, um, adj. [quadrīgae] pertaining to a four-horse (chariot) chariot: habitus, the dress of the driver of a quadriga, Suet. II. Subst.: quadrigarius, h, m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus: id.

quādrīgātus, a, um, adj. [id.] marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga (of coins): Liv.

quādrīgula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little four-horse team: Cic.

quādrījūgis, e, adj. [quattuor jugum] pertaining to a team of four: equi, Virg.

quādrījūgus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a team of four (poet.): curru, Virg. Subst. quadrijugum, orum, m. plu. a four-horse team: ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrijugū spatium, Ov.

quādrīlībris, e, adj. [quattuor libra] that weighs four pounds: Pl.

quādrīmēstris, e, adj. [quattuor mensis] of four months: Suet.

quādrīmīlus, a, um, adj. dim. [quadrīmus] of only four years, only four years old: parvulus, Pl.

quādrīmus, a, um, adj. [quattuor, v. bimus] of four years, four years old: Cic.

quādrīngēnarius, a, um, adj. [quadrīngenti] of four hundred each:

cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, Cic.

quādrīngēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quadrīngenti] four hundred each: Liv.

quādrīngētēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] the four hundredth: annus, Liv.

quādrīngēnti, ae, a, card. num. adj. [quattuor centum] four hundred: Cic.

quādrīngēnties (-ens), adv. [quadrīngenti] four hundred times: HS quadrīngenties, forty millions of sesterces, Cic.

quādrī-partītus (quadripert.), a, um, adj. divided into or consisting of four parts, four-fold: distributio accusationis, Cic.

quādrī-rēmīs, is, f. adj. [quattuor remus] having four banks of oars: navis, Riv. Also as subst., quadrimis, is, f. a quadrimere. Cic.

quādrīvium, ii, n. [quattuor via] a place where four ways meet, a cross-road: in quadrivus et angiportis, Cat. (Hence It. carobio.)

quādro, avi, atum, i, v. a and n. [quadrum] A ct. to make square: Col. Fig.: acervum, to square, or, as we say, round off the pile, Hor. 2. Transf. to join properly together: quadrāne orationis industria, Cic.

II. Neutr.: to be square, hence fig. to square or agree with, to fit, suit, ad ungum, to tally exactly, Virg. eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. 2. Esp. of accounts, to square, agree, quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrant, id. (Hence It. quadrare, Fr. carrier.)

quādrum, i, n. [quattuor] something square, a square: Col. II. Fig.: in quidum redigere, to reduce to proper order or arrangement, Cic.

quādrūpēdāns, tis, Part. adj. [quadrūpes] going on four feet, galloping: cantinus, Pl. solutus, the tramp of a horse galloping, Virg. II. Subst.: a galloping horse, a steed (poet. and only in plur.): quadrupedantum pectora, id.

quādrūpēs (quadripes), ēdis, adj. [quattuor pes] four-footed, going on four feet: equus, galloping, Enn. Of men quadrupedem constringito, i.e. bind him hand and foot, Ter.: of a person creeping on all fours: Suet. More freq. II. Subst.: a four-footed animal, a quadruped. quadrupedem aliquem, Cic.

quādrūplātor, ōris, m. [quadrūplus] one who multiplies by four: App.

2. Transf. a multiplier, magnifier: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. II. a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages: also, in a truckster, chicaner: Pl. (Cic. v. Smith's Ant. 316). quādrūplex, icis, adj. [quattuor plico] four-fold, quadruple: ordo, Liv.

**II.** *four together, in a group:* stellae (of the constellation Dolphin), Cic. poet.

**quadruplico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [quadruplex] to multiply by four, make four-fold: rem suam, Pl.

**quadruplor**, i. v. dep. [quadruplus] to be an informer (v. quadruplator, II.): Pl.

**quadruplus**, a, um, adj. [quattuor; v. duplus] four-fold, quadruple: strenua, Suet. Morefreq. **II.** Subst.: quadruplum, i. n. a four-fold amount, four times as much: iudicium in aratore in quadruplum dare, to sentence to pay four times as much, Cic.

**quaerito**, vii, atum, i. v. a. freq. [quaerere] to seek repeatedly or constantly: allicum terra marique, Pl. Hence, **2.** to seek to obtain: victimum, to earn one's bread, Ter. **II.** to require, need: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeriant, need no ashes (to polish them), Pl. **III.** Esp. to ask or inquire repeatedly: quid tu id quaeritas? Id.

**quaero**, stvi or sti, situm, i. v. a. to look or search for (implying that the place of a thing is unknown: thus distinct from peto, which is to go straight for a thing whose place is known): te ipsum quaerebam, Ter.

**2.** to seek to obtain, to get, procure: victimum, to earn a living, id. rem honeste mercaturis faciendis, Cic. argentum, Hor. liberorum quaerendorum causa uxoris dote est, Pl. Absol. denique sit finis quaerendi, a limit to getting, id. **3.** to seek in vain, to miss: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to endeavour to find out to meditate, aim at, strive: sula remedium ad rem aliquam, id. With Inf.: tristitia causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. **2.** Esp. to seek to gain, to get, procure: laudem sibi, Ter.: gloriam bello, Cic. **3.** Of impers subjects: to demand, require: bellum dictatorem maiestatem quaesivisset, Liv. Sall. **III.** Esp. to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire: the person from whom, expr. by ab, de, ex; what is sought to be learnt, usu. by depend clause, sometimes by Acc.: quaero ab te nunc, Cic. quaero de te, arbitreris consullem functum officio? Liv. quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. (ii) si quaeris, si quaerimus, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatusum, Cic. Also, noli quaerere or quid quaeris? in short, in one word: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, Id. **IV.** to examine or inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation: quaerere de pecunis repetundis, Id. **2.** With ref. to examination by torture: hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter. de servo in dominum, Cic. [The older form was *quaeso*, q. v.] (Hence *L. chiedere* = Fr. *querir*.)

**quaesitio**, ōnis, f. [quaero] a questioning by torture, inquisition: Tac.

**quaesitor**, ōris, m. [id.] the praetor who presided in criminal trials: duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. (of Smith's Ant. 216). **2.** any person appointed to investigate criminal cases; an examiner, inquisitor: id.

**quaestura**, ae, f. [quaero] for quaestor, the quaestorship: Tac.

**quaesitus**, a, um, Part. [quaero] *Neut. sing.* as subst. *quaesitum*, i. a question: Ov. (ii) *Neut. pl.* as subst.: *quaesiti*, orum, gains, money accumulated: attentus *quaesitis*, Hor. **II.** A d.j.: sought out, select, special, extraordinary: leges *quaesitores* (opp. to simplices), Tac. **2.** far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed: Cic.

**quaeso**, ivi or i, i. v. a. [old form of quaero] to seek: Pl. **II.** to beg, pray, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with *Sul* or *absol* (parenthetically). *peto* quoesque, ut tuos mecum serves, Cic. *absol*, *quaeso*, *quaesumus*, I (or we) pray, beg, beseech: freq. as a mere expletive, *pruthee*: ubinam est, *quaeso*? Ter. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**quaesticulus**, i, m. dim. [quaestus] a small profit, slight gain: Cic.

**quaestio**, ōnis, f. [quaero] a seeking: cave, tuas mihi in quaestione, lest I have to look after you, Pl. **II.** Esp. an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question: *quaestio* est appetitio cognitionis, *quaestionisque* finis inventio, Cic. **2.** Esp. an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seq.): cum praetor quaestionem inter scianos exercisset, had presided in the trials for assassination (v. quaestor), id. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de*: *quaestio* *de* furto constituitur, id. *quaestiones* perpetuae, *inquisitiones* concerning certain crimes conducted by standing commissions, id. **3.** examination (of slaves) by torture: *quaestionem* habere de servis, id.: ex servis, Liv. servos in *quaestionem* dare, ferre, to offer them for examination under torture, Cic. **4.** In gen., a subject of investigation, case, question: *pridicilis* et *petobscura* *quaestio* est de natura deorum, id. (ii) Esp. in rhetoric the subject of debate: *quaestionum* duo sunt genera. alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. (iii) the main point in a disputed matter, the issue: id.

**quaestuncula**, ae, f. dim. [quaestio] a little or trifling question: Cic.

**quaestor**, ōris, m. [contr. from *quaesitor*, from *quaero*] a quaestor; a Roman magistrate there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings, the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the

public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 216 seq.

**quaestorius**, a, um, adj. [quaestor] pertaining to a quaestor: officium, the duty of a quaestor, Cic.: porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. **II.** Subst.: *quaestorius*, ii, m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor: Cic. **2.** *quaestorium*, ii, n. (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in the camp: Liv. (ii) By anal., the residence of the quaestor in a province, Cic.

**quaestuosus**, a, um, adj. [quaestus] gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive: mercatura, Cic. *ingula* *quaestuosus* margaritis, rich in, Plin. **II.** greedy of profit, eager for gain: homo, Cic. **III.** that has great gain or profit, enriched: gens *Syrtica* *navigiorum* *spoliis* *quaestuosus*, Curt.

**quaestura**, ae, f. [quaestor] the office of quaestor, the quaestorship: Cic. **II.** *Merton* public money: *translator* *quaesturae*, id.

**quaestus**, ūs (Gen. *quaesti*, Pl.: Ter.), m. [quaero] a gaining, acquiring, gain, profit, advantage: pecuniae, Caes.: aliquid *quaestui* habere, to turn a thing to one's profit: *quaestui* habere rempublicam, to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs, Cic. **2.** a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment: id.: Ter. (ii) Of the occupation of a parasite: antiquum *quaestum* meum alimonias servo, Pl. (iii) In bad sense; prostitution: id.: Ter. **II.** Fig. gain, profit, advantage: nullum in eo *quacumque*, Cic.

**qualibet** (qualubet; fem. Abl. of *quilibet*), where you will, everywhere: *qualibet* perambula aedes, Pl. **II.** as you please, in any way: *qualubet* esse notus, Cat.

**qualis**, e, pron. adj. [v. qui]. Interrog. of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of? quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. **II.** Relat. as correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to Eng. relative as, but as talis is freq. omitted, *qualis* becomes the representative of both words: of such a sort, kind, or nature as; such as: ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebeuisti, talem et nobis impertias, id.: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which, id. Poet. for adeo. qualiter: quale caelum subrubet, Ov. **III.** In def.: having some quality or other: et ita effici quae appellatur qualis, Cic.

**qualis-cumque**, *qualē-cumque*, (or *cumque*) (in *inest*, quale id. *cumque* est, Cic.), adj. [qualis] Relat.: of what quality soever, of whatever kind: licet videre, *qualescumque* summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. **II.** In def.: any without exception, any whatever: sin *qualescumque* locum sequimur, quae

est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. *quelconque*.)

**qualis-libet, qualis-libet, adj.** [qualis] of what sort or nature soever: Cic.

**qualitas, ātis, f.** [id.] quality, property, nature (a word coined by Cic = *ωοότης*): Quint.: Col.

**qualiter, adv.** just as, as: lacrimae fluxerunt per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov.

**qualiter-cumque** (or -cumque), *adv.* in what way soever, howsoever: Just.

**quālum, i, n., and quālus, i, m.** a wicker basket or hamper; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.: spissae vimine quālus, Virg.: Hor. [Comparing quālum, we see that quālum is for *quas-ulum*, but the etym. is obscure.]

**quam, adv.** [v. *qui*] in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittit in consilio dando! Cic. || Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. Answering to *tam* with a *poss. adj.* which is understood with *quam*: as. *tam* ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin.: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. 2. With comparatives; than: libentius quam verius, with more eagerness than truth, Cic. (ii) Esp. with *magis*: *tam magis* . . . *quam magis*, the more . . . the more: Virg. With *tam* omitted *quam magis* exhausted spumaverit ubere mulctra, laeta magis processu manabant flumina marmis, id. With *magis* omitted, *claris* majoribus, quam vetustis, rather famous than ancient, Tac. 3. With *Sup.*, answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being best rendered by English *Comp*: by how much the more, the more: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum* and *Sup.*, denoting the highest degree possible: quam maximus potest itineribus, by the longest possible day-marches, Caes.: quam possum mollesime, as gently as possible, Cic. *Possum* is freq. omitted sementes quam maximas facere, as great as possible, Caes. 4. After other particles and words: (i) *aeque*, so much . . . as: nihil aequae eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (ii) *contra* or *secus*; otherwise: *than*, not so . . . as: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. (iii) *alius*, with a preceding negative, nothing else than: nil aliud quam, Liv. (iv) *aliter*: aliter quam ego velim, otherwise than Cic. (v) *supra*: supra quam fieri possit, more than, id. (vi) *ultra*: ultra quam satis est, farther than, id. (vii) *numerals of comparison*: diutiusdum tribuit quam quod regibus ferre soliti

erant, the half of what, Liv. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *adv.* *ante* and *post*, posterior die quam illa erant acta, the day after that (lit. later than), Cic.

||. Emphatically with adverbs: exceedingly, very, quite, indeed: quam familiariter, Ter.

**quam-diū** (quandiu), (often found separately), *adv.* as long as, until, during: quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes.

||. Interrog.: how long: quam diu id factum est? Pl.

**quamdūdum, v. dudum.**

**quam-libet** (-libet), *adv.* as much as you please, how much soever: quamlibet esto unica res, let a thing be ever so unique, Lucr.: occupat expressas quamlibet ante rates, having had even so much start, Ov.

**quamobrem** (and separ. *quam ob rem*), *adv.* Interrog.: for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? quem ad finem? quamobrem? Cic. ||. Relat. for what reason, on which account, why. multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter.

**quāplūres, v. complures.**

**quam-plurimus, v. quam, II, 3, ii**

**quāpridem, v. pridem**

**quam-primū, (or separ. quam primū), adv.** forthwith, as soon as possible: Caes. Cic.

**quam-vis, adv. and conj.** [vis from volo]. Adv.: in as high a degree as you will, ever so, esp. with *adj.* and *adv.*: quamvis multos nominatum proferre, however many, as many as you please, Cic.: quamvis diu, ever so long, id. 2. In gen., to designate a high degree: very, exceedingly, quamvis pernix, Pl. ||. Conj. however much.

**although:** constr. usu with *Subj.*, less freq. with *Ind.*: homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic.: quamvis infesto animo et minaci periculo heras Liv. Without a verb: res bello gerat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

**quā-nam, adv.** where indeed, where (rare): quamnam in alium orbem transirent, Liv.

**quandiu, v. quamdiu**

**quāndō, adv. and conj.** [v. *qui*]. Adv. Interrog.: at what time? when? Do. Venit Chaerea. Ph. Quando? No. Hodie, Ter.: Cic.: Hor. So in depend. interrog.: non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, *v. e. do not notice when*, Cic. 2. Indef. at any time, ever (after si, ne), ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. ||. Conj. denoting the cause or reason since, because: quando ita tibi libet, vale atque salve, Pl. (Hence It. *quando*, Fr. *quand*.)

**quandō-cumque** or -cumque (separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor.), *adv.* Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as: quāndocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. ||. Indef.: at some

time or other, in due time: quāndocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.: Hor.

**quāndō-que, adv.** Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as: indignor, quāndocumque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. ||. Indef.: at some time, at one time or other (after si, ne): ne quāndocumque parvus hic ignis incendum ingens excusset, Liv.

**quāndō-quidem** (quāndōq. Virg.), *conj.* since indeed, since, seeing that: quāndocumque tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

**quan-quam** (quamquam), *conj.* though, although: constr. with *Ind.* in statements of fact (the most frequent use); with *Subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic.: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem contionis haberet, although even that would have given rise to no suspicion, id. 2. Elliptically: some verb being understood: yet, nevertheless: quāndocumque et superius, quibus hoc dedit, *v. e. though I could fain wish it were otherwise*, Virg. 3. Rarely with *Part.*: si omnia illa, quae sunt extra, quamquam expetenda, although desirable (Gr. *καίτοι*), Cic.

**quantillus, a, um, adj. dim.** [quantulus] how much (with an implication of smallness), how little: hunc debet Philolaeus panem. Then. Quantulus? Tra. Quasi quadragintamias, Pl.

**quantitas, ātis, f.** [quantus] greatness, extent, quantity: humoris, Plin.

**quanto, adv.** of comparison, *conj.* with *tanto*, by how much, by as much as, according as, the (adv.) quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away, Ter.: quanto magis philosophi delectabant, Cic. With *Post.* (late constr.): tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatus a dicationibus, in proportion as, Tac. With *ante*, etc.: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante provident, how long beforehand, Cic. (Hence It. *quanto*; Fr. *quant*.)

**quant-ōperē, adv.** (and separately *quanto* quicquid) how greatly, how much: docet quantopere reipublicae interest, Caes. 2. With *tantopere*, so much . . . as: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delecor, Cic.

**quantūlum, adv.** how little: Cic. **quantūlus, a, um, adj. dim.** [quantulus] how great or much (but with an implication of smallness); how little, how small, how trifling: quantulus sol nobis videtur! how small! Cic.: id autem quantulum est? how little, id.

**quantūlus-cumque, -cunque, -uncumque** (or -cumque), *adv.* however small, how little soever: occasio, Juv. *Neutr. absol.*, however small, however insignificant: quicunque eramus, et quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic.

**quantum**, *adv.* *as much, so much as*: scribe quantum potes, Cic.: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. With comparatives, for quanto, the more, the greater, etc.: quantum iuniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, Ov. acris contra tribuni tenebant, Liv.

**quantumcunque**, *adv.* *v. quantuscunque*.

**quantum-vis**, *adv.* *as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. || *ever so, very, exceedingly*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. 2. For quamvis; although: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

**quantus**, *a, um, adj.* [*v. qui*] *how great, and as correlative to tantus, as such as*: calamitate, Cic. With *Sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, id. Quantum quantus, for quantus unque, *how great or much soever*: tu, quantum quantus, ubi nisi sapientia es, i. *all your bulk; from top to toe*, Ter. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as*: pedum dignos, in quantum quaeque secuta, st. traxit, Ov. 2. With *part. Gen.* to denote number: quantum terra tegit hominum, i. *all the men that earth hides, as many as*, Pl.

3. quanti, *as then, pretit.* *for how much, how dear or as dear as, as high as*: quantum emit? Ter. Sed quanti quanti, *at whatever price*: so quanti quanti, bene emittit quod necesse est, Cic. Quanto opere (also in one word), *v. quantopere*.

**quantus-cunque**, *lācunque*, *tuncunque*, *adv.* *how great soever, quantumcunque sum ad iudicandum*, Cic. *Nul* quantumcunque *as ad* quantumcunque possum, *as much as ever I can*, id.

**quantus-libet**, -tālibet, -tumlibet, *adv.* *as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

**quantus-quantus**, *v. quantus*.

**quantus-vis**, -tāvis, -tumvis, *adv.* *as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, *any number of troops*, Caes.

**quā-propter** (*in tmesis*: *qua me propter adduxi*, Ter.), *adv.* [*cf. propter-ā*] *for what, wherefore, why* Interrog.: parumper opperire me hic My Quapropter? Ter. || Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te hac foras puerum evocare iussi, *what is the reason why*, id. 2. In transitions, *wherefore, on which account* (like quāobrem): quapropter hoc dicam, Cic.

**quāquā**, *adv.* *wheresoever, which way soever*: quāquā incidit, Pl.

**quāquam**, *adv.* *anywhere*: Lucr. quā-re, *adv.* *by which means, where-by* (rare) permulta sunt, quae dici

possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. || *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl.: Cic. 2. Relat.: quare ausus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id.

3. Resumptive: *for which reason, wherefore*: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. (Hence Fr. *car*.)

**quartā-dēcīmānus**, *i. m.* [*quarta decima, sc. legio*] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

**quartānus**, *a, um, adj.* [*quartus*] *of or belonging to the fourth*: febris, *a quartan ague* (i. e. recurring every fourth day), Cic. || Subst. quartana, *ae, f.* (sc. febris), *a quartan ague*: frigida, Hor. 2. quartani, *orum, m. pl.* *the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

**quartārius**, *ii, m.* [*id*] *a fourth part, quarter*; esp. of a sextarius, *a quarter*, gill: vini, Liv.

**quarto**, *adv.* *in the fourth place, fourthly*: Varr. 2. Often = quantum, *for the fourth time*: ter conata loqui, ter desisti, ausaque quarto, Ov.

**quartum**, *adv.* *for the fourth time*: T. Quincto quartum consule, Liv.

**quartus**, *a, um, ord. num.* *adj.* [*quartus*] *fourth*: pars, Caes.: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesila*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *quart*.)

**quartus-dēcīm**, *a, um, ord. num.* *adj.* *the fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

**quasi**, *adv.* *as if, just as*: with Indic.: quasi in mari secuto hortator romiges hortari, ita . . . , *just in the same way as*, Pl.: quasi ponat ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix avelluntur, sic . . . , Cic. Strengthened with *perinde*, *proinde*; *just as if*: id. (ii) With *Subj.*, when a supposition is expressed: quasi vero venire debuerint, *as if forsooth*, id. (iii) With *Part.*: Graecas litteras sic avidè arripit, quasi duntaxat sitim explere cupiens, *as if (he were) desiring*, id. || With numerals: about, nearly, almost: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, Ter.

**quāsilum**, *i, n* and **quāsilus**, *i, m. dim.* [*qualis*] *any small basket*: Cic. quassatio, *ōnis, f.* [*quasso*] *a shaking*: capitum, Liv.

**quasso**, *avi, atum, i, r a.* and *n.* *freg.* [*quatio*]. A *ct.* *to shake or toss repeatedly or violently*: caput, Pl.: Etruscum pinum, Virg. With the additional idea of striking: ramum Letheo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, id. 3. *to shatter*: vasa, Lucr.: quassata muri reficere, *the breaches*, Liv. || Fig.: *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken*: quassata re publica, Cic.

B. *N. e. utr.* *to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): siliqua quassante, rattling, Virg. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

**quassus**, *a, um, Part.* [*quatio*]. || A. *adj.*: quassa voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt.

**quassus**, *ūs, m.* [*id*] *a shaking*: Pac. in Cic.

**quātā-fācio**, *fecī, factum, 3. v. a.* [*quatio facio*] *to shake. Fig.: to cause to waver, to weaken*: quatefeci Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut.

**quātēnus**, *adv.* Of place: *how far*: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. (ii) Fig. *how far, to what extent*: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, id. 2. *as far as*: quatenus tuto possent ire, Liv. 2. Of time, *how long*: quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic.

4. Causal, *saying that, since, as*: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor.

**quāter**, *adv.* *num.* [*quattuor*] *four times*: quaterdecies, *fourteen times*, Cic. As a phrase, *ter et quater*, *ter aut quater*, *et terque quaterque*, *three times and four times, i. e. over and over again, often, very much*: *ter et quater anno revisens acher*, Hor.

**quāterni**, *ae, a, adj. num. distrib.* [*id*] *four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternus denarius in singulas amphoras exegisse, Cic. || *four together*: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex quinta legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence Fr. *quahier*.)

**quātio**, *no perf.* *quassum, 3. v. a.* *to strike, shatter*: urbis moenia arietate quater, Liv.: quassas rates, battered, damaged and leaking, Hor. 2. *to shake*: alas, Virg. 3. *to strike, drive*: quater aliquid foras, Ter.

|| Fig.: *to agitate, affect, excite*: quod aegritudine quatitur, Cic. 2. *to plague, vex, harass*: oppida bello, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

**quātriduum** (*quattr.*), *i, n* [*quattuor dies*] *a space of four days, four days*: hoc triduo aut quatrduo, Pl.

**quāttor** (*quāt.*), *card. num. adj.* *four*: ex centum quattuor centuria, Cic. [Of Skr. *catvār-as*, Gr. (Hom.) *katvares*, Aol. *katvares* (= *catvares*)] Goth. *fid-vōr*, O H G. *fiur*, Eng. *four*] (Hence It. *quattro*; Sp. *cuatro*; Fr. *quatre*.)

**quāttordēcim** (*quat*), *card. num. adj.* *fourteen*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *quatorze*.)

**quāttorvirātus** (*quat.*), *ūs, m.* [*quattuorviri*] *the office of the quattuorviri*: Asin. Poll. in Cic.

**quāttorviri** (*quat.*), *orum, m. plu.* *a body of four men associated in certain official functions*, esp. in the municipia or colonies, *the board of chief magistrates*: Cic.

**quē**, *conj.* [cogn. with Skr. *ka*, Gr. *kai* and re (so Gr. *ris*, Lat. *quis*)] enclitic copulative particle, *and* (disting. from *et* as implying some natural relation between the things connected: it often serves to add some word completing the sense of the foregoing word): res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl.: terra marique, Cic.: arma virumque, Virg. (ii) Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: *both . . . and, as well . . . as, partly . . . partly*; but sometimes to

be rendered simply by *and* . . . *and*: *ius et officium partesque*, Cic. Affixed to monosyllabic words (rare): *quique*, Pl.: *aque*, Ov.: *equae*, Virg.: but sometimes appended to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: *ad plurimosque*, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: *Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari*, for, *terra marique*, Tib. II. Equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation, *but*: *non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostrum patria vindicat*, Cic.

**queis**, i. q. *ques*, *nom. pl.* = *qui*, also, more commonly, *for* quibus, v. *qui*, *ad init.*

**quēmadmōdum**, or, separately, *quem ad mōdum*, *adv.* in or after *what manner, how*: Interrog.: *quēmadmōdum ab eo postea exegisti*, Cic. II. *Relat.* *ego omnem rem scio, quēmadmōdum est*, Pl. 2. *Esp.* with *sic*, *ita*, etc.: *just as*, as: *si, quēmadmōdum soles de ceteris rebuq, sic de amicitia disputaris*, Cic.

**quēō**, *ivi* and *ii*, *Itum*, 4. v. *n.* *to be able* (to be in a position to do something; whereas possum usu. denotes *inherent ability*: but the distinction is not always maintained: *non quo reliqua scribere*, Cic.: *queritur*, Liv. *Pass.* (before an *Inf. Pass.*): forma nosci non quita est, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.]

**querētum**, i. n. [quercus] an oak-forest: Hor.

**querēns**, a. um, *adj.* [id.] of oak, *oaken*, *oak-*: Tac.

**quercus**, ūs, f. an oak, oak-tree, used generically for several species, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter: *magna Jovis quercus*, Virg.

II. *Meton.* of things made of oak wood: *a ship*: Val. Fl. *Capitolina, a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. (usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle): Ov. 2. *acorns* (rare): *veteris fastidia quercus*, Juv. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence *It. quercia*.)

**querēla** (perh. better, *querella*), ae, f. [quor] a complaining, complaint: *intervenit nonnullorum querelis*, Cic.: *vestrum beneficium nonnullum habet querelam, gives some occasion for complaint*, id. II. *Transf.* a plaintive song, *hullday*: Stat. 2. In gen., any plaintive or melancholy sound, e. g. the croaking of frogs: *veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam*, Virg. (Hence *Fr. querelle*, and, from it, *Eng. quarrel*.)

**queribundus**, a. um, *adj.* [id.] complaining: vox, Cic.

**querimōnia**, ae, f. [id.] a complaint: esp. of formal declaration and remonstrance: *sociorum querimonias deferre ad aliquem, to lay their grievances before any one*, Cic.: *crimina querimoniasque*, Liv.: *querimoniae de injuriis*, Cic.

**quērtor**, i. v. n. *freq.* [id.] to complain repeatedly or violently: Tac.

**quernēus**, a. um, *adj.* [v. quernus] of oaks, *oaken*, *oak-*: corona, Suet.

**quernus**, a. um, *adj.* (=quercus, from quercus) of oak, *oaken*, *oak-* (poet.): *quernas glandes tum stringere tempus*, Virg.: corona, Ov. (Hence old *Fr. querne*, *chesne*, mod. *Fr. chêne*.)

**quēror**, questus, i. v. a. and n. *dep.* to complain, lament, bewail: constr. the subject of complaint expr. by *Acc.* of non-personal object; by *Abi.* with *de*; by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or by clause with *quod*; the person complained to, by *Dat.*, or with *cum* and *apud*: *ruum fatum, to bewail one's fate*, Caes.: *queritur de Milone per vim expulso*, Cic.: *cum patribus conscriptis*, Liv.: *apud novercam*, Pl.: *nec quereris patri, nor complain to your father*, Juv.: *ne querantur se relictas esse*, Cic.: *quod sit destitutus queritur*, Caes. II.

*Transf.* of animals whose natural cry or note is melancholy or plaintive: of the owl: Virg. (cf. *'the mooping owl does to the moon complain'*): of other birds: *to coo, warble*: Hor. [Quor for *ques-or*: cf. *Skr. çras*, to breathe, sigh, groan.]

**querquētūlanus**, a. um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for queretum] pertaining to an oak-forest: *mons, an earl's name of the Mons Caetus at Rome*, Tac.

**quērūlus**, a. um, *adj.* [quoror] full of complaints, complaining, querulous: (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti se puero, Hor.

II. *Transf.* of animals and things (poet.): softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping, etc.: *cicadae*, Virg.

**ques**, v. *qui*, *ad init.*

**questus**, a. um, *Part.* [quoror].

**questus**, ūs, m. [id.] a complaining, complaint, lamentation: Cic. II. *Transf.* of the note of the nightingale: *maestis late loca questibus implet*, Virg.

**qui**, quae, quod (old forms, *Nom. qui*, *Gen. quojus*, *Dat. quoi*; *Abi.* *qui* plur. *ques* or *queis*, *fem.* *quai*, *neutr.* *qua*; *Dat.* and *Abi.* *queis* and *quis*) Interrog.: *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while *quis*, *quid*, are used substantively). *Th.* *Quis fuit igitur? Py. Iste Chaerea. Th. Qui Chaerea? what? Chaerea? Ter. quod mare, what sea? Hor.: Ov. II. Relat. who, which, what, that, agreeing in gen. and number with its anteced., but not in case; that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellat. Liv.: summo magistratu praerat, quem Vergobretum appellant. Caes.: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciae extremum, id. (ii) *It.* *usu.* takes the gender of a complementary *Nom* or *Acc.* immediately following: *est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur*, Sall. (iii) Sometimes it agrees with something implied in the antecedent: *illa furia* [*i. e.* Clodius] *qui*,*

etc., Cic.: *abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt*, id. (iv) Occasionally by what in Greek is called attraction, it agrees with its antecedent in case also: *circliter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravi, naves*, Caes. (v) The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: *erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*, id. 2. *With Subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quod*): *as, because: maluit iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, as we had had a very unpleasant voyage*, Cic. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): *dignus est, qui imperet, worthy to rule*, id. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): *equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, to check*, Caes.

3. For *is*, *ea*, *id.*, with a conjunction. res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, and *this*, Cic. 4. For *qualis* or *talis* (esp. in orat. obliq.), *what sort of, what a, such*: *qui vir, et quantus* id. quae tua natura est, such is your disposition, id.: quae tua prudentia est, such is your prudence, id. 5. *Neut. sing.* as much as, as far as, what=quantum. adju-tabo quod potero, Ter. With *Gen.*: *quod acri*, Liv. (ii) *wherein*. si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. (iii) *Abi.* with comparatives (with or without *hoc*, *eo*, or *tanto*): *by how much, by so much, the. the*: *quo difficilis, hoc praeclearius*, Cic. III.

*Indef.* (both *subst.* and *adj.*) *any one, any* si qui graviore vulnere accepto quod deciderat, Caes. [Qui=quet for *quod*, in which to the stem *quo* (*Indo-Eur. ka*) is added the demonstr. suffix *i*, as in *ov-roa-i*, *os-i* (to) in *rore, noŕev, noŕepov*, etc.; *Goth. heva-s*, *Eng. who*. From the same I. E. pronom. stem come *qua-m*, *quam-do*, *quo-t*, *quo-tu-s*, *qua-tu-s*, *qua-tu-s*] (Hence *It. chi, che*; *Sp. Fr. qui, que*.)

**qui**, *adv.* [abl. of *qui*] with or from which, *wherewith*: *restim volo mihi emere Ps. Quamobrem? Ca. Qui me faciam penam-i, to hang myself with*, Pl. 2. *Exp.* in wishing: *o that! would that!*=utinam: *qui te Jupiter dique omnes perdit*, id. Ellipt.: *qui illi diu irati* i. e. *may they be angry with him*, Cic. II. *in what manner, how*: *sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes.: qui sit, how comes it*, Hor. 2. *Exp. wherefore? why?* *qui dui?* Ter. III. *Of price*, *for quanti, how much*: *qui datur, tanti indica*, Pl.

**quā**, *conj.* with *Indic.* [qui] because: *urbs, quae quia postrema adificata est, Neapolis*, nominatur, Cic.

II. *quia* nam, and *quianam, why? wherefore?* *quianam sententia vobis versa retro?* Virg.

**quānam**, v. *quia*.  
**quiquam**, v. *quiquam*.  
**quicque**, v. *quisque*.

**quiesquid**, v. quisquis.

**quiescum**, v. cum.

**quiescunque**, **quiescunque**, **quodcunque** (or **cunque**); and separately: **quam** **cunque** in partem, Cic., *pron. relat.* **whichever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that**: **quiescunque** is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With *part. Gen.*: quodcunque hoc regni, i.e. *whatever regal power I do possess*, Virg. **2.** Esp. for *qualiscunque*; *houssoever constituted, of whatever kind*: **quiescunque** mens illa fuit, Gabiniū fuit, Cic. **II.** Transf. *each or every possible*: quae sanari poterunt, quaecunque ratione sanabo, in every possible way, id. quocunque modo, in any way possible (right or wrong), Hor. (Hence Fr. *quiconque*.)

**quid**, v. quis.

**quidam**, **quaedam**, **quoddam**, and **subest quiddam**, *pron. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something*: **quidam** ex advocatis, Cic. **quodam** tempore, at a certain (indefinite) time, *ome*, id. **quidam** Gallus, *Caes. Plur.*: *some*: excesseunt urbe quidam, alii motum sibi consciverunt, Liv. With *Gen.*: **quidam** bonorum caesi, Tac. *Verit. absol.* **quiddam**, *something*. **quiddam** divinum, Cic. With *Gen.*: **quiddam** mali, *something of evil*, id.

**2.** In *indef. sense*, with an *adj.*, serving to soften an expression: *virtutem diuini et quasi fream quidam, a kind of iron virtue, as it were*, id.

**quidem**, *adj. partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, which it serves to indicate* (=Gr. *γε*) *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, *Caes.* **tantum** doleo, ac mirifice quidem, *and strangely too*, Cic. **re** quidem vera, *but in reality*, Nep. Cic.

**2.** With a negative *ne* **quidem**, *not even*: *ne obsidibus quidum datis pacem redimere potuisse, not even by giving hostages*, *Caes.*: Cic. (ii) *Less emphatically, not*... *either*: *quidem Africanus indignus mei? Mimime hercle: ac ne ego quidem illius, nor I of him either*, id. (iii) *nec (neque) quidem, and not indeed, and that not*: *de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est*, id. **II.** *at least*: *ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses*, id. **2.** To express indignation, *really, truly*: *nam istaec quidem contumelia est*, Ter. **3.** *for instance, for example*: Cic. Nep.

**quidnam**, v. quisnam.

**quidni**, v. quis.

**quidpiam**, **quidquam**, v. quispiam and *quisquam*

**quidquid**, v. quisquis.

**quies**, *ēns, f.* (v. *quiesco*) *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigisque caloremque

*inter, i. e. the repose of spring*, Virg.

**2.** *a quiet life, neutrality between political parties*: Attici quies Caesaris fuit grata, Nep. **3.** *peace*: diuturna, Sall. **4.** *state of quietness or calm* (opp. to clamor): Tac. **5.** *sleep*: quietem capere, to go to sleep, Ov.: *alta, deep sleep*, Virg. **6.** *death* (poet.): *illi dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus*, id. **II.** Meton. *a resting-place, lair of a wild beast* (poet.): only in *pl.*: *intectae fronde quietes*, Lucr.

**quiesco**, *ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n.* (rarely a) *to rest, keep quiet*: placida composuisse pace quiescit, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to remain neutral*: Cic. **3.** *to sleep*: quievi in navis noctem perpetem, Pl. **4.** Of things: *to rest, be still or quiet*: prato gravia arma quiescent, Virg. **5.** Trans: *to suffer quietly, to permit* (rare and appy. colloq.): quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, quietly to allow matters to grow to an interregnum, Cic. **6.** *to cease, leave off, desist from*: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, P. [From root *ki, kvi*, to lie, whence also Gr. *kei-pai*, O.H.G. *hui-la* (Eng. *while*), *hvilón* (mod. Germ. *ruhen*) V. *civis*]

● **quiescē**, *adv. calmly, quietly*: quod attissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. *Comp.*: *quietius tranquilliusque*, Liv. *Sup.*: *quietissime se receperunt*, *Caes.*

**quiescē**, a, um, *Part.* [*quiesco*] **II.** *Adj.* *resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet*: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. *animus*, Cic. **2.** *peaceful*: regnum (Numae), Hor. **3.** *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vascen-tes dies, simul quiescos nox habuerat, Tac. **III.** Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet*: amnes, gently flowing, Hor.: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, in a more tranquil state, *Caes.* *Itatio, a safe anchorage*, id. (Hence It. *cheto*, Fr. *quille*)

**qui-libet**, *quaelibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, pron. indef. any one you will, any one without distinction, no matter who, any, all*: quaelibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance, Cic.: *nomen, the first name that occurs*, Hor.: *quidlibet audere, to venture on any bold stroke*, id.

**quin**, *conj.* [*qui ne* (for non); *lit. by which not, how not*] *that not, but that*: after a negative, and foll. by *Suly*: *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic.: also after an interrog. which is equiv. to a neg.: *quid recusare potest (d. e. non potest recusare)*, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. **2.** Esp. after words expressing doubt or ignorance: *non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, there was no doubt that they were the most powerful*, *Caes.*

**3.** *Less freq. equiv. to qui non* (after such expressions as, *nemo est, nullus est*): *cum nemo esset, quin hoc*

*se audisse liquido diceret*, Cic. **II.** With *Indic.*: as a corroborative or adversative particle, *lit. why not?* hence, *nay, nay even*: *credo: neque id inuria*: *quin mihi molestum est*, Ter.

**2.** So, *quin etiam, nay even; moreover* (in this sense often written as one word *quinetiam*), and *quin immo*: *ausus quin etiam voces jactare*, Virg.: *quin immo leviter inter se dissident*, Cic.

**3.** In exhortations and appeals, *why not?* hence, as an animated command: *quin igitur expergiacimini? why then do ye not awake, i. e. up then and be doing!* Sall.: *quin concendimus equos? why not mount our horses?* Liv. (ii) *Less freq. with imperat.*: *quin scis attendite, iudices, pray attend to this*, Cic.

**qui-nam**, *quaenam, quodnam, pron. interrog. who, which, what, pray?* Ter.: *Caes.* In *indir. quest.*: *controversias habebant quinam anteferebantur*, id.: *where utter would have been more regular*.

**quincunx**, *uncis, m.* [*quinque uncia*] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quincuncie remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. Of interest, *five per cent.*: Pers. **II.** Transf. (from the way of marking

five, as on dice \* \*) to denote a method of planting, in which the rows of trees ran diagonally: *directi in quincuncem ordines*, Cic.

**quindēcies** (-ens), *adv. fifteen times*: quindēcies aesterium (*neut. sing.*), *a million and a half of sesterces*, Cic.

**quindēcim**, *card. num. adj.* [*quinque decem*] *fifteen*: *Caes.* (Hence Fr. *quinze*.)

**quindēcim-primi**, *orum, m. plu.* *the board of fifteen chief magistrates in a municipium*: *Caes.*

**quindēcimvir**, v. *quindēcimvirli*. **quindēcimviralis**, *e, adj.* [*quindēcimviri*] *pertaining to the quindēcimvirs or council of fifteen*: Tac.

**quindēcim-viri**, *orum, m. plu.* (separated, *quindēcim Diana preces*: *trorum*, Hor.) *a college or board of fifteen men in commission*: *quindēcimviri Sibyllini* or *sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 128).

**quindēni**, v. *quindēni*. **quingēnarius**, *a, um, adj.* [*quingenti*] *consisting of five hundred each*: *cohortes*, Curt.

**quingēni**, *ae, a, num. distr. adj.* [*quingenti*] *five hundred each*: Cic.

**quingēssimus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [*id.*] *the five hundredth*: Cic.

**quingēti**, *ae, a, card. num. adj.* [*quingentes centum*] *five hundred*: Pl.

**2.** *Indefinitely, of a very large number*: id.: Cat.

**quingēties** (-ens), *num. adv. five hundred times*: *quingēties HS, fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

**quini**, *ae, a, num. distr. adj.* *503*



[quinque] *five each*: *quint* in *lectulis*, *five to a couch*, Cic. II. In *gen. five*: *nomina*, Liv.

*quint-dēni* or *quint-dēni*, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib. adj. fifteen each*: *quinta dena Jugera agri data in singulos pedes sunt*, Liv. II. In *gen. fifteen*: *quindenis hastis corpus transiit*, Pl.

*quint-immo*, *v* *quint*  
*quint-vicēni*, or *separ. quinti vicēni*, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib. adj. twenty-five each*: Liv.

*quintuagēni*, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib. adj. [quintuaginta] fifty each*: Cic  
*quintuagēsies (-ens)*, *num. adv. fifty times* (for *quingages*): Pl (dub.)

*quintuagēsismus*, *a*, *um. ordin. num. adj. [quintuaginta] fiftieth*: Cic  
II. *Subst.*: *quingagesima*, *ae*, *f* (sc. *pars*), *a fiftieth part*, 2 per cent., as a tax: id.

*quintuagēs (-ens)*, *num. adv. fifty times*: Plin.

*quintuaginta*, *card. num. adj. fifty*: Cic. [For etym. cf. *quadragesima*]  
*quintuagētrus*, *uum*, *f*, *plu.* and *quintuagētria*, *orum* and *ium*, *n*, *plu* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides] *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome the greater, maiores, on the 15th of March and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June; Cic Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 318)

*quintuē*, *card. num. adv. five*: Cic [Cf. Skr. *pantān*: Gr. *πεντε*, Goth. *fimf*, Germ. *fünf*. Initial *p* has in Lat. appy. been assimilated to the *qu* of the second syllable.] (Hence It. *cinque*; Sp. *cinco*, Fr. *cinq*)

*quintuē*, for *et quin*: Pl

*quintuennālis*, *e*, *adj. [quintuennalis]* *that takes place every fifth year*, *quintuennal*: *celebritas ludorum*, Cic  
II. *lasting five years*: *magistratus*, Liv.

*quintuennis*, *e*, *adj. [quintuē annus]* *of five years*, *five years old*: Hor.

*quintuennium*, *ii*, *n*. [quintuennalis] *a period of five years*, *five years*: *censores magistratum quintuennium habent*, Lex ap. Cic

*quintuē-partitus* (quintuēpert), *a*, *um*, *adv. divid-d into five parts*, *five-fold* (rare): *argumentatio*, Cic.

*quintuē-primi* (and *separ. quintuē primi*), *orum*, *m*, *plu.* *the first five members of the senate in a municipium*: Cic.

*quintuē-rēmis*, *e*, *adj. [quintuē remus]* *having five banks of oars*: *navis*, Liv. II. *Subst.*: *quintuē-rēmis*, *is*, *f* (sc. *navis*) *a galley having five banks of oars*, *a quinquereme*: Cic.

*quintuē-viri*, *v*. *quintuē-viri*, *fn* *quintuē-viratus*, *ūs*, *m*. [quintuē-viri] *the office of a quinquēvir*: Cic  
*quintuē-viri*, *orum*, *m*, *plu* *a board of five*; *five men in commission for any purpose*, *the quinquēvirs* (v. 304)

Smith's Ant. 318): Cic. *Sing.*: *scriba ex quinquēviro*, Hor.

*quintuē (-ens)*, *num. adv. five times*: Cic.

*quintuēplo*, *i*, *v* *a*. [quintuē plo] *to multiply five-fold*: Tac.

*quintuēdecimāni*, *orum*, *m*, *plu.* [quintuēdecima, sc. *legio*] *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac.

*quintānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj. [quintus]* *of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order*: Varr. II. *Subst.*: *quintāna*, *ae*, *f* (sc. *via*) *a street in a camp which intersected the tents of the two legions*, *usu. forming a consular army, running between the 5th and 6th maniple and the 2nd and 6th turma of cavalry*: Liv.

2. *Transf.*: *a market* (because the camp-market was held in the *quintāna*): Suet  
3. *quintāni*, *orum*, *m*, *plu.* *the soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac.

*quintilis* (quinct), *is*, *adj. [id.]* *pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): *idibus Quintilibus, on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv.

2. *Subst. m. the month of July*: Maer (afterwards called *Julius*, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar)

*quinto*, *adv. for the fifth time* (rare v. Liv. (In a place where *quintum* would have been read as *Adj.*)

*quintum*, *adv. for the fifth time*: Liv.

*quintus*, *a*, *um*, *ord. num. adj. [quintus] fifth*: Cic.

*quintus-dēcimus*, *a*, *um*, *ord. num. adj. fiftieth*: Liv.

*quippē*, *adv.* and *conj. [quid]* (or perh. *abl. qui*), *with* *pe*; cf. *nēmpē* *a corroborating particle: certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*, *recte igitur diceres te restituisse?* *Quippe: quid enim facilius*, Cic. Ironically: *quippe vetor satis*, i. *forthwith, am forbidden by the fates!* Virg.

2. *With the particles, enim, et, nam, quia, etc.*: *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: *leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum nūvere*, Cic.: *quippe quia*, Ter. 3. *With pron. relat.*: *as being one who or which*; equiv. *to since, or inasmuch as, with pers. pron.* with *Indic* or *Subj.*: *plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, for it was with difficulty they met them*, Liv.: *convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, since he rarely came to town at all*, Cic. 4. *With etiam* and *et, since indeed, for even* (poet.): *quippēpetiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et iura sinunt*, Virg.

*quippiam*, *v. quippiam*.

*quippī-ni* (quippēni), *adv. why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl.

*qui-qui*, *pron. indef.* for *quisquis*, *whosoever* (rare): *quiqui est*, Pl.

*quīrnālīa*, *ium*, *n*, *plu.* [Quirinus] *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Kal. Mar.): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

*quiris* (quiritis) or *cursis* [a Sabine word] *a spear*: Ov.

*Quiris*, *itis*, *m*. [Cures] *an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures*: Virg. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions *Populus Romanus Quirites* (omitting *et*), which in later times was distorted into *Populus Romanus Quiritium*, Liv.: rarely with the copula: *devoisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis*, id. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as *Quirites* instead of *milites*, Suet.: Tac.: *ius Quiritium, full Roman citizenship* (v. Smith's Ant. 218) *Sing.*: *a Roman citizen*, *a Quirite*: *doma Quiritis*, Hor.

II. *Transf.* of *bes* (poet): *regem, parvosque Quirites, citizens*, Virg.

*quiritatio*, *ōnis*, *f*. [quiritō] *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*: Liv.

*Quirites*, *v. Quiris*.

*quiritō*, *i*, *v* *n* *to raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: Liv. Hence, *to exclaim in distress*: Asin. in Cic. 2. *Of an orator, to scream*: Quint. [The ancient derived it from *Quirite* *s*: *quiritare* dicitur is qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr.] (Hence It. *gridare*; Sp. *gritar*; Fr. *crier*, and from it, Eng. *cry*.)

*quis*, *quae*, *quid*, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) *whom? which? what? Ia* *quis homo est? who is there?* Ter. *quis clarior in Græcia Themistocle? quis potentior?* Cic. *Quis* is sometimes *fem* in early Latin: *quis ea est?* Pl.

2. *Adj.* *what? i.e. what sort of a person or thing?* *rogat quis vir esset*, Liv. *Neut. absol. with Gen.*: *what? what sort of?* *exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit*, Cic. 3. *Neutr. quid? how? why? quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id: quid ita? why so? id.*: *quid ni, also in one word, quidni? why not?* Ter. (h) In introducing a fresh instance or particular, *usu* with something of climax: *quid? what shall be said to this? and then, furthermore:* *quid jurisconsulti, quid pontifices, quid augures, etc., and then, our lawyers, pontiffs, augurs, etc.*, Cic. *Esp. foll. by quod*: *quid quod sapientissimus quisque acquisitio animæ moritur, then there is this further consideration, that...*, Cic. II. *Indef.* *any one, anybody, anything; some one, somebody, something: simplicior quis est, as one simpler than usual?* Hor. But in prose this use is found only after *si*, *ne*, *nisi*, *quum*: *si te in iudicium quis adducat*, Cic. [From *ki*, weaker form of the Interrogative stem

(beside *ea*, the stronger, whence *quo*, stem of *quis*). For Gr. τ in τῆς from orig. *k*, cf. *récorapēs* (= *ré-rōpēs*), *quattuor*; τῆ, *que*.

**quis**, for *quibus*, v. *qui*.

**quisnam**, *quaenam*, *quidnam*, *pron. interrog.* *who, which, what* pray? *quisnam* igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. With *num*: *num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit?* *pr* had you nothing further to do with her? Ter. In *mens*: in aedi- bus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Pl. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg.

**quispiam**, *quaepiam*, *quodpiam*, and *subst.* *quidpiam* or *quippiam*, *pron. indefn.* *any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some*: cum *quispiam* cohors ex ore exces- serat, Caes. 2. *Neutr.* adverbially. in *any respect, somewhat*. si quando *quippiam* nocuit, Cic.

**quisquam**, *quaesquam*, *quicquam* (*quidquam*), *pron. indefn.* *any, any single one, anybody, anything* (disting. from *quibus*, which is *any one you please*, 'all and sundry,' whereas *quisquam*=*any particular one singled out*) *estne quisquam omnium mortali- um, de quo melius existimes tu?* Cic. (ii) *neq* (*neque*) *quisquam, and no one* *neq* *quisquam* ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. (iii) Strengthened by means of *unus*: *quis nundum in quenquam unum aeviabat, agnovit* *any individual*, Liv.: *neq* *quisquam* alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, *no single person*, id. (iv) *quisquam* with *nihil*, *nothing at all, not at all*: *comperlebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attingere*, Ter. (v) *quisquam*, like *quis*, is sometimes *fem.* in old writers. *annua quemquam*, Pl.

**quisquē**, *quaeque*, *quodque*, and *subst.* *quique* (*quidque*), *pron. indefn.* *whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing*: ut in quo *quisque* artificio ex- celleret, *each man, every man*, Cic. *quod* *cuique* oblitit, *id* *quique* teneat, id. The *sing. pron.* is found with a *pl. verb.*: *nbi quisque* vident, eunt obvi- am, Pl. Often in apposition with a *plur. subject*: *quisque* suos patitur *manes, we suffer each his own judgment*, Virg. Like *quis*, *quisque* is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: *omnes meretrices, ubi quisque* habitant, invenit, Pl. (ii) With *part. Gen.*: *tuorum quisque* necessariorum, Cic. (iii) With *sup.* to express universality: *optimum quidque* rarissimum est, *all the best things are rarest* (or, *everything is rare in proportion to its excellence*), id.: *gravissima quaeque* grana, *all the heaviest grains*, Plin. (iv) With ordinal numerals: *quinto quoque anno, every fifth year, every five years*, Cic. Esp. with *primus*, *the very first, the first*

*possible*: *primo quoque tempore, on the very first opportunity*, id. (v) For *ut* *ut* *ut*, *each of two, both*: *oscula quisque* suae matri propterea tulerunt, Ov. II. Transf. for *quic- unque, whosoever, every one who, all that*: *cujusque* populi cives vicissent, Liv.

**quisquiliæ**, *arum, f. plu. refuse, sweepings*: App. II. Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *re- fuse, dregs*: *quisquiliæ* seditious Clo- dianæ, Cic. [With *qui-squiliæ* cf. Gr. *κορυφαία*.]

**quis-quis**, *quaeque*, *quodquod*, and *subst.* *quicquid* (*quidquid*), *pron. indefn.* *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever*: *quocuoq* consilio, with *whatever* design, Cic: *quocuoq* modo, in *whatever way*, id. With *part. Gen.*: *deorum quisquis, whosoever of the gods, all the gods who*, Hor. 2. By a kind of ellipsis, *all without exception*: *liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, to every Roman*, Liv. *Sing. pron.* with *plur. verb.*: *tunc pro- cul abitis, quisquis* colis arte capillos, Tib. *Neut.* with *ref* to persons. O *deorum quicquid, O all ye gods who*, Hor.: *used adv.*: *how much soever*: *quicquid* progredior, *the farther*, Liv. *Quisquis fem.*: *mulier, quisquis* es, Pl.

**qui-vis**, *quaevis*, *quodvis*, and *subst.* *quidvis*, *pron. indefn.* *who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing* (cf. *quisquam, neut*) ad quem- vis numerum *ephippatorum* equitum *quamvis* pauci adire audent, *any number, however large*, Caes.: *quaevis* am- plicationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. With *unus*, *any one you please, any one what- ever*: *si tu solus, aut quisvis unus, any single person*, id. *Quidvis*, as *subst.* *any thing whatever, no matter what*: *dicere* *hic quidvis* licet, Pl.

**quivis-cunquē**, *quaevis-cunquē*, *quodvis-cunquē*, *pron. indefn.* *who or what you please* (poet.) Lucr.

**quō**, *adv.* and *conj.* [*qui*] *to or into which place, whither*: *quo, quo, sceleris, ruitis?* Hor. Of persons: *homo apud* *eos, quo se contulit, gratus*, *to whom*, Cic. With *Gen*: *quo gentium, where in the world*, Pl. Fig: *quo* *amentiae, to what a pitch of madness*, Liv. 2. *Indefn.* *to any place, any where* (after *si, ne, nisi*) *si quo* erat longius prodeundum, Caes. II. Fig: *for which reason, wherefore*; esp. with *compar.*: *quo* *aquior* sum Pamphilo, Ter. 2. With a *neg*, *non quo*=*non quod, not that* (setting aside a suppo- sition): *quod* *scribis, non quo* *ipse audieris*, Cic. 3. *to what end, for what purpose*: *necis, quo* *valeat* *nu- mus, what money is good for*, Hor.

4. *to the end that, in order that*; very freq. with *compar.*: *castella* *com- munit quo* *facilius* prohibere possit, Caes.: *praefinisti, quo* *ne* *pluris* *eme- rem*, Cic.

**quoad**, *adv.* [prob. always monosyll]

in verse] of time: *how long?* *senem quoad* *expectatus?* Ter. 2. *as long as*: *quousque, inquires?* *quoad* *erit* *integrum*, Cic. 3. *till, until, until that*: *usu* *denotans a purpose, and so* *follow* by *Subj.*: *ipse* *interea, quoad* *legiones* *collocasset, in Gallia* *mo- rari* *constituit*, Caes. With *Indic.* to denote mere limit of time: *ferrum* *usque* *eo* *relinquit, quoad* *renuntiatum* *est*, Nep. II. Of place: *how far, as far as*: *videte* *nunc, quoad* *fecerit* *iter* *apertius, quam* *antea*, Cic. Fig: *jus* *civile* *eatenus* *exercuerunt, quoad* *po- pulum* *praestare* *volverunt*, id. (ii) With *part. Gen.* *ejus* representing an *Inf.* or *clause*, like *Inf.* in similar cases). *tamen* *velim* *ne* *intermittas, quoad* *ejus* *facere* *poteris, scribere* *ad* *me, as far as you are able in the mat- ter*, id. *quod* *ejus* *sine* *bello* *posset, as far as* *he* *could* *manage* *to do so* *with- out* *war*, Liv.

**quoad-usquē**, or, separately, *quoad* *usque*, *adv.* *until that*: *Suet.*

**quō-circā** (*in tmesi*, *quo, bone, circa, Hor.*), *conj.* *for which reason, where- fore*: Cic.

**quō-cunquē** (*cumq.*) (*in tmesi*: *quo* *nos* *cunquē* *feret, Hor.*), *adv.* *to what- ever place, whithersoever*: *quocunquē* *venerint*, Cic.

**quōd**, *conj.* [*acc. neut.* from *qui*] *that, in that, because*. Explanatory and connective: *that, in that, as for the fact that*: *num*, *etiam* *recentium* *injuriarum, quod* *iter* *per* *Provinciam* *intenterant, memoriam* *deponere* *posse?* *namely that*, Caes.: *fecisti* *mihi* *pergratum, quod* *librum* *ad* *me* *misisti, in that*, Cic: *quod* *improvisum* *unum* *pagum* *adortus* *esset, as for his having surprised*, Caes.: *quod* *gloriantur, as for their boasting*, id. (In these and like examples, *quod* is really an uninflected relative.) 2. *because* (less emphatic than *quā*, and often used to denote an assumed reason, which may be set aside) *tibi* *agam* *gratias* *quod* *me* *vivere* *coegisti, Cic*: *accusatus* *est* *quod* *corrumperet, on the ground of his corrupting*, Quint.: *non* *quod* *do- leant, sed* *quā* *... not because of their being in pain* (as might be supposed), Cic. Esp. in *phr.* *propterea* *quod*: *v* *propterea*. 3. *wherefore*: *in viam* *quod* *te* *des* *hoc* *tempore, nihil* *est, id* *nihil* *habeo* *quod* *incusam* *senectutem, I have no reason to find fault with*, id.

4. *Concessively* (like *ut*): *granted that, although, even if* (rare). *quod* *non* *Tenaritis* *domus* *est* *mihi* *fula* *columnis, ad* *Musae* *comites, Prop.* 5. *since that, since*: *jam* *diu* *est, quod* *victum* *non* *datus*, Pl. 6. With other conjunctions as *si, nisi* (rarely alone), to connect sentences, *but, though, where- as*: *quod* *si* *quid* *ei* *a* *Caesare* *gravius* *accidisset, Caes.*: *quod* *utinam* *minus* *vitae* *cupidi* *fuissemus*, Cic. Without another *conj.*: *quod* *te* *per* *superior* *oro, wherefore, Virg.* 7. With *Subj.* in- stead of *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *scio* *jam*, *filius*



**R**, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. It corresponds in general to Indo-European *r* (which however is sometimes represented in Latin by *l*; v. letter *L*), and to Greek *ρ*. II. In many Latin words an original *s*, standing between two vowels, has been changed to *r*; e. g. *asa*, *lases*, *meliosum*, *Valesius*, have become *ara*, *lares*, *meliorum*, *Valerius*. So also *dirimo* is formed from *dis-emo*, and *dir(h)ibeo* from *dis-habeo*. In neuter nouns of the type of *genus*, the oblique cases, *generis*, etc., were originally *genes-is*, etc. In Greek, when *s* stands between two vowels, it often vanishes, and thus to *genus* corresponds *γενος*. So again, in such pairs of words as *robes*, *narus*, from orig. *(s)nusa*, while the *s* in Greek between the vowel *u* has disappeared, the *s* in Latin has changed to *r*.

This change, however, is not uniformly found, & in many words has remained unaltered between vowels, as *quasus* maintains itself beside *quas*, and *narus* beside *nais*. A similar change to that above mentioned sometimes takes place in *final s*, as *arbores*, *colos*, *honos*, *labos*, have become *arbores*, *colos*, *honos*, *labos*, the original sound, however, is also found at the end of these words. It is possible (though not proved) that the final *s* of the passive voice originated from the addition of the reflexive pronoun to the persons of the active voice, so that *amor=amo-se*, *amatur=amat-se*, etc.

2. In meridies, *r* has been substituted for *d* through the influence of dissimilation. 3. *r* is elided for euphony in *pejero* for *perjero*, in *crebescio* for *crebresco*, etc. 4. *r* sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel; e. g. from the roots *tr*, *cer*, *ster* come the perfects *trivi*, *civi*, *stravi*, and the perf. part. *tritus*, *critus*, *stratus*.

III. Changes of *r* in the Romance languages. 1. Into *l*: this is the most frequent change; e. g. *Lat. arbor*, *l. albero*; *\*Lat. altare*, *frangere*, *pergruvis*, *Fr. autel*, *flavere*, *pelere*. 2. Into *d*: *Lat. quaerere*, *varus*, *It. chiedere*, *radio*. 3. Into *ss*, *Lat. dissum*, *It. dosso*. 4. *r* often changes its place; *Lat. stuprum*, *It. strupo*, *Lat. vertere*, *temperare*, *Fr. brebis*, *tremper*. 5. When, by the disappearance of a vowel of a Latin word, the combination *mr* is formed, in French it is changed to *mbr*: *Lat. num(r)us*, *cam(r)ra*; *Fr. nombre*, *chambre*, the same phenomenon appears in *Sp. habrio* from *Lat. hum(r)us*. So *nr* in French becomes *ndr*: *Lat. gen(e)r*, *pon(e)r*; *Fr. gendre*, *pondic*, and *tr* becomes *ldre*, further changing to *ndr* by vocalization of *l*. *Lat. mu(r)er*, *sol(r)ere*, *Fr. moudre*, *soudre*. IV. As an abbreviation, *R*, signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte,

reficiendum, regnum, rupa, et mult. al. R. P. respublica, R. R. rationes relate **rabide**, *adv* ravingly, rabidly: omnia rabidis appetentem, Cic.

**rabidus**, *a, um, adj* [rabies] raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid: canes, Lucr. tigres, Virg. leones, Hor. Of things: lingua, Prop. mores, Hor.

**rabies**, *em, f* (Gen. rabies, Lucr.) *f*. [rabio] rage, madness: esp. of dogs: Col. Of men, madness, frenzy: Plin.

**rabiosus**, *a, um, adj* [rabies] raving, furious, mad, rabid: canis, Hor. **radio**, *3 v n* to race, be mad: Sen [Perh. cogn. with Skr. rabh, to seize] **rabula**, *ae, m* [radio] a bawling, wrangling advocate, a petty flogger: Cic. **racemifer**, *era, erum, adj* [racemus] cluster-bearing, clustering (poet) uvae, Ov.

**racemus**, *i, m* [ράκ, páyos] a bunch or cluster: of grapes and similar fruits. alia (poma) racemus dependent, ut uvae, p. d. mac, Plin. fert uva racemos, Virg.

**radice**, *ae, f* [radix] a root: Cic. **radialis**, *a, um, adj* [radius] furnished with spokes: rota, Varr.

**radius**, *sol, Cic* caput, surrounded with a halo (attribute of divine personages), Plin.

**radicitus**, *adv* [radix] from the roots, by the roots: exellere arborem, Suet. II. Fig. utterly, completely, radically: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

**radicula**, *ae, f* [radix] a small root: Cic.

**radio**, *avi, atum, i v n*: and *dep* **radior**, *atus, i* [radius] to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. galeae gemmis radiantur et auro, glitter, dash, Ov. Esp. in Part imperf. radians, beaming, shining: lumina solis, id. luna, Virg. See also radiatus (Hence *Fr. rayeur*).

**radiosus**, *a, um, adj* [id] emitting many beams, radiant: sol, Pl.

**radius**, *ii, m* a staff, rod: acuti radii mmissi, stakes, Liv. Esp. a spoke of a wheel: Virg. Ov. 2. In mathematics: (i) a staff, rod for measuring, etc.: Cic. (ii) a semi-diameter, radius, of a circle, id. 3. In weaving: a shuttle: Ov. 4. In botany: a kind of long olive. Virg. II. a beam or ray of any shining object; esp. of the sun: Cic.: Virg. of lightning. id.

of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, id. [Uncertain whether cogn. with *pige* and *radix*; if it be, it is for *uradius*.] (Hence *It. raggio*, *razzo*, *Fr. raye* and, from it, *Eng. ray*.)

**radix**, *icis, f* a root of a plant (usu. plur.): arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. 2. an edible root: id.: esp. a radish, Hor. II. Transf. the lower part of an object, the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. a Palatii radice, Cic.

2. that upon which any thing is fixed or rests; a root, foundation (poet) linguae, Ov. III. Fig.: a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin (usu. plu): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.: Pompeius eo robore vir, is radicibus, i. e. so firmly established, id. [Cf. *Gr. βίζα=* (βίβ-ya), Goth. *varf-s*, O. H. G. *wurz-ala*, *Eng. root*] (Hence, through low *Lat* *radicina*, *Fr. racine*.)

**rado**, *ras, rasum, 3 v a* to scrape, scratch, rub off, to polish: to shave off the hair with a razor (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors) mulieres genas ne radunt, scratch, tear, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic. caput, to shave, Cic.: esp. as a token of slavery, Liv.: lapides, to polish, Hor.: nomen fastivus, to scratch out, erase, Tac. II. Transf.: to touch in passing, to brush along, graze (poet) ripes radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, we coast along, Virg. 2. to strip off: damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. III. Fig. to grate upon, hurt, offend: aures delicatas, Quint. (Hence *Fr. ras* and *raser*.)

**rarulus**, *a, um, adj* dim [for *rarulus*, from *rarus*] thin: tunica, Pl.

**ramalia**, *ium, n* plu. [ramus] twigs, sticks, brushwood: Ov.

**ramentum**, *i, n* (ramenta, *ae, f* Pl): usu plu ramenta, orum [rado], what is shaved, or rubbed off, scrapings, shavings, chips, etc.: ferri, scales struck off by the hammer, Lucr.: gni, Pl.

II. Transf. bits, morsels, in gen. patrio (ne arum) cum ramento reddidi, every scrap, id.

**ramens**, *a, um, adj* [ramus] pertaining to boughs or branches: fragmenta, i. e. sticks=ramalia, Virg.

**ramex**, *icis, m* [id.] a blood-vessel of the lungs: Pl. 2. a rupture: Juv.

**Ramnes** and **Ramnenses**, *ium, m* plu. a Latin race; one of the three original Roman tribes: Liv. Poet. for nobles of the old time, acc. to others, the younger equites: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

**ramosus**, *a, um, adj* [ramus] full of boughs, having many branches, branching: arbor, Lucr. II. Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, forked: Lucr.

**ramulus**, *i, m* dim. [id.] a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig: Cic.

**ramus**, *i, m* [Perh. for *rad-mus*, 507

from same root as *radix*, q. v., and possibly *radius*] a *branch, bough, twig*, non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic.: aureus ille ramus, *the predestined branch of gold*, Virg. II. Transf. of things having a branching form: a *branch of a stag's antlers*. Caes. 2. a *branch of a mountain chain*: Plin. 3. a *club*: Prop. 4. a *branch or arm of the Greek letter Y*, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called, Samu. rami, Pers. 5. Fig.: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (Hence, through low Lat. *amicellus*, Fr. *rinceau*.)

**rāna**, ae, f. *a frog*: Ov. Flor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms. Juv. 2. a *kind of swelling in the tongue of animals*: Virg. II. Transf. *rana marina*, a *sea-fish*, the *frog-fish, fashing frog, angler*: Cic. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**rancens**, entis, Part. (no verb rancere found) *stinking, putrid*. *rancosa* cadavera, Lucr.

**rancidulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [*rancidus*] *tainted, rancid*. *opsonia*, Juv. II. Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: Pers.

**rancidus**, a, um, adj. *stinking, rank, rancid*: cadavera, Lucr.: apor, tainted, Hor. II. Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: Juv. [Etyim. uncertain:] (Hence Fr. *rance*.)

**rānuiculus**, i, m. dim. [*rana*] a *little frog, tadpole*: Cic. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. (Hence It. *ranocchia*, Fr. *grenouille*.)

**rāpācia**, ae, m. [*rapax*] *robber-son*, a comic patronymic. Pl.

**rāpācitas**, ātis, f. [id.] *greediness, rapacity*: Cic.

**rāpax**, ātis, adj. [*rapio*] *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*: olum furunculius, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. 2. Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr. 3. *ventus, sweeping, tearing*, Ov.: amnes, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (q. s. that clears everything before it). Tac. II. Fig.: grasping, apt to seize upon anything: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: with Gen.: rapacia virtutis ingenia, eaper for, Sen.

**rāpido**, adv. *hastily, quickly, rapidly*: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Comp. Tac. II. Fig.: quod (παράγρη) quum rapide fortis, sustineri nullo pacto potest, *with impetuosity, passionately*, Cic.

**rāpiditas**, ātis, f. [*rapidus*] *swiftness, rapidity*: fluminis, Caes.

**rāpidus**, a, um, adj. [*rapio*] *tearing away, seizing* (poet.): leones, Lucr.: ferae, Ov. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, a *tearing, fierce pack*, id. Of fierce, consuming heat: vol, *violent, over-powering*, Virg. Of a funeral pile. Ov. Of the sea: devouring, Tib. II.

Transf. *away or hurrying along, swift, rapid*: fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: venti, Virg.: venenum, Tac. III. Fig. *hurried, hasty*: oratio, Cic.

**rāpina**, ae, f. [id.] *robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (mostly plur.): nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. 2. In concrete sense: *plunder, booty* (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg.

**rāpio**, rāpīi, rāpium (old perf. *Sulgr*, *rapit*, Cic. 3. v. a. *to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, or drag away*: quo raptus me? quo fortis me? Pl.: volueri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. ab aede raptum funale, *snatched*, Ov. repagula de posti, *to wrench*, id.: committunt in naves rapiunt, *carry hastily*, Liv. nec varius obita frondibus sub divum raptam, *drag into open day*, Hor.: Nasom carmina rapti, *foru from his home, banished*, Ov.: Achates raptum in fontis flammam, *perli caught the spark*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to carry off by force, to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault*, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. Absol. castra urbeque primo impetu rapere, *to carry at the first assault*, Liv. 3. *to carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away*: improbia leti vis raptum rapitque gentes, Hor. II. Fig.: *to force, or hurry away*: cum fortis quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa equis quemvis raptat, *carries along*, Cic. comendiam in peccorum partem, *(violently) to put a bad construction upon*, *to misrepresent*, Ter.: alium quae rapti hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor.

2. Esp. *to carry along or away with passion, to transpire, ravish, captivate*, and with a designation of the limit, *to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly*: praeda ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapit, Cic.: amicus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiuntur, *are carried away*, Cic. 3. *to seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): oscula, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac.

4. *to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate*: rapiamus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor.: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. *ἀρᾶω*.] (Hence Fr. *ravir, ravage*.)

**raptim**, adv. [*rapio*] *violently, greedily* (rare): semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. II. *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennas, *swiftly cleaves the air*, Virg.

**rāptio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a *carrying off, abduction*: Ter.

**rāpto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq* [id.]

*to seize and carry off, to drag, or hurry away*: Hector raptus hinc, *dragged violently along*, Virg.: arbitrio voluminum raptatur equestrum, Ov.: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. 2. Esp. *to waste, ravage, plunder*: adhuc raptabat Africae Tacfarinas, id. II. Fig. of any kind of violence: quid ego heros, quid raptem in crimina divos? *presumptuously accuse, arraign*, Prop. 2. Esp. *to hurry along with passion, to agitate*: ita me amor lassum animi raptat, Pl.

**raptor**, ōris, m. [id.] *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher*. With Gen.: orbis, Tac.: filiae, id. Adject.: lupi raptores, *plundering*, Virg. II. Fig.: nunquam defuturus raptore Italiae libertatis lupos, *preying upon*, Vell.

**raptus**, a, um, Part. [*rapio*]. Neut. as subst., in such phr. as, *raptio vivere*, *to live by robbery*, Liv.: also, ex (or de) raptio vivere, Ov.

**raptus**, ūs, m. [id.] a *violent snatching or dragging away*: Inno lacerata est altera rapti, Ov. II. Esp.: a *carrying off, depredation*: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.: raptus exercere, *to practise plunder*, id. 2. *abduction, rape*: Cic.: Ov.

**rāptum**, i, n. dim. [*rapum*, a *turnip*; cf Gr. *παρ-υς*, id.] a *little turnip or rape*: Hor.

**rārē**, adv. *far apart, scatteredly* (less freq than *raro*), Col. II. Of time: *rarely, seldom*: Pl.

**rārē-faciō**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [*rarus*] *to make thin or rare, to rarefy*. Inf. *pass rare-heri*, Lucr.

**rārēscō**, 3. v. n. incept. [*rarus*] *to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied*: quom rarescent nubila caeli, *become thin, fade away*, Lucr.: colla paulatim rarescent, *lose themselves in the plain*, Tac.: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *shall open, grow wider*, Virg.

**rārītas**, ātis, f. [id.] *looseness of texture, distance apart* (opp. to densitas, closeness, compact structure): in pulvinibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiae mollitudo, *porousness*, Cic. Transf.: *smallness of number, fewness, rarity*: capillorum, *thinness*, Suet.: stellarum (opp. to multitudo), Plin. 2. *chanciness*, as opp. to common-place: dictorum, Cic.

3. Meton a *rarity*: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, a *very extraordinary horse*, Plin.

**rārō**, adv. *seldom, rarely*: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.: Hor. Comp.: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Sup.: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet.

**rārus**, a, um, adj. *not close or thick, thin, loose in texture*: opp. to densus: terra, *loose soil*, Virg.: rariore silvae, *the clearer parts of the forest*, Tac.

II. Transf.: *far apart, scattered, thin, scanty*: raris ac prope nullis portibus, *few and far between*, Caes.:

videtur habitari in terra rarioris et angustioris in locis, *scattered*, Cic. rarior olus, *planted at intervals*, Virg.: rarior vocibus hinc, *broken words*, id.: *apparent rari, scattered here and there*, id.: *manat rara micas lacrima pro genas, drop by drop*, Hor. 2. Esp. *mult. t. t. far apart, in loose order, single*, opp. to confertus. accedebat huc, ut nunquam confertus, sed rari magnique intervallis proclarentur, in *scattered parties*, as skirmishers, Caes. 3. *few, rare, infrequent*: optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.: vitio parentum rara juvenus, *thinned*, Hor. (ii) For adv. raro: nec illuc coetus nisi rarus adibat, *but seldom*, Ov. 4. Esp. *uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable*: rata puella fuit, Prop. avis (sc. pavo), Hor. rara fides, *seldom found*, id. [Elym. uncertain.] (Hence It. rado)

**rasilis**, e, adj. [rad.] *scraped, shaved, polished, smooth*: ornio rasile humum, Virg. tubula, Ov. **rasio**, avi, i, v a freq. [id.] *to shave often or regularly (rare)*: Suet. **rastellus**, i, m dim. [rastum] *a hoe, rake*, Suet. (Hence Fr. râteau)

**rastum**, i, n (in plur. usu rasti, quum, m., Virg. Tor, etc.) [rad.] *an instrument for scraping*, hence *a toothed hoe, a rake*: rastus gladius qui frangit inertes, Virg. described as the comb of Polyphemon, along with the sickle as his rator, Ov.

**rasus**, a, um, Part. [rado] (Hence Fr. rez)

**ratio**, ōnis, f [ra in ra-tus, part of root, q. v.] *the process of thinking, hence a reckoning, account, calculation, computation*: rationem ducere, *to make a calculation*, Cic. also, habere, Caes. *inire, to cast up an account*, id. *auri ratio constat, the account agrees, is correct*, Cic. Plur.: falsas rationes inferre, id. Hence, 2. *Transf a list, register (rare)*: cedo rationem carceris, i. e. *the diary*, id. (ii) *a sum, number (rare)*: Pl. (iii) *a transaction, business, a matter, affair*: ratio domestica, bellica, Cic.: *numaria, money matters*, id. esp. in pl = *affairs*: publica privataeque rationes, Caes. *rationes familiares componere*, Tac.: *me ad eius rationes adjuco, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adiungendum putas, interests*, Cic. II. Fig. *relation, connection with, respect to*, (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have to do with the earth*, id.: *ad nostrorum annuum rationem, in respect to our annals*, id. pro ratione pecuniae liberalis est tractatus, *in respect of money*, id. (ii) *respect, regard, consideration, care for* (usu with gen. and depend. on habere or ducere): (dicos) portum et imperium habere rationem, id. cuius abscentis rationem haberi proximus comitis populus iussisset, i. e. *that he should be allowed to stand as candidate in his absence*, Caes. (iii) *relation to a thing: hence course,*

*conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan*, etc.: in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, *abandons his original plan*, id.: ratio ordoque agminis alter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervos detulerant, id.: novae rationes bellandi, id.

III. *a ground, motive, reason*, etc.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, *this consideration*, id. (ii) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, *a ground or reason alleged in support of a proposition*: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, by arguments and reasons, Cic. Hence, *a process of argument, proof, etc.* quo modo efficitur concludaturque ratio, id. (iii) In law, *a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea*: ratio est, quia id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 2. *reasonableness, reason, propriety*, etc.: minari divisonibus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable*, Cic. 3. *rule, order, method*, etc.: quare nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. 4. *a theory, doctrine, or system, science*: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *system, philosophy*, Cic.: ratio atque usus belli, *theory and practice*, Caes. (v) Subjectively, *knowledge (rare)* si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si huius rei ratio aliqua, Cic. 5. *reason as a faculty of the mind*: ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, *that reason should command and appetite obey*, id. Hence, *judgment, skill, etc.* magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vivere, by skill and strategy, Caes. 6. *a view or opinion*: mea sic est ratio, Ter.: in aliquam rationem loqui, *to speak to that effect*, Cic. (Hence It. ragione. Fr. raison, and, from It, Eng. reason.)

**ratiocinatio**, ōnis, f [ratiocinor] *In rhetor. an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning*: Cic. 2. *a set form of reasoning; an argument, syllogism*: Quint.

**ratiocinativus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *In rhetoric, pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: Cic.

**ratiocinator**, ōnis, m [id.] *a reckoner, accountant*: Cic. Fig.: id.

**ratiocinor**, atus, i, r n and a. dep. [ratio] *to reckon, compute, calculate*: de pecunia ratiocinari, Cic. II. *Transf. to reason, argue*: to conclude: ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri solet, id. with adv.: etenim sic ratiocinabantur, *they argued thus*, id.

**rationalis**, e, adj. [id.] *possessed of reason, reasonable, rational*: animal, Quint. 2. *having to do with reason, rational*: philosophia, i. e. *logic*, Sen. **rationalarium**, i, n dim. [id.] *a statistical table, schedule*: imperii, Suet.

**ratis**, is, f. *a raft, float*: flumen ratiibus transibant, Caes.: ratiibus, quibus junxerat flumen, *pontoons*, Liv.

2. *Meton. a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. (poet.): Virg. [From the Indo-

European root which takes the two forms ar and ra, meaning 'to drive, move forward': whence also Gr. ἄρ-ε-ν-ς; O. N. and A.-S. ār, Eng. oar; v. remus.]

**rationūcula**, ae, f dim. [ratio] *a small reckoning, a little account*: subdixi rationūculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, Pl. II. *a slight ground or reason*: Leves, Cic. 2. In dialectics: *a trifling syllogism*: concludunt rationūculas Stoici, id.

**rātus**, a, um, Part. [reor]. II. *Adj. reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*: hence, *settled, established, certain, valid*, etc.: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, Cic.: testamenta, opp. to rupta, id.: rata sunt sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled*, Ov. 2. *Particular phrases*: (i) pro rata parte (portion), secundum ratam partem, and absol. pro rata, in a certain or fixed ratio, proportionally: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic.: tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata alius, and to the rest in proportion, Liv. (ii) ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, to make or consider approved or valid: to confirm, ratify, approve: quid augur (habet), cur a dextera corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmation*, i. e. *a favourable augury*, Cic.: qui non duxerit societatem ratam, *did not hold it valid*, Liv.: also ratum alicui esse, to be confirmed: ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata erunt, sed etiam grata, i. e. *I accept the bargain*, Cic.

**rauci-sōnus**, a, um, adj. [raucus] *hoarse-sounding*: cantus cornicum, Lucr.

**raucus**, a, um, adj. *hoarse*: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl.: guttur, Ov. 2. *hoarse, hollow or deep sounding, harsh, growling, etc.* (poet.) cornu, Prop.: palumbes, *deep-throated*, Virg.: aes (i. e. tuba), id.: Hadria, Hor. II. Fig. to vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baiae venire, *has got hoarse*, i. e. *spent itself or died away*, Cic. [Rau- is and rac- is ar, with vowel-extension, from the root ru, "sonare," whence also ru-mor, ru-d-o, and ru-g-ō; cf. Gr. ῥ-ῶ-ῖ-ω.] (Hence Fr. rauque and, through low Lat. inraucare, enrouer.)

**raudus** (also rodus and rudus), ēris, n. *a rude mass, esp. a piece of copper used as a coin*: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. [Elym. uncertain.]

**raudusculum** (rod- and rud-), i, n dim. [raudus] *a little piece of copper used as a coin*: Fest. II. *Transf a small sum of money*: Cic.

**rávio**, i, v n. [rav] *to talk oneself hoarse*: Pl.

(rávis), ravim, f. [v. raucus] *hoarseness* (only in Acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl.

**rāvus**, a, um, adj. *grayish or tawny*: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane

ravum, Cic. lupa, Hor. [Prob. for *gravius* (v. *gravastellus*), cogn. with O. H. G. *grā*, Eng. *gray*.]

**re** or **red**, an inseparable particle: *red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in *red-do*, and perh. with the connecting vowel *i* in *red-i-vivus*, q. v. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. *re-aedifico*, *rexinatio*, *relinvto*, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *reiligio*, *reliquiae*, *reccido*. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class poets. 2. Its primary signification is *back*: e. g. *re-fero*, to carry back; *re-duco*, to lead back; *re-spicio*, to look back; hence it implies (i) repetition, again: e. g. *re-ficio*, to make again, renew. (ii) opposition, against: *re-pugno*, to fight against, resist. (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, e. g. *re-tego*, to un-cover. (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. e. g. *re-probo*, to approve; *re-probo*, to disapprove, blame. (v) change. *recalesco*, to grow hot (from cold).

**reā**, ae. v. reus

**reapse**, adr. [contr. from *re eapse* = *re ipsa*] in fact, in reality, actually, really: eorum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic.

**reatus**, ūs, m. [reus] the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: Just.

**rebellatio**, ōnis, f. [rebellō] a renewal of war (by a conquered people); a revolt, rebellion: *rebellio* facta post deditionem, Caes.

**rebellatrix**, icis, f. adj. [id.] revolted, rebellious (rare): Germania. Ov.

**rebellio**, ōnis, f. [bellum] a renewal of war (by a conquered people); a revolt, rebellion: *rebellio* facta post deditionem, Caes.

**rebellis**, e, adj. [id.] that renews war, insurgent, rebellious: *rebelles Aeneadae*, Virg. Subst. *rebelles*, tum, m. plu. *rebels*: Tac. Fig.: *rebellis amor*, breaking out again, Ov.

**rebellum**, ūi, n. [id.] a renewal of war, rebellion (= *rebellio*, q. v.): Liv.

**re-bello**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to break out into war again (said of the conquered); to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel: Liv. Poet.: *tauro mutatus membra rebello*, renew the combat, Ov. || Fig.: *pudor rebellat*, Sen (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel*, revelry.)

**re-bito**, 3. v. n. to go back, return: *si non rebitas huc*, Pl.

**re-bō**, 1. v. n. to echo back, re-echo, resound (poet.): *reboant silvae*, Virg.

**re-callectro**, 1. n. to kick back (of horses) poet. trans. to refuse access: Hor.

**re-cāleo**, 2. v. n. to be warm (instead of cold): *recalent nostro Tiberina* 910

*fluenta sanguine adhuc*, run warm, Virg.

**re-cālesco**, ūi, 3. v. n. *inceps* to become warm again, to grow warm: Cic. || Fig.: *mens recalescit*, Ov.

**re-califacio**, feci, 3. v. a. to make warm again: *telum*, Ov. || Fig.: *mentem*, i. e. to rekindle passion, id.

**re-calvus**, a, um, adj. bald in front, bald-headed (with the hair retreating): Pl.

**re-candescō**, dūi, 3. v. n. *inceps* to grow white again: *percussa recanduit unda*, grew white with foam, Ov. || to grow hot again, to glow: (*ubi tellus*) *solibus aetheriis recanduit*, id. 2. Fig.: *recanduit ira*, id.

**re-canto**, no perf. atum, i. v. a. to recall, recant: *recantatis opprobriis*, having retracted my libels, Hor. 2. to charm back, charm away. *curas*, Ov.

**re-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat: *centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recēdunt*, Caes.: a Mutina, Cic. 2. In partic., to go to rest: Ov. 3. Of things ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Also of apparent departure: *provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt*, Virg. (ii) Of situation: to stand back, recede (i. e. to be distant, retired): *secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obiecta recessit*, id. || In gen. to go away from: *nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius* (apes), id.

2. Of things, to separate from caput eervice, de severed from, Ov.

||. Fig. ab officio, to depart from, swerve from, Cic.: ab armis, to lay them down, id. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit, has passed away from (lost) the signification of foreigner, id. Abol. et pariter Phoebea, pariter maris ira recessit, passed away, Ov.

**re-cello**, 3. v. n. to spring back, bend back (rare) gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, falling with a momentum, Liv. (dub.)

**recens**, ntis (Abl. sing. usu -i; in the poets sometimes -e; Cat.: Ov. Gen. Plur. recantum, Hor.), adj. fresh, young, recent (opp. to vetus): (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, worthless unless fresh, Pl.: caespites, Caes.: flores, Hor.: prata, fresh, green: Virg. Comp.: *epistola recentior*, of later date, Cic. Sup.: *Senones recentissimi* advenarum, Liv. With ab: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.: *Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit*, Cic.: *recens a vulnere Dido*, fresh from her wound, Virg. With in and Abl. or with Abl. only: *recentes in dolore, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac.: *recentia caede vestigia*, showing all the evidence of recent bloodshed, id. (ii) recenti re or negotio, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: *quid si recenti re*

*aedes pultem*, Pl.: *recenti negotio*, Cic. (iii) recentiores, the moderns (of authors): *attullisti aliud humanus horum recentiorum*, id. || Transf. fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: opp. to defessus, delatigatus: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. [Ety. unknown.]

**recens**, adv. lately, just, recently, etc.: *acceptum vulnus*, Tac.: *condita Roma*, Suet.

**re-censēō**, sēi, sum and situm, 2. v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate: *haec in Aeduum finibus recensabantur* numerusque imbutur, Caes.: *recensuit captivos*, quot cuiusque populi essent, Liv. Poet.: *signa recensuerat* his sol sua, had gone through, Ov. 2. Esp. to review an army exercitum, legiones, Liv. Suet. || Fig. to go over in thought, to reckon up, recount, review: *fata fortunaeque virum moresque manusque*, Virg.

**recensio**, ōnis, f. [recensēō] an enumeration, reviewing, recension: in partic. the censor's register: Cic.

**recensitus**, a, um, Part. [recensēō]

**recensus**, a, um, Part. [recensēō]

**recensus**, ūs, m. [id.] an enumeration, a review: Suet.

**receptaculum**, i, n. [recepto] a reservoir, magazine, receptacle: *corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum*, Cic. Nili Tac. || Esp. a place of refuge, a working place, shelter, retreat: *castra sunt victori receptaculum*, victo periculum, Liv. pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes.: *servitus fugientibus, harbouring-place*, Liv. With Gen.: *illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praediae fuit, a hiding-place for booty*, Cic.

**receptator**, ōris, m. [id.] a shelterer, in a bad sense, a harbourer: Flor.

**receptio**, ōnis, f. [recipio] a receiving, reception: with Acc. obj. virum, Pl.

**recepto**, avi, i. v. a. [id.] to continue to take again or receive back, to recover, retake: *corpus omnes paulatim redit insensum animamque receptat, gradually recovers*, Lucr.: *mercatores, to be accustomed to admit*, Liv.: *hastam receptat ossibus haerentem*, makes efforts to recover the spear, Virg.

**receptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a receiver, shelterer, in a bad sense, a harbourer, conciliator: as ad: *ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, harbouring-place*, Cic.

**receptrix**, icis, f. [id.] she that receives: App. 2. In bad sense, she that harbours or conceals: Cic.

**receptum**, i, n. [id.] an engagement: Cic.

**receptus**, a, um, Part. [recipio] (Hence Fr. *recette*.)

**receptus**, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing back: *epiritus in receptu difficilis, hard to recover*, Quint. 2. Milit. t. t.: a

*drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat:* ut expeditum ad suos receptum habent, Caes. signum receptum canere, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv. In non-milit. sense: quum receptus primis non esset, no room to fall back, id. Plur.: (bucina) cecinit iussus inflata receptus, Ov. II. Meton. (plu.), place of retreat, refuge: tuti receptus, Virg. III. Fig. a return, retreat: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes.

**recessim**, adv. backwards: Pl. **recessus**, ūs, m. [recedo] a going back, receding, retiring, retreat: opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutare, a pestifer recessus, Cic. recessus primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Meton a distant, retired or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. hic spelunca fult, vasto submotu recessu, in a deep recess, Virg. II. Fig. tum accessus a to ad causam facti, tum recessus, advances and retreats, Cic.

**recharmido**, i v. n. [Charmides] to cease to be (charmides (to 'uncharm' oneself): a burlesquely-formed word: Pl.

**reoidivus**, a, um, adj. [reoido] falling back: fig. returning, recurring nimus, Juv. Poet.: Pergama, a returned Troy, Virg.

**re-oido**, cdi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic. in good MSS also written recido, Cic. and in the poets reōdo; Lucr. Ov. Juv., etc.), i v. n. [cado] to fall back, neque posse e terris in loca caeli recidere inferiora, Lucr. quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic.

2. to spring back: ramulum in oculum suum recidisce, recolo, Liv. II. Fig. to fall back or down, to return in graviorem morbum, to relapse, id. contentio nimia vocis reciderat, had subsided, Cic. consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, recoiling, Liv.

2. to fall or be reduced to, to come to any state or condition const. with ad, in, or adv. of direction. With ad: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. ad nihilum, to come to nought, id. With in: quae (tela), si viginti quiescent dies, in allorum vigiliam consulum recidiscent, id. With adv. of direction: bucina tandem omnia reciderunt, ut... have matters come to such a pass as this, id.: quorsum responsum recidat, which way your answer goes, id.

**re-oido**, di, sum, i. v. a. [caedo] to cut away, cut down, cut off: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. II. Fig. to cut short, abridge, diminish: ambitiosa ornamenta, pare away, retrench, Cic.: aliquid priusquam ad morem, i. e. to cut down, reduce within the limits of ancient manners, Tac.

**reoinotus**, a, um, Part. [recingo] to cut away, cut down, cut off: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. II. Fig. to cut short, abridge, diminish: ambitiosa ornamenta, pare away, retrench, Cic.: aliquid priusquam ad morem, i. e. to cut down, reduce within the limits of ancient manners, Tac.

**re-oido**, noperf., actum, i. v. a. to ungird, unloose (poet.). tunicas, Ov.

**Reffect**: recingor, I ungird, strip myself, id.

**re-oido**, i v. n. and a. [cano] to sing again, resound: culjus recinit jocosa nomen imago, re-echoes, Hor.

2. In gen. to cause to resound, to repeat. haec recitant juvenes dictata senesque, id.

**reolperatio**, reolperator, and reolpero, v. recap.

**re-olpio**, cēpi, ceptum (recepso, for recepero, Cat.), i. v. a. [capio] to take back, get back, to regain, recover: si velit suos recipere, obides sibi remittat, Caes. nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, should have retaken, Cic.: ensem multa morte recepti, drew out again, Virg.

(ii) With pron. reflect.: to draw back, withdraw, to betake oneself back; and milit. t. f., to retreat: se ex hisce locis, Cic.: se recipiendi spatium, room to retire, Liv.: se ad suos, Caes. With- out pron. reflect.: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, id.

2. to keep back, retain, reserve: posticulum hoc recepti, quom aedis vendidit, Pl.

3. Fig. to get back, to regain, recover: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepti, got back, Ov. (vocem) acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, to bring it back, Cic.

(ii) With pron. reflect.: (a) to betake oneself again: ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepti, resumed the consideration of, Caes. (B) to recover, to collect oneself: quae cum intueretur stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic. se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. II. to admit, accept, receive (both lit. and fig.) const. the direct object in Acc (or nom. with pass.): the place expr. by Acc with ad or in; or by Abl. either alone or dep. on in: cunctae praefecturae cum recipiunt, id.: equus frenum recepti, submitted to, Hor. With ad: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With in and Acc: aliquem in deditionem, to accept his surrender on terms of capitulation, Caes.: aliquem in amicitiam, to admit to friendship, Sall. With in and Abl. only (in purely local relations): tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv. exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. With a local Acc: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. 2. Of money transactions: to get in, receive: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.

3. In fencing: recipere ferrum, enssem, etc., to receive a thrust, recipere ferrum, receive your death-blow, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id.

4. Fig. to take upon oneself, to assume: to receive, accept, admit, allow: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, to draw upon oneself, Liv.: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuat, allowed, believed, Cic.: recepi causam Scelliae, I undertook, id.: curam ad se, Suet. (ii) Esp. in legal sense, to make oneself responsible; to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, pro-

mise, engage: foll. by Acc. and Inf., or by neut. pron. or adj.: promitto In meque recipio, fore sum... I promise and engage, Cic.: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. With lat.: ea, quae tibi promitto accipio, id. (iii) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, to receive or entertain a charge against one: id.: for which, recipere reum, Tac. (Hence it. ricevere; Fr. recevoir.)

**reolproco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [reciprocus]. Act.: to move backwards, or backwards and forwards: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam speret, to breathe, fetch their breath, Liv. (M) Reflect.: to move backwards: quinqueregem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, would not be able to tack about (so as to confront a pursuer), id. 2. Fig. to reverse, convert a proposition: Cic.

II. Neutr.: to move backwards and forwards: to come and go: septies die temporibus statis, ebb and flow, Liv.

**reolprocus**, a, um, adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2. Esp. ebbing, receding: quo levior classis vadoso mari minaret vel reciproco sideret, Tac. [Etym. uncertain; acc. to Pott, from reco-, proco-, derive of re and pro.]

**reolus**, a, um, Part. [recolo]. II. Adj. abridged, short: opus, Vell.

**recitatio**, ōnis, f. [recito] a reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a reading aloud, recitation; esp. of a new literary work, by the author: Tac.: Plin. Ep.

**recitator**, ōnis, m. [id.] a reader of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a reader, reciter: Hor.

**re-oido**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to read out, recite, esp. a document, statement, report, etc., in public or legal proceedings: aliquis testimonium, Cic. With personal obj., to read out the name of an individual in a will, etc.: testator ante si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, id.: senatum, read the roll, Liv.

2. In gen. to read out, recite any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio foro, i. e. to read aloud in the most public place possible, Hor.: Plin. Ep.

**reolamatio**, ōnis, f. [reclamo] a cry of opposition or disapprobation: Cic.

**reolamito**, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to cry out or exclaim against: Cic.

**re-olamo** [reclamo, Lucr. 1. 623], avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to cry out against, to contradict loudly. Neutr.: si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, exclaim against, id. 2. to reverbate, re-echo, resound (poet.): scopulis illis reclamant aequora, Virg. II. Act.: una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, recla-



masse, *unanimously protested against his taking the oath*, Cic. (II) *Pass Imperis*: cum erat reclamatum, id

**reclīnis**, e, adj. [reclino] leaning back, reclining: Ov.

**reclīno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. clivus and acclino] to bend or lean back, recline: caput, Cic. *Reclinet*: to in remoto gramine reclinatam, reclining, Hor. II. Fig: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me, id.

**reclūdō**, si, sum, f. v. a. [claudo] to open what had been closed, to throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: portam, Virg.: caelum alicui, to open the gate of heaven to, Hor.: tellurem, to open, break up the soil, Virg.: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. 2. Fig: ebrictas aperta recludit, discloses secrets, Hor.: fata, to reopen the door of fate, i. e. to recall from the grave, id.: si recludantur tyannorum mentes, Tac. II. to shut off or up (rare): singulas separatim, Just.

**reclūsus**, a, um, Part [recludo].

**recoctus**, a, um, Part. [recoquo].

**re-cogito**, avi, i. v. a. to think over, consider, reflect upon: tu mihi vidoris de forma Miuiciana in otio recogitasse, Cic.

**re-cognitio**, ōnis, f. [recognosco] a reviewing, investigation, examination: equitum, a review, Suet.: with subj Gen.: per recognitionem alicuius, in consequence of his investigation, Cic.

**re-cognosco**, gnōvi, gnitum, i. v. a. to know again: recolect, recall to mind, recognize: se non tu illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, recalled them by reminiscence, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. II. to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect: socia navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. to examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate: haec omnia summa cura et diligencia recognita, Cic.

**re-colligo**, lēgi, lectum, i. v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. Fig: quod scribis, etiam si cuius animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be won back again, reconciled, Cic.

**re-cōlo**, cōlūi, cultum, i. v. a. to till or cultivate again, to work anew: desertam terram, Liv. 2. to inhabit again, to revisit: nemo libenter reculit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. II. Fig: to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic: Galba imagines, to honour anew, set up again, Tac. 2. Esp. to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, contemplating, Virg.

**re-cōmnisoor**, i. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

**re-cōmnisoor**, i. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

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**re-cōmnisoor**, i. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

**re-cōmpōno**, no, perf., pōstūm, i. v. a. to put together again, to readjust (rare): comas, Ov.

**reconciliatio**, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] a winning back again, re-establishing, restoration, renewal: concordiae, Cic: gratiae, i. e. reconciliation, id.: also in this sense without gratiae: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

**reconciliator**, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: pacis, Liv.

**re-cōncilio**, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconciliassus, Pl.), i. v. a. to bring back, to restore (in this sense, rare): reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. 2. to win back again, regain: insulam Parum oratione, Nep. Offener with such an object as gratiam, voluntatem, Cic: concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, to recover the good credit of, Cic.: animos militum imperatoris, to win back their loyalty to their commander, Liv. 3. With personal obj. to bring together again, reconcile: aliquem alicui, to reconcile one person to another, Cic: me cum C. Caesare reduct, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, id. Also absol.: to make friendly, conciliate: Caes. in Cic.

**re-cōncinno**, i. v. a. to set right again, repair (rare) tribus locis acclifico, r. h. quia reconcinno, Cic.

**reconditus**, a, um, Part [recondo].

II. Adj. put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed: venae auri argenteque, Cic: Subst. recondita, argentum, i. e. remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templis, Caes. 2. Fig: out of the common way, profound, abstruse, recondite: litterae, res, Cic: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, of a reserved disposition, id.

**re-condo**, didi, ditum, i. v. a. to put back again; to put or stow away, hoard, to shut up, to hide, bury, etc. gladium cruciatum in vaginam recondidit, returned, Cic: Caecilium, put far back in the apotheca (not for everyday use), Hor: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, concealed, Cic: Poet: oculos, to close again, Ov:ensem in pulmone, bury deep, Virg. II. Fig: mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, stores away, Cic: verba, vultus, in crimen detorquens recondit, treasured them up against him, Tac.

**re-confio**, i. v. a. to blow up again, rekindle. Fig: Lucr.

**re-cōquo**, coxi, coctum, i. v. a. to cook or boil over again: Peliam, i. e. to restore him to his youthful strength by means of the magical caldron, Cic: 2. Transf.: to prepare again by fire, to melt, cast, or forge again, Liv. Virg. II. Fig: recoctus scriba, made into a scribe, Hor.

**re-cōrdatio**, ōnis, f. [re-cōrdor] a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance: With Gen. obj.: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. In pl.: recordationes earum

rerum quas gessimus, id. Absol.: id.

(n) In quasi-object. sense: Subit recordatio, the recollection arises in my mind, Plin. Ep.

**re-cōrdor**, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep [cor] to think over, belink oneself of: to call to mind, remember, recollect: usu, with Acc.: less freq. with Gen. or depend. clause: also with de or absol.: communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With depend. clause: recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With Acc and Inf: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perperos, they called to mind that they, Caes. With Gen: flagitiorum suorum recordabatur, Cic. With de. velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Absol.: et ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. II. to think of, meditate something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov.

**re-crēo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make or create anew, to reproduce, restore: lumen, Lucr: carnes, Pl. II. In gen. to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate, and reflect: to become refreshed, to revive: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, is awakened to life again by the breeze of summer, Hor. Of the body: voculam, Cic: humorem lentivento, to stir, Hor. 2. Of the mind: prolixum afflicta et perditum erigere atque recreare, revive, restore to prosperity, Cic: spatium intermedium ad recreandos animos, to recover, Caes.: se ex magno timore, to recruit oneself, Cic.

**re-crēpo**, i. v. a. and a. to sound back, to sound, echo (poet): Virg.

**re-cresco**, crevi, cretum, i. v. a. to grow or increase again, Liv. Ov.

**re-crūdesco**, dūi, i. v. a. to become raw again, of wounds, to open afresh: only fig.: recrudescente Manliana seditione, breaking out again, Liv.

**rectā**, adv. (se via) straight forward, right on: a subsellis in rostra recta, Cic.

**recte**, adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique forantur, Cic. II. Fig: rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id. recte factum, opp. to turpiter, Caes.: cum fult cum recte ad te litteras darem, safely, Cic: recte cavere, to look out well, take good care, Pl.: recte vendere, well, i. e. at a good price, opp. to male, Cic: Comp.: rectus bellum gerere, Liv. Sup: rectissime iudicās, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our right well, very much: saluus sum recte, quite well, Pl. 3. Ellipt: esp. in answers, good, very good, quite right, excellent: Ter.: Pl.: Quint. 4. A courteously evasive answer, like benignè and the Gr. καλώς, or καλίστῃ εἶπει, all's well, it's all right; or, in politely declining an offer, no, I

*thank you; De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? (h. Recte, pater, Pl.: rogo numquid Vellit? Recte, inquit, Ter.*

**rectio**, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.*

**rector**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a guide, director: of a helmsman: Virg.: Ov.: of a horseman: id.: of an elephant-driver: Liv. II. Transf. a leader, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: caelestium, Cat.: of Neptune: pelagi, Ov.: of the commander of an army: Tac.: of a tutor, teacher: Suet.: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, guide, governor, ball*

**rectus**, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. *II. A dj. drawn in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright: rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolare, in perpendicular lines, Cic.: Caes.: homines, straight, erect, Cat.: caput, i. e. not held on one side, nor hanging down or thrown back, Quint. Neutr. subst. curvo dignoscere rectum, to tell a straight line from a curve, Hor. 2. Transf. of the organs of sight, straight: rectus oculi intueri, looking straight forward, calmly, Cic.*

*3. Fig. in gen.: right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting. recto ac iusto prolio dimicare, a proper and regularly contested battle, Liv.: omnibus rectis expendere nummos, i. e. on good securities, Hor.: figura, correct, beautiful, Prop. Comp.: si quid novisti rectius istis, anything better, more consistent with truth, Hor. Supr.: recti-ma ratio, Quint. (ii) Neutr. subst.: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione praeferre, Cic. (iii) Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. to pravus), and neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, what is right, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: animus secundis temporibus dubisque rectus, firm, Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, the nominative case, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.*

**re-cubō**, i v n. *a. to lie upon the back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.*

**re-cūla**, ae, *f. dim.* [res] *a little thing: Pl. in Princ.*

**re-cūitus**, a, um, *Part.* [re-cūdo].

**re-cūmbō**, cūbi, 3 v n. [v cubo] *to lie down again; to lie down: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. to recline at table: reddit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr.*

*II. Of things, to fall or sink down: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinas partes, Ov.: nebulas magis iam petunt campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Virg.*

**re-cūperāto** (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [re-cūpero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery. libertatis, Cic.*

**re-cūperātor** (recip.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one that regains or recovers: urbis, Tac. II. In law, recuperatores were judges, at least two, sometimes three*

*in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Cic.: Liv.*

**re-cūperātorius** (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *pertaining to the recuperatores (v. preced. art.): iudicium, Cic.*

**re-cūpēro** (recipero), avi, atum, i v a. *to get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.: erepta, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With abstract obj.: veterem belli gloriam abertantemque, to win back again, Caes. With personal obj.: obsides, to recover, id.: si et vos et me primum recuperari, regain possession of, Cic. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of recipio, though on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term -ero. Forcilm derives it from an old prep. reci (cf. reciprocus) and pario] (Hence It. ricoverare, old Fr. recouverer, and, from it, Eng. recover)*

**re-cūro**, no perf., atum, i v a. *to restore, make whole, cure; also, to take care of, to prepare with care: Cat.*

**re-cūro**, curri, 3 v n. *to run or hasten back: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rursus, Hor. Poet. of the revolution of the sun. Virg. and of the year. Hor. II. Fig.: to come back, return, recur. mox bruma recurret, id. tamen usque recurret, she (Natur.) will still come running back again, id. 2. Esp. to have recourse to, be reduced to: ad easdem condiciones ditionis, Caes.: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint.*

**re-cūro**, i v n. *fig.* [recurro] *to keep running back; to continue to come back, return: quid ego huc recurrem? Pl. II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recusat, comes back again and again, Virg.*

**re-cūrus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.: inde alios incurrunt cursus aliosque recursus, i. e. advancing and retreating, Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.*

**re-cūrus**, no perf., atum, i v a. *to curve or bend backwards, to turn back: colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Maecandri), winding, serpentine, id.*

**re-cūrō**, a, um, *adj.* bent back, crooked or curved: cornu, Virg.

**re-cūsatio**, ōnis, *f.* [recuso] *a declining, refusal: disputationis, Cic. II. Esp. in law, an objection, protest: poena violatae religionis iustam reconvictionem non habet, id. 2. a counter-plea, opp. to petitio: id.*

**re-cūso**, avi, atum, i v a. [causa] *to decline on certain grounds, to make objections; to reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling, constr. with Acc., Inf. (esp. when a negative precedes,*

*and the Inf. has the same subject as the governing verb), Acc. and Inf. (very rare and late), de, Subj. (with ne, or after a neg. conj., quominus), or absol.: uxorem, Ter.: servitium, Sall.: privatus esse non recusō, Anton. in Cic.: prodere vove sua quemquam, Virg.: de stipendio, to make objections about paying tribute, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, refused to express his opinion, alleging as his reason that . . ., Cic. (Off. 3, 27, 100, see the place): neque recusare quin armis contentant, they had no objection to their settling the matter by arms, Caes.: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Absol.: non recusō, non abnuo, id. Of things: genia impediunt cursumque recusant, refuse to move, Virg.*

*II. Esp. in law, to object, take exception, plead in defence: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, until I have replied to your argument, Cic.*

**re-cūsus**, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

**re-cūtio**, no perf., cussum, 3 v a. [quatio] *to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound: uterque recuso insonuere cavae cavernae, by reverberation of its womb, Virg.*

**re-cūtus**, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised: Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. Jemus (poet.): sabbata, Pers.*

**re-dac-tus**, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

**re-dambūlo**, i v n. *a. to walk back: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.*

**re-dāmo**, i v a. *a. to love again, return love, fur lov: Cic.*

**re-dargūo**, ūi, 3 v a. *a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict. With Acc.: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dicit mulieribus armis verba redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg.*

**re-dauspicio**, i v n. *a. to take the auspices again: comically for, to return: Pl.*

**redditus**, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

**red-do**, didi, ditum (old fut. reddibo, Pl. pass: reddidit, id. Part. perf. reddita, Lucr.), 3 v a. *a. to put back, give back, return, restore: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, are set against, opposed to, id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. II. Transf.: to give up, deliver, pay (implying some kind of claim to be met) depositum, to yield up a trust, Cic.: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistola reddidit, quam tu dederas, delivered to me, id.: lucem, to give up the ghost, Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, to pay, offer, id.: praemia debita, render meet retribution, id.: una superstitio, supernis quae reddita divis, which is paid, belongs to the gods, id.: neque his potentibus vis redditur, is not granted (as it should be), Caes.: peccatis veniam, Hor. Legal f. t.: reddere*

judicium, to fix the time for a trial: Caes. Tac. (ii) to yield (as soil, which has been tilled), give forth, produce: fructum quem praedia reddunt, Ter.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, give forth (in response to the breath). Quint.: vocem, Virg.: stridorem, Ov.

2. to translate, render (give one lang. in exchange for another): quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redde-rem, Cic. 3. to repeat, narrate, recite: dictata, Hor.: carmen, id. 4. to represent, imitate, resemble: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg.

III. to make or cause to be (implying change): to render: itinera infesta, to render unsafe, Caes.: aliquid placidum mibique, Cic.: tutiorem et opulentiorum vitam reddere, id. The previous state of the obj. is denoted by ex: homines ex feris et immanibus mites et mansuetos reddere, from being savage, to make them gentle, id. (Hence It. rendere; Fr. rendre; also from redditum, It. rendita; Fr. rente.)

redemptio, ōnis, f. [redimo] a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption: quum captivus redemptio negabatur, Liv. II. a buying up, bribing; judicii, Cic. III. a farming of the revenue: id. (Hence Fr. rançon, Eng. ransom.)

redempto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to buy back or ransom frequently, in a number of instances: Tac.

redemptor, ōnis, m. [id.] a contractor, undertaker, farmer (more limited in sense than conductor, which is a hirer of any kind; e.g. a tenant as well as a contractor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic.: Hor.

redemptura, ae, f. [id.] a contracting, farming (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, Part. [redimo]

red-ēo, II. Itum, 4. v. n. to go or come back: to return: e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navein, Pl.: Of things: astra ad idem unde profecta sunt, Cic.: poet. with Dat.: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad plantum redibat, came back again to, sloped down to, Caes.: Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, trends northward, Tac.: With cognate object itque redi-que viam toties, Virg. II. Fig.: jam rediit animus, Pl.: in pristinum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, had never been reconciled to her, i. e. never been at variance with her, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se significat also, to come to oneself, i. e. to recover one's senses: Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, to go back to them, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically annuus, Virg. 2. Esp. in speaking to go back, recur, to a former subject: s-d de hac allas: nunc redeo ad augurum, Cic. III. Transf.:

to come in, be yielded as income, etc.: to arise, proceed: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. 2. to come to, be brought or reduced to, to fall to, devolve on: constr. used with ad, rarely with in and Acc. or adv. of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, they betook themselves to their swords, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, have descended to me, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, have not been brought into, are not registered in, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, come to that pass, Ter.: Pass. impers.: ad arbitrum reditur, recourse is had, Pl.

red hālo, i. v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale: Lucr.

red-hibeō, no perf., Itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to give back, return: vaticium salvi tibi, ut mihi dedisti, redhibeō, Pl.

II. Mercant. t. t.: of a buyer, to give back an article; of a seller, to take back: in mancipio vendendo dicendum vitla, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

red-igo, egi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive, lead, or bring back: (Sol.) disiectos redegit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, pursue them back to their camp, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, brought matters back, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, to restore, Liv.

II. Transf. of money or property, to get back, call in: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, gets in the purchase money, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, sold and the proceeds lodged with the quaestor, Liv.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. 2. to bring or reduce to any condition: constr. with Acc. dep. on in, ad, or sub: ad place, or absol.: viros in servitutem, Pl.: Arvernos in provinciam, to reduce to a province, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid antidubium ad certum, to render certain, id.: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter.: Absol.: in ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, bring it to such a pass, id. 3. to make or render (cf. reddere, III.) quae facilia ex difficilibus animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. 4. Of number or quantity, to diminish, reduce: ex hominum milibus lx vix ad v. sese redactos esse dixerunt, id.: quod si comminus, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. (Hence Fr. rediger.)

redimicūlum, i, n. [redimio] a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: Cic.

II. Fig. a bond, fetter: Pl.

redimio, II. Itum (imperf. past, redimibatur, Virg.), 4. v. a. to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc. tempora vitia, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: sertia et rosa, Cic.: loca silvis redimita, girt round, surrounded, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

red-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [emo]

to buy back, repurchase: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. 2. Esp. to buy back, ransom, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: Ii. Tu redimes me, si me hostes intercepterint? De. Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, ransomed, liberated at the public cost, Liv.: By anal.: libros suppressos, to buy and to recover them for general use, Suet.

3. In gen. to buy off; rescue: pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, i. e. had procured his acquittal, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 4. to buy in what is offered for sale: essedum sumptuose fabricatum redimi condecuit Imperavit, to be bought in and destroyed, Suet.

II. Transf. to take or undertake by contract; to hire, farm, etc. Iuniorum omnia Aducorum veteralia parvo pretio redempta habere, velis farming them at a low price, Caes.: Cic.

III. Fig.: to purchase, i. e. gain, procure: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum perditionum poena redemi, id. pacem Arovisi ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. 2. to buy off, avert: quam (aerulatum) ego a republica meis privatus et domesticis in commodis libentissime redemissem, would gladly have saved the commonwealth from it at the cost of my own troubles, Cic. 3. to make amends for, atone, compensate for, redeem: flagitium aut facinus, Sall. vitium auctore (sc. Jove) Ov. (Hence Fr. redimer.)

red-intēgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make whole again: to restore, renew, recover, refresh: ut diminuat copiae redintegrantur, Caes.: pro humi, to renew, rally, Liv.: memoriam, to recover, Cic.

red-ipiscor, 3. v. a. dep. [apiscor] to get again, recover: Pl.

reditio, ōnis, f. [redco] a going or coming back; a returning, return (rare for reditus) domum, Caes.

reditus, ūs, m. [id.] returning, re- turn: mester itus, reditus, Cic.: Romanam, id. Plu.: Virg. Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metuntur, Cic. 2. Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, reconciliation, id. II. Transf. a return, revenue, income, proceeds: with pecunia Nep. Plu. absol.: Liv.

rediviva, v. reduv.

redī-vivus, a, um, adj. [v. re-viv] some make the word re-dī-vivus, from the root div, to shine] renewed, renovated, of old building materials used as new lap, Cic.

red-ōleo, ōi, 2. v. a. and n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of or like, be redolent of. Act. vinum, to smell of, Cic. 2. Fig.: doctrinam exsultationemque paene perierunt, to have a savour of, smack of, id. II. Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere

videntur omnia, to have a strong smell, Lucr. With Abl.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, to be fragrant with thyme, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidam ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, al. *it*hens seems to breathe from his orations, Cic.

**re-dōmītus**, a, uni, Part. *retained, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic.

**re-dōmīs**, avi, i. v. a. (only in Hor.) to give back again, restore: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. 11. to give up, resign: invidium nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars (cf. condono), id.

**re-dormiō**, 4 v. n. to sleep again: Cels.

**re-dūco**, xi, ctum (rēduco, Lucr.), 3 v. a. to lead or bring back, to conduct back: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. 1. reducitur ad eum Cn. Maglus, id. Poet. quos Elea domum reduxit palma, brings back home, Hor. 1. solem reducit, restores: it to its place in the sky (causes it to reappear), Virg. 2. to cause to return, to deliver, rescue: aliquem de exilio, Cic. a morte, Virg.

3. Phr. 1. reducere uxorem, to marry again. Ter. 2. uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. to draw back: with ref. to an inanimate object (falses) torquentis introversus reducebant, Caes. attuas naribus, Lucr.

5. reducere aliquem domum, to conduct or accompany one home (as a mark of respect) domum in deductus ad vespertum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. 11. Fig. aliquem in gratiam, to reconcile, Ter. in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. neque ipse reduco a contemplatu, withdraw myself, Ov. tu spem reducis mentibus meis, restores, Hor. 2. to bring or reduce to some condition aliquem in formam, Ov. (Hence, through deductus, it *redit*o. Fr. *re route*.)

**reductio**, ōnis, f. [reduco] a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration (rare) regis, Cic.

**reductor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads or brings back (rare) plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

**reductus**, a, um, Part. [reduco]

11. A d. drawn back, of place, retired, remote, lonely: inque sinus schidit sese unda reductos, creeks running far back into the shore, Virg. vallis, deep drawn, running into the hill, Hor. 2. Fig. virtus est inmedium vitiorum et utriusque reductum, aloof from each extreme, id.

**re-dūcō**, a, um, ad. curved or bent backwards (rare): Plin. Poet. in gen. curved, bent: pennis rostroque reducō, Ov.

**redundantia**, ae, f. [redundo] an overflowing, superfluity, excess: Vitr.

11. Fig. of style: redundancy: illa pro Rocio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

**re-dūcō**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to flow back: to pour over, overflow: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. Nilus campis redundat,

Lucr. (11) redundatus for redundans (poet.) amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. 2. Transf.: with Abl. of absol.: to overflow with: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine r-dundat, is soaked with, Cic.

11. Fig.: to flow or come back, esp. with ref. to the after effects of anything: quorum (vitiolorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, recoils upon, id.: laudem (cuius) etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, redounds, id. 2. to proceed from: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, have proceeded, id. 3. to be superfluous, redundant or excessive; to be copious, to abound: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. 1. redundante multitudine, there being an excess of population, Tac. (11) With Abl.: to have an excess or redundancy of: to be redundant in: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, has not just a single finger too much, but head, etc. Cic. armis, Tac. (Hence Fr. *redonder*.)

**re-dūvia** (redivia), ae, f. an agnail, whilow: Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti inderi debeam, reduviam curem, i. e. be concerned about a trifle, Cic. [Fr. *red-ungula*, from ungulis]

**redux**, ōis, adj. [reduco]. Act. that leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov.

11. Pass.: that is led or brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluistis? i. e. from exile, Cic.: reduces socios, recovered, Virg.

**refectio**, ōnis, f. [reficio] a restoring, repairing: Capitoli, Suet. 11. Fig.: refreshment, recreation, recovery: etiam febre liberatus vix refectio non valeret, id. scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels.

**refector**, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer, repairer: Suet.

**refectus**, a, um, Part. [reficio].

**re-fello**, fellī, i. v. a. [fallo] to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute: neque ipso redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

**re-ferō**, ōis, si, tum, 4 v. a. [fercio] to lift up, stuff, cram: meministi tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, clauas referri, were choked, Cic.

11. Fig.: liberos fabulis, to fill them with fictions, id.: aures sermonibus, cram one's ears; give one more than enough of a thing, id. See also *referens*.

**re-ferō**, 4 v. a. to strike back or in return (rare) aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referunt imagine Phoebus, is reflected, Ov.

**re-fēro**, rēlūi (also rettuli), rēlātum (rēlatum, Lucr.), i. v. a. to carry, bring, draw or put back: vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: Intro referre pedem, to return, Pl. (11) With pron. reflect., to go back, return: Romam se rettuli, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. to give back, return, restore, repay (=reddere, II.): scyphos,

quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor. 3. Milit. t. t., with pedem or gradum: to withdraw, retreat: vulneribus defessis pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Re-

flect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, they fell back, Liv. (11) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), started back, Phaedr. 11. Fig.: referre sonum, to echo, Cic.: o mihi praeteritis referat si Juppiter annos! give me back once more, Virg. 2. Esp. to pay back, repay: denique par pari refero Ter.: referre gratiam (rarely gratias) to return thanks, max/jest gratitude, to recompense, requite: Cic. 3. to repeat; to bring back, as it were; hence, to resemble, etc.: Hecyam item referre, to produce it again, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suetos referunt, resemble, Tac. 4. to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, al/ge. With Acc. and Inf.: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnavit quidam annales retulere, record, Liv.

Poet by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, gave out that he was, Ov. With Subj.: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, relates how, Hor. (11) to rejoin, answer, reply: Anna refert, Virg. 5. Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before, to consult; to make a motion, to propose: con s t r. usu with ad senatum (sometimes omitted); the matter usu expressed by de with Abl.: sometimes by Acc (or Nom. with pass); or by depend. clause: rem ad senatum refert, lays it before the Senate, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, brings the matter forward and takes the opinion of the Senate, as to what. . . . Sall. Impes pass: de ea re postulant uti referatur, that a motion should be made concerning the matter, id. Referre is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Hence (11) transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (11) referre ad populum, to propose or refer anew (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, fin.): id. 6. to note down, enter in writing, to inscribe, register, record, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, to be ret down among, id. (11) referre rationes or aliquid in rationibus, (ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, t r a n s f.: referre

aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, etc., to count or reckon among: diem litter festos, nefastos, Tac. 7. to trace back, ascribe, refer: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. hunc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor.

**re-fert**, tūlit, v n impers. (personal: Pl.) [prob = rem fert, though some regard re as for rei: it concerns, is of consequence or importance to: construct. similar to that of interest, except that it is very rarely found with Gen. (v. intersum, no. IV): id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, it matters not to you, Ter. non ascripti id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. With subject-clause: neque refert cuiusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies lactus extuleris, it matters not to anyone, whether, . . . Tac. Very rarely with Dat of person dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, what difference does it make to one who lives, Hor. (II) The object with ref. to which a thing is of importance usu. expr. by ad: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl. Varr. 2. Without words indicating the person directly affected, in gen., to be important, to make a difference: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spondeat, nor is that a matter of importance, Liv. primum illud parvi refert, non vincti-gallia postea recuperare, Cic. With subject-clause: parvi reultit non suscepisse, Ter. Absol.: bona Sejanii ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, as though it mattered, Tac. B. Rarely with subst. as subject, adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, so much difference do these make, Lucr.

**refertus**, a, um, Part. [refertus] II. A d.] : stuffed, crammed, filled, full: of persons (as objects) with Gen.: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, crowded with, Cic. Less freq. with Abl. of persons: domus erat aleatoribus referta, id. (II) Of things, with Abl. only in insula Delos referta divitiis, id. Absol. locuples ac referta domus, well filled, id. Comp.: refertius aerarium, id. Sup.: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, filled with a crowded audience, id. 2. Fig. X-rxes refertus omnibus praesentibus donisque fortunae, amply supplied, id. disciplinae formula plena et referta, copious, id.

**re-fervēō**, 2. v. n. to boil or bubble up, to boil over: Plin. II. Fig. refervens falsum crimen in purissimam vitam, boiling over upon, threatening to injure, Cic.

**refervescō**, vi, 3. v. n. incomp. [refervēō] to begin to bubble up: Cic.

**re-ficio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio] to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, etc.: arma, tell, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. opus, Cic.: muros, portas, classem, refici, Caes.: exercitus, recrui, Liv. 2. Esp. to get back again, get in

return, get from: sumptum, to discover, recap oneself, Varr.: ex tuis possessionibus tantum, ut . . . Cic. a 3, to re-appoint, re-elect: tribunos, consulē, Liv. II. Fig. to restore (rare): reflecta fides, Tac. 2. Esp. to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit: of the body exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. vires cibo, Liv.: quum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, refreshes, revives, Virg. (II) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, reanimates, Cic. reflecta tandem spe, restored, Liv.

**re-figo**, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out or off: tabulas, Cic. clipeum de poste Nep-tunum sacro, to take down, Virg. Hor. Poet.: caelo refixa sidera, falling (lit. unfastened from the sky), id. Trans. to take down the tables of the laws, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate them: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges relaxastis, Cic.

**re-fingo**, 3. v. a., to make again, rebuild (rare): cerea regna, Virg.

**refixus**, a, um, Part. [refigo].

**re-flāgitō**, i v a. to demand again

urgently, demand back (rare) ('at

**reflatus**, ūs, m. [reflo] a blowing against, blowing: Plin. Met. o. k. a contrary wind: Cic.

**re-flecto**, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. A c t. to bend or turn back or back-

wards, to turn about or away: caput leviter, Cat. colla, Virg. oculos, Ov. Refl. to bend (oneself) back, to lean

back: illam tereti cervice reflexam, bending back, Virg. (al. refl.)

longos reflectit ungues, i. e. he has his nails made into long hooked claws, Ov. 2. Fig. to turn or bring back,

to avert: animum incitatum, check, Cic. animum reflexi, I reflected with-

in myself, Virg. (II) to alter: in-

clutus, id. II. Neutr. to turn

back: fig. to yield: Lucr.

**reflexus**, a, um, Part. [reflecti]

II. Adj. bent back, dentes ele-

phantorum, Plin.

**re-flō**, avi, atum, i v n and a

Neutr. to blow back, blow contrary:

reflantibus ventis, Cic. II. A c t. to

blow away from oneself, to breathe

out: (acr) quum ducitur atque refatur,

Lucr.

**re-fluō**, 3. v. n. to flow or run back;

to flow off, overflow (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refuitque fluitque,

flows backward and forward, Ov.: Nilus refuit campis, overflow (cf. redundo), Virg.

**reflūus**, a, um, adj. [refluo] flowing

back, ebbing: mare, Ov.

**reformidatio**, ōnis, f. [reformido]

a great fear or dread: Cic.

**re-formido**, no perf., atum, i v a

to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in

awe of, to shun or avoid through fear,

with Arc.: dolorem, Cic.: sapientiae

studium, to have an aversion to, Tac.

With Inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic.

With depend. clause: nec quid de se

ipso occurrat, reformidat, id. Of things as subjects: membra reformidant mollem quaeve saucia tatum, shrink from, Ov.: tum braccia (vitiū) tondet: ante reformidant ferrum, i. e. they are too young for the knife, Virg.

**re-formo**, avi, atum, i v a. to shape again, remould, transform, change: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum quod fuit ante reformet, until she resume her former shape, Ov. II. Fig. to amend, reform: mores depravatos, Plin.

**refotus**, a, um, Part. [refoveo].

**re-fōvō**, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. to warm or cherish again: to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: corpus refocivante toventque, Ov.: vires, Tac. II. Fig. reliquias partium in Africa, recruit, reanimate, Suet.

**refractoriolus**, a, um, adj. dim [refractorius from refractus] somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, which does not readily lend itself to literary treatment, Cic.

**refractus**, a, um, Part. [refringo].

**refragor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. opp. to

suffragor, to oppose, resist: to thwart,

gainsay: with Dat.: petenti, Cic.: al-

cuius honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 2.

Of impers subjects to oppose, with-

stand: tacita quaedam cognatio re-

fragatur his omnibus, Quint. [Etym.

uncertain]

**re-frēno** (refraeno), avi, atum, i

v a. to check, curb, equate, Curt. II.

Trans. in gen. to curb, restrain:

fluvios, Lucr. aquas, Ov. 2. Fig.

adolecentis a gloria, Cic.: indomitam

licentiam, Hor.

**re-frīo**, ōi, ātum, i. v. a. and n

A c t. to rub or scratch open again, to

gall, fret, vulnera, to tear open, Cic.

2. Fig. to excite afresh, renew:

memoriam pulcherrimi facti, id. II.

Neutr. to break out afresh, appear

again: crebro reficit lippitudo, id.

**refrigeratio**, ōnis, f. [refrigero] a

cooling, coolness: Cic.

**re-frīgēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to

make cool or cold: to cool off: ignis in

aquam conjectus continuo restingitur

et refrigeratur, Cic.: aquam, Plin.

Absol.: quum stella Saturni refrigeret,

has a chilling influence, Cic. With

pron refl., to cool oneself: refrigerandi

sui causa, Suet. II. Fig. to cool

down, to deprive of warmth or zeal;

esp. refl. to grow cool or languid:

defensa ac refrigerata accusatio, be-

coming weary and flagging, Cic.: quum

Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab An-

tonio transfugit ad Caesarem, his zeal

having cooled, Vell.

**re-frīgesco**, frīxi, 3. v. n. incomp

to grow cold or cool: cor vulnerē lacum

refrixit, Ov. II. Fig. to grow cold

or remiss: to abate, grow stale, lose

interest: to fail, flag: illud crimen

de numis caluit re potenti, nunc re-

frīxit, Cic.: quod de Pompeio Caninius

agit, sane quam refrigit, is exceedingly flat, id. : quum Romae a iudicis forum refrigerit, when the forum has cooled down; i.e. when there is less doing in judicial business, id.

**rē-fringo**, frāgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to tear back, break up, break open: portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen. to break off: ramum, Virg.: mucronem, Plin. quae demersa liquore obcutit, refracta videntur, appear as if broken, Lucr.

**II.** Fig. to break, destroy, etc. vim fluminis, break the force of the current, Caes.: Achivos, repel, overthrow, Hor.

**rē-fugio**, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to flee back, to run away, escape: ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv. in silvam, Virg. 2. Of things. vites a canibus brassicaeque refugere dicuntur, to shrink from, Cic. (ii) Of situation: to run back, recede: fugit ab hore templum, Virg. **II.** Fig. a consiliis fortibus, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, has recoiled, and so. shrinks from it, Virg. **B.** A. c. t. to run away from, to avoid, shun: iudicium, Cic.: trepidus repente refugit at tellurem (hanc anguem), starts back from it, Virg. **II.** Fig. viciu iugum, Hor. Poet. with Inf.: nec Polydymia Lesbium refugit tendere barbiton, refuses, id.

**rē-fugium**, n. n. [refugio] a taking refuge (rare in this sense): portas refugis profugorum aperire, Just. 2. Meton.: a place of refuge: silvae tutus dedit refugium, Liv. Fig.: populum in refugium senatus, Cic.

**rē-fugus**, a, um, adj. [id.] fleeing back, receding, seceding: unda, Ov. ripates, Tac. Subst. a fugitive, only in pl.: refugos sequi, id.

**rē-fulgēo**, sī, 2. v. n. to reflect a light: to shine, glitter, glisten: quum caerulea nubes solis inardescit radius longeque refulget, reflects his rays afar, Virg.: corpus versicolori raves, Liv. With Dat.: Jovis impio tutela Saturno refulgens, shining in opposition to, Hor.

**rē-fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour back, to pour out, cause to overflow, etc.: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, poured back, emptied forth, Virg.: ponto refuso, by the recoil of the sea, id. 2. Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur alga, is flung back, id.

**rē-fusus**, a, um, Part. [refundō].

**rē-futatio**, ōnis, f. [refuto] in rhetor. a refutation: Cic.

**rē-futatus**, ūs, m. [id.] a refutation: refutatu, Lucr.

**rē-fūto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [on etym. v. confuto] to lit. to pour back, hence] to check, drive back, repress: nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to repress, restrain, oppose: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, check, discourage, id.: ad mortem si te (hanc dicta refutet) pro-

didestim, may fate avert! Virg. 2. Esp. to confute, refute, disprove: opp. to confirmare, Cic. Poet. with Acc. and Inf.: si quis corpus sentire refutat, denies, Lucr.

**rē-gālōsus**, i, m. dim. [regalis] a small bird, perh. the golden-crested wren: Suet.

**rē-gālis**, e, adj. [rex] belonging to or befitting a king, kingly, regal (whereas regius is usu. simply of a king = Gen. of rex): genus civitatis, monarchy, Cic.: sceptrum, Ov.: purpura, Cic. situs pyramidum, princely, Hor. (ii) also used in sense of regius: comae, i.e. the hair of the princess, Virg. Comp. regular: Pl. (Hence It. reale; Fr. royal, Sp. real.)

**rē-gāliter**, adv. royally, in royal style: Liv.: Ov.

**rē-gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back: terram e fossa, Liv. tellurem, to throw back, Ov. **II.** Fig. to throw or cast back, to retort: convicia, Hor. culpam in illas, to throw the blame on them, Plin. Ep.

**rē-gestus**, a, um, Part. [regero]. **regia**, ae, f. (sc. domus) [regius] a royal abode, a palace, castle, court: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (ii) Esp. the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, the hall of this regia, Liv. **II.** Transf. the royal tent in a camp: id. **III.** Meton. the court, i.e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers: tulit et Romana regia sceles- tris tragici exemplum, id. **IV.** (sc. urbs) a royal city, residence, capital: Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. **V.** For the Gr. basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

**rē-giō**, adv. royally: sumptuously: despotically: accubabo regie, Pl.: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, imperiously, Cic.

**rē-giōsē**, adv. royally, magnificently: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic.

**rē-giōsus**, a, um, adj. [rex facio] kingly, royal, magnificent (poet.) Virg.

**rē-giōsum**, ii, n. [rex fuga] a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings: Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.) v. Smith's Ant. 318.

**rē-gigno**, 3. v. a. to beget or bear again, to reproduce: Lucr.

**rē-gillus**, a, um, adj. dim. [regius] royal, magnificent: inducula, Pl.

**rē-gimen**, inis, n. [rego] a guiding, guidance, direction: equorum, Tac. classis, Vell. 2. Meton. steering, a rudder (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. **II.** Fig.: a guiding, directing, governing, rule, government, command: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: summus rei, Tac. 2. Esp.: the direction of state affairs, rule, government: regi-

men suscipere, id. 3. In concrete sense: a ruler, governor: regimen rerum, the head of the state, Liv. (Hence Fr. régime.)

**rē-gīna**, ae, f. [rex] a queen: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. of goddesses: e.g. Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique, Hor. (ii) a daughter of a king, a princess: Virg. (iii) a lady of rank: sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Fig.: (iustitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. (Hence It. regina; Sp. regina; Fr. reine.)

**rē-giō**, ōnis, f. [from rego, as legio from lego] Lit. a making straight: hence, direction: de oeceta regione deflecto, deviate from the straight course, Cic. 2. Figuratively, adverbially: in a straight line, directly: e regione moveri, opp. to declinare, id. (ii) in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: constr. with Gen., Dat., or absol.: erat e regione oppidi collis, over against the town, Caes.: esse (quosdam) e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, i.e. our antipodes, Cic. Absol.: acie e regione instructa, facing the foe, Nep. **II.** Transf.: a boundary line, esp. in augury: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit, Cic. Also in gen., a boundary line, limit, boundary, usu. plur.: isdem regionibus ac terminis contineri, id. Fig. of the mind quibusdam regionibus circumscribi, id. 2. a quarter, region of the heavens or earth: vespertina, the west, Hor.: neu regio fore ulla sinus animantium orba, Ov.: agri fertilissima regio, tract, Caes.: regione portae Esquilinae, in the neighbourhood, Liv. (ii) In partic., a province, district: in quattuor regiones dividi Macedonia, id. (iii) a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and surrounding territory: Suet. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma) **III.** Fig.: province, department, sphere: dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. (Hence Fr. région.)

**rē-giōnātum**, adv. by districts or wards: Liv.

**rē-gius**, a, um, adj. [rex] belonging to a king, of a king, royal (cf. regalis): genus, Cic.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, i.e. the period of the kings (at Rome), Cic.: ales, the eagle, Ov.: bellum, i.e. the war with the king (Mithridates), Cic.: morbus, the king's disease, i.e. jaundice, Cels. **II.** Transf. royal, princely, splendid, magnificent (= regalis): moles, splendid piles, Hor.: regia res est succurrere lapsis, a royal or princely thing, Ov.

**rē-glātino**, no perf. ōnum, 1. v. a. to unglue, to unfasten (rare): Cat.

**regnātor**, ōris, m. [regno] a ruler, sovereign: deorum, Pl.: summus Olympi, Virg.

**regnātrix**, icis, adj. f. [id.] she that rules; as adj., ruling, imperial: in domo regnatrice, Tac.

**regno**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [regnum]. Neutr. : to have royal power, to be king, to reign: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Esp. of one exercising unconstitutional power in a free state, as the Gracchi were considered to have done: Cic.: Liv. With Gen.: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populum, ruled over (Gr. constr.), Hor. With in and Acc.: Tac. Pass. impers.: hic jam ter centum totos regnabit annos gente sub Hectorea, kings shall reign, Virg. 2. In gen. to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. In bad sense; to tyrannize, domineer: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, rule as kings, despotically, Liv. (ii) Of things, to hold sway, prevail (stick) per ramus victor regnat, Virg. (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, is sovereign, Quint. 3. Act. : to rule, govern (poet and late): terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, ruled over, Virg. trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, are under kings, Tac.

**regnum**, i, n. [rex] kingly government, royal authority, royalty: regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic.: regnum obtinere, Caes. 2. In wider sense, dominion, sovereignty, rule: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. regna vini, the post of symposiarch or arbiter in-bendi, id.: In regno voluptatis, under the rule of mere pleasure, Cic. (ii) Esp. in bad sense, despotism, tyranny: Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercebant, Liv. 3. Meton. a kingdom: ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees. cetera regna refungunt, their wazzen domains, palaces, Virg. 2. Transf. an estate, possession: post aliquot, mea regna vident, mirabor aristas, my property, id. (Hence Fr. *régne*.)

**rego**, xi, cum, j. v. a. to stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line, or in the right direction, to guide, conduct, direct. manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: regi velis (of ships), to have their course controlled by sails, Caes.: equum, Liv.: missum jaculum, Ov. 2. Esp. In law, regere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits: Cic. 3. Fig. to guide, lead, conduct, direct: rem consilio, Ter.: balla, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem suscepisse juvenem regendum, taken him under your guidance, Cic. 2. Esp. to control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over. civitates, id.: populus imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. 3. To set right, correct. errantem regere, Caes. [Cf. Gr. *o-pé-yo*; Goth *vak-jan*, to stretch, *raht-s* (Germ. *recht*, Eng. *right*.)]

**regrador**, gressus, j. v. n. dep. [gradior] to retrace one's steps, to come back; to return: ut regredi quam progredi mallet, Cic.: extinguer regredi, Liv. 2. Milit. t. t. to march back, retire, retreat: illi autem hoc acris instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. 3. Fig.: In memoriam regredior audisse me, I remember, Pl.: eodem regressus, returning to the same (object of pursuit), Sall.

**regressus**, a, um, Part. [regredior] regressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going back, return, regress: progressus et regressus reliquosque motus conservare, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. a retreat: Liv. Fig. a return, retreat: nullo ad paenitentium regressu, Tac.

**regula**, ac, f. [rego, cf. *tégula* from *tégō*] a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 2. Transf. in gen., any straight staff, a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron), quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defunct, Caes. 3. Fig.: a rule, pattern, model, example: naturae, Cic.: habeo enim regulam, ut talia visa vera iudicem, I make it a rule to . . . id. aequit regulam, pœnatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. (Hence Fr. *regle*.)

**regulus**, i, m. dim. [rex] a petty king, prince, chieftain: Liv. 2. Transf. a king's son, a prince: id. Sall. **re-gusto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to taste again or repeatedly (rare) regustatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. licked clean, Pers. 3. Fig.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamē regustare, to read again, Cic.

**re-gyro**, avi, i. v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round: fig. Flor.

**re-iteratio**, ōnis, f. a repeating, reiteration: Quint.

**reietāneus**, a, um, ad. [reicio] that is to be rejected (philos. t. t. = *ἀπορριπτέος*, cf. *rejetus* : Cic.

**reiecio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a throwing back: sanguinis, i. e. throwing up, Plin. 3. Fig. a rejecting, rejection: quod si civi Romano licet esse graditum, reiectione huius civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. In law, a challenging, rejection of a iudex iudicium, id. 3. Rhetor. t. t. In alium reiecio (at *tractio*), a shifting off from oneself to another, id.

**reieto**, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to throw or cast back (rare): Lucr.

**reiectus**, a, um, Part. [reicio] 3. Subst.: rejecta (or reiectenda), ōrum, n. plu. things to be rejected (= *rejectiones*, q. v.): Cic.

**re-icelo** (more correctly *reicio*), jāci, jectum (reice, dissyl. Virg.: scanned otherwise, *reicio*, etc.), j. v. a. [jacio] to throw, cast, or fling back: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. Poet.: oculos Rutilorum reiecit arvis, turns away, averts, Virg. (ii) Of living objects, to drive or chase back (mostly poet.) capellas a flumine, id. (iii)

With *pron.*, reflect., to throw or cast oneself back, to throw or fling oneself: tum illa reiecit se in eum, flung herself into his arms, Ter. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. to beat back, repel, repulse: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiecit, Caes. 3. In pass. nautical t. t. to be driven back: a Leucopetra profectus, reiectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. 3. Fig.: to cast off, remove, repel, reject: abs te scordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (ii) In law: iudices reicere, to challenge or reject the judges appointed by lot. quum ex xxv iudicibus quinque et LXX reus reieceret, id. (iii) to scorn, disdain, despise: rejecta praeda, Hor.

2. to refer to, make over to: ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic. (ii) reicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), to refer a matter or person to some office or authorized body: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. legati ab senatu reiecti ad populum, Liv. Abol.: tribuni appellati ad senatum reiecerunt, id. 3. to put off, defer, postpone: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiecit, Caes.

**re-labor**, lapsus, j. v. n. dep. to slide or glide back, to sink or fall back (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, sinking back upon the couch, Ov.: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, flowing back, Virg. 3. Fig. to relapse, to return: nunc in Aristippi furium praecipere relabor, Hor.

**re-languesco**, gōi, j. v. n. incept to grow languid or faint again: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. 2. Transf. of the wind, to lull, abate: Sen. 3. Fig. to grow weak or effeminate: his rebus relanguescere animos eorum, Caes.

**relatio**, ōnis, f. [refero] a carrying back, bringing back: Quint. 3. Fig.: a throwing back, retorting: Cic. 2. a returning, repaying: gratiae, Sen. 3. In polit. lang. a motion, proposal, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate relationem approbare, to approve such a motion, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (ii) Transf. a report, narration, in gen. dictum, Quint. 4. a rhetorical figure in Cicero a kind of repetition: Cic.

**relator**, ōris, m. [id.] a mover, proposer, in public deliberations: Balb. in Cic.

**relātus**, a, um, Part. [refero] relātus, ūs, m. [id.] an official report: abnuntibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. 2. In gen. a narration, recital: virtutum: Cic.

**relaxatio**, ōnis, f. [relaxo] an easing, relaxation: fig.: animi, Cic. 2. mitigation, alleviation (sc. doloris), id.

**re-laxo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to widen again: to unloose, open: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, to expand, Virg.: vias et caeca aprimenta, to open, widen, id.

With *pron.*, reflect., to throw or cast oneself back, to throw or fling oneself: tum illa reiecit se in eum, flung herself into his arms, Ter. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. to beat back, repel, repulse: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiecit, Caes. 3. In pass. nautical t. t. to be driven back: a Leucopetra profectus, reiectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. 3. Fig.: to cast off, remove, repel, reject: abs te scordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (ii) In law: iudices reicere, to challenge or reject the judges appointed by lot. quum ex xxv iudicibus quinque et LXX reus reieceret, id. (iii) to scorn, disdain, despise: rejecta praeda, Hor.

2. to refer to, make over to: ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic. (ii) reicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), to refer a matter or person to some office or authorized body: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. legati ab senatu reiecti ad populum, Liv. Abol.: tribuni appellati ad senatum reiecerunt, id. 3. to put off, defer, postpone: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiecit, Caes.

**re-labor**, lapsus, j. v. n. dep. to slide or glide back, to sink or fall back (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, sinking back upon the couch, Ov.: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, flowing back, Virg. 3. Fig. to relapse, to return: nunc in Aristippi furium praecipere relabor, Hor.

**re-languesco**, gōi, j. v. n. incept to grow languid or faint again: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. 2. Transf. of the wind, to lull, abate: Sen. 3. Fig. to grow weak or effeminate: his rebus relanguescere animos eorum, Caes.

**relatio**, ōnis, f. [refero] a carrying back, bringing back: Quint. 3. Fig.: a throwing back, retorting: Cic. 2. a returning, repaying: gratiae, Sen. 3. In polit. lang. a motion, proposal, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate relationem approbare, to approve such a motion, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (ii) Transf. a report, narration, in gen. dictum, Quint. 4. a rhetorical figure in Cicero a kind of repetition: Cic.

**relator**, ōris, m. [id.] a mover, proposer, in public deliberations: Balb. in Cic.

**relātus**, a, um, Part. [refero] relātus, ūs, m. [id.] an official report: abnuntibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. 2. In gen. a narration, recital: virtutum: Cic.

**relaxatio**, ōnis, f. [relaxo] an easing, relaxation: fig.: animi, Cic. 2. mitigation, alleviation (sc. doloris), id.

**re-laxo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to widen again: to unloose, open: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, to expand, Virg.: vias et caeca aprimenta, to open, widen, id.

tunicarum, vincula, to loosen, Ov. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus conficitur, tum dissolutionibus relaxatur, be made more free, Cic. II. Fig. of the mind: to set at liberty. (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. 2. Hence, to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, to cheer up, enliven, relax: animos, to unbend, id. with Abl. of that from which one takes relaxation: se occupationibus, to get a holiday from, id. pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, undoes all my restrictions, id. ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, affording rest from, Curt. Reflect insani quum relaxantur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.

**relectus**, a, um, Part. [relego] **relegatio**, ōnis, f. [relego] a sending away, banishment (without permanent loss of civil rights, as in exilium) Cic.

**rē-lēgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a to send away, depatch, remove: relecti longe ab externis, Caes. Poet with Dat. of person to whom one is sent for banishment. Trivia Hippolytum Egeae relegat, consigns him to Egeria, Virg. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without capitis diminutio (v. Smith's Ant. 173) (consul L. Laniam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset milia passuum ducenta, Cic. in less exact sense, exortus relegatus in Siciliam, sent out of the way, Liv. II. Fig. to send back, refuse: dona, Cic. to refer or impute (to another), to attribute, ascribe culpam in hominem, Quint. Poet. with Dat. a causis aliquid, Lib.

**rē-lēgo**, lēgi, lectum, i. v. a to gather up or collect again (mostly poet.) janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, i. e. by the thread (of Ariadne) wound up again, Ov. 2. Esp. of places, to travel over or through again, to traverse or sail over again: Hellesponticas illa (navis) relect aquas, id. relect Asiā, again coasts along, Tac.

II. to read over again: Troiani belli scriptorem relegi, Hor.: scripta, Ov. III. Fig.: to go over in thought, ponder carefully, Cic.

**rē-lēntoso**, i. v. n. incep to grow slack again, to slacken: Fig.: Ov.

**rē-lēvo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise: corpus e terra, Ov. Transf. to make light, to lighten: epistolam graviorem pellectione, humilioris, to lighten it of its weighty contents by perusal, Cic.: vimina curva favi, i. e. to empty, Ov. 2. Fig.: to relieve, alleviate, refresh, etc.: culus mors to ex aliqua parte relevavit, has relieved you from a burden, Cic.: pectora sicca mero, Ov.: famem, id. (Hence Fr. relever.)

**relictio**, ōnis, f. [relinquo] a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning: consiliis sui, Cic.

**relictus**, a, um, Part. [relinquo].

**reliquitus**, a, um, v. reliquitus.

**religatio**, ōnis, f. [religo] a binding up, tying up: Cic.

**religio** (not religio), ōnis, f. belief in and reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies; and in gen. piety, religion (disting. from superstitio, the unreasonable or excessive fear of the gods): religio deorum cultu pio continetur, religion consists in, Cic.: religio deorum immortalium, worship, id. fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper involutum sanctumque fuerit, was held in such reverence, id. silva religione patrum sacra, by the awe of their forefathers, Virg. Plur.: Druides religionis interpretantur, religious matters, Caes. 2. In bad sense, religion regarded from the sceptical point of view: superstition: humana fœde cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, baneful superstition, Lucr. II. Transf.: subjectively, a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, etc.: injicere religionem alicui, to infuse a scruple into anyone's mind, Cic.: aliquid rem religioni habere, to look upon a circumstance as having a religious import, as an unfavourable omen, id. With Gen.: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, they were afraid to disturb the treasures, Liv. Absol.: nulla mihi religio est, I have no scruple, Hor. (ii) Meton. an offence against religion, giving rise to scruples of conscience. liberare religionem templum, to remove the pollution attaching to it (owing to murder perpetrated there), Liv. (iii) religio jurisjurandi, or absol.: scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath: religio jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Absol.: religioni consulere, to have regard for the sanctity of the military oath, Caes.

2. In gen., strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, etc.: propter fidem et religionem judica, Cic.

III. Objectively, the sacredness, sanctity of an object (a deity, temple, etc.): propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Hence, 2. Meton. an object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing (rare): sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. quae religio aut quae machina belli, object of worship, Virg. [Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero derives it from religere, "to ponder carefully" (of which negligere may be regarded as the opposite); others, as Servius and Lactantius, connect it with religare.]

**religiosè**, adv. piously, religiously: deos colere, Liv.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. 2. scrupulously,

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punctiliously, conscientiously: testimonium dicere, id.

**religiosus** (relig.), a, um, adj. [religio] reverencing or fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious; connected with religion: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall.: mortuus religiosa jura tribuere, religiosus rives, Cic. II. Transf. subjectively, religiously considerate, scrupulous: civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteret, scrupulose carefully, Liv. (ii) In bad sense (rare): over-scrupulous, superstitious: ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter.

2. In gen. scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious: se praebere in testimonio religiosum, C. II. Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, holy, sacred: loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id. limina deorum, Virg. (ii) Hence, involving religious observation or scruple: quem campi fructum religiosum erat consumere, they had scruples about consuming it, Liv.: dies religiosus, a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen, e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

**rē-ligo**, avi, atum, i. v. a to bind back or behind, to bind fast: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achilles, Cic. flavam comam, to tie back (in a knot), Hor. 2. Esp. nautical t. t. to fasten a ship: naves ad terram, to moor, Caes. 3. Fig. quae (prudentia) si extrinsece religata pendat, bound to external things, Cic. II. to unbend (rare in this sense). Cybele religat juga manu, Cat.

**rē-lino**, levī, i. v. a to unseal, open any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc. relevi dolla omnia, omnes series, opened, Ter. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, to take out, Virg.

**rē-linquo**, liqui, lectum, i. v. a to leave behind; to leave, move away from. puerum apud matrem domi, Pl. post tergum ho-trem, Caes. hanc eam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, was going to leave this excuse (for my departure), Cic. (ii) Esp. with a complementary predicate, to leave in a certain state: Morini, quos Caesar pacatos reliquerat, had left in tranquillity, Caes.: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, left untouched, Ter. II. to leave behind by dying; to leave or bequeath: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintum, left him heir, Cic.: aliquid arva, greges, armenta Ov. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effligi, Cic. III. to let remain, not to take away; pass. to remain: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes.: unam (scilicet) minimamque reliquit, leave to me, Ov.: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, one only route remained, Caes. 2. Fig.: ut vobis ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquantur, Cic. Impers. pass. with Subj.: relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus,

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the only thing left for us is, id. IV. to give up, surrender: with *Dat.* of ind. obj.: *mibi consilium et virtus vestrae regimini reliquit*, Tac.: *urbem direptioni et incendis*, Cic. V. to forsake, abandon; to desert, leave in the lurch: *non ego te hic lubens relinquo*, Pl.: *o relictum filiae nomen, i. e. which I have thrown away, being faithless to*, Hor.: *signa, to desert the standards (as we say 'colours')*, Liv. (ii) Fig.: *quem vita reliquit, whom life has quitted*, Lucr.: *ab omni bonestate relictus, forsaken by, quite destitute of*, Cic. 2. to let slip, neglect, relinquish: *et agrorum et armorum cultum, to give up, neglect, id. obsidionem, to raise a siege*, Caes.: *caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, leave unmentioned*, Cic.

**reliquiae** (reliqui), *arum, f. plu.* [relinquo] *leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder*: *copiarum, remnant*, Nep.: *gladiatoriae familiae*, Caes. With *Gen. sub.*: *reliquias Danaum, the remnant that the D. had spared*, Virg. So, *cladis, all that escaped from*, Liv. In partic.: *the leavings of the table, remains, fragments*: Pl. (ii) *the relics, ashes of a body that has been burned*. C. Mari sitas reliquias dispari jussit, Cic. (iii) *the (unconsumed) remains of a sacrifice*: Suet. II. Fig.: *pristinæ fortunæ, the remnants of*, Cic.: *ut avi reliquias persequere, what your father left undone (cf. supr. I.)*, i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war, id.* (Hence *Fr. relique*.)

**reliquus** (relicuus as a quadrasy), *Lucr.*, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *that is left or remains, remaining*: with *Dat.*: *nullo isto, quem tibi reliquum dices esse, which you say you have left to you*, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: *quid esse nullo reliqui? what has he left, id.* Without *Dat.*: *ne causa ulla restet reliqua, should be left remaining*, Ter. *Neutr. absol.*: *quæ reliquæ summa fuit, of the remainder*, Cic.: *quod belli reliquum erat, the only part of the war which remained to be carried out*, Liv. 2. Partic. phrases: *reliquum est, with Subj. or Inf.*: *it remains*: *reliquum est, ut officiis certemus Inter nos*, Cic.: *hortari modo reliquum est*, Sall. *Fr.* (ii) *reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a fuller expression for relinquere*: (a) *to leave behind, leave remaining*: *quos reliquos fortuna fecerat, had spared*, Liv. *Neutr.*: *quod reliquæ vitæ viriliumque famæ fecerat, what little remnant of life*, Cic. *Esp. negatively*: *to nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, have left behind you, id.* (b) *to leave undone, to omit, neglect (only negatively)*: *nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, left no effort unused; used the utmost possible celerity*, Caes. 3. *Of time, that is left or remains, i. e. subsequent, future*: *spes reliquæ tranquillitatis*, Cic. Hence, in *reliquum, adverbially, in future, henceforward*, id.: Liv. 4.

*Of debts, outstanding, in arrears*: and *subst.*: *reliqua, n. plu.* (less freq. *reliquum*), *the balance*: *nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere*, Pl.: *reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse*, Cic. II. Freq. to be rendered by the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied: nearly = ceteri): *Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, the rest of the magistrates*, Caes.: *sol dux et principes luminum reliquorum, of the other heavenly bodies*, Cic. *Plur. absol.*: *magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, the rest of them, Caes.* *Sing.*: *multibus reliquam praedam concessimus*, Cic.

**reliq̄, and reliquū, v. relig** and **relinquo**, *ai. 2. v. n.* *to shine back, reflect the light; to blaze, glow*: *Sigae igni freta lata refulcent, are lit up with the blaze*, Virg.: *metus ipso refulcentis flammæ ex capite, streaming from the head (of the oxen)*, Liv.: *vestis fulgore refulxit sacra domus*, Ov. **re-lucesco**, *luci, 3. v. n. incept* [re-luceo] *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear*: *solis imago refulxit*, Ov.: *reulixit dies*, Tac.

**re-luctor**, *atus, 1. v. n. dep.* *to struggle against, resist, usu. absol.*: *to offer resistance*. Hor.: *Ov.* With *Acc.* of neut. adj.: *multa reluctari, to offer a stubborn resistance*, Virg.: *reluctatus invidiosus revertens in Italiam, i. e. after vainly struggling to avoid doing so*, Vell. **re-macresco**, *crûi, 3. v. n. incept* *to grow very lean or thin*: Suet.

**re-maledico**, *3. v. n.* *to return reproachful language, to abuse or revile again*: Vesp. in Suet. **re-mando**, *1. v. a.* *to send back word, to notify in return*: Eutr. **re-maneō**, *mansi, 2. v. n.* *to stay or remain behind*: (*atulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus*, Cic. *Romæ*, Caes. II. *Esp.*: *to remain, continue, abide, endure*. *animos remanere post mortem, survive*, Cic.: *si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissæ*, Sall. 2. With *adj.* as predicate, *to remain, continue in a certain state*: *quæ (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, was still weighty*, Cic.

**re-māno**, *1. v. n.* *to flow back*: *Lucr.* **re-mansio**, *onis, f.* [*remaneo*] *a staying or remaining behind; a continuing in one's place*: Cic.

**remedium**, *ii, n.* [*medeor*] *that which heals again, a cure, remedy, medicine*: Cic. II. Fig.: *a means of assistance or relief; an antidote, remedy*: *quibus rebus nostri hæc reperiebant remedia*, Caes.: *id remedium timori fuit, a cure for* Liv. (Hence *Fr. remède*.)

**re-menans, a, um, Part.** [*remetior*] **re-meo**, *avi, 1. v. n.* *to go or come back, to return (chiefly poet.)*: Intro, Pl.: *in patriam*, Ov.: *ad se (legati)*, Liv.: *with victor; to return home in triumph*, Virg.: *Ov.* Poet. with *Acc.*: *patrias remeabo inglorius urbes*, Virg. (ii) *Of inanimate subjects*: *cum neque terra all posset neque remearet aer, would flow back again*, Cic. II. Fig.: *ævum remeare peractum, to retrace the path of life*, Hor.

**re-metior**, *mensus, 4. v. a. dep.* *to measure or mete again or back*. Poet.: *si modo rite memor servata metior astra, i. e. retrace our path by the stars observed before*, Virg. Part. perf. in pass. sense: *pelago remenso, having again crossed the ocean*, id.

II. Fig.: *to reflect upon*: *totum diem facta ac dicta mea remetior, examines*, Sen.

**remex**, *igis, m.* [*remus ago*] *a rower, oarsman*: Cic. *Sing.* collect for *remiges* *agri acrl remige Pristin, with luty oarsmen*, Virg.

**remigatio**, *onis, f.* [*remigo*] *a rowing*: Cic.

**remigium**, *ii, n.* [*remex*] *a rowing* *homines remigum sequi*, Pl. II. *Meton.* *onis*: *nudum remigio latus*, Hor. Tac. Poet. of wings *remigio alarum*, Virg. 2. *oarsmen, rowers*: Cic.

**remigo**, *1. v. n.* [*id*] *to row*: Cic.

**re-migro**, *1. v. n.* *to return, to go to one's former habitation in domum veterem e nova*, Cic. *trans Rhenum in suos vicos*, Caes. II. Fig.: *ad iustitiam, to return to the path of justice*, Cic.

**re-miniscor**, *3. v. n.* and *a dep.* [*v. memini* and *men-*] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember*. Constr. usu. with *Gen.*: *acc. of neut. pron. or adj.* and later of other words, *Acc. and Inf.*, or *absol.*: *se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo cognoscere*, Cic. *reminiscitur veteris incommodi populi Romani*, Caes.: *ea*, Sulp. in Cic.: *duces Argos, Virg.* *reminiscere, totius immum hic esse in summa*, Lucr.

II. *to imagine, conceive* = *commemiscor*: Nep. (dub.)

**re-miscéo**, *no perf.* *mixture or mixture, 2. v. a.* *to mix again or up (v. rare)*: constr. with *Acc. and Dat.*: *Sen. 1. g.* *veris falsa*, Hor.

**remissè**, *adv.* *gently, mildly*: Cic. *Comp.*: *id.*

**remissio**, *onis, f.* [*remitto*] *a sending back, obsidium captivorumque*, Liv. II. *Often in fig. sense*: *a relaxing, slackening (of the muscles)*, etc. *vocis*, opp. to *contentio*, i. e. *allowing it to fall from a raised pitch*, Cic.: *supercilliorum, lowering of the eyebrows*, id. 2. *a remitting or abatement*: *poenæ, id.*: *tributi*, Tac. 3. *Intrans. sense* (corresponding to *refl.* use of *remitto*): *an abating*: *morbil*, Cic.: *febris*, Suet. 4. *Esp. with animi*: *in a variety of senses*: (1) *weakness, slackness, want of spirit*: *in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, as it were, an un-*

*nering of the mind*, Cic. (h) *remissio* animi ludusque, *unfending, recreation*, id. In this sense also *absol.*: id. In *pl.*: *tempora curarum remissionumque, times of duty and of relaxation*, Tac.: Quint. (ii) *Opp* to severitas: *mildness, leniency*: Cic.

**remissus**, a, um, *Part.* [remitto].  
II. Adj.: *slack, loose*: ridens Venuis et remisso filius arcu, Hor.

2. Fig. *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay*: remissior ventus, Caes. cantus remissiores, Cic. magistratus valde lenes et remissi, easy, indulgent, id.: joci, gay, merry, Ov. (ii) *negligent*, remiss: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes.

**re-mitto**, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. Act. to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield: aliquum domum, Caes. mulieres Romanæ, Cic. obides aliquid, Caes. librum tibi remisi, Cic. pila intercepta, to catch them and fling them back, Caes. (ii) Lake reddo, to give forth, give out, supply: muria, quam tertia marina remittit, yields, Hui humorem, Virg. 2. to loosen, slacken, relax: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, to tighten or loosen them, Cic. biacchia, i. e. to let sink, Virg. quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, unbinds itself, thaws, Tib. II. Fig. to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove, etc. (pecunia) simulacra remittunt, id. Lucr. intergang causam ad senatum remittit, refers, Tac. opinumque animo, to dismiss, reject, Cic. 2. to slacken, relax, release, abate, remit: animum, contentione pugna, to allow one's mind a respite from, Liv. simul animus ab religione remittunt, had relaxed their minds on the score of religion id. also *absol.*, animum remittere to take relaxation, unbind, Cic. Liv.: pugnam, Sall. quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, every day he abated somewhat of his displeasure, Cic.: aliquid ex pristina virtute, to show some falling off in, Caes. (h) With *Inf.* to cease, leave off: quid bellorum Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, forward to enquire, Hor. (iii) With *pron. reft.* to relax, abate: ubi dolor se remissit, Cels. cum se tuor ille remisit, Ov. Also with *clipses of pron. reft.* v. *Inf.* B. 3. to give up, remit, concede, sacrifice: with *dat.* of pers. multam, Cic.: pœnam alicui, Liv. si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, were given up, condoned, Caes. ut memoriam simulatum patriæ remitteret, sacrifice to his country, Liv. *Absol.*: remittentibus tribus, plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, withdrawing their opposition, id. Poet. with *Inf.* to allow, permit: sed mora damnosa est nec nos dubitare remittit, Ov.

B. *Nentr.* to decrease, abate: si forte ventus remississet, Caes.: cum remiserant dolores pedum, when his gout was easier, Ch.

**remixtus** (remistus), a, um, *Part.* [remisco].

**re-molior**, itur, 4. v. a. *dep.* to press, push, or move back or away: pondera terræ, Ov.

**re-mollesco**, 3. v. n. *incept* to become soft again, to grow soft: Ov.

II. Fig. remollescere atque effeminari, to become enervated, Caes. (ii) to be softened, moved to mercy: precibus, Ov.

**re-mollio**, no *per!*, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft again, to make soft, soften: artus, to weaken, Ov. II. Fig.: eo se inhibuit ac remollitum, checked and softened down ('his heart was softened'), Suet.

**re-mora**, ac, f. delay, hindrance: quæ remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicæ, Pl. II. the Latin name for the fish eelchenes. Plin. (duo)

**remocramen**, mis, n. [remoror] a delay, hindrance: Ov.

**re-mordēo**, no *per!*, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite again, only fig.: quum me remorsurum patris, prepared to return your attack, Hor. 2. to worry, annoy: quando hæc te cura remordet, frets you, Virg. *Absol.* id.

**re-moror**, atus, 1. v. n. and a *dep.* *Nentr.* to stay behind, linger, loiter: in Italia, Liv. II. Act. to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer: vae res, quæ ceteros remorari solent, non ita tardant, Cic. *Absol.* ad negotiis nunquam voluntas remorata, never kept him from, never interfered with, Sall. Of things: aliquis commodum, Ter. *Part. perf. pass.* pœni jactu remorata (Atalanta), delayed, Ov.

**remôte**, adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely (rare): Cic.

**remotio**, onis, f. [removeo] a putting away, removing, removal (rare): Fig. criminis, Cic.

**remotus**, a, um, *Part.* [removeo]. II. Adj.: out of the way, retired, sequestered: silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caes. pars domus i. e. penetralia, Ov.: ab arbitris remoto loco, out of the way of intruders, Cic. 2. distant, remote, distant, far: sedes remotas a Germanis, Caes. III. Fig. removed, disconnected, separate, free from, having nothing to do with: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, entirely alien from, unsuited for, Cic.: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. 2. In *philos. sense*, remota, n. *pl.* = *rejectione*, suggested as *trans.* of Gr. ἀπορροπή, things to be postponed to others: Cic.

**re-mōvō**, mōvi, mōtum (syncop. *past perf.* remorant, Hor.), 2. v. a. to move or draw back, to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one position to another: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Pl. dapes, mensam, Ov.: remoto atque abiegato viro, got out of the way, Cic.: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. II. Fig.: to put away, do away with: sumptum

removit, Cic. omnia removistis, avartiam, impertinam, superbiam, Sall.: remoto joco, jesting aside, Cic. 2. With *pron. reft.*; to withdraw: se ab amicicia atque, id.: se a publicis ministeriis, id.

**re-mūgio**, 4. v. n. to bellow back or again: to rebel, re-echo (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov.: Sibylla an tro remugit, Virg.

**re-mulco**, si, sum, 2. v. a. to stroke back (poet.): caudam, to hang it down (as a dog in disgrace), Virg. 2. to soothe: Stat.

**remulcum**, i, n. [perh. borrowed from Gr. ῥιμολκῆναι] nautical t. t.: a tow-rope, or any other contrivance for towing: naven remulco abstraxit, Caes. (Hence It. *remorchiare*, Fr. *remorquer*.)

**remulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [remulco].

**remuneratio**, onis, f. [remunero] a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration: Cic.

**remūnēro**, i, v. a. a rare form for remunero, q. v.

**re-mūnēror**, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate: aliquem munere, Cic.: aliquem magno præmio, Caes. With *impers. obj.*: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. *Absol.* ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat præter voluntatem, I have no means of recompense, Cic.

**re-murmūro**, i, v. n. to murmur back, remurmur (poet.): remurmurat unda, Virg.

**remus**, i, m. an oar: Caes.: Virg. Proverbia remis velisque, velis remique, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, with sails and oars, i. e. with all one's might, with all possible speed: velis, ut ita dicam, remisque aliquid fugere, Cic. Poet. of the wings of birds: alarum, Ov. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: id. II. Fig.: orationem dialecticorum remis propelle (opp. to vela orationis pandere), i. e. to be content with argument without eloquence, Cic. [V. ratis. It is not certain whether re-mus is directly from the root *ra*, or through *re-mus*, from *re-mus*, cf. Gr. ῥε-μῆς.] (Hence Fr. *rame*.)

**re-narro**, i, v. a. to tell over again (poet.): fata divum, Virg.

**re-nasco**, natus, 3. v. n. *dep.* to be born again; to grow, rise, or spring up again; to be renewed, to revive: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov.: nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati, twice-born, in allusion to his metempsychosis, Hor. 2. *Transf.* velut ab stirpibus lætius feraciusque renatae urbis, rising from its ruins, Liv. II. Fig.: principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic.: Trojæ renascens fortuna, i. e. if it should spring up again, Hor.

**renatus**, a, um, *Part.* [renascor].

**re-navigo**, i, v. n. and a. to sail back: Cic.

**re-nōo**, 2. v. a. to unspin, i. e. to un-

do, unavel (poet.). Clymenus Clotho-que dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

**renēs**, renū, m. plu. (sing. ren not used), the kidneys: Cic. [Etyim. unknown.]

**renido**, 2. v. n. to shine back, to reflect light; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent (poet.): non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. circum renidentes lares, i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire, id. ||. Fig. to be glad, cheerful: ore renidenti, with beaming countenance, Ov. With Acc. and Inf.: adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguus renidet, repositus, Hor.

**renitor**, 2. to smile, laugh: renidens ait, says with a smile, Liv.: falsum renidens cultu, with a treacherous smile, Tac. Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usque quaque, beams on all around, Cat. [Etyim. uncertain: the word seems unconnected with nitens]

**renidescō**, 3. v. n. incept [renideo] to grow bright again, to shine: Lucr.

**renitor**, 3. v. n. dep. to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist: with Dat.: Plin. ||. Fig.: quum illi rententes, pactos dicent esse, remonstrating, Liv.

**re-nō**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to swim back (rare): simul inis saxa renarunt vadis levata, i. e. shall rise to the surface again, Hor.

**reno** or **rheno**, ōnis, m. [a Teutonic word] a northern animal, supposed by some to be the rein-deer: Caes.

**re-nōdo**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tie back in a knot (poet.): comam, Hor. 2. to untie: Val Fl.

**renovāmen**, inis, n. [renovo] a renewal, new condition: Ov.

**renovatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a renewing, renewal: mundi, Cic. 2. compound interest: centesimis sexenni ductus cum renovatio singulorum annorum, at one (1) per cent. for 6 yrs. compound interest, id. ||. Fig. auspici-um, Liv.

**re-nōvo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make new again; to restore, renovate, repair: templum, Cic.: durum arvom, to renew by ploughing, Ov. but also, by leaving fallow: id. 2. In partic. to take compound interest: renovato in singulos annos fenore, Cic. ||. Fig.: vetus exemplum, to revive it, id.: veterem lram, Tac. bellum, to break out into war again, Caes. proclum, to renew, rally, id.: omnes casus, once more to face, Virg.: renovare annos, i. e. to restore youth, make one young again, Ov. 2. to repeat (esp. to repeat with emphasis, as maintaining a point): renovabo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. 3. to refresh, recreate, recover, revive: quies renovavit corpora animosque, Liv.: se novis opibus copiosque, to recruit, Cic.

**re-nūmero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare) to count over, count up: millia sagittarum circiter xxx in castellum coniec-

ta Caesari rennumeraverunt, reported to Caesar that the number was, Caes.

2. to pay back, repay: aurum alii, cul, Pl.

**renuntiatio** (renunc), ōnis, f. [renuntio] a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement, esp. the declaration of the election of a magistrate or of the auspices: cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, Cic.: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id.

**re-nuntio** (renuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring or carry back word, to report, declare, announce: haec dicta legatus renuntiataque in consilium, Liv.: nihil renuntiabatur, no answer was brought, Suet. Also impers.: renuntiatum est, the report was brought back, Caes. Usu. foll. by Acc. and Inf.: Cic. Caes.: by Subj. when a question or command is implied: renuntiet hodie mihi velintne annon, let him send me word whether, Ter. Special senses: of the formal declaration of auspices or omens: nunc impant pulario ille renuntiat, Cic. (ii) Esp. of the official announcement of an election, to declare elected, to make the return: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consul-ent, Cic. ||. to retract, revoke, refuse, to renounce: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv.: Cic. With Dut.: vitae, to renounce life (make an end of oneself), Suet. (ii) In partic. to send word declining an invitation: ad aliquem, Pl. alicui prandium renuntiare, Sen.

**re-nuntius**, ii, m. one who brings back tidings: Pl.

**re-nūo**, ōi, 3. v. n. and a. [v abnuo] to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, refuse: Neutr.: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor.: renuente deo, against the will of the god, Ov. With Dut.: to deny a charge, Cic. ||. Act.: convivium, to decline, id.: Hor.

**re-nūto**, i. v. n. [renuo] to refuse repeatedly or positively, hence, to be unable: Lucr.

**reor**, ōtus, (2 pers. pres. reo, Virg. Hor., etc.), 2. v. n. dep. to think, suppose, imagine, deem: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor.: remur impetrari posse, Cic. Absol.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id. [From a root ra, to consider, reckon, calculate (cf. ra-tio), whence also res.]

**re-pāgula**, orum, n. plu. [pag in pango: lit. that which fastens back] bolts, bars: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. ||. Fig.: restraints, limits: officii, id.

**re-pandus**, a, um, adj. bent backwards, turned up: calceoli, Cic.

**reparābilis**, e, adj. [reparo] that may be repaired, restored, or regained, retrievable (poet.): damnum, Ov.

**re-parco**, 3. v. n. to spare, to refrain or abstain from: Pl.: facere id si re- parant, shall scruple to do that, Lucr.

**re-pāro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or

procure again; to recover, retrieve, to repair, renew: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic.: bibliothecae incendio absumptas, to restore, Suet.: exercitum, to recruit, Liv. 2. Esp. to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. ||. Fig. tribunum potestatem, Liv.: damna, Hor. 3. to refresh, restore, revive, recruit; animas, Liv.: membra labori, Ov. ||. to seek to reach, make for: ora, Hor.

**re-pastinatio**, ōnis, f. [repastino] a digging up again: Cic. **re-pastino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to dig again, to dig around, trench: Varr. **re-pasto**, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to comb again; to comb (poet.) comam, Ov.

**re-pēdo**, avi, i. v. n. [pes] to go or step back, to retreat, recoil: Lucili, fr. **re-pello**, repelli (repp.), pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive or push back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc.: homines inermes armis, Cic.: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. Of impersonal objects: tulum aere repulsum, repelled, stopped in its course, Virg.: mensus, to push back, Ov. ||. Fig.: to reject, refuse, repulse: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, is not allowed to take the helm, Cic.: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, disappointed in this expectation, Caes. repulsi veritatis viribus, baffled, Phaedr. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, to banish, get rid of, Cic.: periculum, to ward off, Caes.: connubia nostra, to reject, Virg.

**re-pendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh back: pensa rependis herae, you weigh back, return the wool weighed out, Ov. ||. Transf.: to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight: cui (septumuleo) pro C. Gracchi facis erat aurum repensum, Cic. 2. Fig.: to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense: hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov.: fatis contraria fata rependens, balancing, Virg.: damna formae ingenio, to compensate, Ov.

**repēns**, entis, Part. [reppō]. **repēns**, entis, adj. sudden, hasty, unexpected: adventus consulis, Liv.: bellum, id.: seditio, Ov. ||. Transf. unpreparedly; hence, new, recent: sceleris cogitatio incoertum an repens, it is doubtful whether it was really unpreparedly, Tac.: neque discerneris, quid repens aut vetustate obcurum, recent or by-gone, id. [Cf. Gr. peno: repente=pomp, momento.]

**repēns**, ade. suddenly, unexpectedly: Ov.

**repēnsō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [rependo] to make up for, recompense: bona malis, Veil.

**repēnsus**, a, um, Part. [repēdo]. **repēns**, ade. suddenly, unexpectedly [cf. repentinus]: abruptum repente sese subito, Pl.: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes.: modo egens, repente dives, all at once, Cic.

**repentino**, *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly: Caes.: Cic.

**repentinus**, *a, um, adj.* [repens] sudden, hasty, unexpected (disting. from subitus, that which comes suddenly, whether expected or not: whereas repentinus = that which comes unexpectedly, and hence suddenly): subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: mors, sudden and unexpected death, Cic.: temerarium et repentinum consilium, precipitate, id.: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, suddenly or hastily got together, Liv.: repentinum et praecipuum venenum, Tac.

**repercussio**, *onis, f.* [repercussio] a striking back, reflection: Sen.

**repercussus**, *a, um, Part.* [repercussio]

**repercussus**, *us, m.* [id.] a rebounding, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc., reflection, echo: sçilis, Plin.: vocis, reversionation, Tac.

**repercutio**, *cussel, cussum, j. v. a.* to strike back, cause to rebound: of light, sound, etc., to reflect, reverbate, re-echo: repercutio Phoebo, reflected, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: montis anfractu repercutiae voces, re-echoing, Tac.: valles, Liv. || *Fig.* to cast back, retort, repel: Quint.

**repperio**, *repperi* (also repperi), *reperit* (old fut. reperitur, Pl.), *4 v. a.* [v. compertio] to find, meet with, find out (usu. to find by looking for of invendo): ego illam reperiam, Pl.: reperiam multos, Cic. || *Fig.* to find, discover: also, to get, obtain: verae amicitiae difficillime reperuntur, id.: perpauci linitibus inventis sibi salutem reperunt, having lighted on some boats, found safety, Caes. || *2.* to ascertain, learn, perceive: with Acc. and Inf.: repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: with ellipsis of esse: cum transgressos repperisset Coes., Vell. So in Pass. with compl. Nom.: aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperimus, Cic. || *3.* to find out something new, to invent, devise: nihil novi, id.: serae repperit usum, invented the saw, Ov.: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *reperer*.)

**reperor**, *oris, m.* [reperio] a discoverer, inventor, author: vitis, i. e. Bacchus, Varr.: mellis, Ov.: medicinae, i. e. Asclepiadis, Virg.

**reperor**, *a, um, Part.* [reperio]. || *Subst.*: reperta, *orum, n. plu.* discoveries, inventions: Lucr.

**repperio**, *oris, f.* [reperio] a demanding back: Ulp. || *a.* repeating, repetition: ejusdem nominis, Quint. || *2.* Repet in rhetor. a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences (ἀναφορά): Cic.

**repperio**, *oris, m.* [id.] one that demands back, a claimer: Ov.

**repperio**, *a, um, Part.* [reperio].

**repperio**, *ivi or ii, itum, j. v. a.* to go back to, return to, revisit: With Acc.: fratresque virumque, Ov.: viam, qua venisset, to retrace, Liv. With prep.:

retro in Africam repetere, id. || *2.* to go to seek for again: to fetch back: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac tractati sunt, others were then fetched and passed over, id.: Cic. || *3.* to go towards again (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context): hence, to fall upon, strike, or attack again: regem repetitum saepius cuspidi ad terram affixit, after he had repeatedly attacked him, Liv. Absol.: signum erat omnium, Repete! strike again, Suet. (h) Esp in law, to prosecute again: id. || *Fig.* to go back to: to recommence, resume, renew, repeat: praetermissa, to go back and supply omissions, Cic.: pauca supra repetere, to go back a little (tracing the antecedents of a history), Sall. With Inf.: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, return to complete, Lucr. || *2.* to go to seek for again: to fetch back, hence, to deduce, derive: populum a stirpe, to trace it to its stock, Cic.: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backwards, Caes. || *3.* Esp with the qualifying words, memoria, memoriam, to call to mind again, recall, recollect: cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic.: memoria ex annalibus repetere, Liv. And without such qualifying words: cum repeti noctem, recall, Ov.: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg.

|| *3.* to ask or demand again or back: to claim as a debt, etc.: bona sua, Cic.: obides, Caes. || *2.* Fig.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, to claim a return, Liv.: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, to exact retribution from them, Cic. || *3.* Esp. of the fetiales: repetere res, to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken, hence in gen., to demand restitution or satisfaction: Liv.: Cic. So in law, res repetere, to claim one's property before a court in its rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. For phr. pecuniae repetundae, v. foll. art. (Hence Fr. *repéter*.)

**repetundae**, *arum, f. plu.* (sc. pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] money or other things extorted or dishonestly taken by any magistrate, which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund: also, Meton. the office of extortion in government (v. Smith's Ant. 318): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall.: damnatus repetundis, Suet.

**repetus**, *a, um, Part.* [repeto].

**repleo**, *evi, etum, 2. v. a.* to fill again: to fill up, replenish, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.: exercitum, to fill up the number of, Liv.: referto foro repletique omnibus templis, Cic. || *2.* Fig. to supply, make up for, complete: quod vix deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. || In gen., to fill up, make full, to fill: campos strage hominum, Liv.:

venas sanguine, Ov. || *2.* Fig.: with ref. to sounds or cries: to cause to echo or ring with: tectum gemitu, Virg.: populos sermone, i. e. to set every one talking, id. || *3.* Of the mind: patriam laetitia, to cause to overflow with joy, Vell.: eruditione varia repletus esse, to be well-stored with, Suet.

**repletus**, *a, um, Part.* [repleo]

|| *A. dj.* filled, full. With Abl.: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), abundantly provided, Caes. With gen.: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, crowded with, Liv. || *2.* Fig.: terrore, Lucr.

**replicatio**, *onis, f.* [replico] a folding or rolling back again (as of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque teneat, Cic

**replicatus**, *a, um, Part.* [replico].

**replio**, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to fold or roll back: to bend or turn back: radices solis, to reflect, Sen.: Jocinera replicata, folded inwards, Suet. || *Fig.* ut ne replices annuum memoriam, unfold, Cic.: traductio temporis nihil novi efficiens et primum quicque replicantis, unrolling, repeating, id.

**repto**, *psi, ptum, 3. v. n.* (for *serpo*, another form [with lengthened vowel] of *serpo*, q. v.) to creep, crawl (used of insects and of animals or human beings crawling or moving very slowly: whereas serpo specially denotes the motion of serpents, or of plants which have a creeping habit): repens animans, Lucr.: cochleae inter saxa, Sall.

|| *2.* Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, creep along, Hor. || *Fig.*: sermones repentes per humum, grovelling, low, mean, id.

**repono**, *posui, positum (perf. posuisti, Pl.)* *Part. sync.* repositus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter verse), *3. v. a.* to place, put, or lay back: to replace, restore, etc.: lapideum sac loco, Cic.: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: flammis ambesa reponunt robora navis, restore, Virg. || *2.* Fig.: to put or bring back: to replace, restore, renew: nos in sceptris, to reinstate, id.: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, cares not (i. e. is not able) to be restored, Hor.: ligna super focu large reponens, liberally replenishing the fire, id.: epulae repositae, banquets of several courses, Virg.

|| *3.* to repay, return like for like: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. || *2.* to bend backwards: reposita cervix, Lucr. || *3.* to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve: acervum faris tecto, Virg.: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repositos, the buried, Virg. || *2.* Fig.: manet alta mente repositum iudicium Paridis, stored up (for revenge), id.: reponere odium

to keep a grudge, Tac. **IV.** to put in the place of, to substitute: non puto te meas epistulas delero, ut reponas tuas, Cic. praeclearum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, you have given them instead, id. **V.** to lay aside, to lay down, put away: arma omnia, Caes.: caestus artemque repono, resign, Virg. Poet. jam falcem arbusta reponunt, i. e. permit to be laid aside, id. **VI.** In gen. to put away: to lay or place: litteras quum in gremio reposuisset, h. d. put the letter in his bosom (without reading it), Liv.: grues in tergo praevalantium colla et capita reponunt, rest them on, Cic.

**2.** Fig.: To rest or repose (hope, etc.) on some foundation in vestra humanitate causam totam repono, I rest it entirely on, id.: snos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. **3.** to reckon among: with in, quos eadem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, Cic.

**rē-porto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bring back: aurum ab Theotimo didimus, Pl.: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. Poet. reportare pedem, to return, Virg. **2.** Esp. to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away: to get, gain, obtain: nihil ex praeda, Cic.: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. **II.** Fig.: to bring back: spem bonam certitudinem reporto, Hor.: (Echo) ingemnat voces auditae verba reportat, repeats, Ov. **2.** Esp. to bring or carry back an account: to report: adytis haec tristitia dicta reportat, Virg. With Acc and Inf.: nuntius ingentes reportat adversae viros, reports that, id.

**rē-posco**, 3. v. a. to demand back, to ask for again: constr. the thing asked for in Acc.: the person from whom it is demanded in Acc., or Abl. with ab: pecuniam, Tac.: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. **II.** Fig. to ask for as due, claim, demand, exact, require: aliquem ad poenas, Virg.: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Also with depend. sent.: rationem reposcere, quid (with Subj.), Liv.

**rēpositorium**, n., n. [repono] that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter, etc.: Plin.

**rēpositus** (repositus), a, um, Part. [repono]. **II.** Adj. remote, distant (rare): Massylium gentes, Virg.

**rēpositor**, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer, templorum, Ov.

**rēpostus**, a, um, Part. [repono].

**rē-pōta**, ōrum, n. plu. [potio] a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment: Hor.

**rēpresentatio**, ōnis, f. [repraesentatio] rhetor. t. t.: a bringing before one, a vividness of presentation: Quint.

**II.** Mercant. t. t.: a cash payment: Cic.

**rē-praesento**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make present again, to bring back: to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: cor-

pus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, be brought back again, Cic.: virtutem moresque Catonis, reproduce, Hor. templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, recalled it to people's minds, Cic. **II.** Mercant. t. t.: to pay immediately or in ready money: (pecuniam), id.: Suet. **2.** Transf. in gen. to execute immediately or without delay, hence, to hasten: se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, would do at once, Caes.: minas irasque caelestes, togul-fil immediately, Liv.: tormenta poenaeque, to hurry on, Suet.

**rē-prehendo** (reprehendo, and contr. reprehendo) ōv. Hor. etc.: et reprehendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back: hence, to hold back, hold fast (rare in lit. sense): aliquem pallio, Pl.: quosdam manu, Liv. Fig. invocatur virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, holds me back with her hand, Cic. Absol.: sed reprehendi me, ne... I checked myself, Ter. **2.** to take up again (rare): locum neglectum, i. e. to treat it afresh, id. **3.** to hold fast: aliquem memori mentis, Lucr. **II.** Fig. to blame, censure, reprove, reprehendo: quod ea res omnium iudicio reprehendebatur, Caes. dicta, Sall.: aliena studia, Hor. Absol.: quo plures det sibi tanquam ansae ad reprehendum, i. e. give him more opportunities for censure, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric, to refute: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. (Hence, through rēprelusus, it represents; Fr. représente and, from it, Eng. represent).

**rēprehensio**, ōnis, f. [reprehendo] a holding back; fig. a checking, check, in speaking, Cic. **II.** blame, censure, reprimand, reproof: with gen.: culpae, id.: negligentiae, Quint. Absol.: reprehensionem non fuge, Cic. **2.** Meton. the fault blamed: Quint. **3.** Rhetor. t. t.: refutation: Cic.

**rēprehenso**, 3. v. a. firm [id.] to lay hold of repeatedly for the purpose of keeping back, to detain with eagerness: reprehensans singulos, Liv.

**rēprehensor**, ōris, m. [id.] a censor, reprover, reprehender: Cic. delicti, Ov. Hence, **2.** one who is entitled to revise or modify the proceeding of another: comitiorum, Cic.

**rēprehensus**, a, um, Part. [reprehendo].

**rēpressor**, ōris, m. [reprimō] he who restrains or represses (rare): Cic.

**rēpressus**, a, um, Part. [reprimō]

**rē-primo**, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or keep back; to check, curb, restrain: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Velos, prevented from overflowing, Cic.: dextram, Virg. **II.** Fig. to check, restrain, limit, repress: conatus alienius, Cic.: fugam, Caes.: quem neque fides, neque iuramentum repressit, has restrained, Ter.

**rē-prōbo**, no perf., atum, 2. v. a. to disapprove, reject, condemn (rare): Quint. (dub.)

**rēpromissio**, ōnis, f. [repromitto] a counter-promise: Cic.

**rē-prōmittō**, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to promise in return, to engage or bind oneself: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic.

**II.** to promise again or anew: Suet.

**repto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [repo] to creep, crawl about: Plin. **2.** Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

**rēpudiatio**, ōnis, f. [repudio] a rejection, refusal, disavowing (rare): supplicium, Cic.

**rēpudiō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [repudiare] to reject, refuse, to scorn, disavow, repudiate: consilium, Ter.: cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debitis, Cic.: duces, Caes.

**II.** E-v. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate: sponsam, Suet. uxorem, id.

**rēpudiōsus**, a, um, adj. [repudiare] that ought to be rejected or disavowed, offensive: nuptiae, Pl.

**rēpudiū**, n., n. a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation: prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 199). re-nuntiare repudiū sponsae, Pl. remitto uxori, Suet. [in this word the root pu, to strike (whence puer-), is augmented by d.]

**rē-pūerascō**, 3. v. n. incept to become a child again: Cic. I faust to play (cf. ludu like a child, Pl.: Cic.

**rēpugnans**, antis, Part. [repugno]

**II.** Adj. contrary, opposed, repugnant: as subst., repugnancia, lumen plu: in rhetoric, contradictions: Cic.

**rēpugnanter**, adv. reluctantly, with repugnance: Cic.

**rēpugnantia**, ae, f. [repugno] resistance, opposition Meton a means of defence: Plin. **II.** contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance: rerum, Cic.

**rē-pugno**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fight against, resist, defend oneself: nostri primo integritas viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. **2.** In gen. to offer opposition: consules neque concedenda neque valde repugnabant, Cic. With dat.: fortunae, id.: amori, Ov. With prep.: contra veritatem, Cic. With ne and Subj.: si quis, ne fias nostrae, repugnat, Ov.: also, after a negative, quominus: non repugno quominus omnia legant, I do not object to their reading, Cic. With Inf.: anare, to refuse, Ov. **II.** to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant: quicquid repugnat, id. ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic.

**rē-pūlsa**, ae, f. [repello] a rejection, repulse, esp. in soliciting for an office: omnes magistratus sine repulsa asequi, Cic.: Caes. **II.** T. r. ausf. in

gen., a denial, refusal, repulse: posse aliquid nullam patere repulsam, Ov.  
**repulsans**, ams, Part. driving or beating back: Fig. colles verba repulsans, re-echoing, Lucr.

**repulsus**, a, um, Part. [repello]  
 II. Adj. removed, remote, distant: a vera longae ratione repulsam, very far from the truth, Lucr.

**repulsus**, ūs, m. [id.] a driving back, reflection (only in Abl. sing.). (effigies) crebro repulsu rejectae, rebounding, Lucr. scopulorum, reverberation, Cic. poet.

**re-pungo**, 3. v. a. to prick or goad again: Fig. Cic.

**re-pulso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse or clear again: iter, 1. v. e. by removing obstacles, Liv. II. Transf. to purge away: Ov.

**reputatio**, ōnis, f. [reputo] a reckoning, computation: Trai. II. a thinking over, consideration. Tac.

**re-pūto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to count again, reckon, calculate. solis defectiones, calculate with (in the past), Cic. tempora, Tac. II. Fig. to think over, meditate, reflect upon: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. cum animo facinus sumi, Sall. With Acc. and Inf. cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. With depend. clause: quid ille vellet, id

**re-quiēs**, ōtis, f. (Gen. requiescit, Cic. Arc. requiemet, id. requiem, id. Voc. requies, Lucr. Abl. requiete, Cic. poet. requie, Ov. The Dat. sing. and all the plur. Cases are wanting) repose from labour, care, etc., rest, relaxation, recreation: curarum, Cic. nec moria, nec requies, respice, Virg.

**re-quiēscō**, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. and (v. rarely) a. incept. Neutr. to become at rest again or after labour, to rest, repose: legiones invicem requiescere iussit, Caes.: In sella, Cic. (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, rest from tillage, Tib. aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 2. Esp. of the dead, to rest, repose in the grave in sepulchro, Cic.

II. Fig. to repose, find rest: ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. B. Act. to cause to rest: to stop, arrest (poet.) requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.

**requiētus**, a, um, Part. [requiesco] In act. sense: having rested (or perh. as true pass. from requiesco (B), caused to rest): militem requietum, integrum, Liv.: ager, that has lain fallow, Ov.

**requirito**, 1. v. a. freq. [requiro] to continue to ask after: res novas, Pl.

**re-qui-ro**, quisivi or sili, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to seek again; to look after, search for: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov.: vnum generosum et iene, Hor. 2. to seek to know, to ask or inquire after: rationes rerum, Cic.: causam, Ov. With depend. clause: illud quocque requisivi, qua ratione, etc., Cic.: forsan et, Priami fuerit quae fata, requiras,

Virg. Absol.: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tumque, in answer to my enquiries, Ov. Impers. Pass.: fortasse requirent, it will be asked, Cic. (ii) With prep. and Abl. of pers., to inquire of; to question: ex quibus requirem, quoniam modo latuerint aut ubi, id.: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requirent, id. II. Esp. to ask for something needed; to need, want, require: quid requirat, ut sit beator, id.: inagnam res diligentiā requirebat, demanded, Caes.: in hoc bello virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, artē requisite, Cic. 2. Transf. to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss: pristinum morem iudiciorum, id.: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, they feel the loss of, Caes.

**requisitus**, a, um, Part. [requiro] **reūs**, rēi, f. (rēi, Gen. and Dat.: Lucr.: monosyl., id.) [V. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, a thing, matter, affair, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case, etc.: rem scriptor, an historian, Liv.: sunt lacrimae rerum, tears for human lots, Virg.: res mala, condition, Sall. bellicam rem, war, Cic. So with ady. Judiciaria, militaris, navalis, rustica, uxorla, etc., trials, war, nautical affairs, husbandry, matrimony, etc.: see ady. Emphatically with Sup.: scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, the most beautiful thing in the world, Virg.: quid agis dulcissime rerum, dearest of creatures, Hor. Adverbial phrases: pro re, according to circumstances: ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall.: pro re nata, Cic.: v. natus, 3. III.

II. reality as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, etc., an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth, hence, in Abl. sing. re, in reality. id. sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, really, indeed: id. 2. effects, substance, property, possessions, esp. with familiaris suam rem familiarem auxisse, his private property, Caes.: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villor alga est, except with money, Hor.: so, rem facere, to get rich, id. Plur.: privatae res, Cic. 3. benefit, profit, advantage, interest (usu with in, ex, ob, ab, etc.). id. frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, to the purpose, with good result, Sall. Hence, alicui re esse, to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage: Pl. 4. cause, reason, ground, account: only adverbially, in Abl. or in Acc. with ob: therefore, on that account: ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. Hence the adverbs quare and quomobrem, q. v. 5. a matter of business, an affair, transaction: rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: rem suscipit, undertakes the business, Caes. 6. In law, a cause, suit: tot homines statueri non potius, utrum rem an item dici oporteret, Cic.

7. In literature; subject, matter:

cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. 8. Res publica, and in one word, respublica, the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic, also political affairs, administration, power, etc.: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, Cic. And sometimes simply res: cunctando restituit rem, restored our state, Eun. In Cic.: Virg. Plur.: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. 9. Phr.: res novae, political changes, a revolution: cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. (From rem comes Fr. rien.)

**re-sacro**, v. reserco

**re-saevio**, 4. v. n. to rage again: Ov.

**resalutatio**, ōnis, f. [resaluto] a greeting or salutation in return: Suet.

**re-salūto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to greet or salute in return: Cic.

**re-sāvesco**, ūbi, 3. v. n. incept. to grow sound again, to heal again: Fig.: error animi, Ov.

**re-sarcio**, no perf., sartum, 4. v. a. to patch or mend again; to repair, restore: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. tecta, Liv. II. Fig.: damnum liberalitate, to make good, Suet.

**re-scindo**, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open: pontem, to break down, Caes.: tell latebram penitus ense, to cut open, Virg.: vulnera, Ov. Fig.: an male sarta gratia nequiquam coit et rescinditur? begin to break open again, Hor. 2. Meton. to open: vias, Lucr. Fig.: locum omni ratione obvallatum, viz. the consulate, which had been closed to all but the nobles, Cic. II. Fig.: to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.: acta allicujus, id.: testamenta mortuorum, id.

**re-sciscō**, Ivi or li, itum, 3. v. a. incept. to learn, find out, ascertain: omnia, Ter.: cum id rescierit, Cic.: quod ubi Caesar rescit, Caes.

**rescissus**, a, um, Part. [resci. ido].

**re-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write again, write anew, revise: Suet. 2. Milit. t. t.: to enroll anew, to re-enlist: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. (ii) to transfer from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, was making cavalry of them, Caes. II. to write back or in return, to reply in writing: with Dat.: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripti, wrote at once in answer to, Cic. 2. Esp. polit. and legal t. t.: to answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripti (Augustus), foll. by Acc. and Inf., Suet. 3. to enter to the credit of an account: hence, in gen. to pay, repay: illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, order it to be paid me; give me a cheque

for it, Ter. Cic. Fig. dictantis quod nunquam rescribere possis, to discharge, Hor.

**rescriptus**, a, um, Part. [rescribo].  
 II. Subst. : rescriptum, i, n. an imperial rescript : Tac.

**rē-sēdo**, cū, ctum, i. v. a. to cut loose, cut off : ut linguae scalpello resectae liberantur, i. e. cut loose (with ref. to persons who are tongue-tied), Cic. : enodes truncos, to split open, Virg. : capillos, to cut short, Ov. II. Fig. to cut off, curtail, to check, stop, restrain : quod aiant, nimia rescari oportere, Cic. : libidinem, id. Phr. : ad vivum aliquid rescare, to cut it away to the very quick, i. e. to be very precise and strict about a matter, id. de vivo aliquid rescare, to shave from the very quick (with ref. to merciless extortion), id.

**rē-sēcro** (resacro, Nep.), i. v. a. to pray or beseech again, to implore repeatedly : Pl. II. to liberate from a curse : Nep

**resēctus**, a, um, Part. [rescco].

**resēctūs**, a, um, Part. [rescquor].

**rē-sēmīno**, i. v. a. to sow again : poet. to begot or produce again : se (phoenix), Ov.

**rē-sēquor**, sēctus (only in perf. and Part. perf.), 3 v. a. dep. to follow in speaking : to answer, reply to (poet.) : Nereis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov

**rēsēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sera] to unlock, open : limina, Virg. : janua, Ov. : Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic Transf. pectus, to tear open, Ov

II. Fig. rem familiarem, to open liberally (opp. to claudere), Cic 2. Esp. to disclose, reveal : oracula mentis, Ov

**rē-servo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve, i. e. to keep for some particular purpose ; such purpose, when expressed, being denoted by Acc with ad or in, by Dat. (this latter in prose denoting the person for whom), or rarely by an adv. : commectus ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. : aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, to reserve them for the sole work of fighting, Liv. : praedam illis reservari, Caes. : cui te exitio fortuna reservat? Virg. : quo civem importunum reserves? to what end, Cic 2. to save from destruction, to preserve : reservatus Aedulis atque Arvernīs, spared, Caes. : Cic 3. to hold fast : quæstitive tenax et qui quæsitâ reservet, hold fast, Ov

**rēsēs**, Idīs (Nom. sing. that does not occur), adj. [resideo] that remains sitting, that stays behind ; hence, motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish, etc. : aqua, stagnant water, Varr. : plebs in urbe, remaining, Liv. : resides animi, calmed feelings, Virg. : viros, quiet, id

**rē-sēdo**, sēdi, 2 v. n. [sedeo] to sit down, remain sitting : to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside : sed re-

sideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic. 1. Piger pandi tergo residebat aelli, was mounted on, Ov. 2. Meton. to remain idle or listless : Plin. Hence, with Acc. of cogn. signif., to keep holiday : venter gutturque resedent esuriales ferias, Pl. II. Fig. to remain behind, remain, be left : usu, with in and Abl. : in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic. : si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 2. to rest, dwell, in nutu (ejus) residebat auctoritas, Cic. : hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, where it rests, id.

**rē-sido**, sēdi (residi, rare and dub.), 3 v. n. to sit down, to settle (denoting the act of sitting down or settling ; whereas, resideo denotes the keeping of such a position : cf. insido) : (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera residunt et insistant, Plin. : mediis residunt aedibus, Virg. : erravitne via seu lassâ resedit, incertum, sat down and remained behind, id. Poet. : jam jam residunt crinibus asperae pelles, settle, gather, Hor 2. Transf. of things, to settle or sink down, to subside : si montes resedissent, Cic. : resistentibus flammis, Tac. II. Fig. : to sink or settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside : quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg. : impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. bellum, Hor

**residūns**, a, um, adj. [resideo] that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining (in Cic. usu, of the remains of something bad ; e g odium, sollicitudo) : odium, the dregs of, Cic residua et vetus simulas, an old feud which was still smouldering, Liv. A subst. in Part. Gen. : in calamitate quid potest esse residui? what more can there be left to endure, Cic. (ii) In gen. sensu = reliquus Suet. Plin Ep. Neut. residuum, i, the remainder : cibarium, Suet II. Esp. outstanding, unpaid, due. pecuniae, Cic Subst. residua. orum. n plu arrears, dues vectigalium, Suet (ed Roth)

**rē-signo**, avi, atum, i. v. o. to unseal, open : litteras, Cic testamenta, Hor. 2. to disclose, reveal (poet.) : vementia fata, Ov. 3. to annul, cancel, rescind : tabularum fidem, Cic II. to transfer in an account, repay : Fest. Hence to give back, resign : si celeres quatit pennas [Fortuna], resignae quae dedit, Hor

**rē-silio**, ūi, 4 v. n. [salio] to leap or spring back : in gelidos lacus, Ov. : velites ad manipulos, Liv. (ii) Of impersonal subjects, to rebound, recoil, retreat : tecti a culmine grando, Ov. : in spatium resillire manus breve vidit, to shrink, contract, id. II. Fig. ab hoc crimen resillire videas, fall away from him, recoil, Cic

**rē-simus**, a, um, adj. [resili] turned up, bent back, of the nostrils, lips, etc. Ov. : Col.

**resina**, ae, f. [borrowed from Gr. ῥητιν] resin : Plin.

**resinatus**, a, um, adj. [resina] resined : juventus, smeared with resin (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

**rē-sipio**, 3 v. a. [sapio] to savour, taste, or smack of : mustum resipit ferum, Varr. II. Fig. : Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, i. e. having very little of it about him, Cic

**rēsīpicio**, ūi or ūi (resispice, Cic), 3 v. n. incept [re-sipio ; i. e. re-sapio, v sapio] to recover one's senses ; to recover : afferte aquam dum resipiscit Jam resipisti? Pl. II. Fig. : to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind : te intelligi resipisse, Ter. Cic.

**rē-sisto**, stitī, 3 v. n. to stand back, remain standing ; to stand still, halt, to stay behind, remain, continue : heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restitī, I stood still, Ter. : ille saepius appellatus asperxit ac restitit, Caes. : Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, that he had stopped (to talk), Cic. 2. Fig. incept effari mediaque in voce restitit, breaks off, Virg II. to withstand, oppose, resist, esp. as milit. t. t. : constr. usu with Dat. or Absol. : quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. Absol. aegre, id. caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. Pass. imperi ab nostris eadem ratione qua prae resistitur, resistance is offered, Caes. 2. In gen. : alicui pro re publica, to withstand him on behalf of the state, Cic Pass. imperi : omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. Absol. : resistentibus collegis, in spite of the opposition of, Sall With quum and Subj (after a neg. expr.) : vir decorum opibus, quin obtrunatur Romana res, resisti posse, i. e. the ruin of Rome could scarcely be prevented, even with the help of the gods, Liv. (ii) Of things : vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic Absol. : ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prommentia montium resistunt, form a barrier, Tac. III. to rise again (rare and only fig.) nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, raise ourselves up again, Cic

**resistens**, entis, Part. [resisto]. II. Adj. : capable of resisting (rare) mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendus, Caes.

**resōlūtiō**, ōnis, f. [resolvō] an untwining : Iori, Gell. II. Fig. a solution, explanation : sophismatis, id.

**resōlūtus**, a, um, Part. [resolvō].  
**rē-solvō**, solvi, sōlūtum, 3 v. a. to untie, unwind ; to loosen, release, open, dissolve, etc. : equos, to unharneß, Ov. : oras, to cast loose from the shore (v. ora, IV), Liv. : virginem catenis, to release, Ov. : claustra, to open, Lucr. : litteras, Liv. : ignis aurum resolvit, melts, Lucr. : nivem, Ov. Poet. nebulas ventis ac sole, to disperse, dissipate, id. : tenebras, Virg. 2. Esp. to relax, unbend : corpus (somno), Ov.

**3. to pay:** Pl. **II. Fig.: to release, set free from guilt:** teque piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor. **2. to annul, cancel, make void, abolish:** curas, to banish, Virg.: vectigaletonera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. **3. to relax, soften:** disciplinam militarem, id. **4. to enervate, enfeeble:** felicitas non inflat, illos moluit et totos resolvit, Sen. **5. to perform, fulfil** (in connexion with words denoting some kind of pledge or bond): senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea resolutum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *resoudre*.)

**resonabilis, a, adj.** [resono] **resounding:** Echo, Ov.

**re-sōno, avi, i, v. n. and a. Neutr.:** to sound or ring again, to *resound, re-echo:* theatrum naturā resonans, Cic. With Abl.: (i) of the sound, plangoribus, Virg. (ii) of its source, septem nervis, to sound forth (give back a sound) from the straws, Hor. Poet with Acc.: liturae alcyonem resonant, *resound with*, Virg. With ad.: ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With Dat.: suave locus vocem resonat conclusus, echoes to the voice, Hor. **2. Fig.:** in vocibus nostro- rum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanitas, there is a more polished kind of ring about them, Cic. **II. Act.:** to *re-echo, repeat:* formosam Amaryllida, Virg. Poet with Acc. of the place: lucos assiduū resonat cantu, cautes the groves to ring, id.

**resōnus, a, um, adj.** [resono] **resounding, echoing** (poet.): voces, Ov.

**re-sorbēo, 2. v. a. to suck back, swallow again:** fluctus (opp. to vomere), Ov. saxa (pontus), Virg.: unda, the wave with its down draught, Hor.

**re-specto, i. n. and a. freq.:** to look back or behind repeatedly or intently, to look or gaze about; to look at. Neutr.: quid respectas? nihil periculi est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv.

**2. Act.:** respectans alium (alius), looking to each other, i. e. to see what others were doing, Tac. **Fig.:** haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, i. e. not losing sight of them, remembering them, Cic. **II. To have regard to:** si quā plūs respectant numina, Virg. **III. to expect a return:** par munus, Cic.

**respectus, ūs, m. [respiro] a looking back or about:** fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiū fore, Cic. **II. Fig.: a looking back to** (with a view to help or protection): ad Romanos, Liv. Hence, (ii) Meton.: something to look back to or retreat upon, something to depend on: illis iunidia licet esse, qui respectum habent, id. pulcherrimum respectum (republicae), the best hope of the state, Cic. **2. In gen., respect, regard, consideration:** respectum amicitiae habere, Liv. factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, by a regard for private interests, id. (Hence It. *rispetto*; Fr. *repi*; Eng. *respite*.)

**re-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo]** to sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew: aliquid cruore, Liv. Absol.: aliquis oculis, Cic. **II. Fig. to blot, disgrace:** servili probro respersus est, Tac.

**respersio, ōnis, f. [respergo]** a sprinkling over, besprinkling: pigmentorum, Cic.

**respersus, a, um, Part. [respergo].**

**re-spi-cio, exi, ectum** (old perf. Subj. respexis, Pl.), 3. v. n. and a. [specio] to look back or behind, to look back at, look to. Neutr.: longe retro, Cic.: respice ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. **2. Act.:** modo prospicit occasus, Interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. **II. Fig.:** to look to, have regard to: foll. by ad: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat, ad hunc summā imperii respiciebat, looked to him, was centred in him, id. (ii) Oftener act. with direct obj.: spem ab aliquo, to entertain hopes of assistance from, Liv.: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, which they might look to, id.: exempla vitae, to fix the eyes on, as a model, Hor. **III. to look at with solicitude,** i. e. to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect, etc. (in this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl.: rempublicam (of the gods), Cic.: mox deos respexere: restitui Capitolium placuit, bethought themselves of the gods, Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With pron. reflect.: to think of or have regard for oneself: Ter.: Cic. With ad: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

**respirāmen, inis, n. [respiro]** the windpipe: Ov.

**respiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing back, exhaling,** hence in gen. breathing, respiration: Cic. **2. Transf.:** aquarum, exhalation from, id. **II. Fig. a taking breath; an intermission, pause:** sine respiratione ac respectu pugnare, without taking breath (as it were), Liv.: morae respirationsque, Cic.

**respiratus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing breath, respiration:** Cic.

**re-spi-ro, avi, atum, i v. a. and n. to blow or breathe back; to breathe out, exhale:** animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, Cic. Hence, in intrans. sense, to take breath; to breathe, respire: id. Ter. **2. Fig.:** to recover breath; to revive, be relieved or refreshed: const. absol. or with ab and abl.: (improbis) nunquam sine teum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. Pass. impers.: ita respiratum, mittique legationes, they took breath again, recovered from their alarm, Liv. With ab: a continuis cladibus, to enjoy a respite from, id. **3. Of inanimate subjects, to abate, diminish, slacken:** oppugnatio respiravit, Cic.

**re-splendēo, 2. v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter, be resplendent** (poet.): Virg.

**re-spondēo, di, sum, 2. v. a. to promise, offer, or present in return:** only in the phrase, par pari (Dat.): respondere, to return like for like: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. **II. In gen. to answer, reply, respond:** const. that to which the reply is addressed, in Dat. or in Acc. with prep.: the substance of the reply upon, expressed by Acc. and Inf., but sometimes by neut. Acc.: orationi, id.: ad id quod quaesitum est, to reply to a question, id.: adversus aliquem, to make a speech in answer to or refutation of, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes.: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. Supine: (haec) quam brevia responsus, Cic. Pass. impers.: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. (ii) Fig. of inanimate subjects: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. (iii) to answer to a summons, declare one's presence; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. Absol.: to appear in court and make a defence when accused: Cic.: Nep. Hence, (iv) Meton. to appear, be present: ipsi (sc. pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. **2. Esp. to give an opinion, advice, decision, response:** de jure consulentiū respondere, id.: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, to give advice, Tac. **3. to sing in a musical contest** (of what was called amoebean verse): Virg. **III. to answer to; to agree, accord, or correspond with:** ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, lies opposite to, Virg.: patri, to correspond with, be the counterpart of, Cic.: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. **2. Absol.:** to answer one's expectations; do well: trunci oleae melius respondent, succeed better with, Virg.: Col (Hence Fr. *répondre*.)

**responsio, ōnis, f. [respondeo]** an answer, reply; a refutation: Cic. **2. In rhetoric:** sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument, id.

**responsio, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] of lawyers, to be wont to give an opinion or advice:** Cic.

**responsio, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to answer repeatedly, to answer; to be in the habit of replying** (poet.): neu quisquam responset, quando haec aedes pulchritudo senex, answer the knock, Pl.: num ancillae tibi respondent? do they answer you back impudently, id.

**II. Fig.:** exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque respondent citae, re-echo, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, illi suit his palato, Hor.

**responsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who answers or replies:** Pl.

**responsum, i, n. [id.] an answer, reply:** sub postulatis responsa expectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere alicui, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), to receive, Caes.: re-ferre (ab aliquo), to deliver, Cic. ?



**Resp** a formal opinion, response, oracle, etc. • haruspiciū responsa, id. legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsūque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. **responsus**, a, um, Part. [respondere].

**respublica**, v. res, fin.  
**re-spūo**, ūi, j. v. a. to spit back or out; to cast out or off, to expel, etc. • gustatus quod valde dulce est aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. II. Fig.: to reject, repel, refuse: to dislike, disapprove, disdain: orationem, id. condicione, Caes. • Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, are spurned, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: inivisum cadaver (humus), Ov.

**re-stagno**, i, v. n. to run over, overflow: Liv. Transf. of the inundated place, late is locus restagnat, is overflowed, Caes.

**restauro**, avi, atum, i v. a. [v. instauro] to restore, repair, rebuild: theatrum, Tac. II. Fig. to renew, repeat: bellum, Just.

**resticūla**, ae, f. dim. [restis] a small rope, a cord: Varr. • Cic frag.

**re-stillo**, avi, i v. a. to let fall back in drops: quae (ruae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled again, Cic (dub.: al. stillarunt).

**restinctio**, ōnis, f. [restinguo] a quenching (of thirst): Cic.

**restinctus**, a, um, Part. [restinguo] re-stingit, uxi, ictum, j. v. a. [v. extinguo] to put out, quench, extinguish: ignem aqua, Pl. • flammam, Liv. • incendium, Cic. 2. Transf. to quench, assuage: sitim, Hor. • ardentis Falerni pocula lympha, put out the fire of the wine, id. II. Fig. to extinguish, destroy, put an end to: studia, Liv.

**restio**, ōnis, m. [restis] a rope-maker, rope-seller: Suet. 2. Transf. one who is scourged with ropes: Pl.

**restipulatio**, ōnis, f. [restipulor] a counter-engagement or obligation: Cic.

**re-stipulor**, i, v. a. dep. to stipulate or engage in return: Cic.

**restis**, is, f. (Acc. restim or restem; Abl. usu restis) a rope, cord: per manus reste data, i. e. passed from hand to hand (all having hold of it), Liv. Proverb. ad restum res redit, there is nothing left for it but hanging, Ter. [Ety. uncertain].

**restito**, i, v. n. freg. [resto] to continue to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate: Liv.

**restrix**, icis, f. [resisto] she that stays behind: Pl.

**re-stitūo**, ūi, atum, j. v. a. [statuo] to put or set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive, etc.: Minervam (i. e. Minervae statuum), Cic.: oppida viciosque, quos incenderant, Caes.: ordines, to reform, Sall.: aciem, Liv.

2. Fig. rem impeditam et perditam, to set straight or right, Ter.: pugnam omnibus locis, to renew, rally, Liv.: Hor. 3. With in and Acc.:

to restore to a former condition, etc.: in antiquum statum, Cic. (II) Esp. in law and politics, to replace one in his rights: to recall, reinstate, etc.: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. Absol. • Licinium Denticulum de alca condemnatum restituit, Cic.

4. to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong, etc. • Judicia, to quash, cancel, id.

II. Esp. to give back, deliver up; to return, restore: constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. • Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. Fig. • restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. With ad: (Cicilia) sospitē omnes Romanos ad propinquos restituit, brought them back to, id. Absol.: veteres clientelas, Caes. 2. to make good: damna beſo accepta, Liv.

**restitūtio**, ōnis, f. [restituō] a restoring, restoration: domus incendio assumptae, a rebuilding, Suet. II. a replacing, reinstating, recalling, etc. • damnatorum, Cic.

**restitutor**, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: templorum omnium, Liv. Fig. saluti meae, Cic.

**restitutus**, a, um, Part. [restituō] re-sto, stiti (Perf. Subj. restavrit, Prop.). i v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still (in lit. sense rare and only poet. restio is the common word, q. v.): Prop. II. to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. absol., rarely with Abl. or adverbium: quia summa vi restare (militēs) nuntiabantur, Liv.

With Dat. paucis plures vix restatis, id. With adverbium: paulum moras attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladius, offering resistance to, Tac. III. to be left, remain: superstes restarent ut genitor, Virg. unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruria restare, Liv. Imperis restat ut summa negligentia tibi obuterit, ut remans that, Cic. With Inf. (poet.): restabat aliud mihi, nisi oculo pascere, Ter.

2. Esp. of future time, to remain for, await: placet (vobis) socios se tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? hereafter, for the future, Cic. (Hence Fr. rester).

**restrictē**, adv. closely, sparingly facere, Cic. II. strictly, exactly: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id.

**restrictus**, a, um, Part. [restrictio] II. Adj.: bound up, tight, close, confined: togis neque restrictis neque fufus, Suet. Comp.: restrictiores digiti (pedum), shorter, id. 2. Fig.: close, niggardly: in aliquo esse restrictus, to be niggardly in anyone's case, Cic. Comp.: id. (II) moderate, modest: Plin. Ep. (III) strict, stern, rigorous: Tac.

**re-stringo**, inxi, ictum, j. v. a. to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc. vinculis, Tac.: Prometheus quondam silicē restrictus membra catena, Cat. 2.

Fig.: to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc.: natura homines ad custodiam pecuniae restrictit, has made them close-fisted, Plin. Ep.: sumptus, to limit, id.: animum maestitia, to bind or lock it up (as opp. to the genial action of joy), Tac. II. to draw back, open (rare): dentes, to show the teeth, Pl. (Hence Fr. restreindre.)

**re-sūdo**, i, v. n. to sweat out, exude: Curt.

**resūto**, no perf., atum, i. v. n. and a freg. [resilio] to spring back, to rebound frequently (only of things): tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. 2. Esp. of sound, to resound, re-echo: vocisque offensa resultat imago, id. (II) Meton. of places, saltus, Tac. II. Fig. (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent, produce a jumping or jerking effect, Quint.

**re-sūmo**, mpsi, mptum, j. v. a. to take up again, take back, resume: positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov.: cito clapsum baculum, Suet. II. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, to recover, Ov.: interruptum sonum, Suet.

**resumptus**, a, um, Part. [resumo] re-sūpino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to throw one on his back, to bend or turn back: assurgente iam regem umbone resumpit, knocks him down on his back, Liv. II. Fig. quid tantopere resumpit, (perh.) what makes you carry your nose so high, Sen.

**re-sūpinus**, a, um, adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine: resupinum in caelo contueri, Att. in Cic. • Niole mediae luerat gressus resupina per urbum, her head thrown back with pride, Ov. II. Fig.: lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas, Quint.

**re-surgo**, surrexi, surrectum, j. v. n. to rise or raise oneself up again, to appear again: Ov.: Hor. Of things: herbae, Ov.: resurgens urbs, being rebuilt, Tac. II. Fig. quum res Romana velut resurgente, Liv. illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg.

**re-suscito**, i, v. a. to raise up or rouse again: to revive, resuscitate: Fig. positam iram, to rekindle, Ov.

**re-sūtus**, a, um, Part. ripped open: tunica, Suet.

**retardatio**, ōnis, f. [retardo] a hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic.

**re-tardo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a Act. to make slow again, retard, impede: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motum tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. instantia ora retardat cuspidis praetenta, Ov. 2. Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, to check, Cic.: aliumque a scribendo, id. II. Neutr.: to tarry, remain behind, delay: tum antecedendo, tum retardando (with ref. to the apparent slackening of speed in the movements of the planets), id.

**re-tazo**, i, v. a. to censure, reprove: Suet.

**rete**, is, n. (Abl. reti, Pl.: more freq. rete: Acc. retem, id.), a net (gen. term,

including all *reticulated*, *net-like* structures) *jaculum*, a *casting-net*, Pl. *araneolae* quasi rete texit, i.e. *spiders' webs*, Cic. *retia* ponere cervi, Virg. II. Fig. a *net*, *toil*, *snare*: tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. [Prob. for *ser-ter*, from *ser-o*; cf. the metaphorism in *repo=serpo*] (Hence it. *rezza*, Sp. *red*.)

**re-tectus**, a, um, Part. [retego].  
**re-tēgo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, open: thecam numariam, Cic. Jugulum simul pectusque, to lay bare, Ov. Poet. ubi Titan radiis retexit orbem, shall again make visible, reveal, Virg. 2. Fig. to disclose, discover, reveal: arcum conlunum, Hor. occultata conjurationis, Tac.

**re-tendo**, di, tum, or sum, 3. v. a. to unbind, slacken, relax (rare) arcum, Ov.

**retēnsus**, a, um, Part. [retendo].  
**retentio**, ōnis, f. [retineo] a keeping back, a holding in: antiquae, i.e. on the part of (subl. Gen.) Cic. Fig. a withholding: assensionis, Tac.

(1) **retento**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. a free [id.] to continue to keep back, to hold fast cum me retentas? Pl. agmen, Liv. frenu, Ov. puppes, Tac. II. Transf. to preserve, maintain (metaphorically) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.

(2) **re-tento**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to try or attempt again: verba intermissa, Ov. viam levi, id. With Inf. retingere vestes, id.

(1) **retentus**, a, um, Part. [retineo].  
(2) **retentus**, a, um, Part. [retendo].

**re-texo**, xbi, xtum, 3. v. a. to unweave, unravel: quasi Penelope telam retensens, Cic. (ii) Poet. transf. nec (corpora) possunt rete-i, be decomposed, Lucr. 2. Fig. to break up, cancel, annul, reverse: istius praeturae, Cic. illa (dicta), to take back, id. scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. II. to weave again or anew, to renew, repeat: properata re-texite fata, i.e. call back to life, Ov.

**retēxtus**, a, um, Part. [retexo].  
**retārius**, ii, m. [rete] a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary, a mirmillo or secutor, by throwing a net over his head). Suet. v. Smith's Ant. 195.

**reticentia**, ae, f. [reticeo] a keeping silent, silence: enicas me miserum tua reticentia Pl. II. In rhetor. = apophorisis, a pause in the midst of a speech: Cic.

**re-ticeo**, cti, 2. v. n. and a. [taceo]. Neutr. to be silent again; to keep silence: quum Sulpicius reticulae, Cic. With Dat., to refrain from answering: nunc interroganti senatori si reticeam, superbus videtur, Liv. II. a. ct. to keep something secret, to conceal: nihili reticelo, quod sciam, Pl. Absol. aliquid subterfugere reticendo, Cic.

**reticuliātus**, a, um, adj. [reticulum]

made like a net, with interstices; reticulated: Varr.

**reticūlum**, i, n. dim. [rete] a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule: Cic. a net-work cap for confining the hair: Juv. cf. Smith's Ant. 103. (Hence, through low Lat. *reticellum*, Fr. *réseau*.)

**retinaculum**, i, n. [retineo] a band, tether, halter, halser, etc. (usu. plu.): Liv. Virg.

**retinens**, entis, Part. [retineo]. II. Adj. tenacious, observant of: constr. with Gen.: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. avitae nobilitatis, Tac.

**retinentia**, ae, f. [retinens] a retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

**re-tinēo**, ōi, tentum, 2. v. a. [tineo] to hold or keep back; to detain, retain, to restrain: Ep. Asta, abire hinc non sinam. Th. Quid nunc me retines? Pl. concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. homines, Cic. biddum tempestate retentus, Caes. lacrimas, Ov. 2. Fig. to keep within bounds, restrain: liberos, Ter. aliquem in officio, Cic. animos sociorum in fide, Liv. II. to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc. oppidum, Caes. summos cum inimicis pari jure, Cic. 2. Fig. pristinam virtutem, Caes. commissa (aures), Hor. (Hence, through low Lat. *retina*, It. *retina*, Fr. *rene*.)

**retis**, is, v. rete, ad init.

**re-tōno**, i v. n. to thunder back, resound: loca fremitu, Cat.

**re-torquēo**, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist or bend back: to turn or cast back: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic. brachia terga, Hor. pantherae terga, to wrap about, Virg. violenter undas litore, to drive back with an eddying motion, Hor. Reflect. ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, to wheel round, Caes. II. Fig. scelus in auctorem, to cause it to recoil on, Just. (Hence Fr. *retorte*.)

**re-torridus**, a, um, adj. parched, burned or dried up: fructus, Plin. mus, shrivelled, old (and therefore, shrewd), Phaedr.

**retortus**, a, um, Part. [retorqueo].  
**retractatio**, ōnis, f. [retracto] hesitation, refusal (v. rare): sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

**retractatus**, a, um, Part. [retracto].  
**re-tracto** (retracto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew, etc.: arma, Liv. ferrum, Virg. vulnera, to feel again, Ov. 2. Fig. to reconsider, revise: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic.: appy. = tracto; munera Caes. nepiae, to handle, meddle with, Hor. II. to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: Absol.: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabilis sive probabilis, Cic. 2. With Acc.: to withdraw, retract: dicta, Virg.

**retractus**, a, um, Part. [retraho]. II. Adj. lying back, remote, distant: emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. Comp.: retractior a mari murus, id.

**re-trāho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw back, withdraw, to call back: aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in urbem, Caes.: castra intra penitus, Liv. (ii) Esp. to drag or bring back: Caes. 2. Fig. postquam poeta vetus poetam non potest retrahere ab studio, to deter, Ter.: aliquem a republica, cause to withdraw, Cic. II. to draw forth or bring up anew; to bring to light or make known again: aliquem postero die ad eodem cruciatus, Tac. obli- terata aeras monumenta, id.

**retracto**, v. retracto  
**re-tribuo**, bi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv.

**retrō**, adv. [from re and the suffix -tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro, etc.] Of place: backwards, on the back side, behind: with words implying motion: vestigia retro sequor, Virg. referri, id.: ora retro flectit, Ov. (ii) With words implying rest: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. II. Of time: back; in past times, before, formerly: quodcumque retro est, is past, Hor. III. In other relations, back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro penitus censeant, in the back ground, Cic. (Hence O. Fr. *riere*, whence *arrière*, *derrrière*, and Eng. *rear*.)

**retrō-āgo**, āgi, atum, 3. v. a. to drive or turn back, etc.: capillos fronte, to push back, Quint. II. Fig. ordinem, to reverse, id.

**retrō-cēdens**, entis, Part. retiring, receding: retrocedentes, Liv.

**retrō-grādior**, 3. v. n. dep. to go back or backwards, to retrograde: Plin.

**retrorsum** and **retrōversum**, adv. back, backwards, behind: opp. to ad- versum, forwards: vestigia nulla retrorsum, Hor. II. back, backwards, in return, in reversed order: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aer, Cic. (Hence It. *ritroso*.)

**retrō-versus** (vorsus), and synop. retrorsus, a, um, adj. turned back or backwards: Medusae ipse retrorsus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov.

**re-trūdo**, no perfr., sum, 3. v. a. to thrust back: Pl. simulacra deorum retrusa atque abdita, thrust away out of sight, Cic.

**retrūsus**, a, um, Part. [retrudo]. II. Adj. thrust back, and so lying out of the common reach (fig.): Cic.

**re-tundo**, tūdi (rettudi, Phaedr.), tūsum (retunus, Pl.), 3. v. a. lit. to hammer back; hence, to blunt, dull:

gladios in rempublicam restrictos, Cic.: Hor. || Fig. to weaken, restrain, etc.: collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

**retusus** (retusus), a, um, Part. [retundo]. || A dj.: blunted, blunt, dull: ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingenua, Cic.

**reus**, i, m., and **rea**, ae, f. [res]. In law, orig. a party to an action (res), a plaintiff or defendant; subsequently, the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re discutitur (all whose case is being discussed); sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. || Transf. in gen.: one who is bound, responsible, liable: constr. with Gen.: ut suae quisque partis tutelae reus sit, answerable for, Liv.: voti reus, bound by his vow (his prayer being granted), Virg. || One accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner: also, one condemned, a criminal: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Fem. ut auctus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. With a definition of the crime or the punishment, aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id. de ambitu, id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus dicit, accused of the ill fortune of, Liv. (Hence It. rio, reo.)

**re-valesco**, lili, 3. v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength or condition; to recover: Ov. || Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

**re-velo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring back: Diana Segestem Carthagine reventa, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect.: to drive, ride, or sail back, to return: equo citato ad urbem reductus, id.: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. || Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem reducti sumus, have gone back, Cic.

**re-vello**, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull back: to pull or tear out, off or away: tela de corpore, Cic.: caput aervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radices to root up, id.: scuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, to remove the landmarks, Hor. || Fig.: veteres avias alicui de pulmone, to root out old prejudices, Pers.

**re-volo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare: caput (opp. to involvere), Suet.: frontem, Tac.

**re-venio**, veni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come again, come back, return: reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. || Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res loquam, Pl.

**re-vera**, v. res, no. II.

**re-verbero**, i. v. a. to beat or cast back, to repel (rare) saxa, Sen. || Fig.: tram Fortunae, id.

**reverendus**, a, um, Part. [revereor]. || A dj.: inspiring awe, venerable, reverend: nox, Ov.

**reverens**, entis, Part. [revereor].

|| A dj.: respectful, regardful, reverent sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. Comp.: nihil reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

**reverenter**, adv. respectfully: Plin. Ep. (comp.: Tac. Sup.: Suet.).

**reverentia**, ae, f. [revereor] respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence: adversus homines, et optimi cuiusque et reliquorum, Cic. legum, Juv.

**re-vereor**, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to stand in awe or fear of, to respect, honour, revere: aliquem, Pl.: Cic. Morr. freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, non regarding, id.: multa adversa reverens, dreading, apprehending, id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. révéler.)

**re-vertō**, 3. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again: Pl.

**reversio** (revers), onis, f. [revertō] a turning back before one arrives, the act of returning: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. 2. Of things, a return: sebrum, id.

**reversus**, a, um, Part. [revertor]

**re-vertō** (-vort), verti, 3. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return (used almost exclusively in the perfect tenses, the imperfect tenses being taken from revertor, q. v. the pres. imperf. occurs in Lucr. as disting. from redeo, re-vertō signifies to turn back, esp. without having carried out one's intention) legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes.: Deiotarus quom ex itinere revertisset, Cic. || Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, id.

**re-vertor** (-vort), versus (-vors), 3. v. n. dep. [verto] to turn back, turn about, to come back, return (rarely used except in imperfect tenses, the perfect occurs sometimes in the later authors; e.g. Vell. Quint. Tac. cf. revertor) inde illico revertor domum eo, Pl.: reversus ille, Caes.: revertabar silva, O.: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. (n) Of things: quis neget Tiborium reverti posse, i. e. hunc backwardus, Hor.

|| Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. to return from a digression, reverti to: discodo parumper a somnolis, ad quam mox revertar, Cic.

**revinctus**, a, um, Part. [revincio]

**re-videō**, 2. v. n. to see again, visit again: nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl.

**re-vincio**, vinci, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind back or backwards; to bind fast, fasten: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat.

**re-vincio**, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer, subdue: victrices catervae consilii juvenis revinctae, beaten back, Hor.: revicta conjunctio, repressed, Tac.

|| Fig.: to convict; to refute, disprove: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctur, Cic.

**revinctus**, a, um, Part. [revincio]

**re-viresco**, rui, 3. v. n. incep. to become or grow green again: laetae silvae, Ov.

2. Transf. to grow young again, to reflower, revive: ad renovandum bellum, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

**re-viso**, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to look back on, to come again to see: ut ad me revisas, Pl.

|| Act.: to go or come to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

**re-vivisco** (revivesco), vixi, 3. v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. || Fig.: res publica, id.

**revocabilis**, e, adj. [revoco] that may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.): usu. with neg. cum jam revocabile telum non fuit, Ov.

**revocamen**, inis, n. [id.] a calling back, recall: Ov.

**revocatio**, onis, f. [id.] a calling back or away, a recalling: a bello, Cic.

|| Fig.: ad contemplandas voluptates, id. 2. In rhetor.: verbi, a withdrawing, revoking, id.

**re-voco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call back, recall: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italiani revocatus, Caes. (ii) Esp. milit. t. t.: to call back, to order to return or retreat: legiones revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, id.: naves, id. Transf. in gen.: fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, to recall them as by word of command, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, to draw back, turn back, etc. oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. 3. to call for a repetition of a speech, etc.; to enquire an actor, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtundisset, Liv.: primos tres vocem revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. || Fig.: in gen.: to call back, recall, resume, to regain, recover: to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer, etc. se, to recall oneself in speech, going back and beginning again, id.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae esse nimium profuderunt, ea, checked, pruned, id.: veteres artes, Hor.: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: aliquem a morte, i. e. to save from, id.: magni est ingenti revocare mentem a sensibus, to call off from, Cic. 2. Esp. with ad and Acc.: to apply, reduce, refer: omnia ad suam potentiam, id. 3. to recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov.: libertatem, Tac. || || to ask back again, to invite in return (rare): Cic. || IV, to call again, summon anew (rare): tribuni revocatos se easdem tribus renuntiabant, Liv.

**re-volo**, i. v. n. to fly back: Cic.: Virg.

**revolubilis**, e, adj. [revolvo] that may be rolled back (poet.): Ov.

**revolutus**, a, um, Part. [revolvo]

**re-velvo**, volvi, volutum, 3. v. a. to

*roll back*: to unroll, unwind, to revolve, *return*: fluctus (hibernus Auster), Tac. (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, rolled back down the beach, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: to return: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: secula, Ov. 2. Esp. to turn over, read over, repeat: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. || Fig.: iterum revolvare casus Iliacos, to go through or experience again, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: to return to: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. 2. Esp. to relate again, repeat: sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolve? Virg.

*re-vómo*, ál, 3. v. a. to vomit forth again, to disgorge: salisus fluctus pectoris, Virg. vorat haec raptae vomitumque carinae, Ov.

*re-vóro*, v. reversio.

*re-vóro*, v. revertor, † revert.

*revólens*, a. um, Part. [revellō] rex, régis, m. [rego] a monarch, king: during the Republic, i. q. tyrant, despot: Cic. (On the Roman kings, v. Smith's Ant. 320 seq.) The name rex continued to be used for a particular priest: called, rex sacrorum, sacri-ficus, sacrorum: v. sacrificulus and Smith's Ant. 321. 2. Adj. (poet.) ruling, that rules or sways: populum late regem, Virg. 3. Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, the King of Persia: Ter.

4. Of Jupiter, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, Neptune, Ov.: umbrarum, Pluto, id. || Transf. head, chief, leader, master, with various applications e. g. of the lion: Phaedr. the queneber: Virg. the Eridanus, as the principal river of Italy: id.: a governor, preceptor: pueritiae, Hor. the leader, king in children's games: id.: the protector, patron of parasites: Juv. 2. the son of a king or chief, a prince: Virg. In pl. reges sometimes = the royal family, the king and queen, etc.: Liv. 3. a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor. (Hence it. rey, Sp. rey, Fr. roi.)

*rhápsódia*, ae, f. = ραψωδία, a rhapsody: recunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

*rhēda* (raeda), ae, f. [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint] a four-wheeled carriage: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 322.)

*rhēdāria*, a. um, adj. [rheda] pertaining to a rheda: muli Varr. || Subst.: rhedarius, ii, m. the driver of a rheda, a coachman: Cic.

*rhēno*, onis, v. reno.

*rhētor*, óris, m. = ῥήτωρ, a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician: Cic. || an orator: Nep.

*rhētorica*, ae, and *rhētoricē*, óis, f. = ῥητορικὴ, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

*rhētoricē*, adv. in an oratorical or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: Cic.

*Rhetóricus*, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικός, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical: ars, a treatise on rhetoric, Cic. 2. Subst.: rhetorica, orum, n. plu. a treatise on rhetoric: id.

*rhinócerós*, ótis, m. = ῥινόκερος, a rhinoceros: Mart || Meton. a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn: Juv. *rhō*, indecl = ῥω, the Greek name of the letter r: Cic.

*rhombus*, i, m. = ῥόμβος, a magician's circle: Ov. || a kind of fish, the turbot: Hor.

*rhomphaea* (rumpia), ae, f. = ῥομφαία, a long javelin used by certain barbarous nations: Liv.

*rhythmicus*, i, m. = ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to or teaches the art of preserving rhythm: Cic.

*rhythmos* or -us, i, m. = ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech: Quint.

*rica*, ae, f. a veil to be thrown over the head, worn by Roman women. Pl [Etym uncertain]

*ricinium*, n, n. [rica] a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it, worn esp. by women and mourners: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 322

*rictum*, i, v. rictus, ad init.

*rictus*, ūs, m. (rictum, i, n.: Cic.: plur.: ricta, Lucr.) [rictor] the opened mouth (esp. in laughing): Hor.: in plur.: Ov. Of animals, gaping, distended jaws: id.

*ridēo*, rísi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr. to laugh: Hor.

2. Esp. to laugh pleasantly, to smile (disting from cachinnio, which is to laugh aloud); and with ad or Dat. to smile on: dulce, to have a sweet smile, id. ridere ad patrem, Cat.: cui non risere parentes, whose parents never smiled on him, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things, to smile, to look cheerful or pleasant: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. With Dat.: tibi ridet aequora ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee, Lucr. 3. to laugh in ridicule, to mock: Hor. || Act. to laugh at, laugh over: joca tua, Cic. Pass: haec ridetur vel sola vel maxime, id.

2. to smile upon: quasi muti silent neque me ridet, Pl. 3. to laugh at, ridicule, jeer: aliquem, Cic. Pass: Pyrrum ridetur largitas a consule, id. [Cf. Gr. κριζω (for κριδω), ῥωσὶ κριδόμεν = γελῶν; in the Latin word initial k has been lost.] (Hence It. ridere, Fr. rire.)

*ridibundus*, a, um, adj. [rideo] laughing: Pl.

*ridiculārius*, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny: Pl.

*ridiculē*, adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously: Pl.: Cic. || ridiculously, absurdly: id.

*ridiculōsus*, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] laughable, facetious, droll: parasitus ridiculosissimus, Pl.

*ridulōsus*, a, um, adj. [rideo] moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny,

amusing, facetious: facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic.: inest lepos ludusque hac comedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Poet. with Inf.: ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, appy. exortit laughter by swallowing (obsorbere = obsorbendo), Hor. 2. Subst.: ridiculus, i, m. a jester, buffoon: Pl. (f) ridiculum, i, n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.: in Jaciendo mittereque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic.: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, I had the joke all to myself, Ter. || In bad sense, laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous: luyus insania, quae ridicula est alia, mihi tum molestia saepe fuit, Cic.: Hor.

*rigēo*, 2. v. n. to be stiff or numb, to stiffen, esp. with cold: frigore, Cic.: gelu, Liv. prata rigent, Hor. (ii) In gen. gelido comae terrore rigebant, stood on end, Ov.: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, standing out stiffly, Virg.: Ov. [Prob. not cogn. with Gr. ρίγω, which seems to be for φρίγω, and to be akin to Lat. frigus. Perh connected with rego through the notion of straightness.]

*rigesco*, gū, 3. v. n. incep [rigeo] to grow stiff or numb: to stiffen, harden, esp. with cold (poet): vestes, Virg. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. 2. Transf. to stand erect, to bristle up: sensi metu riguisse capillos, id.

*rigidē*, adv. in a straight line, stiffly: Sen. || rigorously, severely: Ov.

*rigidus*, a, um, adj. [rigeo] stiff, hard (esp. with frost), rigid: pruinæ, Lucr.: Niphates, stiff-frozen, Hor.: aqua, Ov.: crura, Cic.: quercus, Virg. Comp.: Cic. 2. Poet.: of that which causes stiffness: mors, making the body stiff and rigid, Lucr. || Fig.: hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough: Sabini, strict, severe (in morals), Hor. rigidi et trinites satellites, inflexible, Tac (Hence Fr. roide)

*rigo*, avi, atum, i v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew: tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor.: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 2. Poet. transf.: natæ vitali rore, to suckle, Cic. poet.: ora alicujus aqua, Prop. || to convey water or any other liquid = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabile, Liv. 2. Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, are directed, conveyed, Lucr. [For rig-o; cf. Gr. ῥίγω (in which ῥ=F); Goth. rign, Germ. regen, Eng. rain, are cognate, initial v having been lost in these languages, as in Latin.]

*rigor*, óris, m. [rigeo] stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, firmness: Alpinus, Ov.: septentrionalis, Tac.: torpentibus rigore nervis, with stiffness, Liv. ferri, hardness, Virg. || Fig.: hardness, inflexibility, severity, rigour: te tuus iste rigor postique sine arte capilli decet, severe simplicity, Ov.: disciplinae, Tac.

*rigūus*, a, um, adj. [rigo]. Act.: 531

that waters, irrigates: rigui in valibus amnes, Virg. || P. a s. s. watered, well watered: hortus, Ov.

**rima**, ae, f. [for *rig-ma*, from root of *ringor* (cf. examen for *ex-agn-men*)] a cleft, crack, chink, fissure: angusta, Hor.: naves rimis fatiscent, spring leaks, Virg.: explere, to stop up, Cic. Post.: ignea rima micans, a flash of forked lightning, Virg.

**rimor**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [rima] to lay open, tear up, turn or grub up: rastris terram rimantur, Virg. || Transf.: to pry into, search, examine, explore: haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, Juv.: humum plus et lanceis, Tac. || 2. Fig.: to examine thoroughly, investigate: Cic.: secreta, Tac.

**rimosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of cracks, chinks, or fissures: fores, Prop.: cymba, leaky, Virg. || Fig.: quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i. e. that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

**ringor**, ctus, i. v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth (rare) Pomp. || Fig.: to be vexed, angry, to chafe, snarl: Ter.: Hor. [The root *rig* means "to split, cleave," v. rima and rixa.]

**ripa**, ae, f. the bank of a stream: fluminis, Caes. Transf.: the shore of the sea (rare) Hor. Fig.: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitiae meum, overflows its banks with joy, Pl. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence It. *rima*: Fr. *rive*, also It. *arrivare*, Fr. *arriver*.)

**ripula**, ae, f. dim. [ripa] a little bank or margin: Cic.

**risosus**, i, m. = *ῥίσκος*, a trunk, chest: Ter.

**risio**, ōnis, f. [rideo] a laughing, laughter, laugh (rare): quot risiones! Pl.

**risor**, ōris, m. [id.] a laughter, mocker, banterer: Hor.

**risus**, ūs, m. [id.] a laughing, laughter, laugh: risum movere, Cic.: miros risus edere, id. (Hence It. *riso*, Fr. *ris*.)

**rite**, adv. (perh. Abl. of an obsolete *ritus*=*ritus*) with due religious observances or *rites*, according to religious usage: deos rite apprecat, Hor.: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. || 2. Transf.: in gen., in a proper or just manner: duly, rightly: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, may filly call, Cic.: rebus rite paratis, Virg. || 2. according to custom or usage: campestris Scythae, quorum plaustro vagantes trahunt domos, Hor.

**ritus**, ūs, m. a religious usage or ceremony, a rite: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu facit, Liv.: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. || Transf.: in gen., a custom, usage, manner, mode, way: cognosce Sabinae gentis ritus, Ov.: Aegyptios Judaeosque ritus compescit, Suet. || 2. Adverbially, in Abl. sing. with Gen.: after the usage, manner, or fashion of: pectudum ritu, like mere

brutes, Cic.: fluminis, like a river, Hor. With adj.: suo ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr.: novo sublime ritu moliar atrium, in the new fashion, Hor. Humorously, cantharino ritu astare, to stand with arms akimbo (like the handles of a jar), Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**rivalis**, e, adj. [rivus] pertaining to a brook: Col. || Subst.: rivalēs, ium, m. plu., those who use the same brook, neighbours: Gell. || 2. Transf.: rivalis, is, m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: eadem est amica ambobus; rivalēs sumus, Pl. Proverb: se amare sine rivali, to be one's own sole and unrivalled admirer (of one who is vain beyond measure): Cic.: Hor.

**rivalitas**, ātis, f. [rivalis] rivalry in love: Cic.

**rivulus**, i, m. dim. [rivus] a small brook, a rill, rivulet. Prud. || Fig.: rivulos consecrati, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.

**rivus**, i, m. a small stream of water, a brook: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar averterat, Caes. Proverb: e vivo flumina magna facere, to make mountains of molehills, Ov.

2. Of other liquids: lactis, Hor. sanguinis, Virg. Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, 'a stream of gold,' Hor. [Cf. Skr. *ri*, to drop, flow.] (Hence It. *rio*, O Fr. *ru*, and, through low Lat. *ruissellus*, Fr. *ruisseau*.)

**rixa**, ae, f. a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife: ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic.: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, controversy, Cic. || In gen., a battle, contest (rare): cum Oceano rixa, Flor. Of beasts: Ov. [Perh. properly 'a split,' 'breath', v. *ringor*, rima.]

**rixor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [rixa] to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. || Transf.: of things: to oppose; to clash, disagree: Sen.

**robiginosus** (rubig.), a, um, adj. [robigo] rusty: strigili, Pl.

**robigo** (rub.), ūis, f. rust of metals hoc quidem pol. e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. || 2. Transf.: blight, mildew, smut, mould, etc.: Hor.: Ov.

|| Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, i. e. disuse, id. (From *robustus* (Fest.) = *ruber*, q. v.) (Hence Fr. *rogne*.)

**roborens**, a, um, adj. [robur] oaken, of oak: pons, Ov.

**robōro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm: artus, Lucr. || Fig.: avitum perpetua constantia, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, strengthen, impart fortitude to, Hor.

**robūr** (old form *robū*, ōris, n. hardness, strength: duri robora ferri, Lucr. ||) a very hard kind of oak: Plin. (H) In gen., an oak: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. was pinned fast

to the oak, Ov. (H) oak timber. naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. Fig.: robur et aes triplex, 'heart of oak,' Hor. (iv) the trunk of an oak: annoso robore quercum, of an old and sturdy trunk, Virg. || 2. In gen., any very hard kind of tree or wood: id. || 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: in robore accumbere, on oaken benches, Cic.: of the wooden horse before Troy: Virg.: of a club: Ov.

4. Esp. the dungeon of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius (called also Tullianum): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. || 3. Fig.: power, strength, force, vigour: virtutis, Cic.: Italum, prowess, Hor. || 2, the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith or kernel: of soldiers, the flower, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.: senatus robur, Liv. So in plur. robora virorum, 'hearts of oak,' id. [Cf. Gr. *ῥοβύριον*, *ῥωμύριον*] (Hence It. *rovere*; Fr. *rouvre*.)

**robustus**, a, um, adj. [robis; v. robur] of oak, oaken: stupens, Liv.: fores, Hor. || 2. Transf.: hard, firm, solid, hardy, robust: lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in aeternam post ver. robustior annus, gaining strength, Ov. || Fig.: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic.

**rodo**, si, sum, i. v. a. to gnaw: quod clipeus mures roscit, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. || 2. Transf.: to eat away, corrode, consume: ferrum (robigo), Ov.

|| Fig.: to backbite, disparage, talk ill-naturedly of: inconvincis, Cic. Hor. [Perh. cogn. with *rido*.]

**rogālis**, e, adj. [rogus] pertaining to a funeral pile: flammarius, Ov.

**rogatio**, ōnis, f. [rogō] an asking, an entreaty, request: rogatione alicujus aliquid facere, at his request, Cic. || 2. in rhetor. a question, interrogation: id.

|| Esp. a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it) ad populum, Caes.: ad plibem, Liv. quae (rogatio) a consulibus lata est, was proposed, introduced, Cic.: Intercedere rogationi, to veto a bill, id. rogationem antiquare, to reject it, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

**rogatiōnola**, ae, f. dim. [rogatio] a little question: Cic. || An unimportant bill or proposed law: Auct. *pro domo*.

**rogātor**, ōris, m. [rogō] a leggar, mendicant: Mart. || Esp. one who proposes a law to the people: Lucil.

2, an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk: Cic. || 3. Transf.: in gen., one who makes a proposal, a proposer: id.

**rogātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a request, suit, entreaty (only in Abl. sing.): Cic.

**rogitatio**, ōnis, f. [rogito] for rogatio, a proposed law: Pl.

**rogito**, avi, i. v. a. freg. [rogō] to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly: multa super Pinamo rogitaui, asking

many questions, Virg. II. to pray, entreat: aliquam ad cenam ut veniat, Ter.

**rogō**, avi, atum, (rogasit for rogaverit, Cic.), i. v. a. to ask for information, question, interrogate: constr. the pers. asked in Acc.; the thing asked, in Acc., Abl. with de, or depend. clause; hence, freq. with double Acc.: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: de ista virgine, to ask about her, Ter.: rogavi pervenissetne Agrippentum, enquired whether, Cic. Absol.: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl.

2. Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote: Cic.: primus rogare sententiam, being asked his opinion first in order, Sall. (ii) rogare populum or legem, or absol.: to propose a law, introduce a bill: plebem, Cic. legem, id. Absol.: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. Pass. impers.: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, the proposal is now made, id. (iii) to propose or offer for election: with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with Acc. denoting the elective body qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id.: comitia consulis rogandis habuit, for the election of, Cic. 3. Milit. i. l.: rogare milites sacramenta, to administer an oath to them, Caes. 4. In law, to propose a stipulation, Pl. II. Transf. to ask a favour, beg, request, solicit: constr. the pers. asked in Acc., or Abl. with ab: the request expr. by Acc. or by Subj. clause. hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: otium divos roga, he begs of the gods for rest, Hor. transisse Rhenum esse non sua sponte, sed rogatum et accessum a Gallis, Caes.: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: also with aliquis of ut: Caesar rogat, finem transi faciat, Caes. Proverb. malo meo quam rogare, I had rather buy than beg, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

**rogus**, i. m. a funeral-pile: in rogum illatus, Cic. Poet.: defugiant avidos carmina sola rogos, escape destruction, Ov. Meton. the grave: operat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. [Primary sense apply 'a heap'; cf. Sicilian πογος, a corn-magazine; Goth. rikan, to heap.]

**rostrum**, i. n. plu. a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**roresco**, 3. v. n. insep. [ros] to begin to be condensed into dew; and in gen. to become liquid: Ov.

**rosidus**, a, um, adj. [id.] bedewed, wet with dew: terga jugi, Prop.

**rosifer**, era, erum, adj. [ros ferro] dew-bringing (poet.): Lucr.

**rostrum**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [ros] to drop or distil dew (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rostrum in orbe, Ov. More usu. impers., dew

falls: Suet. Act.: tellus rostrat mane pruina, distilled from the skies, Ov.

II. Transf.: to drop, trickle, drip, distil. Neutr.: rostrat pennaque sinuque, drip or shed moisture, id. Act.: to bedew, to moisten, wet: circumstant, lacrimis rostrantes ora genasque, Lucr. Absol.: pocula rostrantia, sprinkling cups, 'light and dewy, not drenching like a heavy rain' (Long), Cic.

**ros**, roris, m. dew: nocturnus, Caes.: gelidus, Virg. Plur.: gelidos rores, Cic. poet. II. Transf. in gen., any distilling moisture (poet.): ros salis, sea-water, Lucr.: also absol., ros, water, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 2. ros marinus, marinus ros, or, in one word, rosmarinus, and neut., rosmarinum, rosemary: marino rore, Hor.: also simply ros, Virg. [The word has perh. lost initial v. (cf. radix), and is thus cogn. with Gr. ῥοσιν.]

**rosa**, ae, f. a rose: also used of other similar flowers, such as the rose-mallow, etc.: sera, 'the last rose of summer', Hor.: Cic. Collect roses, wreaths of roses, etc. seris redimiri jubebis et rosa? id. in multa rosa, crowned with many a rose (or, on bed of roses), Hor. As a term of endearment, mea rosa, my rose, my rosebud, Pl. [Perh. for vrosa (for loss of v, cf. radix) = vrod-ia (as Clausus = Claudius), and so cogn. with Gr. ῥόδον, Aol. ῥοσιν.] (Hence Fr. Eug. rose.)

**rosarium**, i. n. [rosa] a place planted with roses, a rose-garden. Col. more freq. plus: Virg.

**rosarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: absorptio, a drink flavoured with roses, Suet.

**rosidus**, a, um, adj. [ros] wet with dew, dewy: mala, Virg.: dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. II. Transf. moistened, watered, wet (rare) roscida rivis saxa, Virg.

**rosetum**, i. n. [rosa] a garden or bed of roses: Virg.

**rosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: vinculum, Sen. 2. rose-coloured, rosy, rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebeus, Virg.: labella, Cat. v. (Veneris), Virg.

**rosidus**, a, um, adj. [ros] for roscidus: Ov. (dub.).

**rosmarinum** and **rosmarinus**, v. ros, no II. 2.

**rostrum**, v. rostrum, no II. 2.

**rostratus**, a, um, adj. [rostrum] having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved: navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel: Plin.: cf. (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata, corona, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): columna rostrata, a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory, Liv.: esp. that

in the Roman forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duilius: Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 102)

**rostrum**, i. n. [rodo] the bill or beak of a bird; the snout or muzzle of an animal: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (ii) Of human beings, snout: Pl.

II. Transf. of similarly shaped objects: the curved point of a bill-hook: Col. Esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Cic. Hence, 2. Rostra, orum, n. plu. the Rostra, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322) Liv.: in Rostra escendere, as we say, 'to mount the rostrum', Cic.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pri Rostris, Suet.

**rostrum**, a, um, Part. [rodo]

**rota**, ae, f. a wheel: Pl.: Ov. Esp. a potter's wheel: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. (ii) a wheel for torture, τροχός: in rotam escendere, to mount the wheel, be placed upon it, Cic.

2. Meton. a car, chariot (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. (ii) a disk, solis, Lucr. II. Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, 'fortune's wheel', i. e. fickleness, inconstancy, Cic. Poet.: impatiens vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre, Ov. [Cf. Skt. rathas-; Germ. rath. The word is from same root as radius, q. v.] (Hence Fr. roue.)

**roto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rota]. Act.: to turn or swing round; to whirl about: Learchum bis terque per axes more rotat fundae, Ov.: ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Virg.: fumum (flammae), to send curling up, Hor. Reflect.: to turn or roll round, to revolve: circum caput igne rotato, Ov.

2. Fig. aut cursum semine rotato torqueat enthyemena, brandished (like a missile), Juv. II. Neutr.: to turn or roll round, to revolve (rare): saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

**rotula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little wheel: Pl. (Hence Fr. rôle)

**rotundus**, adv. roundly: Col. II. smoothly, elegantly: apte ac rotunde, Cic.

**rotundo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rotundus] to make round, to round off: Cic. II. Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundantur, let a round thousand be made up, Hor.

**rotundus**, a, um, adj. [rota] round, circular: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Comp. Hor. II. Fig.: rotundi off, i. e. presenting no salient angles to the world: (sapient) in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, with nothing for fortune to lay hold of, id. 2. Esp. of style, round, well-turned, smooth,

polished, elegant: verborum quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Graius dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. (Hence *It. rotondo*; Fr. *rom.*)

**rūbē-fāso**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to make red or ruddy, to redden (poet.): solas sanguine, Ov.

**rūbellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [ruber] reddish: vinum, Mart.: Pers.

**rūbens**, entis, Part. II. [rubeo] II. A d.: red, crimson: rubenti murice, Virg.: rubente dextera, Hor. 2. red with shame, blushing: os, Tib.

**rūbēo**, 2. v. n. [v. ruber] to be red or ruddy: ocelli flendo rubent, Cat.: aviaria sanguineis bacis, Virg. II. Esp. to colour up, blush: Cic.

**rūber**, bra, brum, adj. red, ruddy: sanguis, Hor.: flamma, O. Oceanus, the Erythraean (i.e. Indian) Ocean, Hor. Poet. leges majorem (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. (Cf. Skr. *rudh-ira-s*, Gr. *ε-ρ-υ-ρ-ο-ς*: Goth. *raud-s*, Eng. red, ruddy, O. H. G. *rāt*. For lat. b from orig. dh, cf. *uber*.) (From *rubeus* (Varr.)=ruber comes Fr. *rouge*.)

**rūbescō**, hūi, 3. v. n. incip. [ruber] to grow or turn red, to redden: Aurora, Virg.: tempora matutina, Ov.

**rūbēta**, ae, f. [ruber] a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes, prob. the common toad: Juv.

**rūbēta**, orum, n. plu. [id.] bramble-thickets: Ov.

**rūbēs**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble: virga, Virg.

**rūbēundulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [rubicundus] somewhat red, reddish: Juv.

**rūbēundus**, a, um, adj. [rubeo] red, ruddy: os, Pl.: corna, Hor.

**rūbīdus**, a, um, adj. [id.] red, reddish (rare): ampulla, Pl.

**rūbigo**, etc. v. rubig.

**rūbor**, ōris, m. [ruber] redness (of all shades) candore mixtus rubor, Cic.

II. Esp. a blush: verecundus, Ov.

2. Meton. bashfulness, sense of shame: ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (ii) shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.: rubori esse alicui, to be a disgrace to anyone, Liv.: also in same sense, *Nom.*: nec rubor est, Tac.

**rūbrīca**, ae, f. [ruber] (sc. terra), red earth: Vitr. 2. Esp. red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk: Hor. II. Meton. the title of a law, the rubric (because written in red) Paul. Hence, 2. a law: Quint. Pers.

**rūbus**, i, m. a bramble-bush, black-berry-bush: Virg.: Hor. II. a black-berry: Prop. (Perh. cogn. with *ruber*, from the colour of the fruit.)

**ructo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. to belch, eructate. Neutr.: Cic. II. A c.: to belch up: glandem, Juv. (Cf. Gr. *ε-ρ-υ-ρ-ο-ς*; Lat. *ε-ρ-υ-ρ-ο* (in *Enn*); and v. *rumen*, *rumino*.) (Hence Fr. *rotter*.)

**ructor**, 1. v. dep. 1. q. ructo, to belch: Varr.: versus ructatur, belches forth, Hor.

**ructus**, ūs, m. [v. ructo] a belching, eructation: Cic.

**rūdēs**, entis, m. (f.: Pl.) [etym. unknown; acc. to the ancients from *rudo*, on account of the rattling] a rope, line, cord, esp. of the rigging of a ship: a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.: plur. collect. the rigging, cordage: Cic.: stridor rudentum, Virg.

**rūdiarius**, ii, m. [rudis] a gladiator presented with the *rudis* (q. v.), i.e. discharged: Suet.

**rūdimentum**, i, n. [rudis, adj.] a first attempt, or essay: a beginning: civilium officiorum rudimenta, Suet.

2. Esp. of milit. affairs militare: dura rudimenta belli, Virg. pomeo, to pass one's novitiate, Liv.: prima rudimenta castrorum duci approbavit, passed through his apprenticeship in war to the satisfaction of, Tac.

**rūdis**, e, adj. prop. in the natural state, not improved by art, hence, unwrought, untitled, unformed, rough, raw, wild: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. to signatum), Plin. lana, Ov.

2. Transf. of artificial things, ill-made, rudely finished, coarse: basae, Virg. textum, Ov. 3. Poet.: new, untried: illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuat Amphitriten, not yet sailed on, Cat. II. Fig.: rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant, and with *Gen.*, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: forma ingeni impolita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. With *m* and *Abl.* rudis in re publica, Cic. With *ad.* gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, Liv. Also with *modal Abl.* Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. (iv) As *trans* adj. with *Gen.* r. rum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. agnium, Hor. Comp and *Sup* do not occur [etym. uncertain.] (Hence *It. rozzo*, *rude*, Fr. *rude*.)

**rūdis**, is, f. a slender stick or rod: a stirring-stick, spatula: ferrā, Plin. II. Esp. a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil: (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a *rudis* when honourably discharged (v. *rudarius*). tam bonus gladiator rudem tunc cito accipisti? Cic. Fig. spectatum satus et donatum jam rude, i. e. discharged from service, Hor. (From the root *rudh*, to grow; cf. A-S. *rōd-a*, Eng. rod, O. H. G. *ruota*.)

**rūdo** (rūdo, Pers.), Ivi, Itum, 3. v. n. to bray, bellow, roar: impetivito ruditi ille (asellus) sono, Ov. gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Transf. of men (Cacum) insensata rudentem, making an unusual roaring, id. [From I. E. *ru*, whence Gr. *ω-ρ-υ-ω*, and Lat. *ru-mor*, *rav-us*.]

**rūdus**, ōris, n. stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls, etc.; rough-cast: Vitr. II. Esp.: old rubbish of decayed buildings, ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. III. a piece of brass: v. *raudus*. [etym. uncertain.]

**rūdusculum**, i, v. *raudusculum*. **rūfūsus**, a, um, adj. dim. [rufus] reddish, rather red: Pl. II. Subst.: rutuli, the military tribunes chosen by the general himself, opp. to the comitatus, who were chosen by the people, so called after one Rutilius Rufus, Liv.

**rūfus**, a, um, adj. red, reddish: rufus quidam, red-headed, Pl.: Ter [V. *ruber*, *rufus* is perh. provincial Italian, orig. *dh* in the middle of a word not being in Lat. represented by *f*, cf. Umbr. *rufu* and *v. scrota*.]

**rūga**, ae, f. a wrinkle (usu. plur.). non carui, non rugae, auctoritatem arripere possunt, as signs of age, Cic. Sing. -v. Juv. (For *rug-a*, cf. A-S. *wrinc-le*, Eng. *wrinkle*, O. H. G. *run-za* (for *run-za*), in which last, as in *rug-a*, initial *r* is lost.)

**rūgo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [ruga] to become wrinkled or creased: vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

**rūgōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] wrinkled, shrivelled: pulvis, Hor. Poet. senecta, Tib. frigore, shrivelled with cold, Hor. II. Transf. creased, corrugated: cortex populi, Ov.

**rūina**, ae, f. [two] a rushing or tumbling down: a falling down, fall: grandinis, Lucr.: monumentum sarcinamque, Liv. 2. Esp. of buildings, a tumbling or falling down, ruin: turris repentina ruina, Caes. tecta Penitae disiecta non hinc ruina, Hor.

ruinam dare, to come down with a crash, Virg. also trahere, in like sense, id. Plur. tantae in impendunt ruinae, nisi sufficiens firmiter, Pl. impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. II. Meton. that which tumbles or falls down (poet.) caeli, as it were the sky itself coming down: a violent storm, Virg. 2. Esp. a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: mostly plur. ruinis templorum templa aedificata, Liv. III. Fig. a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction, etc. in hac ruina ruem, id. ille dies utramque docti ruinam, the destruction of both, Hor. Plur. praetermitti ruinas fortunarium tuarum, i. e. bankruptcy, Cic.

**rūinōsus**, a, um, adj. [ruina] going to ruin, ruinous (rare): aedes, Cic. II. Poet. fallen, ruined: domus, Ov.

**rūmen**, inis, n. the throat, gullet: Fest [For *rug-men*; v. *ructo*.]

**rūmex**, icis, f. sorrel: Pl. **rūmifacio**, i. v. a. [rumor facio] to report: Pl.

**rūminatio**, ōnis, f. [rumino] a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. a doubling: a repetition, re-

**turn**: corticis, id. || Fig.: *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating*: quodiāna, Cic.

**rumino**, i. v. n. and a. [rumen] to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate. Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col.

**2. A. c. t.** Virg **rumor**, ōris, m. *unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour*: multa rumor fingeat, Caes.: manat per compita rumor, Hor. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by *acc* and *inf*, by a clause, by *de*, rarely by *Gen*: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubi rumores alati sunt, Liv. belli civilis rumores, Tac. || *common or general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation*, whether good or bad adversus famam rumorēque hominum firmus, Liv.: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. aliquid accipere secundo rumorē, i. e. with general approval, Tac. (From I. E. ru, to sound, make a noise; whence r-u-u, r-u-r, rau-cu-s, q. v.) (Hence Fr. rumeur.)

**rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, i. v. a. to burst, tear, rend, to burst asunder or in pieces, force open, etc. (As distinguishing from *frango*, *rumpo* usu denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon: *frango* an external force. But this distinction is not always adhered to. Also *rumpo* usu implies a more violent action than *frango*.) rana rupto jact corpore, having burst herself, Phaed. teretes plagas (aperit), qd. pontem, to break down, Liv. non quid vis venti rumpere nubem, to force open, Lucr. With *pron* reflect or reflexively: me rupti causa carendo tua Pl. Hor. So of impetis, subjects: se nubibus imber ruperat, hail burst forth, Virg. **2. Transf.** with quasi-cognate *acc*, viam iter, to force a passage, Liv. Virg. fontem, *cause to break forth*, Ov. || Fig.: to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt, etc.: sacramenta religionum, Liv. fidem indutiarum, id.: jus gentium, id. nuptias, to annul, Hor.: ne me e somno excitet, et rumpatis vigiliae, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Poet. rumpit has imo pectore voces, gives vent to, Virg. **2. to break off suddenly, cut short: silentia, Ov.: moras, Virg. [Cf. Skt. rup, "rumpere," which is for orig. rup.] (Hence It. rompere, Fr. rompre.)**

**rumosulus**, i. m. dim. [rumor] idle talk, common gossip (rare) Cic.

**rūna**, ae, f. a kind of dart: Cic.

**runoia**, ae, f. [Cogn. with runco; cf. Fr. ruine] the quantity of the i seems uncertain a plane

**runo**, i. v. a. to weed out: spinas, Cat. || *to deprive of hair*: Pers.

**rūo**, ōi, ōtum (rūfurus, a. um. Ov.), j. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to fall with violence, rush down, to fall down, go to ruin: Cic.: Liv. Poet.: ruit arduus aether, pours down in rain, Virg. **2. Transf.** to rush on,

*hurry*: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam Jamque adesce, Cic.: in aquam caeli ruerebant, Liv. Poet.: ruit Oceano nox, hastens up from, Virg.: ruit vero, hastens to its close, id. || Fig.: to go to ruin, fall, sink (rare): nemo est qui intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Pass impers.: ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, men rush upon destruction, Liv. **B. Act.** to: to cast down with violence, to dash or hurl to the ground; to prostrate: immanem molem volvantque ruuntque, Virg.: cumulus ruit male pinguis arenae, breaks down, levels, id. **2. Transf.** to cast, turn, or throw up, rake up: quum mare permotum ventis ruit in tus arenam, casts up, Lucr.: unde divitias aerisque ruam, dic angur, acervos, dig up, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ῥύω.]

**rūpes**, is, f. a rock (a natural cliff); whereas saxum is any mass or fragment of stone: see also cautes, scopulus). ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes.: inter saxa rupe-que, Liv.: cavae, caverns, grottoes, Virg. (From root of rumpo; cf. Germ. ruff, Eng. reef.) (From low Lat. rupea comes Fr. roche.)

**rūptor**, ōris, m. [rumpo] a breaker. Fr. r. foederis, a violator, Livy.

**rūptus**, a. um, Part. [rumpo].

**rūpcola**, ae, adj. m. f. n. [rus colo] that tills the ground, that lives in the country, rural, rustic (poet.): boves, Ov. Caes., id. aratrum, id. Subst.: rūpcola, ae, m. a husbandman, rustic: Col. an az. Ov.

**rūrgēna**, ae, m. [rus and gen in gigno] born in the country, Subst.: a countryman, rustic: Ov.

**rūro**, i. v. n. or rūror, i. v. n. dep. [rus] to live in the country (rare) Pl.

**rūrsus** or less freq. **rūrsūm**, ade. contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverti; cf. prorsus and sursum] backwards, back, up, to prorsus: trepidari cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. || **Transf.** on the contrary, in return, again: succurrit Pulchro Varenus. Hic rursus fert subsidium Pulchro, Caes.: Hi rursus in vicem amposit in armis sunt, these again in their turn serve in the field, Caes. **2. again, anew**: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Helveti rursus in stare coeperunt, Caes.

**rus**, rūrus (plur. only in Nom. and Acc.), n. the country, as opp. to the town, lands, fields, a country-seat, farm, estate, etc. (rare with prep.): in the country, ruri (Locative), Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: less freq. rure, Pl.: Liv. Impl.: rura, country fields, Hor.: laudat inq. rura, large farms, Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, to their country-seats, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**ruseum** (also rustum), i. n. butcher's broom: Virg.

**rusus**, a. um, adj. red (rare): pinguis, Cat. [For rud-tu-s; cf. Gr. ῥύσος, and v. rutilus.] (Hence It. rosso; Fr. roux.)

2 M

**rusticānus**, a. um, adj. [rusticus] pertaining to the country, rustic, country (a neutral word; whereas rusticus usu. denotes a person of rustic, unpolished manners): homines ex municipiis rusticani, Cic.

**rusticatio**, ōnis, f. [rusticoor] a living in the country, country life: Cic.

**rusticōs**, adv. in a countrified manner, clownishly, awkwardly: loqui, Cic. Comp.: rusticus toga definit, Hor. Sup. not found.

**rusticitas**, ātis, f. [rusticus] the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity: in good and (more freq.) in bad sense: antiqua, Plin. Ep.: Ov.: alijque rusticatis arguere, Suet.

**rusticoor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to live in the country, to rusticale: Cic. Fig.: (hanc studia) pernoscant nobilium, peregrinantur, rusticantur, are our companions in the country, id.

**rusticulus**, a. um, adj. dim. [id.] rather rustic or coarse: libellus, Mart.

**II. Subst.**: rusticulus, i. m. a little countryman, little rustic: Cic.

**rusticus**, a. um, adj. [rus: cf. silvaticus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country: vita, Cic.: homo, id.

**2. Subst.**: rusticus, i. m. a countryman, rustic, peasant: Ov.: Hor.: plur.: rustici, country-people, rustics: omnes urbani, rusticus, Cic. (ii) **rustica**, ae, f. a country-girl: Ov.

**Transf.** country-like, countrified, in good or (more freq.) in bad sense, i. e. plain, simple; coarse, awkward, clownish, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic.: convicia, Ov. In good sense: mores, simple and uncorrupted, Cic.

**rūta caesa**, or ruta et caesa [ruo]. In law, every thing dug up (ruta) and cut down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: the minerals and timber: Cic.

**rūta**, ae, f. = ῥύτις, a bitter herb, rue: Plin. || Fig. bitterness, unpleasantness: cras exspecto Leptam, ad cuius rutam pulvis mihi tu sermonis utendum est, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. rue.)

**rūtābūlum**, i. n. [ruo] a fire-shovel, oven-rake: Suet.

**rūtīlo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rutulus]. Act.: to make or colour red: Liv. || Neutr.: to be reddish; transf. to have a reddish glow (poet.): rutilantia arma, Virg.

**rūtīlus**, a. um, adj. red (inclining to golden yellow): caput, Pl.: fulgor rutilus quem Martium dicitis, Cic. [For rud-tu-s; cf. rursus for rud-tu-s.]

**rūtīrum**, i. n. [ruo] a spade, shovel: Liv.

**rūtīla**, ae, f. dim. [ruta] a little bit of rue: Cic.

**rūtus**, a. um, Part. [ruo].

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**S**, indecl. *n.* or (agreeing with *littera*) *f.* the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. Its form was taken from that of *San* in the Doric alphabet of Cumae, which had been itself derived from the Phoenician *šāin*. The Latin sibilant thus represented corresponded phonetically to and descended from, a primitive Indo-European sound which in Sanskrit was represented by *s* and sometimes by *ś*. Latin *s* in the middle of words corresponds to Greek *σ*. Initial *s* has as its regular representative in Greek the spiritus asper; thus we have *sal* = *αλς*; *salvo* = *ἀλλομαι*<sup>9</sup> (for *ἀλ-γομαι*); *sedeo* = *ἐζέμαι*; *semita* = *ἡμί-τεμ*; *sempiternus* = *ἐπὶ τὸ αἰὶν*; *sequor* = *ἐπομαι*; *sex* = *ἕξ*; *severo* = *ἐρως*; *silva* = *ῥα-ῖν*; *sus* = *ὄς* (Gr *ῥūs*, however, being also found). Initial Latin *s* sometimes represents original *sv*, cf. *salum* with Eng. *swell*. *sopor* and *somnus* (for *sopnus*) with Skr. *suap-nas*; *sudo* with Skr. *svad-jāmi*: in these cases sometimes *σ*, sometimes the spir. asp., sometimes even the spir. lenis, corresponds in Greek, cf. *σάλος*, *ὑπνος*, *ἰδω*. In the earlier periods of the Latin language, before *z* came into use, *z* in words borrowed from the Greek, was represented by *ss*, thus *μαζα* became *massa*, *ἄττικισσος* *atticisso*, *κωμάσσω* *comissor*. Original initial *s* before a consonant has been lost in many Latin words: as *caedo*, *castrum*, *cena*, *cultus*, *jullo*, *jules*, *pituita*, *taurus*, *tego*, *torus*, etc. In instances like those of *scribo* beside *γράφω*, *scruta* beside *γράφω*, etc., we are to regard the *s* as original, and preserved in Latin, but lost in Greek.

**II**, *s* had, as in English, two different sounds, a sharp and a flat (or weak). It had the sharp sound at the beginning of words, as also in the middle of words before and after other consonants, and hence can be followed by the sharp mutes only (*c*, *p*, *t*). But between vowels it had the weaker sound, which was like that of English *z*, or of *s* in Fr and Eng. *rose*. Hence in this position it was often changed to *r* (see article on letter *R*). Final *s* had the weak sound, and therefore could be preceded by *b*, as in *urbis*, *plebs*, *abs*. Its weakness led to its frequent disappearance, as in such nominatives as *nautia* (*ναυτης*), *porta*, and in *ille*, *iste*, etc. Its loss took place especially in the popular Latin of the oldest, and again of the most recent, period, before and after the influence of a living literature tended to conserve the sound. Hence in the ante-classical poets down to the time of Cicero, final *s* was often dropped before words beginning with a consonant, as *Fulvini* *Nobilior*, *vivui* *per*, *gravi* *terra*, *Hyperion* *cursum*. Hence also arose the secondary forms of the second person sing. of pass. and dep.

verbs, as *pater* for *pateris*, *amabere* for *amaberis*, etc.; and perhaps the Gen. *ae* (for *ai*) of the first declension is to be explained as having arisen from *ais*. Hence, too, such forms as *aiun*, *satin*, *scin*, *viden* for *aiunc*, *satisne*, *sciens*, *videsne*; also *maie* for *magis* and the like. **III**, Changes of *s* within the Latin language. 1. As we have seen, between vowels it very commonly becomes *r*. 2. It is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e.g. *diffido*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*. 3. With the gutturals it combines to form *x*, e.g. *rex* = *reg-s*, *pax* = *pac-s*. to the perfects *rexi*, *duxi*, *ceci*, from *rego*, *duco*, *veho*.

**IV**, In the Romance languages initial *s* commonly remains unchanged, sometimes in Ital it becomes *z*, e.g. Lat. *sapphirus*, *soculus* *It. zafirio*, *zoccolo*. When followed by *l*, *c*, or *t*, it frequently has a prenasal *s*, and in French is often omitted, e.g. Lat. *species*, *spiritus*, Fr. *espece*, *esprit* (Sp. *espíritu*), Lat. *scribere*, *scula*, *stabulum*, Fr. *ecrire* (Sp. *escribir*), *schelle*, *étale*. *S* medial is often lost before a consonant in French, the omission (which did not take place in old Fr.) being indicated by a circumflex over the preceding vowel; e.g. Lat. *episopus*, *apostolus*, *asinus*, *bestia*, *jacere*, *crecere*, Fr. *évêque*, *apître*, *âne*, *hêtre*, *pâtre*, *croître*, etc. Sometimes medial *s* becomes *sc* (It.) or *ss* (Fr.), e.g. Lat. *vesica*, *It. vescica*, Fr. *vessie*; Lat. *designare*, Fr. *dessiner*, very rarely it is changed to *r*, as in *offraie* from Lat. *ossifraga*, *Maesella* from *Massilia*. When medial *s* becomes final in French, it is sometimes changed to *z*, as in *nez* from *nasus*, *chez* from *casa*, or to *x* as in *époux* from *sponsus*, *roux* from *rusus*, *foux* from *tussus*, the suffix *-osus* regularly becomes *-eux*. **V**, As an abbreviation, *S* denotes *sacrum*, *semita*, *soli*, *sur*, etc. *S. A. S. D.*, sub *ascia* dedicavit. *S. C.*, *Senatusconsultum*. *S. P.*, *sua pecunia*. *S. P. Q. R.*, *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

**sabbata**, *orum*, *n. pl.* = *שַׁבְּתוֹת* (a Hebrew word) the day of rest among the Jews, the Sabbath = our Saturday: Suet. **II**, Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov. triceima, the thirtieth Sabbath (not known), perh. the 10th day of the Jewish month *Tasri* (= October), i.e. the great Day of Atonement (or perh. a mere piece of unmeaning jargon), Hor. (From *sabbati dies* comes Fr. *samedi*).

**sabbatarii**, *orum*, *m. m.* sabbath-keepers, i.e. Jews: Mart.

**Sabellus**, *i. m.* the Sabellian or Sabine, i.e. Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory: Hor.

**sabinus**, *a, um, adj.* Sabine: hebra, a kind of juniper, the sabin: Ov.

**2**, Subst. *Sabinum*, *i. n.* (sc. vinum), Sabine wine: Hor. (H) *Plur.* (sc. praedia): Horace's Sabine estate: id.

**sabulo**, *onis*, *m.* coarse sand, gravel: Varr.

**sabulosus**, *a, um, adj.* [sabulo] full of sand, sandy, gravelly: terra, Plin.

**sabulum**, *i. n.* coarse sand, gravel: Curt.

**saburra**, *ae, f.* [cogn. with *sabulo*, sand] sand for ballast: Liv. (Hence *It. zavorra*.)

**saburro**, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a* [saburra] to fill with ballast: to strain: Plin.

**2**, Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, crammed full, conically for saturation: Pl.

**saccipèrium**, *ii, n.* [saccus pera] a pocket for a purse: Pl.

**sacco**, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a* [saccus] to strain through a bag, to strain, filter: Caelubia, Mart. *sacata aqua* (opp. to turbida), Sen.

**II**, Transf.: saccatus humor corporis, i.e. urine, Lur.

**sacculus**, *i. m. dim* [id] a little bag, esp. for money, a purse: Juv.

*sacculus plenus aranearum*, i.e. an empty purse, Cat.

**saccus**, *i. m.* a sack, bag: Cic. ire ad saccum, to go a-begging, Pl. sacci numorum, money-bags, Hor. [Root *sak*, to stuff, pack, cf. Gr. *σακ-ω* (for *σακ-ω*), *σακ-κός*] (Hence *It. sacco*, Fr. sac also verb, *It. saccheggiare*, Fr. *saccager*.)

**sacellum**, *i. n. dim* [sacrum] a small unroofed sanctuary, a chapel: Cic.

**sacer**, *sacra*, *sacrum* (*plur. sacra*, Pl.), *adj.* consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred, adjectiv. (opp. to profanus), Cic. *iura sacra* iura lecti, Ov. trinitus, Hor. *commisimus, a crime against religion*, Cic. Poet. *vitis* (sacred to Bacchus), Hor. *fontes*, Ov. *vates* (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. *lapis*, a stone landmark, a boundary stone, Liv. *saxum*, Juv. (cf. Ov. Fast. II. 641) of the divinity itself, Vesta, Prop. With *Gen.* dies *Dianae*, Vesta, With *Dat.* *Jovi* querens, Ov.

**2**, Transf. in gen., awful, venerable (rare), silentium, Hor.: patris memoria, sacred, Quint. Of the emperors: *sacra Caesaris aure* frui, Mart. occupations, Suet.

**II**, In bad sense devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited; and absol.: *accusatus, criminal, impious, wicked*; with *Dat.* *caput Jovi*, Liv. *absol.*: *instabilis et sacer esto*, Hor. **2**, Transf. in gen., *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc.: *ex-sum malus, ego sum sacer, sceleratus*, Pl. of things, *fames auri*, Virg. Etym. uncertain, *sancio* is cogn., but not (Gr. *σας*), which is from the orig. root represented by Skr. *yag*, to worship.]

**sacerdos**, *otis, comm.* [sacer and the root of dare, donum] a priest; a priestess: publici, Liv.: *Jovis, Suet. Clem.*: *sacra Ceteris per Graecos semper curata sunt sacerdotes*, Cic. In apposition: *regina*, i.e. *Rhea Silvia*, Virg.

Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos, i. e. *Clodius* (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic.

**sacerdōtālis**, e, *adj.* [sacerdos] of or belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal: Plin.

**sacerdōtium**, n, n [id.] the priesthood, the office or dignity of a priest: Cic.

**sacrāmentum**, i, n [sacro] In law, the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the tresviri capitales, but for which they subsequently gave security to the praetor (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, or for the sacra publica, or, perhaps because the money was deposited in a sacred place): Cic. 2. Meton a civil suit or cause: sacramentum iustum iudicaverunt, id. Transf in gen. iusto sacramento contendere, controversia, id. 11. Milit t t an with taken by newly enlisted soldiers: prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the juramentum which was afterwards substituted for it, but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as juramentum (v. Smith's Ant. 324) ut omnes sacramento ad id regeret, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, Liv. iudicis sacramentum apud se deprecari jubet, to swear allegiance before him, Cic. 2. Transf in gen. any oath, solemn obligation or engagement: non ego perhuldam dixi sacramentum, I have sworn no faithless oath, Hor. ecc. juvenes sacramento quodam nexi, Just. prima sacramentorum, i. e. of military service, Juv. (Hence Fr. scri-

**sacrarium**, ii, n. [sacer] a place for keeping holy things, also, a place for prayer, a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel. Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. ante ipsum sacrorum Bonae Deae, Cic. Plin. v. vetito temerari sacraia probo, Ov. 11. Transf illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacratio clausa sunt, sanctuaria, Sen.

**sacrātus**, a, um, *Part* [sacro] 11. Adj. hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred: sacra jura parentum, Ov. jura Graiorum, Virg. (Hence Fr. sacré)

**sacrēs**, v. sacer, *ad init*

**sacrificiōla**, ae, *comm* [sacer colo] one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificing priest or priestess: Tac.

**sacrifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [sacer fero] bearing sacred things: Ov.

**sacrificiālis**, e, *adj* [sacrificus] belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial: Tac.

**sacrificatiō**, ōnis, f. [sacrifico] a sacrificing, sacrifice: Cic.

**sacrificium**, ii, n. [id.] a sacrifice: Cic. Divites sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes.

**sacrificio** (in Plaut. also sacrificio), avi, atum, i, v. a and n. [sacer facio] to make or offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods. Act. ullum turis granum, Pl. ignavam suam, Ov. in fanis pecora, Liv. 11. Neutr. with dat of deity to whom, and Abl. of thing with which. Jovi argento, Pl. Junoni hostiis, Liv. Absol.: Pl. Cic. Pass. impers. pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.

**sacrificulus**, i, m [sacrificus] a sacrificer, sacrificer, priest, sacrificuli a. v. v. Liv. 1. p. i. phi, rex sacrificulus, sacrificial king: id.

**sacrificus**, a, um, *adj* [sacer facio] belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial (poet.) securis, Ov. os, of those sacrificing, praying, id.

**sacrilegium**, ii, n [sacrilegus] the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: Liv. Plur. Suet.

11. violation or profanation of sacred rites or religious duties (rare). Sen.

**sacrilegus**, a, um, *adj* [sacer lego] that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: sacrilegas admoveat manus, Liv. Usu subst.: sacrilegus, i, m. one who commits sacrilege, Cic. 11. Transf in gen. that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Sup.: exte fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. 2. Subst. parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. Fem. Ter. Ov.

**sacro**, avi, atum, i, v. a [sacer] to set apart as sacred: to consecrate or devote to a deity. agrum Veneri, Ov. laurum Phoebæ, Virg. 2. to devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed: de sacando cum bonis capitales, Liv. 3. Transf in gen. to set apart, consecrate, devote, give: alicui honorem, Virg. (ii) to doom: Parcae telus sacrarunt Evandri (Halestan), id. 11. Meton to render sacred or inviolable, to hallow, consecrate, canonize: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse, had been decreed inviolable, Liv. (ii) Hence, of a deity, to worship or honour: sacra Vestæ, Ov. 2. Transf in gen. to render inviolable, to immortalize: atqueum Laetho plectro, Hor. (Hence Fr. sacré.)

**sacrōsanctus**, a, um, *adj.* [sacer sancio] lit. consecrated with religious ceremonies, hence meton decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct: magistratus, Liv.: accusator, Tac.: possessiones, Cic.

**sacrificio**, v. sacrificio, *ad init.*

**sacrum**, i, n (strictly neut of sacer, q. v.) a holy or sacred thing, a religious act, a sacrifice: in pi. sacred rites, religious worship, religion: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, every sacred thing, Hor.: sacrum id Vulcano cremavit, as an offering, Liv. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, to stand

between the victim and the flint-stone, i. e. to be in straits, Pl. 11. Most freq. plur.: sacra deoque penates adhibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred utensils, holy things, Cic.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. 2. divine worship or religion in gen. (Romulus) Sabinos in civitatem ascevit, sacra communicatis, Cic.: Bacilla, Ov. 3. the private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.: eisdem uti sacris, Cic. Proverb. hereditas sine sacris, i. e. great profit on easy terms = a rose without thorns (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl. v. Smith's Ant. 324. 4. Poet. poems (as sacred to the Muses) Quint.: 5. Transf in gen. sacra, secrets, mysteries: Tac. saeculum, v. saeculum.

**saecularis** and **saeculum**, v. saecul. **saepē**, adv. often, oftentimes, frequently: Cic. minime saepe, least frequently, very rarely indeed, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Pl. 11. With numero, and in one word saepenumero, again and again, over and over again, very frequently: Caes. [Ety. uncertain.]

**saepenumero**, adv. v. saepe, 11. **saepes**, is, v. sepi.

**saepio**, v. sepio.

**saeta**, saetiger, etc. v. set.

**saevē**, adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously, etc.: saeve et atrociter, Suet. Lucan. Comp.: lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. Sup.: Imp. Claud. ap. Suet.

**saevīdicus**, a, um, *adj.* [saevus dico] spoken furiously or angrily: Ter. **saevio**, i, itum, 4 v. n. (past imperf.) saevibat, Lucr. [saevus] to be fierce or furious, to rage: lit. of animals lupus, Ov. 11. Transf of persons, to be furious, mad, violent, angry, etc.: in suos, Just. ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter.: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recusat, stormis, Hor. saevite in tergum et in cervices, wreak your rage, Liv. Poet.

with dat or inf.: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. manus impia saevit sanguine Caesaris Romanum extinguere nomen, id. Pass. impers.: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, that all the cruelties of war were practised on, Liv.: saevius saevit, quam, etc., there was more savage cruelty shown, Flor. 2. Of things: ventus, Caes.: saevit amor ferri, rages, Virg.

**saeviter**, adv. ferociously, cruelly: Pl.

**saevitia**, ae, f. [saevus] a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity: lit. of animals: canum, Plin. 11. Transf. of persons: feroceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity, etc.: feneratorum, Sall. creditorum, cruel greed, Tac. 2. Of things: maris, Vell.: temporis, severity, Sall.: annonae, intolerable dearth, Tac.

**saevities**, ei, f. (for saevitia) [id.] fierceness, cruelty: Tac. (ad. saevitiam).

**saevus**, a, um, *adj.* roused to fierce-

ness (while *ferus* signifies *fierce* by nature), *raging, furious, ferocious*, etc. Lit. of animals: *leones, Lucr.: saevior leaena, Virg.*

II. Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe*, etc.: *mater, imperipus, Hor.: novercae, fell, Virg.: Proserpina, Hor.: cum tyranno saevissimum et violentissimum in suos, Liv. Hector, stern, terrible = *deivos*, Virg.: Aeneas in armis, id. Poet. with *Inf.*: *qualibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevius, mercileus, Hor.* 2. Of things: *pelagus, Ov.: ventus, Cic.* [Ety. uncertain.] *saga*, ae, f. [sagus] a female diviner or fortune-teller: Cic.*

*sagacitas*, *alis, f.* [sagax] keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity: esp. of dogs, keenness of scent: *canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic.* II. Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: id.

*sagaciter*, adv. keenly, with quickness of scent: Col. Comp.: Cic.: *Hor. Sup.*: Cic. II. Fig. acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously: id.: Liv.

*sagatus*, a, um, adj. [sagum] clothed in a mantle or sagum: Cic.

*sagax*, *alis, adj.* [cogn. with *saglo*. v. *sagax*] having keen senses, sagacious, esp. of dogs, keen-scented: *sagax nasum habet, Pl.: canes, Cic.*

II. Fig. intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: (homo) animal hoc providum sagax, id. With ad: ad suspiciandum sagacissimus, id. With Gen: utilium rerum, *sage* in perception of, *Hor. Sup.*: sagacissimus prodigiorum, most skilled in the interpretation of, *Just.* With in or simple Abl: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id.: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, keen to mark, *Tac.* With *Inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, shrewd to foresee, *Ov.* (Hence *Fr. sagace*.)

*sagina*, ae, f. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting: multitulinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic.

II. Meton. food, feeding, nourishment: gladiatoria, *rationes, Tac.* 2. a fattened animal: este, efferte vos, *saginum caedite, kill the fattest beast, Pl.*

3. fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: corporis, *Just.* [From the root *sak*, to load, cram, v. *sacrus*. In Greek also there is a fluctuation between *s* and *γ* in words from this root; cf. *σάγος* and *σάκος*]; (From the kindred low Lat. *sagimen* come *It. saume*; *Fr. sain-doux*.)

*sagino*, *avi, atum, i, v* a. [sagina] to fatten animals: boves ad sacrificia, *Varr.* (II) Of persons: to cram, feast: *saginare plebem popularis rursus, ut jugulerent, Liv.* II. Fig.: rei publicae sanguine saginari, *Cic.*

*sagio*, *4 v* n. to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses or by the intellect: Cic. [Ety. uncertain: v. *sagax*.]

*sagitta*, ae, f. an arrow: *Pl.*: Cic. II. Meton. a constellation, the Arrow: id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence *It. sagitta*.)

*sagittarius*, a, um, adj. [sagitta] of or belonging to an arrow, arrow: *calamus, good for making arrows, Plin.*

II. Subst.: *sagittarius*, *li, m.* an archer, Bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. plur.: *Caes.* Sing. collectively: *levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac.* 2. the constellation of the Archer or *Sagittarius*; otherwise called *Arcitenuus*: Cic.

*sagittifer*, *era, erum, adj.* [sagitta fero] arrow-bearing (poet.): *pharetra, Ov.*: *Parthi, armed with arrows; Cat.*

*sagitti-potens*, *entis, m.* for *Sagittarius*, the constellation of the Archer: Cic.

*sagitto*, no perf., *atum, i v* n. [sagitta] to discharge arrows: *Just.*: *Curt.*

*sagmen*, *Inis, n.* a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable: *Liv.* (v. *Smith's Ant.* 326.) [Cf. *sacer, sacrum*.]

*sagulatus*, a, um, adj. [sagulum] wearing a sagulum: *Suet.*

*sagulum*, *i, n. dim.* [sagum] a small military cloak; esp. the purple cloak of general officers (= *paludamentum*): *Cic.: Caes.*

*sagum*, *i, n* a coarse woollen mantle, e.g. of servants. (Cato: of the Germans *Tac.* 2. Esp. of soldiers, a military cloak (opp. to the toga, the dress of peace) *Caes.* (v. *Smith's Ant.* 326). Hence, *saga sumere*, ad *saga* ire, to put on the sagum, i q. to prepare for war, *Cic.* In *sagis esse*, to be under arms, id. in sing. of an individual id. [Acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, but perh. along with Gr. *σάγος*, to be referred to *sak*, root of *σαττα, σαγη, v. sagina*.]

*sagus*, a, um, adj. [prob. cogn. with *sagio*, *sagax*, as *Cic.* supposes] presaging, prophetic: *aves, Suet.*

*sāl*, *salis, m* salt multos undulos *salis, Cic.* Plur.: *liv.* II. Meton. (poet.): the brine, the red sea-water: *spuma; salis acri ruebant, the briny foam, Virg.*

III. Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witicism: *Cicero inimitator nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et sal-m est consecutus, Cic.* hic delectatur iambis, ille Bionis sermonibus et sale nigro, biting or pungent wit, sarcasm, *Hor.* Plur.: *urani sales, refined wit, Cic.* 2. good taste, elegance: *tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep.* [Cf. Gr. *ἄλς*; *Goth* and *Eug. sal-t*.] (Hence *Fr. sel*.)

*sālaco*, *ōnis, m.* = *σαλάκων, a swag-gery, braggart, Cic.*

*sālāmāndra*, ae, f. = *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander: *Mart.*

*sālūpūm*, *li, A.* a tiny man, a mawkish: *Cat.* [Ety. unknown.]

*sālārium*, *li, n.* (sc. argentum; cf. *calcearium*) [sal] orig. the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money, hence,

in gen., a pension, stipend, allowance, salary: *Suet.*: *Tac.* (Hence *Fr. salaire*.)

*sālarius*, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to salt, salt: annona, the yearly revenue from the sale of salt, *Liv.* II. Subst.: *salarium*, *li, m.* a salt-fish seller: *Mart.* 2. *salaria*, ae, f. (sc. villa) the salt road: *Cic.*

*sālax*, *acis, adj.* [salio] lustful, wanton, salacious: *arries, Ov.* II. Transf. that provokes desire (poet.): *crucax, id.*

*sālēbra*, ae, f. (orig. adj.: sc. via) [id., cf. *saltus*] a jolting or uneven place in a road, a rut: demonstrant astrasalebras, *Prop.*: *spiritus, catching, stoppage, spasm, Val Max.* II. Fig. of style: harshness, ruggedness, unevenness: *Cic.* Of a speaker: haeret in salebra, sticks in a rut, i e. comes to a stand-still, id. 2. tristitia, shock or cloud of sadness, *Val Max.*

*sālāris*, e, ad. [Salus] of or belonging to the Salii (priests of Mars), *Sallian*: *carmen Numae, which Numa directed the Salii to chant, Hor.* II. Transf. of banquet (from the sumptuous feasts at the Sallian processions), splendid, sumptuous: *cum epulati = sumus salarium in modum, in right Sallian fashion, Cic.* dapes, *Hor.*

*sālāritas*, *ōis, m.* [id.] the office or dignity of a Salii (priest of Mars): *Cic.*

*sālīctum*, *i, n* [contr. from *salicetum*, from *salix*] a plantation or the ket of willows: *Cic.* (Hence *It. salicato*: *Fr. saussaye*.)

*sālīentes*, *ium, f. plu.* (sc. aquae) [salio; springs, fountains: *Cic.*

*sālignus*, a, um, adj. [salix] of willow or willow-wood, willow: *fu-tis, Hor.* crates umbonum, *Virg.*

*sālī, orum, m. plu* [salio; hence, prop. the leapers: a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars *Gradivus*, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the kalends of March: *Liv.* *Cic.* *Hor.* (v. *Smith's Ant.* 326).]

*sālillum*, *i, n. dim.* [for *salinulum*, from *salinum*] a little salt-cellar: *Pl.* (It. reads *scintillula*.)

*sālīnae*, *arum, f. plu.* (sc. fodinae) [sal] salt-works, salt-pits: *Cic.*

*salinum*, *i, n* (sc. vas) [id.] a salt-cellar: *Hor.*

*salio*, *li, ti, saltum, 4 v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. to leap, spring, bound, jump: *calamo salientes duere pisces, Ov.* de muro, *Liv.* 2. Transf. of things rivus, *Virg.* in tectis grandis, dances, rebounds, id. Of a fountain, saliente aqua, playing, *Suet.* farre pio placent ad saliente sale, crackling and hopping, i e. in the fire, *Tib.* *Hor.* II. Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saltant latus, dance or flit like gnats, or o'er head and shoulders, *Hor.* B. Act.: of animals, to leap,

cover · Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἄλποις (for ἄλπο-μαί).] (Hence Fr. *salilary*.)

**salipōtens**, entis, *adj.* *he that rules the sea*, v. *Septim.*: Pl. (dub.)

**salisubūli** (-āli), *orum*, *m. plu.* [Salisubūli] *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. *Salis*): Cat

**salilūna**, ae, *f.* *kind of nard*: Virg.

**salīva**, ae, *f.* *spittle, saliva* (in gen. sense; while sputum is that already spit out): Cat: Juv. **II.** *Fig taste, flavour, longing, appetite*: Methym nael Graia saliva meri, Prop: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. [Cf. Gr. σάλις.]

**salix**, icis, *f.* *willow-tree, willow*: Virg [Cf. Arcad. ἑλίξ, willow; O II G. salaha.]

**salmācidus**, a, um, *adj.* [confr from salgama, (pickles preserved in brine) and acidus] of water, *having a salt and sour taste, brackish*: aquae, Plin. **As subst.**: salmādae, arum (sc. aquae) *brackish springs or streams*: Flor. (dub.)

**salsamentarius**, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum] of or belonging to *salted fish*: vana, Col **II.** *Subst.*: salsamentarius, ii, *m.* *a dealer in salt-fish*. Suet.

**salsamentum**, i, n [-salsus] *fish-pickle, brine*. Cic **II.** *salted or pickled fish*, u-u, plur. Ter

**salsē**, adv. *wildly, acutely, facetiously*. Cic. Sup. id.

**salis-pōtens**, entis, *adj.* *he that rules the salt sea*. Frater Jovis, Neptune, Pl. (dub. Fl. reads salipotens.)

**salsūra**, ae, *f.* [salsus] *a salting, pickling*. Col **Transf.**: ita meae animae salsura event, i.e. *a smell of some salted food, sourness*. Pl.

**salsus**, a, um, *adj.* [sal] *salted, salt*: l. salsum est, *is too salt*, Ter: fruges (sc. a sacrifice), Virg. **Poet.** epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc.: salt, briny, aquor, Lucr.: sudor, Virg. **Subst.**: salsa, *orum*, *m. plu.* *salted things, salted food*: Pl. **2.** *Fig.* sharp, acute, witty, facetious. Hor: Cic. **Subst.** *m. plu.* inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, id. (Hence Fr. *sauce*.)

**salātiō**, ōnis, *f.* [salto] *a dancing, a dance*. Cic. *Plur.*: Ov.

**salātōr**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dancer*: Cic. Suet.

**salātōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [saltator] of or belonging to *dancing, dancing*, salātōr: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic.

**salātrix**, icis, *f.* [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl*: Cic.

**salātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a (religious) dance* (rare): Liv. *Plur.*: Ov.

**saltem** (sometimes in MSS. saltim), *adv.* [an accus. form; prob. cogn. with salis, salivae]. *at least, at the least, at all events*. Affirmatively, with the *preferable* alternative stated: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. *eum defendere aut sequi saltem, fawing that, at last*, Caes. (II) In-

terrogatively: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least who I am, then who am I, pray?* Pl. **2.** Without statement of another alternative: saltem tenet hoc nos, and he pleases us at any rate by that, Hor.

**II.** Negatively, with non, neque = ne . . . quidem, *not even, nor even* (elliptical usage): non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instrunt aciem, *not even heeding the gods (which they might at least have done)*, Liv.

**saltim**, v. saltem, *ad init.*

**salto**, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. *freq.* [salio] *to dance* (including pantomime and gesticulation). **Neutr.** *to utter eas restim ductans saltabis*, Ter **2.**

**Fig.** of an orator, *to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner*, i.e. in disjointed clauses. Cic. **II.** *Act* *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime or play*: tragediam, Suet.: Cyclopa, *to play the part of*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *sauter*.)

**saltoſus**, a, um, *adj.* [saltus] *full of woods or forests: loca*, Sall.: Liv.

**saltoſus**, ūs, *m.* [salio] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound*: saltu uti, Cic.: praecipit saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg.

**II.** *a pass or passage through mountains or forests*: Pyrenaeos saltus, the passes, Caes.: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. **Hence**, **2.** *a forest-glade, woody valley, forest-pasture*: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg.: latebris aut saltibus se eipere, Caes. **III.** *Transf.* in coarse sense: Pl. **IV.** *Fig.*: saltus damni, *a critical or ticklish situation*, id. [Saltus, of places, seems to mean rising ground, hence rocky, uneven ground, such as is often overgrown with bushes and briars; cf. salobra.]

**salſiber**, v. salubris.

**salubris**, e, *masc.* saluber, Ov.: but salubris, *m.*, Cic., *adj.* [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, salutary, serviceable, beneficial*: partes agrorum, Cic.: saluberrimae regiones, Caes.: somnus (cf. "nature's soft nurse"), Virg.: With Dat.: gravi malvae salubres corpori, good food, Hor. **2.** *Fig.*: princeps, i.e. *mindful of the good of others*, Suet.: quicquid est salubre in oratione, sound, solid, Cic.: justitia legesque, Hor. consilia, Tac. **II.**

**Transf.** of that which is in a state of health, healthy, sound, vigorous: corpus, Liv.: Sall.

**salubritas**, atis, *f.* [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: aquarum, Liv.: vinorum, Plin. **2.** *Fig.*: *a means of safety*. Cic. **II.** *a state of health*: corporum, Tac. **Fig.**: Atticae dictionis, healthy vigour, Cic.

**salubriter**, *adv.* *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously*: refrigerari salubriter, Cic. **2.** *In gen. sense, advan-*

*tageously, beneficially* = salutariter. trahit bellum salubriter, Liv.: ferro leges, salutariter, Veil.

**salūm**, i, n *the high sea, the main* (only in sing.): in salum nave erectus, Liv. **II.** *Transf.* in gen., *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis trulentaque pelagi, stormy surge, Cat.: spumante salo, as the wave foams, Virg. **2.** *a sea-voyage*: tirones salo nauseaeque confecti, i.e. by hendiads, sea-sickness, Caes.: Virg. **3.** *the current of a river*: Stat. **III.** *Fig.* of mental disquietude, etc.: aerumnoso navigare salo, "a sea of troubles", Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. ὁ ἄλως (restless motion), ὁ αἰώνιος; Eng. *swell*.]

**salūs**, ūtis, *f.* [the stem salut- = salvo-t; v. salvus] *a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety*, etc.: in bodily sense: quod cum salute ejus fiat, so long as he does not injure his health (by over exertion), Ter.: agrorum salutem ab Asculapio datam, Cic. (ii) *In gen. sense; life, safety*: orat ut suae ac militum salutis consulat, Caes.: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, i.e. *the vanquished must find safety in the courage of despair*, Virg. (iii) *Freq.* in Plaut as a term of endearment: *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. **2.** *Transf.*: *a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation*: Zentia impertit tibi multam salutem, like our "sends her kind regards or best wishes to you", Cic.: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicere alicui: usually abbreviated, S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimum): v. Cicero's letters passim: and elliptically, without dicit. Anacharsis Haemoni salutem, id. **3.** *Salus* was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. 364. (Hence Fr. *salut*.)

**salūtāris**, e, *adj.* [salus] *belonging to well-being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. absol., with Dat., or prep. and Acc.: res utiles et salutaris, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: littera, i.e. *a*, written on voting tablets = absolvo, *the saving letter*, Cic.: digitus, *the fore-finger* (per. as used in saluting), Suet.: res corporibus, Cic.: stella Jovis ad ortus puerorum, id. *Rarely* of persons: civis, id. *Sep.* does not occur.

**salūtāriter**, *adv.* *profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

**salūtātiō**, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation*: communis, i.e. *such a civility as is paid to anybody*, Cic.: facere, Liv. *Rarely* of a written greeting: Cic. **2.** *Esp.* a ceremonial visit, morning call: Sen. (ii) *In collect. sense; the callers themselves*: ubi salutatio effluxit, *when the stream of morning callers has subsided*, Cic. **3.** *Under the emperors*:

of paying respects by attending at court: Suet.

**salutator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who greets; a greeter, saluter: Stat. II. Esp. "one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor; and under the emperors, one who appears at court, a courtier: Suet.

**salutatrix**, icis, f. adj. [id.] saluting: pica, Mart. II. Esp. that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

**salutifer**, era, ōrum, adj. [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) health-bringing, salubrious: Ov.

**salutigerulus**, a, um, adj. [salus gero] that carries salutations or messages: pueri, errand boys, pages, Pl.

**saluto**, avi, atum, v. a. [salus] to keep safe, to preserve (v. rare): Plin.

II. To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute: quos postquam salutavi, had given "good day" to them, Cic. quem sui Caesarem salutabant, saluted as Caesar, id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos, Pl. augurium clamore, welcome, Virg. (ii) to bid farewell, to take leave (rare): saluto te, priusquam ca, Pl. pupum de rupe salutant, wave farewell to, Stat. 2. to visit out of compliment to pay one's respects to: Curius venit salutandi causa, Cic. 3. to receive one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, id. 4. Under the emperors, of the *litterae*: Suet.

**salvō**, ate [salvus] well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances: Pl. Ellipt. "Satin' save?" (sc. agitur, res se habent, etc.). is all well, Liv. Ter (dub.: al. satin' salvae).

**salvē**, imper. v. salvoe

**salvō**, 2. v. n. [salvus] to be well or in good health: once in poet. v. with play on *salve*. As *Salve*. St. Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salvo, as if, perh. "hail": I want none of your "hail": I'm not hale, Pl. II. Use found in the Imperative and Infyn only, as a term of salutation: salvo, salveto, salute, God save you, how are you? I hope you are well, and, salvete jubeo, I bid you good-day, welcome, etc.: Ly. Charmidem Lyselees salutet. Ca. Non ego sum salutis dignus? Ly. Immo salvo, Calicles, id.: jubeo te salvete voce summa, id. In fut. simp.: salvete amico (Cic. rom. my son begs to be remembered to you, Cic. As a morning greeting: mane salvete, veperi valere dicere, good morning, good evening, Suet. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salvete vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), hail to thee, Virg. (ii) With accessory notion of favour shown to the invoker: mihi salve rite vocanti, be propitious to me, Hor. 2. Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, farewell, good-bye, adieu: vale, salve (cf. our tautological

"good-bye, and God bless you"): Cic. 3. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, memento Pallia, aeternumque vale, I bid you hail forever, and forever farewell, Virg.

**salvus**, a, um, adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound (expr. less than incolumis, q. v., often implying simply the preservation of life): saluum atque incolumem exercitum, safe and sound, Caes.: nunquam salvissimis exiit ut servitus muliebris, while their friends are living, Liv. Poet. chaste, unsullied: Penelope, Prop. 2. Freq. with a noun in Abl. absol., without violation of, saving: salvo officio, Cic.: salva fide, id. II. Esp. with esse, to be free, from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audes, I am all right: Pl.: ne sim salvus, si may I do, if, Cic. 2. Salvus sis, for salvo, how do you do? good day to you: Heaven bless you: Et hum compellabo: Salvus sis. In Et tu salve, Pl. Comp. and sup. do not occur. [Cf. Gr. σωος (Sōō) and ὁμιον (hōmion), also οὐλε = sūre; Goth. sa, good, Germ. selig.] (Hence *salva* f.)

**sambuca**, ae, f. = σαμβύκη, a tri-angled stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Pers.

**sambucina**, ae, f. [sambuca cano] a woman that plays on the sambuca: Pl.

**sambucistria**, ae, f. = σαμβυκιστρια, a woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv.

**Sānius**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Samos, Samian. Esp. poet. pl. Samia, orum, Samian voice, which was exceedingly fragile (cf. Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 24).

**Samnites**, ium (Gen. Samnitum, Cic. n. m. plu. [Samnium]) to Samnites. Transf. a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons: Liv. Cic. Rarely in sing. Samnis, itus, Lucil. in Cic.

**sānābilis**, e, adj. [sano] that can be healed, curable (rare): vulnus, Ov. Of the mind. Cic. Comp. Cels. Sup. does not occur.

**sānatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a healing, curing: corporum, Cic.

**sancaptis**, idis, f. a fictitious species: Pl.

**sancō**, xi, ctum, 4. v. a. (Part. perf. sancitum, Lucr.) [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable, to establish, appoint, ordain, also, to make irrevocable or unalterable, to confirm, ratify, sanction (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): leges, Cic.: tabulas, Hor. Pass. "haec igitur lex sancitur, be made binding, Cic. Jocius, to ratify, Liv. Virg. (ii) The thing decreed, also expr. by *Acc* and *Inf*, de, or Subj., usu. with lege or legibus: omnes liberos esse sancit,

Suet.: Liv.: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re leges augendi, id.: xii tabulis sancitum, ne quis, Tac. Poet. with depend. clause: quid quoque quant, sancitum extat, it is fixed what, . . . Lucr. (iii) With non-personal subject: at hoc Corneliae leges non sancitum, Cic. II. Transf.: to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against: Solon capite sancit, si qui non, etc., made it a capital offense, id.

**sancō**, ate solemnly, religiously. Of observances: Jurare, to swear solemnly, Pl.: Ter. 2. scrupulously, conscientiously: illae (tabulae) servantar sancto, Cic. 3. In moral sense: virtutibus, pariter: dicere aliquem, in a pure (innocent) sense, Quint. Cic.

**sancitōmōnia**, ae, f. [sanctus; cf. aetionoma, par-ionoma, etc.] sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity, etc. Cic.: Tac.

**sancio**, ōnis, f. [sanctio] an establishing or decreeing as inviolable, under penalty of a curse (in a law it is that part which sets forth the penalty attached to a breach of it). *sancitio* is a word not found in classical Latin, but appears in later writers, Cic.: leges sanctiorem poenamque recitant, id. Liv.

**sancititas**, itatis, f. [sanctus] inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, temple inviolable, Liv. II. moral purity, holiness, virtue, high, integrity, chastity, etc.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.: deos pietatis, pietas et sanctitas, id.: fonnariarum, Liv.: dios, chaste, virtuous deities, Hor.

**sancior**, ōris, m. [sanctio] an enactment, a divine law, Liv.

**sancus**, a, um, Part. [sanctus] II.

Adj.: rendered sacred, sanctified, inviolate (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and so includes the idea of sanctity, i. e. inviolate): hence what is sancus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true: also sanctus is freq. in moral sense: caupus, Cic.: fidis indutatum, Liv.: acerrimum sanctus, a reserved fund of the State, to be touched only in case of need, id.: Cic.: veterarium. 2. Transf.: venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, etc. fens, id.: dies, Hor.: virgines, id.: sanctissima conjux, hollow, i. e. as being dead, Virg. After Augustus, a title of the emperors. Ov. 3. In strictly moral sense, irreproachable, free from guilt or vice: homines sanctissimi, Cic.: mores, Juv. amores, pure, chaste, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *santo*; Fr. Eng. *sanct*.)

**sandaliarius**, a, um, adj. [sandalium] of or belonging to sandal's: Apollō Sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

**sandaligerulae**, arum, f. plu. [sandalium gerulus] sandals who carried their mistresses' slippers: Pl.

**sandalium**, *li*, *n.* = σαβάλιον, *a slipper, sandal*: Ter

**sandapila**, *ae*, *f.* *a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes. Suet.: Juv. [Etym. unknown]

**sandix** (sandyx), *is* (*f*, Grät.) *f.* = σάνδις (σάνδις), *a colour like vermilion, perh. scarlet*: Virg.

**sāns**, *ad*, *soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): amare, Pl. non ego sanus bacchabor Edonis, *no less wildly*, Hor. 2. Like valde (*i.e.* valide), well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very, etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrant, Cic.: oratio sane longa, id. (ii) In answers *of course, to be sure, etc.*: Mi. To moneri numme vis? Ita. Sane volo, *by all means, certainly*, Pl. (iii) Judicially *undoubtedly, to be sure*: beneficium magnum sane *no doubt*, Plaut. (iv) With other adverbs: esse adhibitae has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Pl.: sane quam, *how very, i.e. very much, indeed, exceedingly* (cf. admodum quam, *valde quam*), conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. (v) With negatives: haud sane distat, *not very long since*, Pl.: nihil sane esset, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, Cic. (vi) In restrictive concessives: *than of course, to be sure, and so*, certainly: haec si volas non probamus, *sane falsa sane, id.* (vii) With imperatives: *then, play them, if you will*: tu ego Sosia noli in esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl.

**sanguen**, *nis*, *v. sanguis*  
**sanguinari**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sanguis] *belonging to blood, blood-*: Plin.

II. Fig.: *blood-thirsty, sanguinary, savage*: Juvenius, Cic.: bella. Just

**sanguineus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained, mired*, Cic.: guttae, Ov.: Mayors, Virg.

II. Transl. *blood-coloured, blood-red*: Luna, Ov.: Julia (anguis), Virg. (Hence It. sanguigno)

**sanguino**, *i*, *v*, *n* [id.] *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: sanguinarius eloquentia, Tac.

**sanguinolentus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *frill of blood, blood-stained, bloody*, Tib.: pectora, Ov. 2. Transl. *blood-red; color, id.* II. Fig. *bloody, sanguinary*: palma, Auct. Hic.: litora, *wounding, offensive*, Ov.

**sanguis**, *inis*, *m* (old form neut. sanguen), Cic.: Lucr.) *blood (only sing)*: Cic.: Liv.: mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. 2. Transl. *blood, i.e. consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family*: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations*, id.: progeniem Trojana sanguine duci, Virg. Hence (ii) Meton. *a descendant, offspring* (poet.): reges, deorum sanguinem, Hor.

II. Fig. *vigour, strength, force, spirit, life*: sacum ac sanguinem civitates, Cic.: invadit, id. Of style: id.: Quint. [Etym. uncertain?]

**sānies**, *cui*, *c. f.* (Grn. and Dat.

*not found*) *corrupted blood, bloody matter*: Virg.: Tac. II. Transl. *venom, slave*: of serpents, Ov.: Virg.: of Cerberus: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

**sānitas**, *ātus*, *f.* [sanus] *soundness of body, health*: incorrupta sanitate esse, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Plaut. II. Fig.: *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity, etc.*: animi, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id. 2. Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity, etc.*: Atticae dictionis quasi sanitatem perdere, *healthy tone*, id.: eloquentiae, Tac. 3. Rarely of other abstract things: *victoria, solidity, permanence*, id. (Hence Fr. santé)

**sanna**, *ae*, *f.* [σάρνας] *a mimicking runcie, a mocking*: Pers.

**sannio**, *ōnis*, *m.* [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic. (Hence It. zanni; Eng. zany)

**sāno**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [sanus] *to make sound or healthy, to heal, cure*: aliquem, Cic.: vulnera, id. II. Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet, etc.*: id.: mentes, Caes.: domestica mala, Liv.

**sanguālis** (sanguat), *e*, *adj.* [Sancus, cf. arcuatus, from arcus] *belonging to Sancus*: avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey*, Liv.

**sānus**, *a*, *um*, (sanun', for sanus), Pl.: sanus, id.: sanum, id. *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy*: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor.: Comp. Pl. 2. Transl. *in gen. safe, sound (rare)*: res publica, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: nare sagaci aera non sanum sentire, "snuff the tainted gale," Lucan.

II. Fig.: *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet, etc.*: satini sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter.: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv.: pro sano loquens, *like a rational being*, Pl.: male sani poetae, *i.e. with the frenzy of inspiration*, Hor.: male sana ludo, *love-sick*, Virg. With ab. ego sanus ab illis (vitus), *free from*, Hor.: Comp. id. Sup.: Cic.

2. Of style: *sound, correct, chaste*: oratores, id. [Cogn. with Gr. saos-] (Hence It. sano; Fr. sain)

**sāps**, *ae*, *f.* *must or new wine boiled thick*: Ov. [v. sapio] (Hence Fr. sé.)

**sāperda**, *ae*, *m.* = σαρπέρας, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Euzine, a kind of herring*: Pers.

**sāpiens**, *entis*, *Part* [sapio]. II. *Adj.*: *wise, sensible, discreet, judicious*: homo, Cic.: Ov.: opp. to insanus, Hor.: Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: excusatio, Cic. 2. Subst.: *a wise man, a sage, a philosopher* = σοφός: statueret quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapiens, id. Of the seven wise men of Greece: id.

**sāpienter**, *adv.* *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: facere, Pl.: videre, Cic.: Comp.: Pl. Sup.: Cic.

**sāpiēntia**, *ae*, *f.* [sapiens] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. E.p. *wisdom, a deeper insight into the nature of things, got by learning and meditation*: philosophia = σοφία: illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic.

**sāpio**, *ivi* or *ii*, *3*, *v*, *n* and *a*. *to taste; to taste, smack, or savour of*: nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, *has no flavour*, Juv. With Acc. denoting the taste: quaevisit quidam saperet estimus, *what it tasted like*, Plaut. (ii) *to have a taste or a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, et non sapiat palatus, *i.e. that the will man has no sense of taste (a play on words)*, Cic.

2. Transl. *to smell of or like*: istic servus quid sapit? Ch. Hircum ab alis, *does he savour of (a pun)*, Pl. (ii) fig. *patruus, smack of, i.e. resemble*, Pers.

II. Fig. neutr.: *to have sense or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.*: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor.: malo, si sapis, cavebia, *if you are wise*, Pl.: Cic. 2. Act.: *to know, understand*: Caes.: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic.: nil parvum, *give one's mind to nothing trivial*, Hor. [Cogn. with sapa and perh. with Gr. σῶς (v. sucus), also with Germ. saf.] In σάπης and σοφός we have the same root, with aspirate for tenuis] (Hence It. sapere, sapere, Fr. savoir.)

**sāpo**, *ōnis*, *m* [a Germ. word] *soap*: Plin. (Hence Fr. savon)

**sāpor**, *ōris*, *m* [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes the sense of taste): asper in ore, Virg.: dulcis, Hor.: Plur.: in genere saporum, Lucr. II. Transl. *for gustatus, a sense of taste, a taste*: seorsus sapor oris habet vim, id. 2. Meton.: *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu plu.) Tib. Sup.: et tunc gallae admiscere saporem, *flavour, i.e. juice*, Virg. III. Fig. of style: *vernaculus, taste, elegance*, Cic. (Hence Fr. saveur)

**sāpphicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *of or belonging to Sappho, Sapphic*: Musa, i.e. Sappho (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

**sārcina**, *ae*, *f.* [sarco] *a package, bundle, burden, load, pack*: Pl.: Hor. (ii) *More freq. plu. baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.: the sarcinae were piled together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ov. II. Fig. *a weight of cares or griefs*, "a pack of sorrows": id.

**sārcinārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sarcina] *of or belonging to burdens or baggage, pack*: iumenta, Caes.

**sārcinātor**, *ōris*, *m*. [sarcio] *a packer, butcher, mender of old garments*: Pl.



que decorum, i. e. Jupiter, Virg. **Fig. a promoter, author:** litia, Liv.

**sātrāpēa** or **sātrāpiā**, ac, f. = *σατραπεία*, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy: Curt.

**sātrāpēs**, is, plur. *satrapac*, m = *σατραπῆς* [a Pers word] a governor of a province of the Persian empire, a viceroy, a satrap: *nom* *satrapes*, Ter. *Gen.* *satrapis*, Nep.: *Acc.* *satrapen*, id.: *satrapam*, Curt.: *plur.* *Nom.* *satrapac*, Nep.

**sātur**, ūra, ūrum, adj. [v satis] full of food, sated, that has eaten enough: *a mensa surgunt saturi*, poti. Pl. With Abl.: *quadrupes succo ambrosio*, Ov. With Gen.: *omnium rerum*, Ter. **2.** Transf. of things. (i) Of colour, full, deep, strong, rich. color, Plin. (ii) In gen. well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile: *praepropia*, Virg. (iii) *fatted, plump*: *aves*, Mart. **Fig.** of matter for oratory: *rich, fruitful*, opp. to dry, simple (very rare). *nec satura jejune* (dictat), Cic.

**sātūra**, a, f. (sc lant) [satur] orig. (acc. to the grammarians) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit, hence also, food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio, etc.: *lex satura*, a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different, Fest. Hence, per saturam, in the gross or lump, without order, confusedly: *quasi per saturam exquisitis sordidatis*, Sall. **Fig.** Also written *satura*, a satire, i. species of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek Satyr) sunt quibus in *satura* videtur minus acut, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant 329).

**sātūrea**, a, f. (also *neut. plur.* *saturia*, orum, Ov.) though this is perhaps another plant the vulgar name for the pot-herb *camula*, *savoy*: Col.

**sātūricas**, ātis, f. [satur] fullness, repletion, satiety: Pl. **Transf.** fullness, plenty, abundance: Cic.

**Saturnalia**, orum and um, ibus, n. plur. [Saturnus] a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days, the *Saturnalia*: Liv. Cic. (v. Smith's Ant 329).

**Saturnius**, a, um, adj. [Saturnus] *Saturnian* . numerus, *Saturnian rhythm* or metre: Hor.

**Saturnus**, i, m the deity Saturn: (v. **Fig.** **2.** the planet Saturn: Hor.

**sātūro**, avi, atum, i. v. a [satur] to fill, glut, cloy, satiate: Cic. a pes, Virg. : *armata*, id. **2.** Transf. of inanimate things: to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with: *constr.* with Abl. and less freq. Gen.: *fimo pingui sola*, id. *pallum murice*, to saturate, to dye richly, Ov. **Fig.** : *mens saturata bonarum cogitationum* (culis), Cic. **2.** to cause to loathe, to disgust with (for satiare): *hac res vitae me saturant*, Pl.

**sātus**, a, um, Part. [sero]. **II. As**

**subst.** : *satus*, i, m. a son (lit. begotten of); *sata*, ac, f. a daughter (both with Abl.): *satus Anchisa*, i. e. Aeneas, Virg. : *satae Pelia*, the daughters of Pelias, Ov. (ii) *sata*, orum, n. plur. standing corn, crops: Virg. : Ov.

**sātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a sowing, planting: Cic. **2.** a begetting, producing : *origin*, descent: id. **II.** Meton. seed Fig. : *philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos*, id.

**sātūricus**, i, m dim. = *σατυρικός*, a little Satyr: Cic.

**sātūrus**, i, m = *σατυρος*, a kind of sylvan deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, a Satyr: *caperpedes* Satyros, Lucr.: Cic. **2.** a Greek satyric play, i. e. in which Satyrs were introduced (not to be confounded with *satura*, q. v.) *satyrorum scriptor*, Hor.

**II.** a kind of ape, perh. the *Chimpanzee*, *Simia Troglodytes*. Plin.

**sauciatio**, ōnis, f. [sancio] a wounding: Cic.

**sancio**, avi, atum, i. v. a [sancius] to wound, hurt. Cic. : *genas ungue*, Ov. Esp. to wound mortally: Cic. Transf. of the breaking up of the ground. *sanciet ut durum vomer adunius humum*, Ov. **Fig.** to damage, impair, lacerate: *lunam*, Pl. cor *odio*, id.

**sancius**, a, um, adj. wounded, hurt: *ex acie ferri sancius*, Cic. : *taurus*, Virg. **2.** Transf. in gen. smitten, injured, enfeebled, sick, distempred, etc. : *gladiator*, Cic. Of intoxicated persons (like *ictus*): *Galli hesterni micro sancii*, Just. **3.** Of things. (tellus) *sancius vomeribus*, Ov. : *securi trabis*, id. *malus Africa*, strained, cracked, Hor. : *glacies sole*, stricken, melting, Ov. **II.** Fig. wounded, hurt, offended, injured, amiss, Cic.

**2.** Esp. wounded, smitten by love : *regina gravi saucia cura*, Virg. [Lytin. uncertain]

**savior**, sāvium, v. suav

**saxatilis**, e, adj. [saxum] that dwells or is found among rocks : *columbae*, which inhabit towers, Varr. (ii) **Subst.** *saxatilis*, a rock-fish. Ov.

**saxetum**, i, n [id.] a rocky place (rare): Cic.

**saxosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of rock, rocky, stony: *scopulus*, Ov. : *umbra*, of the rocks, Virg.

**saxificus**, a, um, adj. [saxum facio] that turns into stone, petrifying (poet.) : *vultus Medusae*, Ov.

**saxifragus**, a, um, adj. [saxum frango] stone-breaking, stone-crushing : *yndae maris*, Poet. ap. Cic.

**saxosus**, a, um, adj. [saxum] full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: *montes*, Virg. **II.** **Subst.** : *saxosa*, orum, n. plur. rocky or stony places: Quint.

**saxillum**, i, n dim. [id.] a little crag or rock: Cic.

**saxum**, i, n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock: a rock

(in gen.; whereas *rupes* means an undetached rock, cliff). e. *saxo sculptus*, Cic. *magni ponderis saxa*, Caes. : *accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastori*, Virg. Proverb. : *saxum volvere*, i. e. to strive in vain (alluding to the stone of Sisypheus) *satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo*, I've been at this uphill work long enough, Ter. (ii) *inter sacrum saxumque stare*; v. sacrum, I. **II.** Esp. the *Tarpeian rock*: *horribilis de saxo jactus*, Lucr.: Cic. [From the root *sak*, to cut, cleave; v. *seco*] (Hence It. *sasso*).

**scabellum** (scabillum), i, n. dim. [v. scammum] a low stool, foot-stool: Varr. **2.** Transf. an instrument of the castanet kind, worked with the foot, esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. (Hence It. *sgabello*; Fr. *escabeau*).

**scāber**, bra, brum, adj. [scabo] rough, scurfy: *manus*, Ov. : *scaber intonsusque homo*, Hor. : *tofus, porosus, rugged*, Virg. *scabros morsu rubiginis inses, fretted*, Lucan. **2.** *scabby, mangy, itchy*: *oves*, Pl.

**scābies**, em, e, f. [id.] a roughness, scurf: *scabies et salsa robigo* (ferri), i. e. scurf of salt rust, Virg. : *malli*, i. e. a mouldy or rotten apple, Juv. **2.** Esp. the scab, mange, itch: Virg. Hor. **II.** Fig. : *an itching, longing, prurience*: Cic. : *lucri*, Hor.

**scābillum**, i, v. scabillum. **scābiosus**, a, um, adj. [scabies] rough, scurfy: *far, mouldy*, Pers. **II.** *scabby, mangy*: *boves*, Col.

**scābo**, scābi, v. a. to scratch, to scrape: *caput*, Hor. [Cogn. with *scartare*; in *scabo, scaber*, etc., *p* has been weakened to *b*].

**scāena**, scaenicus, v. scena **scāena**, ae, f. [scaevus] a sign or omen observed on the left hand side (strictly fem. of foll. adj. with *avis* understood) *bona scāena est mihi*, Pl. *canina*, taken from the barking of a dog, id.

**scāevus**, a, um, adj. left, that is on the left (rare) Vitr. **II.** Fig. : *awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: Gell.

**2.** *unfavourable, unlucky*: App. [Cogn. with *Skr. sayas* (from orig. *skar-ya-s*), *laevus, sinister*; "Gr. *σκαίος*].

**scāla**, ae, f. [for *scand-la*, from *scando*] a ladder, flight of steps, staircase: Cels. Rare in sing., usu. plur.: *Sall* : Virg. : *scalas ponere*, to fix, Caes. (Hence Fr. *échelle*, and, through low L. *scalarium*, Fr. *escalier*).

**scalum**, i, m = *σκαλός*, a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thowl or thole pin, row-lock: *scalum nullum videt*, not even a thowl-pin, i. e. no trace of a boat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *celome*).

**scalpellum**, i, n. dim. [scalprum] a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet: Cic. (Hence It. *scalpello*).

**scalpo**, psi, ptum, i. v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave: Cic. Post.



sepulcro querelam, to carve. Hor. II. Fig. to tickle, titillate: tremulo intima versu. Pers. [Perh. rad. the same with γαλφο (cf. sculpo, γαλφο); if so, the φ in the Greek word must have arisen out of an earlier π.]

**scalprum**, i, n. [scalpo] a sharp cutting instrument: a chisel, knife, etc.: Liv. : a pen-knife: Tac.

**sculptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a cutter, graver, user of gems, while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell. : Pun.

**sculptura**, ae, f. [id.], the act of cutting, carving, or graving in stone: Plin. II. Meton. a carved figure, a carving, sculpture: Suet. : Vitr. (v. Smith's Ant. 330).

**scalpūrio**, 4, v. n. [id.] to scratch: Pl. (dub. : al. scalp.)

**scambus**, a, um, adj. = κερμβός, bou-legged (pure Latin, varus) Suet

**scammōnea**, ae, f. = σκαμνωια, a plant, scammony: Tac.

**scamnum**, i, n. a bench, stool, step, etc.: scamnis considere longis, Ov. [For scap-nu-m: the root scap, to support, is seen in Gr. σκαπ-τω, σκαπ-των, Lat. scapus, q. v. and scopus, scopio (the stalk of grapes): O H G skaf-t, Eng. shaft. In the dim scabellum, p has been weakened to b.]

**scando**, di, sum, 3, v. a and n. A c.t. : to climb, mount, clamber, or get up, to ascend: mabo, Cic. : Capitolum, Liv. 2. Fig. : gradus aetatis, Lucr. : scandit aetatis vitiosa naves cura, Hor. II. Neutr. : to mount, rise, ascend : in aggerem, Liv. : in domos superas, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: scandentisque Asini consensit vertice murus, raising itself up, Prop. [Cf. Skr. skand, 'saure, -candere,'] whence also σκανδ-αλον, a trap-spring, snare.]

**scandūla**, v. scindula.

**scāpha**, ae, f. = σκάφη, lit. any thing scooped out; a light boat, a skiff: scaphae longarum navium, perh. gugs, Caes. : biremis, Hor.

**scāphium**, ii, n. = σκάφιον, dim. of σκάφη, a concave vessel or basin, a drinking-bowl: Lucr. : Cic. 2, a chamber-pot: Juv. : Mart.

**scāpūlae**, arum, f. plu the shoulder-blades, in men and animals. Cels. : Ov. II. Transf. the shoulders, back, in gen. : qui in nostras scapulas cicatrice indiderunt, have cut me over the shoulders, Pl. [Perh. from root scap, to support: v. scamnum.]

**scāpus**, i, m. [v. scamnum] a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.: Col. : Plin. : Sen. : a weaver's yarn-beam: Liv.

**scārus**, i, m. = σκάρος, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans. The Cretan scarus (still called scaros in the Greek coast): Ov. : Hor.

**scātēbra**, ae, f. [scateo] a bubbling or gushing up of water (rare) Virg.

**scātēo**, 2 v. n. (scatit, Lucr. : scātēo, id.) to bubble, gush, spring or flow forth, well out (poet.) fons scatit, Lucr. II. Transf. to be plentiful;

to abound: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 2. With Abl. : to gush forth or overflow with; to swarm, or abound with: arx (Corinthis) scatens fontibus, Liv. : scatentem beluis pontum, teeming with, Hor. With Gen. : terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 3. Fig. amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, is full of it, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

**scātō**, v. scateo, ad int.

**scātūrigō**, ius, f. [scaturio] spring water, a spring: in plur. : Liv.

**scātūrio**, 4 v. n. [scateo] to flow, or gush out (rare): Pall. II. Transf. like scateo: to be full of, to abound with: Col. 2. Fig. (Curio) totus hoc scaturit, he is overflowing with it, Cael in Cic.

**scaurus**, a, um, adj. with large or projecting ankles: Hor. [Prob. cogn. (as well as Gr. σκαῖρος) with scavo.]

**scāzōn**, ontis, m. = σκάζων (Limping an iambic trimeter), with a s. and e or trochee in the last foot, giving the effect of a limp: Plin.

**scēlērātē**, adv. impiously, wickedly, infamously: Cic. Sup. : id

**scēlērātus**, a, um, Part. [scelerō] II. Adj. : polluted, profaned by crime (poet.) : terra, Virg. (n) Esp. as adv. (poet.) : denoting places polluted with crime: e.g. Sceleratus Vetus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servus Tullius drove over his corpse: Liv. : Campus, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive: id. : Porta, through which the 300 Fabii marched to meet their death, Flor. : Castra, in which Brutus died, Suet. : so scelerata sedes, the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus: Ov. : sceleratum hinc n. Virg. 2. Transf. : impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious, and Subst. a bad or impious person: a wretch, miscreant: Cic. Comp. : Ov. Sup. : Sall. Of things: conjugatio, Liv. : vox, Cic. Poet. : subit na sceleratas summi poetas, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes (acc. to others), to take an accorded or guilty vengeance, Virg. 3. baneful, pernicious, etc. sinapis, Pl. Virg. Sup. : frigus, Plin.

**scēlērō**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [scelus] to pollute, defile, desecrate (rare and poet.) : manus, Virg. : sanguine dextram, Stat.

**scēlērōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: Ter.

**scēlētē**, adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably: Liv. Humorously: tu scelerate suspicari, ego apud scripsi, waggishly, rogushtly, Cic.

**scēlēstus**, a, um, adj. [scelus] wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish: homo, Ter. facinus, Cic. : Liv. Subst. : a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel: Pl. : Ter. Comp. : Pl. Sup. : id As a term of reproach: scelerate, you knave!

you wretch! id. : scelerate, Ter. II. Transf. : calamitous, unlucky: scelerator annus, Pl.

**scēlus**, ōris, n. a wicked or impious action, a crime, sin, enormity: Cic. : scelere obrui, Liv. With Gen. obj. : scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, the crime of murdering the deputies, id. II. Meton. : as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel, and of women, drab, baggage, etc. : Pl. : Ter. 2, a misfortune, calamity: quid hoc est scelus? (Ch. Perin, id. [Cf. Goth. skah, 'I owe, Germ. schul-d. The proper sense of the root seems to be 'to slip,' and thence 'to fail, come short']

**scēna** (scæna), ae, f. = σκηνή, the scene of a theatre (strictly, a wall at the back of the stage, with columns, doors, etc.), in gen. the stage: in scena esse Rosellum intelligat, Cic. Plur. : scenis aggitatus Orestes, tormented on the stage, i. e. in Aeschylus's tragedy, the Orestes, Virg. II. Fig. : the stage of the world, the public. Cic. scene servare, to live to be seen, live in the public eye, id. 2, outward show, parade, pretext: criminos, Tac. 3. a background like the scene of a theatre: silvis cornus, a background with (formed by) waving woods, Virg.

**scēnālis** (scæ-), e, adj. [scena] belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical (rare for scenicus), species, Lucr.

**scēnicus** (scæ-), a, um, adj. = σκηνικός, belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical: actors, players, actors, Cic. : ludii, theatrical representations, Liv. 2. Subst. : comicus, i, m. a player, actor. Cic. applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), a stage hero, Tac. II. Transf. : felicitous, pretended: rex, a stage-king, Flor.

**scēptifer**, ōra, erum, adj. [scēptum] fore] sceptre-bearing (poet.) Ov.

**scēptum**, i, n. = σκῆπτρον, a regal staff, a sceptre: Cic. Virg. Poet. in plur. by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aeois arcē scēptra tenens, sceptre in hand, id. II. Fig. and poet. in plur. kingdom, rule, dominion, authority: id.

**scēptichus**, i, m. = σκῆπτῆχος, a sceptre-bearer, a high officer of state in the East. Tac.

**scēda** (scēda, Cic), f. = σχῆδη, a strip of papyrus bark. Plin. : a leaf of paper, Cic.

**schēma**, ae, f. and ātis, n. = σχῆμα, a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc. Firm : exemplar imperatoris schēma, Suet. Neutr. : geometrica schēmata descripta, Vitr. II. Esp. in rhetoric a figure of speech, rhetorical figure, pure Latin, figura Quint.

**schoenobātes**, ae, m. = σχοινοβάτης, a rope-dancer: Juv.

**schoenus**, i, m. = σχοῖνος, a reed or grass of an aromatic kind. Cat. Pl. II. a measure of distance among the Persians. Plin.

**schōla**, ae, f. = σχολή (leisure);

hence) *lecture devoted to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a lecture, dissertation, etc.*: diurnum quinquē scholas, at Græci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, *discussions*, Cic. II. Meton a place for *learned conversation or instruction, a school*: e philosophorum scholis, id.

2. *The disciples of a teacher, a school*, scit: id (Hence It. scuola, Sp. escuela, Lt. scuola).

**scholasticus**, a, um, adj = σχολαστικός, *belonging to a school, scholastic*: controversæ, Quint. 2. scholastica, orum, a, plur. *school exercises*, id.

II. Subst. scholasticus, i, m. *one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician*, Tac.

**scida**, ac, v. scheda

**sciens**, cuts, Part. [scio]

II. Adj. *knowing, having knowledge*, freq. to be rendered by adv., *knowingly, intentionally, etc.*: prudens, viuis, viuis advenque peto, *with my wits about me, and my eyes open*, Ter. habebit igitur to scienti et videtur contrarietatem, Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted*: the *skillful, skilful*, Ter. *expert in*, scientia vincha, Hor. quæ (maxime) scientiæ gubernatio nititur, Cic. With Gen. locum, Still. Poet. with Inf. *lectore quibus, Hor.*

**scienter**, adv. *knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly, etc.*: Caes. Comp. i. c. 1. Sup. 1.

**scientia**, ac, f. [scio] *a knowing, a being skilful in, knowledge, science*, Pl. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Pl. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

**scilicet**, adv. [= scire licet, 'one may know'], cf. vide licet and i licet, *hence it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest*: of course, evidently, certainly, etc. With Acc and Inf. (ante-cess.) optimum est ita scilicet facere, *very good, of course she will do so*, Pl. (ii) As simple adv. a. b. literas expectabam nondum scilicet, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, *that storm, you know, that we must all cross* (i. e. the *Argo*), Hor. Often followed by sed, tamen, sed tamen: *certainly, no doubt, ... but still, etc.*: Cic. (iii) Elliptically: esp. in answers, *be. Abi ad meam sororem* St. Iulian. Ter. Et gratulator meae sorori St. Schect. *of course, certainly*, Pl. 2. *Ironically: of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth*: Ter. scilicet is superis labor est, Virg.

II. As an explanatory particle: *namely, to wit, that is to say*: Brutus in terram osculo configit: scilicet, quod, etc., *namely, because*, Liv.: sub

nomine alio, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, Suet.

**scilla** (squilla), ac, f. σκίλλα, a sea-umol, sea-leek, squill: Plin. II. a small fish of the lobster kind, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinophyllax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic.: prob. a primum or shrimp: Hor.

**scin'** for scine.

**scindo**, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to rend, split, cleave, tear, or cut asunder: cum is lignum, Virg.: capillos, Ov.: epistulam, Cic.: vestem, to tear open, Liv.: vallum, to break down, Caes. pitem, Tac.: agmen, to cut through, id. scindit se nubes, Virg.: ferro equor, plough the soil, id.: et facit scissas largula ruga genas, furrowed, Prop. R. 1. 1. 2. scinditur in gymnasios partes circumfluis aumis, Ov. Proverb. *scindulamachum, to tear off any one's travelling cloak*, i. e. to press him to stay, Cic. II. Fig. dolor in meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, id.: genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, divides, branches off, Virg. [Cf. Ter. σκιδαν; Goth. skaidan, to sever, Germ. schiden; in the Germanic words the regular change of orig. d does not take place.] (Hence Fr. scinder.)

**scindula** (also scandula), ac, f. [scindo] *a shingle, used for roofing*: Hut.

**scintilla**, ac, f. dim [cf. Gr. σπυρίθ, Goth. skenan (to shine)] *a spark*: Virg.: Liv. II. Fig.: a spark, glimmer, faint trace: ingenium, Cic. (Hence Fr. étincelle.)

**scintillo**, avi, i. v. n. [scintilla] *to sparkle, gleam, flash: templa caeli, Lucr.: oleum testa ardente, sputters, Virg.*

**scintillula**, ac, f. dim [id.] *a little spark* (rare), Cic.

**scio**, ixi or ii, itum (old past imperf. scibam, Cat.: ful scio, Ter. Pass.: scilatur, Pl. Pref. sum, scisti, Ov.: so regularly Inf. scisse, Cic.), 4. v. a. to know, to understand, perceive: to have a knowledge of or skill in, etc.: constr. with Acc., Inf., Acc. and Inf., depend clause, or absol.: less freq. with de: artem, Hor.: quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know*, Cic. vincere scis, *you know how to conquer*, Liv.: scire se illa esse vera, Caes.: quo quaque res incinet, Cic. haud scio an, v. an, no. II. Absol.: in scunt, qui hic afferunt, Pl.

With de: de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, *to know about, have knowledge of*, Cic. Ironically, scire, *of course*: Ter. Ellipt. as a threat. scin' quomodo? *you know how* (I'll serve you)? Pl. [The rad. notion is that of distinguishing (cf. de-scio, scio, to separate) and deciding (cf. plebsciscitum). The same root is seen in Gr. scin' (for scin'ω), to split.]

**scipio**, onis, m. a staff (carried by persons of rank or station): eburnens, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv.:

given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: id [Gr. σκίπυρ and σκίπυρ (cf. σκίπυρ)] indicate a root skip, a weaker form of skap, to support, on which latter v. scamnum.

**scirpeus** (sirp.), a, um, adj. [scirpus] *of rushes, rush*: simulacra, images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Virg. II. Subst.: scirpea (sirp.), ac, f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon (esp. for carrying manure), id.: & hamper: Just.

**scirpiculus** (sirp. and sirp.), a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to rushes*: falces, Cato. II. Subst.: scirpiculus, i, m. and scirpicula, ac, f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket: Prop.: Pl.

**scirpus** (sirpus), i, m. [cogn. with γρίπος, as scilio with γράφος] *a rush, or reed-grass*: Pl. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo querere, *to seek a knot in a babuise, to find a difficulty where there is none*: Pl.: Ter.

**sciscito**, i. v. a. = sciscitor, to ask, inquire, etc.: Pl.

**sciscitor**, atus, i. v. freq. a. dep. [scisco] *to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc.*: constr. the subject of inquiry in Acc., or Abl. with de: the person asked in Abl. with ex or ab, or in Acc.: also with depend. clause, and absol.: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, I was inquiring of V. what the opinion of Epicurus was, Cic.: de victoria, to ask about, id.: quid sit, Ter.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente exstiterint, Cic.: deos, to consult, Liv.: singulus, Suet.

**scisoo**, scivi, scitum, 3. v. a. incep. [scio] *to seek to know; to search, inquire*: Pl. 2. *to learn, ascertain*: ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. II. Of the people, to approve, assent to a motion or law: hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain: quæ sciscerent plebes aut quæ populus fuberet, enacted and passed into law, Cic.: rogationem magno consensu plebes sciscitavit, Liv. Pass.: multa perniciose sciscantur in populo, many pernicious enactments are made, Cic.

2. Sometimes of an individual: to approve, assent to, vote for: primus scivit legem de publicanis, id.

**scissura**, ac, f. [scindo] *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft*: Sen. scissus, a, um, Part. [scindo]. II. A dj.: split, cleft, divided: folia, Plin. 2. Fig.: genus vocum, cracked, discordant, Cic.

**scitamenta**, orum, n. plu. [scitus] *delicate food, dainties*: Pl.

**scitè**, adv. skrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly: perscribere, Cic.: loqui, Liv. Sup.: Pl.

**scitor**, atus, i. v. freq. a. dep. [scio] *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet. = sciscitor): scitari et quaerere causas, to explore, Virg.: ex aliquo, to ask, inquire, Hor.: oracula Phoebi, to enquire of, consult, Virg.

**scitulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [scitus] pretty, neat, trim, elegant: facies, Pl. **scitulum**, i, n. [scisco] an ordinance, statute, decree, esp. with plebs (plebei) or, if one word, plebscitum, an ordinance or decree of the people, a plebscite: opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: quae (lex) post a plebscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic.: de altero acule scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunus, Liv. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: but also later, populi scita, decrees of the Roman people, Tac. (ii) Without plebs: scita ac iussa nostra, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: Pontificis, Liv.

**scitus**, a, um, Part. [scio and scisco] **II.** Adj.: knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, etc.: convivator, accomplished, clever, Liv. Comp.: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, i. e. I know no more than I did, Pl. With Gen.: vadorum, acquainted with, Ov. (i) Of things: fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: sermo, Cic. Absol.: in phrase, scitum est, it is a shrewd saying or plan: Cic. hoc scitum est, periculum ex allis facere, tibi quod ex usu set, Ter. **2.** Transf.: smart, beautiful, clever, handsome, etc.: puer, id.: satis, inquit, scita est, he is good-looking enough, id.: nox, fine, i. e. convenient, Pl.

**scitus**, ūs, m. [scisco] an enacting (rare and only in Abl.): neque populi iussa neque plebi scito, Deor ap Cic. **2.** a decree or enactment of the plebs: Liv.

**sciurus**, i, m. = σκίυρος (the shadow-tail'), a squirrel: Mart.: Plin.

**scobis**, is, f. [scabo] powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc.: saw-dust, scrapings, filings, etc.: Hor.

**scomber**, bri, m. = σκόμβος, a kind of tunny, a mackerel: Pl.: Cat.

**scopae**, arum, f. plu [appy cogn. with scopus (q.v.)] thin branches, twigs, shoots: Cat. **II.** Meton.: a broom, besom: inauditis volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Proverb: scopas dissolvere, to undo a besom, i. e. to throw anything into confusion, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. couvillon)

**scopos** (-us), i, m. = σκοπος, a mark, aim: Suet.

**scopulōsus**, a, um, adj. [scopulus] full of rocks, rocky, craggy: mare, Cic.

**II.** Fig.: intelligo quam scopulosā difficultie in loco versari, id. **III.** Transf.: of the back of a sea monster, rugged as rocks: Val. Fl.

**scopulus**, i, m. = σκόπελος, a projecting point of rock: a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock or ledge in the sea: Caes.: of a promontory: Hor.: scopulus Mavoris, of the Aeopagus, Ov.

**II.** Fig.: a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.: qui te ad scopulum ecranquilo inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Ga-

binus) geminae voragines scopuliferae publicae, i. e. pests, Cic. (Hence It. scoglio, Fr. caucil.)

**scorpio**, ōnis, (scorpīa and us, ii; Ov. and Cic. poet.), m. = σκορπιος, a scorpion: Pl. **II.** Transf. a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion: Caes.: Liv. **2.** the Scorpion, one of the signs of the Zodiac. Ov.: Cic. poet.

**scorpius** (-us), v. scorpīo.

**scortator**, ōris, m. [scortor] a fornicator: Hor.

**scortēus**, a, um, adj. [scortum] made of hides or leather, leathern: Ov.

**scortor**, i v n. dep. [id.] to practise fornication: Pl.: Ter.

**scortum**, i, n. [cf. cor-tum for scortum] a skin, hide: Varr. **II.** Transf.: a hailot, prostitute, a lewd person of either sex: Hor.: Cic.

**scortator**, ōris, m. [scro] one who hawks of hens: Pl.

**scortēus**, ūs, m. [id.] a hawking, hemming: Ter.

**scro**, i v n. to hawk, hem: Pl.

**scriba**, ae, m. [scribo] a public clerk or writer, employed in keeping the public account and copying: a secretary, scribe, notary, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 330.)

**scriblita** (scribliti), ae, f. a kind of scribble: Pl.

**scribo**, psi, ptum (perf. sync. scripti, Pl.), 3 v. a. prop. to scratch with a sharp point; hence, to write, draw, make lines, letters, etc.: carmen, to carve, inscribe, Prop. lineam, Cic. fugitivo stigmata, to brand, Quint. **II.** Esp. with the id. a of fut. Ictual action, to compose, describe, to draw up, communicate in writing: de re publica multa Cic.: bellum, to write the history of, Liv.: formam et situm agri, to describe, Hor.: carmina, id. Of letters, etc.: (pastolam, Cic. With personal object: quis Martem digni scripsit? who could depict, Hor. Absol.: submitte matroni vestris, qui scribitis, aequam vultus, ye who write: Varr. id. Of letters, usually with ad and Acc. of pers., and de with Abl. of thing: me scis scripsisse ad deum, Cic. (ii) With Acc. and Inf.: in litteris scribit se celeriter affari, Caes. (iii) With depend. clause: nec scribis, quam ad diem te expectemus, Cic. (iv) A request or command is expressed by Subj., with or without conj. expressed: Scripsi, scribendum, nihilum remittere, Liv.: scribit Labienus, veniat, Caes. **3.** to draw up a law, decree, treaty, etc.: leges, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo addesse, or ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: id. **4.** Milit. t. t. to enroll, enlist, levy: milites, Sall. legiones, id. Hence poet. transf. scribe tui gregis hunc, enroll him among your retainers, Hor. **5.** In law dicam scribere (allicui), like dicere

γράφειν τι, to bring an action against (v. dica): testamentum, Cic.: hence with personal object: aliquem heredem, tuum potest designare any one as heir, id.: aliquem tutorem liberis, to appoint him guardian, id. Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum i. Pl. (From a root skrabb, to dig, scratch, whence scrobis, scrofa, and Gr. γραβω, in which γρ is for skr, as in γράφω (v. scruta) and γρίπος (v. scripus).) (Hence It. scribere, Sp. escribir; Fr. écrire.)

**scribium**, ii, n. [perh. from scribo] a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.: an escritoire: scribium cum litteris afferre, Sall. In plur.: calamus et chartas et scribia posco, Hor. **II.** Transf. a case or casket, in gen. Plin. (Hence It. scrigno; Fr. écrin.)

**scriptio**, ōnis, f. [id.] the act of writing: Cic. **II.** Esp. a composing in writing, composition: id. **III.** the written wording, text of a law, etc.: id.

**scriptito**, avi, atum, i v a. freq. [id.] to write regularly or often: in palmarum foliis, Plin. et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, write from time to time, Cic. **II.** to compose in writing: Cic.

**scriptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a writer, scribe, secretary: Cic.: scriptor libranus, transcriber, Hor. **II.** Esp. one that composes in writing: a writer, composer, author, etc. With Gen.: totum scriptor, an historian, Liv. Absol.: ille scriptor politissimus, Lyones, Cic. **2.** Legal t. t. a drafter, esp. a compiler: legum (Numa), id.

**scripta**, ia, arum, n. plu dim. [scriptum, the times of the board in the game of duodecim scripta (v. foll art.)] Ov.

**scriptum**, i, n. [scribo, something written or drawn a line, duodecim scripta, a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines: duodecim scripta ludere, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.) **II.** a written composition, a treatise, book, work, etc. Lucili scripta Hor. **2.** scriptum legis, and simily, a scriptum, a written ordinance, law, etc. (Hence Fr. écrit.)

**scriptura**, ae, f. [id.] a writing, written characters: mendum scripturae, an error in writing, Caecina in Cic. **2.** Esp. a writing, composing, composition: assidua ac diligens, Cic.

**3.** Meton. something written, a writing (rare) ne cum poeta scriptura exanesceret, Ter.: diurna actorum, register, Tac. ne scriptura indicium daret, Just. **II.** In jurisprudence and law, a tax paid on public sales: Cic. **2.** a written law: Suet. **3.** a testamentary provision: Cic.

**scriptus**, a, um, Part. [scribo] **scrobia**, is, m. less freq. f. [v. scribo] a ditch, dike, trench: Plin. **2.** a grave: Tac.

**scrofa**, ae, f. a breeding-sow: Juv.

[V. scribo; the creature was so called from its rooting habits. The word is perh. provincial Italian, as is inferred from the *f* instead of *b* from orig. *bh*]

**scrōfipascus**, *a*, *m*. [scrōfa pasco] one who keeps swine: Pl.

**scrōpēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [scrupus] pebbly, rough, rugged, stony (poet. and rare) spelunca, shagly, Virg.

**scrōpōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id] full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rugged. via, Pl. II. Fig.: hard, arduous: Lucr

**scrōpūlōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [scrupulus] full of small sharp or pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged (rare) fig. tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, i. e. has got into safe waters, Cic. II. Fig.: very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous: disputatio, Quint

**scrōpūlum**, *i*, *v* scrupulus.  
**scrōpūlus**, *i*, *m* dim [scrupus] a sharp or pointed pebble: Sol II. Transf.: the smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple (in techn. sign., mostly neut. scrupulum) Cic. III. Fig.: uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple: alium exillere, to rid anyone of a cause of uneasiness, id. Suet.: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, the difficulty, Ter.

**scrōpus**, *a*, *m* a rough or sharp stone (rare) Petr. II. Fig.: anxiety, sollicitude, uneasiness = scrupulus. (Cf O. H. G. scarp = sharp.)

**scrōta**, *orum*, *n* plu (loqui with scorn; v. scribo) old or broken stuff, trash, lumpy, Hor.

**scrūtator**, *ōnis*, *m* [scrutor] a searcher, scrutator, examiner, investigator: Suet.: Just. Poet. profundus a fisherman, Stat. Fig.: a searcher, enquirer into: fati, Lucan

**scrūtātus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [scrutor]

**scrūtōr**, *atus*, *i*, *v* a dep [scruta] to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine a person, domos, naues, Cic. loca abditia, Sall. Of personal obj-cts: Ku O'tendunt manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, to search you, Pl. Cic. Plur.: ignem gladio v. gladius. II. Fig.: to examine thoroughly; to investigate: omnes sordes, Cic. nomina ac vultus, alacritatem trititumque cœmentum, scrutatize, Tac. 2. Transf. to search into; to search out, find out: fibras inspicunt, montes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. sua Caesaris fata, to pry or peer into, Tac. (Hence Fr. scrutier.)

**sculpo**, *psi*, *ptura*, *3*, *v* a. [v. scalpo] to carve, grave, chisel in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; to form by carving, graving, etc.: Cic. Hor

**sculpōneae**, *arum*, *f* plu. an inferior kind of wooden shoo, "sabots": Pl

**sculptilis**, *e*, *adj* [sculpo] formed or produced by carving, graving, etc.

(poet.): opus dentis Numidae, i. e. carved ivory, Ov.

**sculptor**, *ōris*, *m* [id] one who works in malleable wood, etc.; a sculptor (v. sculptor). Plin

**sculptūra**, *ae*, *f*. [id] a carving in stone, wood, etc.; sculpture: Quint.: gemmae, Suet.

**sculptus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [sculpo].  
**scurra**, *ae*, *m*. a buffoon, jester, a person who made it his profession to play the part of jester at the tables of the rich urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus. Cic.

II. a town-lounger, a jop, fine gentleman, dandy: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, rus mihi tu obiectas? Pl. [Etym. unknown]

**scurrilis**, *e*, *adj*. [scurra] buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous: jocus, Cic

**scurrilitas**, *ātis*, *f*. [scurrilis] buffoonery, scurrility: Quint. Tac

**scurriliter**, *ade* [id] jeeringly, like a buffoon: Plin Ep

**scurror**, *i* *v* n dep [scurra] to play the buffoon: Hor

**scūtēla**, *is*, *n*. [scutum, cf. σκῆτρος] the thong of a sling: Liv.

**scūtārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id] of or belonging to a shield: fabricae, shield-factories, Veg. II. Subst.: scutarius, *i*, *m* a shield-maker: Pl.

**scūtātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id] armed with a scutum or oblong shield: cohortes, Caes. II. Subst.: scutatus, *orum*, *m* plu, troops armed with shields, opp to the equites: Liv.

**scūtella**, *ae*, *f* dim [scutra; cf. scutula] a saucer or flat bowl, a cup. dulciculae potionis, Cic. (Hence Fr. cuvette)

**scūtōla**, *ae*, *f* a lash, whip (less severe than flagellum) Hor. [Cf Gr. σκῆτρος, Lat. cutis, which are for σκῆτρος, scu-ti-s]

**scūtigerulus**, *i*, *m*. [scutum gero] a shield-bearer: Pl

**scūtra**, *ae*, *f* a flat dish or pan (to heat things in): Pl

(1) **scūtūla**, *ae*, *f* dim. [scutra; cf. scūtella] a little dish or platter of a nearly square form. Mat. II. Transf. a diamond- or lozenge-shaped figure: formam Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipedunculatae assimilare, Tac

(2) **scūtūla** (scytala or scytale), *ae*, *f* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), a wooden roller or cylinder: Caes. II. a roller for sending secret dispatches, in use among the Spartans. The dispatch was written on a ribbon of leather or papyrus wound round the roller (v. Smith's Ant. 311) Nep. (dub.) Aus. Smith's Ant. 311) Nep. (dub.) Aus.

III. a kind of snake: Lucan.  
**scūtūlatus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [scutula] diamond- or lozenge-shaped, checkered: Juv.

**scūtūlum**, *i*, *n*. dim. [scutum] a small shield: Cic.

**scūtum**, *i*, *n*. an oblong shield,

made of wood covered with leather; a buckler (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv.: equestris, of the cavalry, id. Fig.: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, i. e. defence rather than attack, id. [Cf. Gr. σκῆτρος, σκῆτρος, Lat. cutis. The root is sku, to cover.] (Hence It. scudo; Sp. escudo; Fr.écu)

**scymnus**, *i*, *m*. = σκύμνος, a cub, whelp: leonum, Lucr.

**scyphus**, *i*, *m* = σκύφος, a cup, goblet: Pl.: Cic.: Hor

**scytāla** and **scytāle**, *es*, *v*. scutula (2)

**sē**, *pron*. reflect v sui.  
**sē** or **sēd**, *insep* prep denoting, (1) separation or division; e. g. se-curus = sine cura, *frer* from care, sepono, to lay aside; separo, to separate, sēd-it, a going apart, separating, etc. (ii) a reversal of the sign. of the root: e. g. se-jungo, to disjoin.

2. = semi, half; as, se-libra, semodius. 3. = sex; as se-mestris.

**sebum** (also seum), *i*, *n*. tallow, suet, grease: Pl. (Hence It. sevo, sego; Fr. suif.)

**sē-pēdo**, *cessi*, *cessum*, *i*, *v* n. to go apart or aside, to withdraw: Constr. absol., with ab, de, or Abl alone (the last two mostly poet.): secedant improbi, secedant se a bonis, Cic.: de coetu, Ov. nostro corpore, id.: ad deliberandum, Liv. Of inanimate subjects, to remove, withdraw, and esp. in perf., to be distant: (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, recedes, Lucr.: villa xvi milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2. In poet. sense; to separate, revolt, secede: plebes a patribus secessit, Sall. II. Fig.: to dissent from an opinion: Sen

**sē-erno**, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *3* v a. lit to sift apart; hence, to put or set apart, to sunder, sever, separate, constr. the thing separated in Acc. or Nom with pass., that from which it is separated in Abl., alone (poet.) or depend on ab, or (less freq.) ex: flores calathis, to separate in baskets, Ov.: piaie littora genti, to set apart for, Hor.: inermes ab armatis, Liv.: e grege imperatorum, id. me Nympharum chori secernunt populo, distinguish, Hor.

II. Fig.: to separate, disjoin, dissociate; discern: hocce ego homines excipio et scerno libenter, distinguish, Cic.: sua a publicis consiliis, to separate one's own interests from those of the State, Liv.: justo secernere iniquum, Hor. 2. to reject, set aside: Cic.: minus idoneos Senatores, Suet.

**sēcespita**, *ae*, *f*. [eco] a long iron sacrificial knife: Suet.

**secessio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [secedo] a going aside, subscription, Cic.: secessionem facta, after they had withdrawn, Liv.

II. an insurrectionary withdrawal or separation; a secession: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, hold a mutinous meeting, Caes. Esp

of the *secessions* of the plebs: *secessio* ab decemviris facta est, Liv.

**secessus**, *a, um, Part.* [*secedo*], *departure, separation*: *avium*, Plin.

**2.** Esp. *retirement, solitude*: *a retrahit*: *carmina secessum scribens et otia quaerunt*, Ov.

**Meton**: *a retreat, recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. **2.** Fig. *of the by-paths of study* (as opp. to its main object): Quint.

**seclus**, *ade v. secus*.

**seclūdo**, *si, sum, 3 v. a.* [*claudo*] *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude*: *aliquid autro*, Virg.

**2.** In gen. *to separate, sunder, shut out or off*: cur luna quæ ter tram secludit solis lumine, Lucr. dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes.

**Fig.** *to shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. **2.** *to separate, remove*: secludite curas, shut out, dismiss, Virg.

**seculum**, *v. seculum*.

**seclūsus**, *a, um, Part.* [*secludo*] **1.** *Adj.*: *separated, remote, secluded*: nemus, Virg. *Comp* and *Sup.* do not occur.

**seco**, *cui, ctum, 1. v. a.* *to cut, cut off, cut up*: pabulum, Caes. marmora, saw into slabs, Hor. scetas elephanthus, carried ivory, Virg. **2.** Esp. in surgery, *to operate on, to cut off or out, amputate, excise*, etc. various alii, Cic. **3.** *Transf.* *to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: acuto neque ungui, Hor. teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg. si quem podagraecat, tormentis, Cat. **2.** *to divide, separate*: sectus orbis, half the world, Hor. in longas orbem qui secure vias, Ov. (ii) *With the idea of motion, to run, sail, flow, or fly through, etc.*: ales avis geminis secat æra peninis, cleaves, Cic. post ventos (Cyllenia proles), Virg. So, *secare viam* (vias), *to take one's way, to travel a road*: ille viam secat ad naves, id. Hence *perh.*, *quam qui-que secat spem, marks out for himself, pursues*, id. **3.** *Fig.* *to cut up, to satirize*: secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. **2.** *to divide*: causas in plura genera, Cic. Hence, like *dirimere*, of disputes, *to decide*: lites, Hor. [From root *sak*, on which *v. saxum*; cf. O. H. G. *sah-s*, a knife] (Hence *It. segare*, Fr. *scier*)

**secoṛdia**, *ae, v. secoṛdia, ad int.*

**secoṛdīa**, *ōnis f.* [*secoṛdo*] *a dividing, sundering, separation*: Cic.

**secoṛeto**, *ade. apart by oneself, separately*: eo nunc ego secreto in foras seduxi, Plin.: consilia secreto ab aliis coquere, Liv.: secreto in oculo cum aliquo agere, Caes. **2.** *in secret, secretly*: aliquid audire, Cic.

**secoṛētus**, *a, um, Part.* [*secoṛdo*] **1.** *Adj.*: *separate, apart*: imperium, Liv. fuit per se secretum, existed apart by itself, Lucr. **2.** Esp. *retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: loca, i. e. without witnesses,

Hor. Montes, Ov.: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, deserted by the enemy, Tac. **3.** *private, secret*: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Hence subst.: secretum, i. n. *retirement, solitude, secrecy*, and Meton: *a solitude, retreat*: Quint. Plur.: se a vulgo et scena in secreta remove, Hor. *Comp*: in secretoria Germaniae, into the more remote parts, Tac. **4.** *hidden, concealed, secret*: artes, Ov. *Comp*: libertus ex secretionibus ministris, i. e. a confidential servant, Tac. Subst. secretum, i. n. *something secret, a mystery, secret*: f. Minervæ) secreta, i. e. the mysteries, Ov.

**5.** *uncommon, rare, recondite*: figuræ, Quint. **6.** *deprived of, wanting*: with *abl* or *Gen.* cibus, Lucr. frigoris, id. (Hence *It. segreto*, Fr. *secret*)

**secta**, *ae, f.* (acc. to some, a part of sepoṛ, others make it part. part. of seco, se, via) *a path; hence, Fig. a way, mode, manner, method*, vitar, Cic. **1.** Esp. *a school or sect of philosophy*: stoicatum, Tac.

**sectārius**, *a, um, adj.* [*seco*] *guided, castrated, verba, Pl.*

**sectātor**, *ōnis, m.* [*sector*] *a follower, attendant*: in plura totum retinere, suite: Cic. **1.** Esp. *a follower, adherent of a sect, etc.* Suet.

**sectilis**, *e, adj.* [*seco*] *cut, clef, divided, etc.* (bur, Ov. *payment, mastic, Suet.* **1.** *that may be cut, porous, cut-leek, claws, fuy*

**sectio**, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: corporis (humani), Gell. **1.** *Legal t. a buying into* (of a portion of property belonging to the state, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning), also the things so sold, booty. Cic. sectionem oppidi vendidit, Caes. **2.** *confiscation of property publicanorum, Just.*

**sector**, *ōnis, m.* [*id.*] *one who cuts, a cutter*: colurum, a cut-throat, Cic. **1.** *a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the state*: id. Tac. (Suet. Ant. 331).

**sector**, *atus, 1. v. a.* *freq. dep.* [*sequor*] *to follow continually or eagerly*: in either a good or a bad sense, i. to run after, attend upon, to chase, pursue, equidem te jam sector quantum hunc annum, Pl. (Chrysogonum) (Svri), Cic. equitum manus quæ regem ex more sectatur, Tac. aratrum, to follow, Tib. Abol.: sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic. **2.** Esp. *to chase, hunt animals*: Virg. Hor. **1.** *Fig.* *to follow after, to pursue eagerly*: in-ram ac trinum prædant, Caes. imminet virtutes, to seek out, Tac. habitum vultumque ejus, to copy, id. With depend Subj. clause: mitte sectari, nisa quo locorum sera moretur, to hunt out where the rose lingers late, Hor.

**sectūra**, *ae, f.* [*seco*] *a cutting, cut* (rare). Varr. **1.** *Meton. plur., dig-*

*gings, mines*: ætariæ secturæ, copper mines, Caes. (dub.: at. structuræ).

**sectus**, *a, um, Part.* [*seco*] **1.** *Secūbūsus*, *ūs, m.* [*seco*] *a lying or sleeping alone*: Cat.: Ov.

**se-cūbo**, *ui, 1. v. n.* *to lie alone, sleep by oneself*: Liv.: Suet. **1.** *Transf.* *to live alone or in solitude*: miles depositis annosus seculat armis, Prop.

**se-cūlāris** (sæc), *e, adj.* [*seculum*] *belonging to a seculum or age*: ludi, secularis games, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, after 110 years), Suet. Tac.: carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, a secular hymn, Suet.

**seculūm** (note prop. saeculum, conti. saeculum, saeculū), *i, n.* *a generation, age, period of a man's life* (37½ years, i. e. one-third of a century): secula hominum, Cic. (ii) *In more gen. sense, autum, the golden age*, id. Pyrrha, i. e. the times of the Deluge, Hor. **2.** *Meton*: the people living at any one period, a generation, an age: sentit æternæ quæ altero seculo present, Caecil in Cic. huius seculi insolentia Cic. (iii) *Hence, the spirit of the age, the times*: nec contumpe- et contumpe seculum vocatur, "the fashion," Tac. **3.** *a period of a hundred years, a century*: seculo festas ridere lites, Hor. **4.** *In gen. an indefinitely long period* (usu plur.) Cic. seculis effusa senectus, by a long train of years, Virg. Sing. longo putidam (antiquam) seculo, Hor. **1.** *a race, generation, offspring* (freq. it. Lucr.) usu plur. secula propagate, Lucr. (Plin. innotant)

**seculum**, *v. cum, no VI*

**secundæ**, *arum, f. pl.* [*secundus*] *se partes, secundæ inferior parts, i. e. in dramas Plin. Fig. qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarium, i. e. who ranked next to the secundas frere, to play second fiddle, Hor.*

**secundāni**, *orum, m. plu.* [*secunda*, se. legio, soldiers of the second legion (like primani, tertiani, decimani, etc.) Liv. Tac.

**secundārius**, *a, um, adj.* [*secundus*] *belonging to the second class, sort, or quality*: secundæ, middling, inferior panis, seconds, Suet. **1.** *Of abstract things*: status, Cic.

**secundo**, *ade. secondly*: Cic. **secundo**, *i. e. a* [*secundus*] *to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus rei, Pl. (dub.)

**1.** *to favour, further, second*: di- nepta secundum, Virg. rite secundam visum, make the vision favourable, id.

**secundum**, *adv. and prep.* *A dv.* after, behind: Am. Age, i. tu secundum So Sequor, subsequi te, Pl.

**1.** *Prep. with Acc.*: of space, after, behind: ite hac secundum vos me, id. (ii) *denoting direction or position, by, along*: facere iter secundum mare, Cic.: legiones secundum flumen duxit, along the banks of, Caes.

(hi) denoting addition, *following upon, besides*: secundum ea multae res eum hortabatur, id. **3.** Of time, *immediately after, after, next to*: hunc diem, id. proclum, Liv. (ii) denoting extension, *during*: quietem, *during sleep*, Cic. **3.** Of rank or quality; *next to*: secundum et liberis nostris, id. **4.** Fig.: *following the nature or dictates of, in accordance with, according to*: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluvium procumberent, *the way of the stream*, Caes.: secundum naturam, *agreeably to*, Cic. (ii) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: secundum eam (partem) item judices lar, Liv.

**secundus**, a, um, adj. [sequor] *following in time or order, next, second*: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, *promise amissus*, Cic.: heres, *the next or second heir*, id.: mense, *the second month, second*, Virg.: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (C. secundae, Cic.): hic erit a mense hinc secunda dies, i. e. *the last day but one of the month*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *following, next, second in rank, value, etc.*: Alexander ab Achille secundus, Hor. **2.** *concomitant, subordinate, inferior*: pangs, id. With Dat. and Abl. of respect: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *second to none in*, Virg. **III.** Of currents of wind or water, *following; favourable*: secundo flumine iter facere, *down the stream*, Caes.: tota iter in secundum animum labente, i. e. *swinging into and floating down with the current*, Liv.: navem secundis ventis cursum: autem suum, Cic. Poet.: (Nepotianus) curru dat lora secundo, *to his nobly gleiding chariot*, Virg. **2.** *favoured, propitious, fortunate* (opp. to adversus): secundo potius abhiq. facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic.: rumor, Hor.: clamore secundo exit, *amid cheers*, Virg. Juvenal.: res, opp. to adversae, *prosperity*, Cic.: consilium, Caes. *Plur. absol.* for secundae res, age, me in tuis secundis respice, *good fortune*, Ter. *comp.*: secundiore equum proho nostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. *Sup.*: leges plebi, Liv.

**secūrus**, adv. *fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: Suet. **II.** *safely, securely*: Plin.

**secūricūla**, ae, f. dim. [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet*: Pl.

**securifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [securis] *axe-bearing*: Ov.

**sechriger**, ēra, ērum, adj. [securis] *axe-bearing* (poet.): Ov.

**secūris**, is (acc. securim, Pl.: Cic.; Abl. securi, Pl.: Cic.) *f. [seco] an axe or hatchet*: rustica, Cat.: Virg.: for sacrificing: Hor.: a pickaxe: Stat.

(ii) *a battle-axe*: Virg.: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. (iii) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): Liv.: Cic. **II.** Fig.:

grayorum rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a heavier blow to*, id. **2.** *power of life and death; supreme authority, dominion, sovereignty* (from the axe in the fasces), usu plur.: Caes.: Hor.: Tac. (Hence it scure)

**securitas**, ātis, f. [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Cic. **2.** *security, i. e. false confidence of safety; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. **II.** Transf. objectively, *freedom from danger, safety, security*: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac.

**se-cūrus**, a, um, adj. [cura] *free from care, careless, unconcerned, easy, untroubled, fearless, quiet, composed*: (constr. with ab, de, Gen., or Subj.) ut, meis ab tergo tutus, securus bellum Nubidi inferam, *without anxiety*, Liv. securus Hermippus Temum prohibetur, Cic.: Cores nata secūra recepta, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov. securior ab Samnibus, *less apprehensive of danger from*, Liv.: de bello Romano, id. With Gen.: ne sps securi futuri, Ov. With Subj.: securus, cadat an ro to stet fabula talo, *careless whether*, Hor.: unice securus sapienter unconcerned, id. **2.** Of things, *tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright*: otia, Virg.: dies, Tib.: securior materia, Tac. (ii) Meton. (effect for cause) *that frees from care or anxieties, care-dispelling*, Virg. **3.** *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (rare): caestrosus jurisdictio, *careless of legal subtilties*, i. e. *simple, summary, off-hand*, Tac. **II.** Transf. objectively, *free from danger, safe, secure* (= tutus), hostis nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. With Gen.: loca secūra ejusmodi casuum, *thought to be safe from such disasters* (floods), Tac. (Hence Fr. sûr.)

**secus**, a, sex: v. sexus.

**secus** (Comp. acc. to some, sēctus, sequus, secutus; v. infr. fin.) adv. and prep. **A.** Adv.: *otherwise, differently*: id secus est, Cic.: recte secusne, *whether rightly or otherwise*, id. pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. With quam or atque: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, *otherwise than as we would*, Cic. **2.** With negat.: *not otherwise, i. e. even so, just so*: fit obvium Clodio hie fire undecima aut non multo secus, *or thereabouts*, id. With Gen.: neque multo secus in vis virum, *of but little inferior strength*, Tac. With ac or quam: cuius salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, *just as I would my own*, Cic.: nunquam seors habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter.: non secus quam, Ov. Esp. In the poets, non (hau) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patris acer Romanus in armis, Virg. **II.** Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished, i. e. ill, badly*: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, *even*

*if things go ill*, Cic. (bellum) secuscesserat, *had turned out badly, ended in defeat*, Sall. **III.** (comp.: with negatives). Instat non secus ac rotas ensem, *none the less*, Virg.: nihilo secus, *nevertheless*, Ter.: Caes. In negative questions. Qui diximus tibi sequi quam velles? Pl. **B.** Prep. with acc.: by, beside, along, on: Cato: Plin. **2.** Affixed to a pron. it signifies *side*: e. g. alitrinsecus, *on the other side*, utrinsecus, *on both sides*; circumsecus, *on all sides, round about*. [Secus is by some regarded as cogn. with Gr. εκας. Secus (or sētus) is, path not connected with secus, but for -ry-tus, cogn. with seg-nis; others make it = Gr. σκωρ (sk-yōr).]

**seculor** (sequor), ōris, m. [sequor] *one that follows another, a follower, attendant*: App. **II.** Esp. a pursuer, a gladiator who fought with a retiarius. Juv. v. Smith's Ant. 195

**sēd** (sed), cong. denoting limitation or correction, *but, yet* (standing first in its sentence; and more emphatic than autem, qv.). Cic. **II.** In transitions and resumptive clauses: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, *but, now, I say, etc.*: qui ut peroravit (nam . . . etc.)—sed ut peroravit, *but, as I say*, id. **2.** In breaking off: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolo? *but why do I recall*, Virg. **III.** After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: *but, on the contrary*: non ego herus tibi sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, Cic. **2.** In a climax, non modo (solum) . . . sed et sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, but also*: id. Caes. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even*, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition) iudicetur non modo non con-ul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Also (when the sense is sufficiently obvious), without the second non in the first clause, and with ne quidem in the second, doubly negative. quod mihi non modo irasci, . . . sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, *not only not to be angry, but not even*, id. **3.** In affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, *but in fact, but also—and moreover* (cf. que, no. II.): ego te hodie iudam maldum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with etiam (or et): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. [Abl., with shortened vowel, of the reflexive pronoun, meaning orig. 'by itself,' hence *apart from, sitting aside, except, only, etc.*]

**sēd**, v. particule sē.

**sēdāte**, adv. *calmly, tranquilly, sedately*: Pl.: Cic.

**sēdatiō**, ōnis, f. [sedo] *an allaying, assuaging, calming*: Cic.

**sēdatus**, a, uia, Part. [sedo]. **II**

**Adj.** : composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate; oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor. : of things: annis, tranqui, Cic. : sedatus tempus, id.

**sedecim** (sedecim), *card. num.* : [sex decem] sixteen: Pl.: Caes. : Liv. (Hence Fr. seize.)

**sedēcula**, ae, f. *dim.* [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Cic.

**sedentārius**, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo] belonging to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl.

**sedēo**, sedī, sessum, 2. v. n. to be seated, to sit (denotes a position or *state*; whereas *sido* denotes an *action* = to *alight*, *sink down*, *settle*): hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: cum tot summi oratores sedant, remain sitting, Cic. With *in* and *abl.* denoting the seat or place: sedibus in primis, Hor. With simple *abl.* (poet.): vestibulo, Virg.: sedibus altis, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, id.: apud quem, Cic. 2. Esp. of magistrates, etc.; to sit in council, in court, on the bench: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: id. 3. to continue sitting; to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.: sedemus desides domi, Liv.: sedet qui timuit, sat still, staid at home, Hor. Prov.: compressis, quoadanti, manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, Liv. (ii) Esp. in war, to remain encamped, keep the field; and of blockading armies, to sit down before a town: dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl.: sedendo expugnare urbem, by blockade, i. e. starrng out the defenders, Liv. II. Transf.: to rest or settle down: sedet nebula densior campo, id.: clava sedit in ore viri, struck home, Ov.: Tac.: esca quae simplex olim tibi sederit, sat well on your stomach, suited you, Hor. Hence, poet. of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcibus, from penetrating, Ov. 2. Esp. to sit close, to hold or hang fast; to be firm, immovable: librata quum sederit (glans), stuck tight (in the sting-pouch) while being sewing, Liv.: sedit in ingenio Cressa relicta tuo, Ov. 3. Of fixed resolution, to be resolved on, settled: animo fixum immotumque sedere, Virg.: id sedet Aeneas, is so settled by him, id. [Cf. Skr. sad, "sit," Gr. ēdōs, ēdōat, ēdōa; Goth. sit-an, Eng. sit.] (Hence It. sedere, Fr. seoir.)

**sedes**, is (Gen. plur. sedium, Liv.; usu. sedum), f. [sedeo] a seat, chair, throne, etc.: in his sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet.: si priores tenet sedes Homerus, the foremost seat, the first rank, Hor. II. Transf. in gen., a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc.: Sing.: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, dwelling, Cic.: (ulmus) nota quae sedes ferebat columbis, abode,

haunt, Hor. Poet.: sedes scelerata, = sceleratorum, i. e. the infernal regions, Ov. (ii) Plur. (usu. of the dwellings of several) : qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic.: ut aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, settlements, Caes. Also of the dwelling of a single person: in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. (iii) Of the abode of the dead, a resting-place: Tac.: Virg. 2. Of things, a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation, etc. Sing.: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? to push from their place, Liv.: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, resting-place, Hor. Plur.: in sedibus luxuriae collocari, Cic.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, from its base, Virg. (Hence It. seggia; Fr. siege; Eng. see of a bishop.)

**sedile**, is, n. [id.] a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc. Sing.: membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. Plur.: seats in the theatre: Hor.: roves's benches, Virg.

**seditiō**, ōnis, f. [sed itio] a going apart, hence an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition: Caes.: Cic. 2. Fig. seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, multimes, and takes possession of the stomach, Pl.: maris, tumult, commotion, Stat. II. Transf. in gen. dissension, discord, strife, quarrel (rare): domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv. pantomimorum, Suet. **seditiōse**, adv. seditionously: Cic. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Cic.

**seditiōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [seditiō] factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious: tribuni plebis, Cic.: oratio, Caes.: voces, Liv. II. Transf. in qualified sense (facete): ea est enim seditiosa, mutinous, rebellious, Cic. (ii) troublous, unquiet: vna, id.

**sēdo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and 1. n. [samo-root as sedeo] A ct.: to settle, still, calm, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop, etc.: incendia, Ov.: sitim, to slake, quench, Lucr.: vna, to bring to rest (i. e. into port), Prop. pestentiam, Liv.: populi impetus, Cic. tumultum, Caes.: contentionem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus juvenus sedaretur, was brought to order, id.: tumultuantes milites, Just. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, having subsided, Cic. II. Neutr.: to become quiet, to lull, subside (late): postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

**sēdūco**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead aside or apart; to lead away, carry off, etc.: me solum foras, Ter.: singulos separatim, Liv.: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adluc vivit, was withdrawn, taken out of the way, Cic. Poet.: vacuos ocellos, to avert, withdraw, Prop.: mons aedaci seductus in aethera dorso, high upraised, Stat. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurimum conscientia, withdrawn, secluded, Liv.

II. to put asunder, separate, divide

(poet and rare): seducit terras undas, Ov.: of persons: id. With *abl.*: quum mors anisā seduxerit artus, Virg.

**seductiō**, ōnis, f. [seduco] a leading aside, testium, Cic.

**seductus**, a, um, *Part.* [seduco].

II. A dj.: distant: ex alto seductus aethere longe despectat terras, Ov.

**sedulitās**, atis, f. [sedulus] assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness: Suet.: Cic. II. officiousness, obtrusiveness: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor.

**sedūlo**, adv. diligently, sedulously: rem mandatum exsequi, gerere, Pl.: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv.: argumentari, Cic.: negare, emphatically, Ter. Esp. with facere, to do one's best; absol. or foll. by ut, ne: id. 2. on purpose, designedly, intentionally: tardius sedulo incedere, to walk more slowly on purpose, Liv.

**sedūlus**, a, um, *adj.* [Perh., with lengthened vowel (as in sedes), from root of sed-eo; cf. as-sid-uus] diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous: Cic.: puer (mimster), Hor. braccia, laborious, Ov.: apus, busy, id. II. officious, obtrusive: Tib.: Hor.

**seges**, ōis, f. a corn-field: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton. standing-corn, a crop: seges alta, Ov. matura, Caes. Plur.: segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. With *Gen.*: seges farris, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: seges (chopra) vinorum, Ov. Also of things planted thickly together, like standing corn: ferrea ulorum seges, Virg. II. Fig.: a field, ground, soil: segetem ac materiam gloriae, Cic. 2. a crop, fruit, produce (poet. and rare) Ov. [Elym uncertain.]

**segestre**, ōis, n. a covering, wrapper of straw or hides: Suet. [Perh. cogn. with -agum, q. v.]

**segmentātus**, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum], ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc.; trimmed, flounced, purfled (rare): cunae, Juv.

**segmentum**, i, n. [seco] a cutting, a piece cut off, a slice: Plin. 2. Plur. segments, strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.: trimmings, flounces: Ov.: Juv. II. Esp. a zone or segment of the earth: Plin.

**segnē**, adv. slowly, lazily: Liv. **segnis**, pēs, ēdis, m. [segnis] slow-foot, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv.

**segnis**, c, adv. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic: quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, moving heavily, Hor.: (equus) segnior annis, that has lost his fire, Virg.: flumini aquae, sluggish streams, Curt.: indoles, dull, Tac.: segiores castigat atque incitat, Caes.: obsidio, Liv.: pes, laggard, Hor.: campus, idle (because left fallow), i. e. unproductive, Virg.: carduus, barren, id. With *ad*, or *in* and *abl.*: ad imperandum, Cic.: in exsequendis conatus, Suet. With

**Gen.** (as trans. Adj.): occasionum hand segnis, *prompt to seize*, Tac. With *Inf.* (poet.): nodum *sovere, reluctant, refusing to untie*, Hor. [Elym. uncertain.]

**segniter**, adv. *slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically*; Liv. (Comp.: id. Esp. freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal*: neque segnius, Tac.: nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall)

**segnitia**, ae, f. [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Tac. Liv. Cic

**segnities**, em, e, f. [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Virg. Liv. Suet

**sē-grēgo** avi, atum (in tmesi, seque gr-gari, Lucr.), i v a. [grēx] *to separate from the flock; oves*, Plaut.

**II** In gen., *to set apart, to separate, remove*: aliquem a republica, Cic. captivos, Liv. **2.** *virtutem a summo bono* (i.e. pugnam, dicitur, separare, i.e. engage the antagonists singly, Liv)

**sē-jūgātus**, a, um, adj. *disjoined, separated* (rare). Cic

**sē-jūgis**, is, m. (se currus) *sex jugum, a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: Liv.

**sē-jūctim**, adv. *separately*. Tib. **sē-jūctio**, ōnis, f. *sejunctio, a disjunction, separation, division* (rare). Cic. Quint. **2.** *alienation, disagreement* (in fable of the limbs and the belly). Flor

**sē-jūctus**, a, um, Part. [se-jung] *sē-jungo*, hvi, hctum, i v a. *to dis- unite, disjoin, separate*: Alpes Italiae a Gallia sejungunt, Nep. aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. **II.** Fig. *defuncta sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, utterly remote from or foreign to*, id. *se a labore foris*, Tac. With Abl. *corpo- re sejunctus dolor*, Lucr.

**sēlectio**, ōnis, f. [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection*: Cic

**sēlectus**, a, um, Part. [seligo] *a half-pound*: Liv

**sē-ligo**, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. *to gather apart, to select, choose*: exempla, Cic.: aliquem socium, Ov. **II.** Esp. *judices selecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor*: Cic.

**sella**, ae, f. dim. [for sed-la, from root of sedeo] *a seat, chair, stool*: Cic.: a mechanic's work-stool: id. *a teacher's chair*: id. *a portable chair or sedan*: aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet.: called also sella gestatoria, id. Esp. *a magistrate's seat or chair*: Cic.: sella curulis. v. curulis

**sellaria**, ae, f. [sella] *a room furnished with seats or settles, a drawing-room*: Plin.: Suet.

**sellariolus**, a, um, adj. *of or for sitting; popinae, for lounging, tippling*, Mart.

**sellisternia**, orum, n. plu. [sella aeterno; cf. lectisternium] *religious ban-*

*quets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, chairs or benches, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium) Tac.

**sellula**, ae, f. dim. [sella] *a little seat or stool; also, a sedan*: Tac.

**sellularius**, a, um, adj. [sellula] *belonging to a chair: quaestus, sellularij occupationes or trades*, Gell. **II.** Subst. *sellularius*, ii, m. *a mechanic*, Liv

**sēmānimis**, v. semianimis.

**sēmel**, adv. num. *once, a single time*: semel in vita, Cic.: semel atque iterum, *once and again*, i.e. twice, Suet. In a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, *repeatedly*, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Transf.: *but once, once for all*: aut vitam semel atque ignominiam tuire, Liv. (u) *Of speech, at once, in a word, briefly*: Cic. **2.** *Of succession, the first time, first* = *primam*: his in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierunt, i.e. *originally*, Cic. **3.** In gen., *to denote simple antecedence; once, once, at some time, at any time*: freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc.: quid semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Pl.: proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic.: flor. With participles: ut incitato sunt multi adderent impetum, *when once set in motion*, Liv. [The root means "one", cf. sim-plex, singulars; the words given on similis are also prob cogn.]

**semen**, inis, n. *that which is sown, seed of plants and animals*: Cic.: Ov. *Of the germs or elements of other bodies* (of fire, water, stones, etc.). Lucr.: Virg. **II.** Transf.: *a shoot, used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*: id. **2.** *a stock, race*: genus ac semen, Cic. **3.** *posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.) Ov. **III.** Fig. *origin, occasion, cause*, as we say, 'the root'; of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc. malorum omnium, *promoter, sower*, Cic. Plur.: semina discordiae, *germs, seeds, elements*, Tac. seditiosos, *semina discordiarum, promoters, sowers*, Liv. [The root is sa, to sow; cf. sa-lu-s, and O.H.G. sa-mo, seed. For the e in semen, cf. se-ro (=se-so), perf. sē-vi; Goth. sēth-s, Eng. seed.]

**sementifer**, era, erum, adj. [sementis ferō] *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Virg.

**sementis**, is, f. [semen] *a sowing*: Cic. Plur.: sementes quam maximas facere, *to sow as large breadths of grain as possible*, Caes. Proverb.: ut sementem facias, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. **2.** Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id.

**II.** Transf. *seed-time*: per sementum, Cato. **2.** Meton. *sementes*,

*the growing crops, young corn*: tene-lae, Ov. (Hence Fr. semente.)

**sementivus**, a, um, adj. [semen-tis] *belonging to sowing: feriae, that occur at seed-time*, Varr.: called, also, sementina dies, Ov.

**semermis**, v. semiermis.

**semerstris**, e, adj. [sex mensis] *of six months, half-yearly*: regnum, Cic.: imperium, Caes.: dux, Liv.: aurum, the ring of the military tribunes (who seem to have held office for six months), Juv.

**semēsus**, a, um, adj. [semi ēdo] *half-eaten, half-consumed*: Hor.

**semet**, v. sui.

**semi-** (before vowels, sometimes sem-, and before libra, mēstris [from mensis], and modius, sē-) an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-*: e.g. semēstris, *semi-monthly*; semesus, *half-eaten*; semideus, *demi-god*, etc. [Cf. Gr. ἡμι-, O.H.G. sāmī-].

**semi-adspertus** (quinquesyl.), a, um, adj. *half-opened*: janua, Ov.

**semi-ambustus**, a, um, adj. *half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet.

**semi-animis** (in verse, quadrysyl.), e, adj. [animus] *half-alive, half-dead*: Virg.: Liv.

**semi-animus**, a, um, adj. *half-alive, half-dead*: Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

**semi-apertus**, a, um, adj. *half-opened, half-open*: fores portarum, Liv.

**semi-barbarus**, a, um, adj. *semi-barbarous*: Gallii, Suet.

**semi-bos**, bōvis, m. adj. *half an ox (and half a man)*: vir, i.e. the Minotaur, Ov.

**semi-caper**, pri, m. *half a goat*, epithet of Pan, etc.: Ov.

**semi-circulus**, i, m. *a half-circle, semicircle*: Cels.

**semi-crēmātus**, a, um, adj. *half-consumed in the flames*: membra, Ov.

**semi-crēmus**, a, um, adj. [cremo] *half-consumed in the flames*: stipes, Ov.

**semi-crūdus**, a, um, adj. *half-raw*: exta, Suet.

**semi-cubitalis**, e, adj. *a half-cubit long*: hastile, Liv.

**semi-deus**, a, um, adj. *half-divine*: Dryades, Ov.: heroea, i.e. the Argonauts, Stat.: canes, i.e. Anubis (the dog-headed deity of Egypt), Lucan. Subst.: a demigod; demigoddess: semideique deque, Ov.

**semi-doctus**, a, um, adj. *half-taught, half-learned*: Pl.: Cic.

**semi-ermis** (semerni), e, and **semiermus**, a, um, adj. [arma] *half-armed, badly or indifferently armed*: Liv.: Tac.

**semiēsus**, a, um, v. semesus.

**semi-factus**, a, um, adj. *half-made, half-finished*: opera, Tac.

**semi-fer**, era, erum, adj. [ferus] *half-feral, half man and half beast*: caput Panis, Lucr.: pectus Tritonis, Virg. Subst. *sing. and plur. of the*



*Centaurus*: Ov. || Fig.: *half-wild, half-savage*: *Cacus*, Virg.

*semi-fultus*, a, um, adj. [fulcio] *half-propped*: Mart.

*sem-germanus*, a, um, adj. *half-German*, *semi-German*: *gentes*, Liv.

*semi-graecus*, a, um, adj. *half-Greek, semi-Greecian*: Suet.

*semi-gravis*, e, adj. *half-intoxicated*: Liv.

*se-migro*, avi, i. r. n. *to go away, remove from*: a patre, Cic.

*semi-hians*, antis, a, adj. *half-opened, half-open*: *labellum*, Cat.

*semi-homo*, inis, m. *a half-man, i. e. half man and half beast*: *Centauri*, Ov.

|| Fig.: *half-human, savage*: *Cacus*, Virg.

*semi-hora*, ac, f. *half an hour*: Cic.

*semi-lacer*, era, erum, adj. *half-lacerated, half-mangled*: Ov.

*semi-lautus*, a, um, adj. *half-washed*: *crura*, Cat.

*semi-liber*, era, erum, adj. *half-free*: Cic.

*semi-lixa*, ac, m. *half a suttler, one little better than a suttler*: Liv.

*semi-marinus*, a, um, adj. *half in the sea*: *corpora*, Lucr.

*semi-mas*, aris, m. *a half-male, hermaphrodite*: Ov. || Liv. || Adj. *gelded, castrated*: *ovis*, Ov.

*semi-mortuus*, a, um, adj. *half-dead*: Cat.

*seminarium*, ii, n. [semen] *a nursery-garden or bed, a seed-plot*: *Cato*. Fig.: *seminarium rei publicae*, the nursery-garden of the State (viz. the family), Cic.

*seminator*, oris, m. [semino] *an originator, producer, author*: Cic.

|| Fig.: *omnium malorum*, id.

*semi-necis* (Nom. does not occur), adj. [nec] *half-dead*: *alicui semineci rapere arma*, Virg.

*seminium*, ii, n. [semen] *a race, stock, breed*: Pl.: *leonum*, Lucr.

*semino*, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to sow* (rare) Col. 2. Transf. *to beget, engender, procreate*: Pl. (ii) Of plants, *to bring forth, produce* visum quod non sua seminat arbor, which an alien (lit not its own) tree propagates, Virg. (Hence Fr. *semer*.)

*semi-nudus*, a, um, adj. *half-stripped*: *consules*, Liv. 2. *half-unarmed, i. e. unprotected*: *pedes prope seminudus genere armorum*, id.

*semi-paganus*, i, m. *a half-rustic, half-a-c clown*: Pers.

*semi-perfectus*, a, um, adj. *half-finished*: *opera*, Suet.

*semi-pes*, pedis, m. *half a foot*: Vitruv.

*semi-placētūsus*, i, m. *a half-Placentine*: Cic.

*semi-plenus*, a, um, adj. *half-full*: *scrobes*, Col.: *favi*, id. • *aves, half-manned*, Cic.: *stationes*, Liv.: *legiones, with but half their full strength*, Veil.

*semi-pūtatūsus*, a, um, adj. *half-pruned*: *vitis*, Virg.

*semi-rasus*, a, um, adj. *half-shaven*: *ustor*, Cat.

*semi-rēductus*, a, um, adj. *half bent back*: Ov.

*semi-rēfectus*, a, um, adj. *half-repaired*: *classis*, Ov.

*semi-rūtus*, a, um, adj. *half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-ruined*: *murus*, Liv.: *vallum*, Tac.

*semis*, -is, m. [semi as] *half a unit, a half* (for *dimidium*): *Africae*, Plin.: Suet.

|| Esp. *half an as*, a semi-as (as a coin); in the time of Cic and foll. of small value (v. as): Cic.

In plur.: *semisibus et tricentibus remis*, i. e. the payments of a half or one-third as, id. Hence. *non semisibus homo, not worth a groat, i. e. worthless*, Vatin in Cic.

2. As a rate of interest, *one half per cent a month*, or *six per cent per ann.* (cf. *bes*, *tricus*, etc.).

3. As a measure of dimension *half a juger of land*: *bina jugera et semisibus agri assignati*, Liv.

*semi-senex*, nis, m. *an elderly man*: Pl.

*semi-sēpultus*, a, um, adj. *half-buried*: *ossa*, Ov.

*semi-somnus*, a, um, and *semi-somnis*, e, adj. *half-asleep, drowsy*: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

*semi-sūpinus*, a, um, adj. *half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet): Ov.

*semita*, ae, f. *a narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane*, etc.: *omnibus viis notissimisque*, Caes.: *angusta et ardua*, Liv.

2. Transf. *opere* (formicarius) *omnis semita fervet*, Virg. || Fig. of any kind of by-path: *fallentis vitae, the pathway of a hidden life*, Hor.: *tranquillae vitae*, Juv.: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

*semitalis*, e, adj. [semita] *belonging to foot-paths or by-ways*: *dei*, whose statues were placed in by-ways, Virg. (Cat.)

*semitarius*, a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to foot-paths or by-ways*: *mochi*, Cat. (Hence It. *sentiero*; Fr. *sentier*.)

*semi-ustūlo* (*semustulo* and *semiustilo*), atum, only in Part. perf. and gerundive, i. v. a. *to half burn*: *semiustulatus effugit*, Cic. (Ger part only in Suet., once.)

*semi-ustus* (*semustus*), a, um, adj. *half-burned, charred*: *Enceladi fulmine corpus*, Virg. || Fig.: *se populare incendium priore consulatu semustulatum effugisse, had all but perished in the flames* (fig.), Liv.

*semi-vir*, i, m. *adj. half-mach*: (i) *half-man and half beast*, as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. (ii) *an hermaphrodite*: id.

|| Transf., as adj.: *unmanned*: *of a priest of Cybele*: Juv.

2. Fig. *unmanly, effeminate*: *et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu*, Virg.

*semi-vivus*, a, um, adj. *half-alive*,

*half or almost dead*: *ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit*, Cic.

|| Fig.: *semivivis vocibus, with half-expiring words*, id.

*semi-vocālis*, is, f. (sc. littera) *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

*semi-vonarius*, ii, m. *a maker of small guides*: Pl. [But the word cannot metrically stand in Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42, where alone it is found, and the reading is prob. wrong.]

*se-mōdius*, ii, m. *a half-modius*: Juv.

*semōtus*, a, um, Part. [semoveo].

|| Adj.: *remote, distant*: *collonum petunt semoto a multibus loco*, Caes.

2. Fig.: *omnisdivum natura semota a nostris rebus, cut off from*, Lucr. *cura semotus metueque, exempt from*, id.

*se-mōvēō*, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a. *to move or p. t. aside; to separate*: Ter.

|| Fig.: *Stato ab ea disciplina omnino semoveendus est, must be kept quite distinct from it*, Cic.

*semper*, adv.: *ever, always, at all times, for ever*: *quod his accidit semper horatium xxiv spatio, twice every 24 hours*, Caes. (In Ter. And. 1. 11. 4, taken by some as adj., like Gr. *ae*, with art.: *heri semper lemitas, i. e. continual good temper*.) With quotidia, perenne, assidue, etc.: *lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat*, Pl.: *semper assidue*, Ter.: *semper et ubique*, Quint. [Semper, from the root, meaning "one," which is found in semi-, qu- for the termin. of *semp-*, *per-*, etc.]

*semperiternus*, a, um, adj. [semper; of *hesternus* from *heri* (heri), a *ternus* from *aeum*, and *tacturnus* from *taceo*]: *everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable* (the ordinary word for everlasting, whether in strict sense or used vaguely thus distinguishing from *aeternus*, *eternal*, which is properly applicable only to what is absolutely eternal). (Cic.: Ter.)

*sem-unica*, ae, f. *the twenty-fourth part of an as*: Varr. 2. In gen., a *twenty-fourth part of any whole*: *hic herodem ex deduce et semuncia Caecina*, i. e. *to all but one twenty-fourth part*, Cic. Hence, transf. *a trifle*: *semuncia recti, a grain of principle*, Pers. || Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound*: *semuncia auri*, Liv.

*semun-iarius*, a, um, adj. [semuncia] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit*: *onus, interest at the rate of one twenty-fourth of the capital, i. e. about four per cent. per ann.*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

*semustus*, a, um, v. *semiustus*.

*senariolus*, i, m. [senarius] *a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet*: Cic.

*senarius*, a, um, adj. [seni] *consisting of six each*: *numerus, the number*

siz, Macr. • II. Esp.: *versus, a verse consisting of six feet* (usu. iambica): Quint.: and Subst. senarius, II, m.: Cic.

**senātor**, ōris, m. [v senex] a member of the Senate, a senator of Rome or some other state: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

**senātorius**, a, um, adj. [senator] belonging to a senator, senatorial: gradus, degree, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: litterae, speeches made in the Senate, Cic.

**senātus**, ūs, m. (Gen. senati, Pl.: Cic.) [senex; cf. γερουσία from γερών] the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome (concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 332 seqq.): vocare senatum, Liv.: in senatu sedere, to sit among the senators (in the orchestra of the theatre), Suet.: 2. the Senate of other nations. Aediorum, Caes.: II. Fig. a council, i. e. consultation: de re argentaria consiliarius, "a committee of ways and means," Pl.

**senātusconsultum**, v. consultum, II.

**senectas**, ac, f. [senectus, aly. sc. senex] old age, senility (= senectus, chiefly poet.) Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

**senectus**, a, um, adj. [senex] aged, old (rare): actas, Pl.

**senectus**, utis, f. [id.] old age (as a natural state, whereas senium implies decay, decrepitude: only in senio v. Cic.) Meton. obducta solvatur fronte: senectus, gloom, hardness, Hor.: Concrete age, i. e. hoary hairs: Virg. Of old men: Cic. Juv. 2. Fig. of style; full maturity: Cic. (ii) Of things (for vetustas poet. and rare) vini, Juv.: vos (tabellae) cariora senectus rodat Ov.

**senēto**, 2, v. n. [v senex] to be old (rare): Cat.

**senesco**, ntis, 3, r n incip. [senex] to grow old, become aged, to grow hoary: senium aetas senescit, Cic.: tacebis senescimus annis, Ov. II. Meton. to grow weak, to waste away, wane, decline, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, was declining, Liv.: amore senescit habendi, pines away, Hor. 2. Of things: huius, draw to a close, Cic.: luna, wane, id. continua messe senescit ager, becomes exhausted, Ov.: senescere civitatem otio, Liv.: morbus, Cic.

**senex**, senis (Nom and Acc of neut. plur. in Posit., and of neut. sing. in Comp., do not occur Orig. Gen. senilis, Plaut.), adj. (Comp. senior) old, aged, advanced in years: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.: grandior seniorque, Lucr.: anni, Ov. II. Subst. an aged person, an old man or woman (used somewhat widely): ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, Cic.: senem in patriam revertentem (of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, this old woman, Tib. 2. Comp. senior,

an elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also = senex, an aged person: Virg. (ii) Esp. with reference to the classification of citizens as seniors (over 45) and juniors (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisi, Cic.: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ἐνός, ἑνός, (in ἐν καὶ νεά), Goth. sm-ista, oldest. With the c in senex-c-s cf. κ in γυναι-κ- (γυνή)] (From senior come It. signore, Sp. senior; Fr. seigneur, sire, Eng. sir.)

**seni**, ae, a, num. adj. distrib. [for sex-m; for loss of x, cf. semestris] siz each: senis horis, every siz hours, Liv.

II. Transf. for sex, siz: tradidit natalibus actis bis puerum senis, post his twelfth birthday, Ov.

**senidēni** (or senar), ae, a, num. adj. distrib. sixteen each: Liv.: Tac.

**senilis**, e, adj. [senex] belonging to old people, aged, senile: prudentia, Cic.: animi, Ov.: artus, id.: guttur, Hor.: statua incurva, of an old man, Cic.

**senio**, ōnis, m. [seni] the number siz, a size on dice: Suet.

**senior**, ōris, v. senex

**senium**, ii, n. [v senex] the feebleness of age, decline, decay (cf. senectus) senio confectus, Suet.: fessus, Tac. In wider sense, of the universe: omnia morbo seniove carere, Cic. 2. debility, exhaustion: lentas velut tabis senio, Liv. II. Meton. an old man, old fellow: with max. pron. (v. rare) ut illum di deaeque senium perdit, Ter. 2. veratum, grief, trouble: tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.: senio et maiore consumptus, Liv.: inhumanae Camenae, moroseness, quaintness, Hor.

**senso**, orum, n. plu. [sentio] sentiments, thoughts, ideas: Cic.

**sensibilis**, e, adj. [sensus] perceptible by the senses, sensible (rare): Sen.

**sensifer**, ōra, ērum, adj. [sensus ferō] producing sensation: Lucr.

**sensilis**, e, adj. [sentio] endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

**sensim**, adv. [id.] prop. perceptibly: hence slowly, gently, softly, gradually: sensim tardeve potius, Cic.: tentare animos, Liv.: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov.

**sensus**, a, um, Part. [sentio].

**sensus**, ūs, m. [id.] the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense, etc. Of the body: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr.: oculorum, aurium, Cic.: videndi, audiendi, id. II. Of the mind, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition, etc. humanitatis, id.: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, political views, id.: so, erat eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, Nep.: sensus communis (and with hominum), the common sense or judgment of mankind as to the decencies and proprieties of life; social tact: Quint.: Juv.: Hor. 2. Meton.: the thinking faculty, understanding, reason, common sense,

"brains" (rare): Phaedr. 3. Esp. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification: Hor. (ii) a sentence, period: Quint. Hence, communes sensus (corr. with loci), common places, Tac. (Hence Fr. sens.)

**sententia**, ae, f. [sentio] a way of thinking: opinion, sentiment: a purpose, determination, decision, etc.: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, if one's purpose is, id.: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, etc., according to any one's wish: id. Liv., etc.: nimis stultae iaciunt, mea quidem sententia, in my opinion at least, Pl.: mea (tua, etc.) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, to one's mind or liking: Cic.: praeter animi sententiam, beyond, i. e. contrary to one's liking, Pl.: Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, every one has his own opinion, Ter. 2. Esp. legal t t, an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: Cic.: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, pronounced the decision or sentence, id. Pl.: ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief: (maiores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quaeque voluerunt, id. As corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, by my faith, Sall. II. Transf. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification, etc. legis, Cic. 2. a sentence, period: id. 3. Esp. a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom: id.

**sententiōla**, ae, f. dim. [sententia] a little sentence or aphorism: Cic.

**sententiōse**, adv. sententiously: Cic.

**sententiōsus**, a, um, adj. [sententia] full of meaning, pithy, sententious: genus dictionis, Cic.

**senticiētum**, i, n. [sentis] a thorn-brake: Pl.

**sentina**, ae, f. the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship. also the bilge-water: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig. of a degraded political position: nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, Cic. 2. a resort of bad characters: II. Roman, scuti in sentinam, confluerant, a common sink of iniquity, Sall. 3. the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble: sentina rei publicae, Cic.: of camp followers, refuse, scum: Val. Max. [Ety. unknown.]

**sentio**, si, sum (perf. sync. senti, Ter.), 4, v. a. to discern by the senses: to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: calorem et frigus, Lucr.: suavitatem cibi, Cic.: colores, Lucr.: odores, id.: sonitum, Pl.: famem, Liv. With Inf. or Acc. and Inf.: sentire sonare, to hear sounds, Lucr.: aperiri fores, Pl. 2. to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes.: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor.



Liv. **II.** Transf for septem, seven: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. Sing: sevenfold: gurgis, of the Nile, Lucan.

**septentrio**, ōnis, v. septentriones. **septentrionalis**, e, adj. [septentri-ones] belonging to the north, northern: oceanus, Plin. **II.** Subst. septentrionalia, ūm, n. *plu.* the northern regions: Britannia, Tac.

**septentriones** (septempriones), ūm, m. *plu.* (septem trio, prop. (as if "tertriones," acc. to Gell. 2. 21. 7), the seven ploughing-oxen = v. triones hence as a constellation) seven stars near the north pole, belonging to the constellation called the Wain, or the Great Bear; also, the seven stars of the Little Bear: neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Pl.: in tūtes: gurgite caruleo septem prohibet trione, Ov. **2.** Translating either of the two constellations above named major septentrio, Ursa major or the Great Bear; Viti: minor septentrio, Ursa minor or the Little Bear, etc. **II.** Meton. the northern regions, the north: Cas. Sinu: latus omnis spectat, septentrio a Macedonia oligentur, Liv. in the sc. Hyperboreos: in the sc. septentrio, Virg. **2.** In the sc. septentrio, die tuere septentriones venti, Cic. Sing. acc. septentrionem, Liv.

**septies** (-en), ade nam [septem] seven times, Cic.

**septimānus**, a, um, adj. [septim-] belonging to the number seven: Nonas, falling on the seventh day of the month (i.e. March, May, July, and October), e.g. to quinque, which fall upon the fifth day, Varr. **II.** Subst. septimanus, ōrum [septima], m. *plu.* soldiers of the seventh legion: Tac. Hence it. *settimana*, Fr. *septime*.)

**septimontialis**, e, adj. [septem mons] belonging to the feast of the seven Hills: sacrum, Suet.

**septimum**, ade: v. septimus, fin. **septimus** (septimius), a, um, num. adj. ord. [septem] seven: Cic. **II.** Plu. die septim (locative), on the seventh day: ibi mercurat dixit esse die septimi, Pl. **2.** septimum, for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

**septimūdecimus**, a, um, num. adj. ord. [septemdecim], Cic.

**septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. ord. [septingenti] seven hundredth: Liv.

**septingenti**, ae, a, num. adj. card. [septemcentum] seven hundred: Cic.

**septirēmis**, is, adj. [septem remis] having seven banks of oars: Curt.

**septizonium**, n, n. a building in Rome (origin of name uncertain) Suet.

**septuagēsimus**, a, um, num. adj. ord. [septuaginta] seventieth: Cic.

**septuaginta**, num. adj. card. seventy: Cic. (Hence it. *settanta*.)

**septuennis**, e, adj. [septem annus] of seven years, seven years old: Pl.

**septum** (saep-), i, n. [seprio] an inclosure, a hedge, fence, barrier, wall, etc. (usu. *plur.*): quibus enim septis tam immanes beluas continemus? Cic: quavis multa meis exiret victima septis, folds, Virg. **II.** Esp. septa, the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 157)

**septunx**, unci, m. [septem uncia] seven twelfths: Liv. auri, seven ounces, id. **II.** seven pieces or things of one kind: of cups in drinking, Mart.

**septs** (saep-), a, um, Part [seprio]

**sepulcrālis**, e, adj. [sepulcrum] of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral: Ov.

**sepulcrētum**, i, n. [id.] a burial-place, cemetery: Cat.

**sepulcrum**, i, n. [sepelio] a grave, sepulchre: Cic. Fig. Toga nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. **2.** c. monumental tomb, monument: Cic: cui (Africanus) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor.

**sepultura**, ae, f. [id.] burial, interment, sepulture: mos sepulturae, Liv.: antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic. *Plur.*: ab Euhemero et martes et sepulturae demonstrantur deum, id.

**sepultus**, a, um, Part [sepello] following or seeking after, pursuing (poet.). (Aradas) Latio dare terga sequati, pursuing, Virg.: curae sequenti, dogging days, Lucr.: flammae, darting, Virg. capreae, perscuting, id. **2.** Of materials, yielding, pliable, sticky: Plin.: tralles, Val. **II.** viscum, id.

**Fig.** naturas hominum varias moreque sequaces, following upon them, Lucr.

**sequens**, entis, Part. [sequor] **II.** Adj. next in order of time, following: sequenti die, Liv.: sequens aetas, succeeding, Tac. **III.** Subst. an epithet: Quint.

**sequester**, tris (orig. form, sequester, tris, m. In law, a depository or trustee, in whose hands the thing the right to which was disputed was placed, till the dispute was decided: tu istunc hodie non fores, nisi das sequestrem aut arbitrum, quous hanc res arbitrata fiat, Pl. **II.** a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrupendi iudicii, Cic. **• 2.** a mediator: Memenus Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, peace-maker, Sen. [Perh. cogn. with *seus*: a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants]

**sequestra**, ae, f. [sequor] a female go-between,媒妁: pace se-

questra, i. e. under the protection of the Peace, Virg.

**sequius**, v. secus.

**sequor**, secutus (sequutus), i, v. a. *depo* to follow, to come or go after, to attend: with *loc.*: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarum, Caes. Absol. servosque sequentes, Hor. Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, i. e. follow him to the grave, id. **2.** Esp. to chase, pursue: hostes, Caes.: teras, Ov.: fugacem, Hor. Absol.: finem sequenda facere, Caes. **3.** to follow in time or order; and, of consequences, to succeed, result, ensue: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv. ut male posuimus iura, sic cetera sequuntur, Cic.: sequitur clamor, Virg. **4.** Of a possession or inheritance, to follow, i. e. to fall to: ut urbes captae Aetolos sequuntur, Liv. **5.** to go towards or to. Formias, Cic. **6.** to come off, away or out, to come of itself: of an arrow-head or bullet imbedded in the flesh. cum scrutantes, quā vellat, telum non sequitur, Liv.: nec vox aut verba sequuntur, come at our call, Virg. **7.** Fig. opp. to the notion of being constrained, to come naturally to. non quæstum esse numerum sed secutum, cf. "lipped in numbers, and the numbers came," Cic. **II.** Fig.: to follow, succeed, result, ensue: patrem sequuntur liberi, succeed to the rank or condition of their father, Liv.: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, to befall him, Caes. **2.** to follow in the track of; to comply with, conform to: naturam optimum bene vivendi ducem, Cic.: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, have followed, imitated, Caes. **3.** to pursue an end or object; to strive for, aim at: utilitatem, Cic. gratiam Caesaris, Caes. **4.** Of discourse, to come next in order, to succeed: Cic. **5.** In logical conclusions, to follow; with *Inf* clause: sequitur esse immutabiles causas, id. More freq. with *Subj*: sequitur, ut falsa (enuntiatio) sit, id. [The root is *sa*, whence *Ski sak*, and Gr. *ἐν-σας* (with *π* from *κ*, as in *Λεω-ω*, v. *lingu-ω*, *ἴππος*, v. *equus*)] (Hence It. *seguire*; Fr. *suivre*.)

**sequutio**, sequutor, etc. v. sec.

**sera**, ae, f. [sero, i] a moveable bolt or bar for fastening doors: Ov.

**serenitas**, ātis, f. [serenus] fair or serene weather: caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig.: fairness, serenity of fortune, disposition, etc.: praesentis fortunae, Liv.

**sereno**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make clear, fair, or serene, to clear up (poet.) caelum (Jupiter), Virg. Absol.: luce serentini, in unclouded, clear daylight, Cic. poet. **II.** Fig.: spem fronte serenat, wears on her brow the calmness of hope, Virg.

**serenus**, a, um, adj. clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless: caelo sereno, Lucr.: caeli regio, a clear quarter of

the heavens, Virg.: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux redit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas venus agat nubes, perh. that indicate fine weather (opp. to humidus Anser), Virg. 2. Subst.: serenum, i, n. a clear, bright, or cloudless sky, fair weather: Priverit sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, in perfectly fair weather, Liv. Plur.: soles et aperta serena, Virg. II. Fig.: cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene. aevum, Lucr.: vultus, Cat.: trons, Cic. [Prob. from the same root as Gr. *serais*, and *seras*, *sera*, *sera*, which have l for orig r.] (Hence Fr. *seren*.)

**serescere**, i, v. n. incip. [appy. cogn. with *serenus*] to grow dry: vestes resercent, Lucr.

**seria**, ae, f. a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar: Ter.: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**seriatus**, a, um, adj. [sericus] dressed in silk: Suet.

**sericus**, a, um, adj. [Seres, the Chinese] Seric, i. e. silken: pulvilli, Hor. vestis, Tac.: carpenta, lined or curtained with silk, Prop. II. Subst. sericum, i, n. silk: Amm. Plu. serica, orum, n. Seric garments, silks: Prop.

**series**, em, e (Gen. and Dat. dub.), f. [sero, i] a row, succession, series, chain: vinculo, Curt. juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 2. Fig. rerum, succession of events, Cic.: annorum, Hor. Absol.: cetera series deinde sequitur, Cic. II. Esp. an unbroken line of descent, lineage: Ov.

**serio**, adv. in earnest, seriously: Liv.

**seriōla**, ae, f. dim. [seria] a small jar: Pers.

**serius**, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. of *severius*, which would be related to *severus* = *φειδός* to *φειδός*] grave, earnest, serious (properly only of things) graves seriæque res, Cic.: quæstione, Suet.

II. Subst.: serium, i, n. and more freq. seria, orum, n. plu. earnestness, seriousness; serious matters or discourse: aliquid in serium convertere, Pl.: joca, seria (cum aliquo agere), things gay and grave, Cic.: sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor.

**sermo**, ōnis, m. [sero, = *sera* oratio, i. e. connected speech] a speaking or talking with, talk, conversation, discourse: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Ambrosio instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. Esp.: literary conversation, disputation, discussion: Laelii de amicitia, Cic. 3. the language of common life: si quis scribit, uti nos, sermoni propiora, i. e. verse which is more akin to every-day speech, Hor. Hence (ii) meton.: a satire (from its conversational style) ille (delectatur) Bionis sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. common talk, report, rumour: vulgi sermo, Cic. 5. Meton.: a topic of

conversation: filius meus per uicem sermo est omnibus, is the town's talk, Pl.: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, i. e. they are talking about you, Prop.: dabimus sermonem illis, give them a handle for calumny, Cic. II. Transf.: language, diction, dialect, etc.: patrum sermonis egestas, poverty of our native speech, Lucr.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *sermon*.)

**sermocinatio**, ōnis, f. [sermocinor] a conversation, disputation, discussion: Quint.

**sermocinor**, atus, i v. n. dep. [sermo] to talk with, to converse, discourse about (rare), Cic. II. Esp. to discourse upon literary or philosophical subjects, to dispute, discuss: Suet.

**sermunculus**, i, m. dim. [id] common talk, tittle-tattle, rumour (rare) Cic.

(1) **serō**, serū, sertum, i. v. a. to put in a row, connect, join, plant, interweave, entwine, etc. Lit. only in Part perf.: accipunt sertas nardo florentes coronas, Lucan. loricae, linked, Nep. II. Fig. to join, connect, to combine, compose, contrive: cuius (tati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo nititur, is linked in an unbroken chain, Liv.: certamina cum Patribus, to join, engage in, id.: ex bellis bella serendo, by making one war lead to another, id.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. *serō* and *serō* (for *serō*), also *serō*, a necklace, *serō*, *serō*, *serō*.]

(2) **sero**, serū, sātum, i. v. a. to sow, plant: with acc. either of seed or plant, or of land sown, etc.: oleam et vitem, Cic.: frumenta, Caes.: sate messes, Virg.: jugera, Cic.: sulcos, Tib. 2. Transf.: to beget, bring forth, produce: esp. in p. part sate de Nativitate, Ov.: and with adv. id. most freq. with simple Abl.: sate sanguine divum, sprung from, Virg. II. Fig. to originate, propagate, produce, to cause, occasion: exerte, etc. leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic.: civiles discordias, Liv.: invidiam in alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg.: nisi ex æternitate causa causam serens hoc erit effectura, cause producing cause in endless succession, Cic. [For *sero*, a redupl. form from root *sa*, cf. part *sa*-tu, Goth. *sa*-tan, to sow, O H G *sa*-mo, seed; v. semen.]

**serō**, adv. in the evening, late, at a late hour: eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. at a late period: doctores artium sero repertos, Quint. Comp.: Ov. serus ocus, sooner or later, Hor. Sup.: quam serissime, Caes. II. too late: Ter.: Cic. (freq.). Comp.: serius a terra procietae naves, Caes.

**serpens**, entis, f. (sc. bestia) less freq. m. (sc. draco) [serpo] a creeping thing, esp. a snake, serpent: quædam serpentes ortæ ex aqua, Cic. Musc.: Virg.: Hor. In apposition with draco: Suet. II. Transf.: the Serpent, a constellation, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov.

**serpentina**, ae, m. [serpens and gen. in *gigno*] sprung from a serpent: Ov.

**serpentipēs**, pēdis, m. [serpens pes] serpent-footed: Ov.

**serpēstra** (serpīr), orum, n. plu. knee-splints or bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

**serpillum**, i. v. serpillum

**serpo**, psi, ptum, i. v. n. to creep, crawl (cf. *repto*): serpere anguiculus, Cic.: serpentina scela ferarum, the serpent tribes, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, to move slowly or imperceptibly: lster in mare, Ov.: flamma per continua, making its way from house to house, Liv.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.: quies, steals on, Virg. II. Fig.: to extend imperceptibly (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress), to spread abroad, increase, prevail: neque script, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, does not creep, but soars, Cic.: ne latius serpet res, spread, Liv.: script nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, entwines itself with, Cic. Of a crawling style: script humi tutus, crawls along the ground (never rises to grandeur), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *serō*, v. *serō*.]

**serpyllum** (serpillum), i, n. [ἐρπύλλιον] thyme, wild thyme. Virg. In pl.: olentia, id.

**serra**, ae, [perh. = *ser-ra*, from *sero*] a saw. Cic. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains, from their peaks showing against the sky like the teeth of a saw.)

**serratus**, a, um, adj. [serra] saw-edged, serrated: nunt, notched on the edge, Tac.

**serūla**, ae, f. dim. [id] a small saw: Cic.

**serum**, i, n. [sero, i] a wreath of flowers, festoon, usu plur.: Cat. Cic. Also, seria, ae, f. Prop.

**serus**, a, um, Part. [sero, i].

**serum**, i, n. the watery part of curdled milk, whey: Virg. II. Transf. of other things: the watery part, serum: Plin. Cat. [Cf. Skr. *sera*-s, curdled milk; Gr. *serōs* (in which spir. len. irregularly replaces s, as in *serōs*, *serōs*, v. *sero*, *sucus*)]

**serus**, a, um, adj. late: sera a vesper, Ov.: sera nocte, Prop.: anni, ripe years, age, Ov.: gratulatio, Cic. (Comp. rare) (bellum) spe omnium serius, later than all expected, Liv. Poet. for posterior, aetas (opp. to praesens), Ov. Sup.: successores quam serissimū, Vell. (ii) Poet. for adv. sero, of one who does anything late: serus in caelum redeas, Hor.: (me) arguit inepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. With Gen.: o serū stadiorum, ye late-leaders = *ὀψιμαβείς* (cf. II ii), Hor. (iii) Neut. sing. and plu. adv.: sera cominus Narcissus, late-flowering, Virg. (iv) Neut.

as *Subst.*: serum esse diei, a late hour of the day, Liv.: in serum noctis, id. *Absol.*: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. || too late: Kalendae, Cic.: condiciones pacis, Suet. (ii) *Poet.* for adv. tum decaut metuisse tur. nunc sera querelis haud iustis assurgis, Virg. [Perh from root of sero (i), with the notion of extension in length, protraction, as in series, for s from rad ēf, cf. sōdes, tēgula.] (Hence Fr. soir.)

**serva**, ae, f. [servus] a female slave: Hor. Liv.

**servabilis**, e, adj. [servus] that can be saved or rescued: Ov.

**servans**, antis, Part. [id.]. || *Adj.* keeping, observant of: with ten. Rhipheus servatissimus aequi, Virg.

**servator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who attends to, a watcher, observer: Olympi, Lucan. cruentus Bebr̄yon memoris keeper, haunter, Stat. || *Esp.* a preserver, deliverer, saviour: rei publicae (opp to peritor), Cic. servatorem liberatoreque acclamantibus, Liv. aris (anser), saviour of the Capitol, Lucr.

**servatrix**, icis, f. [id.] she that keeps or preserves, a (female) saviour, deliverer. Per Ov.

**servilis**, e, adj. [servus] of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile nuptiae, Pl. vestis, Cic. tumultus, a servile war, Caes. terror, dread of a servile insurrection, Liv.: manus, a band of slaves, Hor.

**serviliter**, adv. slavishly, servility: Cic. Tac.

**servio**, i, vi or ti, itum (past Imperf servias, Pl. fut. servibo, Ter.), 4 v n [servus] to be a servant or slave, to serve, be in service: in liberata terra liberatoris ejus servire, Liv.: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor.: Juste, Cic. With Dat. aliquid, Pl.: imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, is either his master or his slave, Hor.: victoribus, Just. With apud to be a slave in anyone's house: apud nos, Cic. Liv. With kindred Acc.: servitutum servire, Pl. Cic. Liv.

|| In gen., with Dat. of object to be devoted or subject to, to be of use or service to: to gratify, accommodate, to have respect to, or care for, to consult, accommodate oneself to, etc. ut jam mihi servirem, consulere meis, consider my own interests, Cic.: auribus aliquid, i. e. to please his ears [by saying what will gratify], Caes. In certis rumoribus, to give heed to, allow oneself to be influenced by, id.: temporis, Cic.: commodis republicae, id.

2. In law, of buildings, lands, etc., to be subject to certain burdens or services (of real property), to be mortgaged: id. (Hence, from Part. serviens, It. *sergente*. Fr *sergent*; Eng. *sergeant*.)

**servitium**, ii, n. [id.] the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude: Sall.: aliquem servitio levare, to free

from slavery, Hor. Transf. in gen., servitute or subjection of any kind: corporis, Sall. 2. Meton.: servants, slaves (collectively): Cic.: ita nunc servitium ist, such are servants nowadays, Pl.: calorum servitute tercia pars, Vell. Esp. in pl.: servitia = servi, slaves (cf. ministerium): servitia silent, Pl.: concitare, to stir up the slaves to revolt, Cic.: Sall.

**servitritius**, a, um, adj. [servus tritus] galled by slavery, as a term of abuse: Pl.

**servitudo**,inis, f. [servus] slavery, servitude (rare for servitus) Liv.

**servitus**, utis, f. [id.] the condition of a servus; slavery, servitude, servitude. Caes.: Cic. With Dat.: opulento homini, bring a rich man's servant, Pl.

|| Transf in gen.: servitude, subjection: Caes.: officii tanti, Cic.

2. In law, liability (of lands, houses, etc.) to certain burdens, payments, or services: Stat. 3. Meton. slaves, servants (collectively): adde quod servitus crescit nova, i. e. devoted lovers, Hor.

**servo**, avi, atum (old fut. perf. servasso, Pl.), i v a to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect, etc. Qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus Cic.: pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor. aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: urbem inulamque Caesari, id. rem suam, Hor. 2. to uphold, keep, retain, observe, etc. ordines, Caes.: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv. custodias, id. cursus, Cic.: fidem, id. promissa, id.: leges iuraque, Hor. 3. Esp.: to store, keep, lay up, reserve: Mass. cum id.: se temporibus aliis, Cic. With Dat.: quasdam res judicio voluntate multitudinis, id. 4. to keep or maintain in a certain condition: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, id.: se castum, id.

|| Transf. to give heed to, pay attention to, to watch, observe: iter aliquis, Caes.: sidera, Virg. haedos, keep watch over, id.: pumaria dederat servanda draconi, to be guarded, Ov. With Subj.: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, had kept to the rule, Liv. *Absol.* serva 'take care' look out' beware' Hor. 2. Esp. in augury, to observe an omen de caelo servare, to watch for (tokens) from the skies, Cic.

3. To keep to a place; to dwell in, inhabit (poet.) nidum, to stay at home, Hor.: nymphae sotores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. [Etyim uncertain] (Hence It. *servare*.)

**servula**, ae, f. dim. [servus] a young female slave, servant-girl: Cic.

**servulicla**, ae, f. [servulus colo] she that waits upon slaves. Pl.

**servulus** (servol.), i, m. dim. [servus] a young slave, servant-lad: Cic.

**servus** (-os), i, m. a slave, servant (most gen. term for a person in bondage, whereas famulus denotes rather a servant as member of a house-

hold). Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, id. [Cf Hom. εἰς-πος=δουλεύεια, from εἶπω, to which Lat. sero corresponds. For sense, cf. nexus.]

**servus**, a, um, adj. slavish, 'servile', subject: libera servaeque capita, i. e. servi, Liv.: o imitatores servum pecus! servile herd, Hor. || In law, of buildings, lands, etc.; liable to certain burdens or services: praedia, Cic.

**secceni**, and its derivatives, v. sex-ceni, etc.

**seccennaris**, e, adj. prob. a year and a half old [sesqui, annus]: boe, Liv.

**selescuncia**, ae, f. [sesqui uncia] one and a half unciae, & e a twelfth and a half of a twelfth=one eighth. Cels. Adj.: copulae selescuncia, an inch and a half thick, Pl.

**seselis**, is, f.=σέσελis, a plant, hartwort, seelch, Cic.

**sesqui**, adv. num. [perh contr. from semis que, 'and a half'] one half more, more by a half: Cic. (who uses the word once only): usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signifi. of once and a half. Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐν (in ἐνδοξος, ἐνίπρος, etc.), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates: see foll. articles.

**sesqui-alter**, era, erum, adj. one and a half (ἐνδοκίρερος): Cic.

**sesqui-libra**, ae, f. a pound and a half: Cato. Col.

**sesqui-mōdius**, ii, m. a peck and a half: Cic.

**sesqui-octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. = Gr. ἐνδοκίρερος, containing one and an eighth, or nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: Cic.

**sesqui-opus**, ōris, n. the work of a day and a half: Pl.

**sesqui-pēdalis**, e, adj. of a foot and a half, one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter: Caes.

|| Fig. to denote excessive length, half a yard long. verba, Hor.

**sesqui-pēs**, pēdis, m. a foot and a half (in length, breadth, etc.): Pl.

**sesqui-lāga**, ae, f. lit. a blow and a half, sesquialaga interlectum (esse), it had taken a blow and a half to kill him, Tac.

**sesqui-plex**, icis, adj. [plico] once and a half as much: sesquipleus aut duplex aut par, Cic.

**sesqui-tertius**, a, um, num. adj. = Gr. ἐνίπρος, containing one and a third, or four thirds, bearing the ratio of four to three: intervallum, Cic.

**sessibulum**, i, n. [sedeo] a seat, chair: Pl.

**sessilis**, e, adj. [id.] of or belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon: tergum (equi), Ov. || Transf. of plants, growing close to the ground, low, dwarf: lactuca, Mart.

**sessio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a sitting: status, Incessus, sessio, accubatio, Cic. Esp.

(d) *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying*: id. (ii) *a sitting or session for discussion*: pomeridiana, id. 2. Meton: *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiarum, id.

**sessito**, avi, i. v. n. freq [id.] to sit much or long (rare): Cic

**sessiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [sessio] a little meeting or company, for conversation, etc.: Cic

**essor**, ōris, m. [sed-vo] one who sits, a sitter (rare). in the theatre: Hor. 2. upon a horse. & rider: Suet.

II. Esp.: one who dwells in a place, a resident: sessores veteris urbis, Nep. **sestertium**, i, m. [sestertius] originally gen. pl. of sestertius (q. v.), a sestertius; used also as neut. subst = 1000 sesterties: sexcenta sestertia, 600,000 sesterties, Cic. Esp. with adv num.: v. foll. art. fin.

**sestertius**, ii, m. (Gen pl. usu sestertium) [constr. from semis tertius] (also written HS i. e. II. et Semis, or for L.L.S., i. e. libra, libra et semis, as our £ = librae), prop. adj. (se numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. the third a half, i. e. two and a half, a sestertius, a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius (about 24d. English. v. Smith's Ant. 341). The sestertius was the ordinary Roman unit in matters of account. (i) Sums below 1000 sesterties are expressed by a cardinal numeral e. g. centum sestertii (ii) Multiples of 1000 are expressed by a cardinal numeral with sestertia (v. sestertium) septem donat sestertia, 7000 sesterties, Hor. (iii) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -ies with sestertium (strictly Gen. pl., but declined as a neut. sing.), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena milia being understood: sestertium sexages, i. e. sexages centena milia sestertium, 6 millions, Caes. in sestertio vices parum se splendide gessit, on a fortune of two millions, Nep. 2. In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, for a small sum, for a trifle: Cic

**set**, v. sed, adv. int.

**seta** (saeta), ae, f. a thick, stiff hair of an animal, a bristle (usu. plur.): of a boar Ov. of a goat. Virg. Sing.: seta equina, Cic. 2. Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair Ov. II. Meton: *anything made of bristles*, a casting-line: id. Mart. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence Fr. saie.)

**setānia**, ae, f. and **setānium** (-on), i. n. = *sesternia* and *sesternium*, a kind of medlar: Pl.: Plin. (in Pl. form in -um, perh. a kind of bread.)

**setiger** (saet.), ōis, ōrum, adj. [seta] having coarse hair or bristles, bristly (poet.) - sus, Lucr. - pecus, Ov. Subst.: setiger, the bristle-bearer, poet. for a boar, id.

**setius**, v. sedus.

**setosus** (saet.), a, um, adj. [seta] covered with coarse hairs or bristles,

bristly - aper, Virg.: fions, Hor. - vbera, whip-lashes made of hair, Prop.

**seu**, adv. v. sive

**severē**, adv. gravely seriously, austere, rigidly, severely: voluptatem secerne a bono, Cic. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: Cic

**severitas**, ātis, f. [severus] seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity either in good or in bad sense severitatem in senectute proba acerbiter nullo modo, Cic.: imperii, Caes.

**severitudo**, ūnis, f. [id.] gravity, austerity, severity (= severitas): Pl.

**severus**, a, um, adj. serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe; in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: civis, Cic.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. agricola, hardened by toil, Lucr. adimam cantere severis, from abstemious (from wine), Hor. 2. harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid (rare): Neptunus saevus - severusque, Pl. II. Of things

vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: Eulorum, rough, harsh-flavoured, Hor. tragedia, stately, id. fidulus voces crevere severis, harsh simplicity of the lyre (which had, originally, no similes), id. 2. gloomy, dreary, inexorable: annum severum (Cic. Virg. uncus, Hor. pelage - severe, ruthless, Lucr. [Severus, prob. from the same root as Skr. sev, "venerari," (which apply = se-sev-) and Gr. σέβωμαι.]

**se-vōo**, avi, atum, i. v. a to call apart or aside, to call away to: plebem in Aventum, Cic. singulos, Caes. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communis ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, put aside, subtracted, Cic. II.

**Fig.** - to call off, separate, withdraw, remove: curae me sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat.

**sevim**, i. v. sebum

**sex**, (card. num. adj.) six: sex naves, Pl.: suffragia, Cic. [cf. Sans. shash, Gr. ἑξ, Goth. sahs, Eng. six] (Hence It. sei: Sp. sei: Fr. six)

**sexagenarius**, a, um, adj. [sexageni] or containing sixty: E. p. sixty years old, and Subst. a man of sixty, a sexagenarian. Quint.

**sexageni**, ōis, a, distrib. num. adj. [sexageni] sixty each: Liv. Cic.

**sexagesimus**, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] sixtieth: Cic.

**sexagies** (-en-), adv. num. sixty times: Cic.

**sexaginta**, (card. num. adj.) [sex] sixty: Cic. (Hence It. sessanta, Fr. soixante)

**sex-angulus**, a, um, adj. hexagonal: cera, Ov.

**sexcentarius**, a, um, adj. [sexcenti] consisting of six hundred: Caes.

**sexcenti** (more correctly sescenti), ae, a, distrib. num. adj. [sexcenti] six hundred each: Cic.

**sexcentēni** (sescent-), ae, a, distrib. num. adj. = sexcenti, six hundred each: Suet.

**sexcentēsimus** (sescent-), a, um, ord. num. adj. [sexcenti] six hundredth: Cic.

**sexcenti** (sescenti), ae, a, card. num. adj. [sex centum] six hundred: Cic. II. Transf. an indefinitely large number, any amount, etc. sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi (as we say, "a thousand things"), Pl.: Cic.

**sexcenties** (sesc-), adv. num. [sexcenti] six hundred times: Cic. II. Transf.: an indefinitely large number of times: Pl.

**sexcento-plagus**, i, m. [plaga] a man of six hundred stripes: Pl.

**sexdecim**, v. sedecim.

**sexennis**, e, adj. [sex annus] six years old: betas, Pl. sexenni die, in a term of six years, Caes.

**sexennium**, ūis, n. [sexennis] a period of six years: Cic.

**sexies** (-us), adv. num. six times: Liv.

**sexprimi** (also separately, sex primi, orum, m. plu. [sex primi] a board or college of six magistrates in provincial towns: Cic.

**sexth-declmāni**, orum, m. plu. [sexth decima, sex legio] the soldiers of the sixteenth legion: Tac.

**sextans**, ātis, m. [sex] a sixth part of an as, a of any unit: heredes in sextante, i. e. entitled to one-sixth of an inheritance, Cic. 2. Esp. as a coin; the sixth part of an as: exhibit cum pl. i. sextantibus scollatis in capita, Liv. 3. Of weight Plin. 4. As a hand-measure, the sixth part of a jugum: Varr. 5. As a liquid measure, the sixth part of a sextarius, or two cyathi: Suet.

**sextarius**, ūis, m. [sextus] the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.: Plin.

II. L. s.] as a liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius, about a pint: Cic. (Hence It. sestere, Fr. setier)

**sextilis**, e, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the sixth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Sextili mense, Hor.: Kalendae, Liv.

2. Subst. sextilis, is, m. the month of August (afterwards called Augustus, in honour of the emperor Augustus): Cic.

**sextula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] (sc. pars) (only) the sixth part of an uncia, and accordingly the seventy-second part of an as: facti herodem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcentum, to a paltry thirty-sixth of his property, Cic.

**sextus**, a, um, ord. num. adj. [sex] the sixth: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov.

II. Neutr. adv.: sextum, for the sixth time: sextum consul, Cic.

**sextus-declmūs**, a, um, ord. num. adj. sixteenth: Cic.

**sex-ungula**, ae, f. six-claws; of a papalistic woman: Pl.

**sexus**, ūis, m. (seus, indecl. n.) ♂, male or female: Cic. liberi utriusque sexus, Suet. (ii) Form sexus (esp. with virile or muliebri) liber-





Prop.: ignes, the stars, Ov. II. Transf.: heavenly, divine: Ircus, Col.: sanguis, Val Fl.: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg.

**sido**, sidi and sēdi (v. Neue, n. 501), j. v. n. [same root as sedeo; cf. Gr. *sidō*], to seat oneself, to sit down; to settle, alight (whereas sedeo denotes an actual resting position) quaestionesque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov.

2. Of things, to sink down, settle: sidebant campi, Lucr.; sederunt medio terra fremuntque solo, Ov. sedisse immensos montes, subsided, Tac. tum quorū, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, will not settle & remain lying, Prop.

3. Naut. t. t.: to stick fast, be stranded: ubi eae (cymbae) siderunt, Liv.

4. To sink down, to sink out of sight: non flecto in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadma, Prop. Fig.: sidente paulatim metu, as the alarm subsided, Tac.

**sīdus**, ēris, n. a group of stars, a constellation: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae vocantur, Cic. siderum motus, id. occidentale jam sidere Vergiliarum, the constellation of the Pleiads, Liv. Ariadnaeum, i. e. Ariadne's crown, Ov. Plur. of a single constellation (poet.): Arcetur sidera, Virg. 2. A heavenly body, a planet: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. 3. Meteor. a season, also climate, weather, etc. quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, under what sign, at what time, Virg. triste Minervae, the grievous tempest sent by Minerva, id.: grave sidus et imbiem vitare, Ov. 4. Fig.: in allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny: Cic.: Liv.: Prop. II. Transf. in poetry: the sky, the heavens: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. Poet. If a great height: everunt actas ad sidera pinos, uplited to the sky, tall, Virg.: Prop. (n) Fig.: the height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: tum nomen cantantes sublime lerent ad sidera ceceni, id. III. As term of comparison, to denote any glorious or beautiful object: sidere pulchrior ille, Hor. (II) ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabulae, Maximi, gentis adeo, Ov. As term of endearment: love-star, etc.: Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

**sīem**, sies, etc., v. sum, ad mit.

**sigilla**, orum, n. plu. dim. [signum] little figures or images: Cic. Of the impression made by a seal-ring, a seal: in cetera sigilla anulo imprimere, id. for securing doors: odisse clavos et sigilla, Hor. In sing.: ignoti anuli sigillum, Curt. [From sigillum comes Fr. sceau (O. Fr. scel from siet).]

**sigillatim**, s. um, adv. [sigilla] furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic.

**signātor**, ōris, m. [signo] a sealer, signer: a witness to a will: falsus, a

forger, Sall.: Suet. 2. a witness to a marriage contract: Juv.

**signātus**, a, um, Part. [signo] 1. A d. j. shut up, guarded, preserved: Prop.

**signātorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to sealing: anulus, a signet-ring, Val. Max.

**signifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [signum] fero] bearing my signs, figures, or images (poet.): puppis, painted with images, Lucan. II. Esp. bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: aether, Lucr.: orbis, the zodiac, Cic. III.

Subst. milit. t.: signifer, eri, m. a standard-bearer, ensign: signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. 2. Transf. a leader, head, chief, etc. non-tracē causae, Cic. conjurationis, Suet.: seditionibus pantomimorum.

3. signifer singularis spectator aderat, perhi, Jugurthae, id.

**significans**, antus, Part. [significo] II. Adj. of style, expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear: Quint. Of orators. id. Comp. id. Sup.: Gell.

**significanter**, adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically: Quint. Comp.: Cic.

**significatio**, ōnis, f. [significo] lit. the making of a mark or sign, hence, an indicating, denoting, signifying, an expression, indication, sign, token, etc. Cic. ignibus significatione facta, a signal being given, Caes. With subj. ten. ex significatione Gallorum, denouncing, id. With obj. ten.: victoriae, news, tidings, id. With acc. and inf.: Cic. With subj.: significatio me fecit, ne, etc., Suet. II.

Exp.: a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: Cic. 2. In rhet. significanter, emphasis: id. In grammar: meaning, sense, signification: id.

**significo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [signum] factio] lit. to make a mark or sign, hence, to show by signs, to show, point out, make known, indicate, to intimate, notify, signify etc. Constr. with acc. (or Nom. with pass.). Acc and inf., depend clause with subj. or de, the person to whom the thing is signified in Lat.: aliquid aliquid, Cic.: significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem venire, Caes. nutu significat, quid velit, intimates by a nod, Ov. significare coeperunt, ut dimitterent, to express by signs their wish for dismissal, Caes. significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, to give them warning of, id. 2. Esp. to betoken, forewarn, prognosticate, portend: futura, Cic.

3. Of words, to mean, import, signify: id.

**signo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [signum] to mark, mark out, designate: cum legionem in cortice, Virg.: signata sanguine plumea est, Ov. moenia aratro, id. saxa nomine, to inscribe, id. crocus signavit rat herbam, had dyed, id. ora puer prima signans intonsa juventū,

showing, Virg.: humum pede certo, to press, Hor.: yocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, to express, indicate, Cic.

2. Esp. to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up: libellum, id.: volumina, Hor.

3. To mark with a stamp: hence, to stamp, to coin: aes argentum aurumve, Cic. Hence, fig. patril signatur imagine vultus nata, is stamped with her father's likeness, is the image of her father, Mart.: signatum memorem pictore nomen habet, imprinted, impressed, Ov. 4. To distinguish, adorn, decorate (poet.): pater ipse suo supremum jam signat honore, Virg. II.

Fig.: to point out, signify, indicate, express (rare for significare): nomen (Caeta) signat ossa, id. fama signata loco est, Ov. 2. To mark, remark, observe (poet.): ora sono discordia, Virg.

3. To seal, attest, ratify: jura, Prop.

**signum**, i, n. a mark, token, sign: ut fures tarum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. serviti, Ov. With acc. and inf.: Ter. II. Esp. a military standard, ensign (including the aquila) signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. Hence, milit. t. t. signa subsequi, to keep in order of battle, id. ab signis discedere, to leave the ranks, Liv. signa relinquere, to desert, Sall. signa movere, to advance, Liv. signa ferre, to break up the camp, Caes. ferre signa in hostem, advance to the attack, Liv. signa convertere, to wheel or face about, Caes. signa inferre (in aliquam), to advance to the attack, to take up, id. conferre cum aliquo, to engage with, Cic. Liv. but conferre signa also means simply, to bring the standards together (to one place), to concentrate troops, id. Caes. (n) Esp. the standard or ensign of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: Cic. Hence, meton.: a cohort, manipulus: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall.

2. a military sign, or signal, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.: a watchword, password: signum tuba dare, Caes. receptum dare, Liv. 3. In gen.: a sign or token, a prognostic, symptom: Cic.

4. an image, figure, statue, picture, etc. pictum in pariete, Pl. aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. esp. in pl.: id. 5. an image or device on a seal-ring: a seal signet: imprimit his signa tabellis, Hor. litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic.

6. a heavenly body, a constellation: Lucr.: nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. segno, Fr. signe.)

**silānus**, i, m. a fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

**silens**, entis, Part. [sileo] II. Adj. still, calm, quiet, silent: nox, Ov. lucus, Virg. umbrae, i. e. the dead, id. Subst.: silentes, um, pl.: the dead: Ov.: Val. Fl.

**silentium**, ii, n. [id] *a being still or silent, stillness, silence*: Ter. Cic., ut nulla fore p̄ra orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id: but usu praeterire silentio means, *to say nothing about, id.* Poet., for opem turquoque silentia demē, *i tell of, disclose*, Ov. Of the stillness of night, Caes. Poet. plur.: silentia noctis, Lucr. Virg. Of the stillness, quietness of the fields rurī, Ov. 2. Esp. in augury, *freedom from disturbance, hence faultlessness, perfectness in taking the auspices*, Cic. 3. the condition of not being spoken of, obscurity and inaction: Sall. 4. repose, inaction, tranquillity, etc.: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv.

**sileo**, ii, 2 v. n. and *a to be still or silent; to keep silence; not to speak of, to be silent respecting* (implying a cessation of all noise; whereas taceo refers pro to silence from speech only) sileo et taceo, *be still and refrain from talking*, Pl.: when used with rel. to speak, it has a stronger meaning than taceo. Neutr. quasi nemi silent, *have no more to say than the dumb*, id. quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Act. tu hoc silebis, id. Pars nunc quidem post tot secula silentur, Liv. Pass. imperis de iurgio sileatur, Ter. With relative clause, sed, quae narrantur p̄lori est, silet, Ov. 2. Of things (mostly poet.) to be hushed and still: inusta silet nox, Virg. a quora, id. Act. si chartae silent quae bona feceris, Hor. II. Transf. to remain inactive, to rest, cease: silent leges in arma, Cic. [Cf. Goth. anasilan, to become still.]

**siler**, fiv, *n. a kind of brook-willow, another*: Virg.

**silesco**, 3 v. n. incept. [sileo] to become hushed and still (rare) Virg. Ov. Ter.

**silex**, icis, m. (f: Virg. Ov. etc.) *a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone*: silem in caed. re, Cic.: silice vias sternere, Liv. With lapis illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, pedest, a flint stone, Pl. With saxum porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. 2. Fig. of a hard-hearted person: non silice nati sumus, Cic. II. In gen., a rock, crag (poet.): Virg. Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.]

**silicernium**, ii, n. *a funeral feast*: Caecil. in Fest. Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man; old dry-bones: Ter. [Ety. uncertain, the second element is perh. cerna for cerna = cerna.]

**siligo**, inis, f. *a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*: Col. II. Transf. fine wheaten flour: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**siligua**, ac, f. *a pod or husk of leguminous plants*: Virg. 2. Transf. plur.: pulve: Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

**silus**, i, m. = σίλλος, *a kind of satirical writing among the Greeks*: Cic. (dub.)

• **sillybus**, i, m. = σίλλυβος, *a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name*: Cic. (dub.: at sillybus.)

**silo**, onis, m. for silus, *one who has a snub-nose*: Pl.

**silurus**, i, m. = σιλυρος, *a river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish*: Juv.

**silus**, a, um, ady. *having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed*: Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

**silva** (less correctly sylvā), ae (old Gen. silvai. silua as a trisyll., Hor.), f. *a wood, forest, woodland*: Cic.

Caes. 2. Transf. a plantation of trees, a grove; a growth or crop of other plants: inter silvas Academi, Hor. 3. In plur. only; trees (poet.)

-silvarum alia pres-os propaginis arcus expectant, other trees, Virg. II. Fig. any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity: ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, Cic. Poet. of darts: Virg. horrida siccae silva comae, a bristling forest, Juv. [Cf. ὄνα=ονα-Fu; for i from u, cf. libet, libet.] (Hence It. selva.)

**silvāni** (sylv), orum, m. plu. [silva] *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities*: Ov.

**sivesco** (sylv), 3 v. n. incept. [id] *Of the vine, to grow or run wild, to run to wood*: Cic.

**silvestris** (sylv), e, ady. [id] *of or belonging to a wood or forest, overgrown with woods, woody*: collis, Caes. locus, Cic.: homines, living in woods, foresters, Hor.: silvestria secla ferarum, forest-haunting, Lucr. angulia, forest saplings, brushwood, Virg.: betula, i.e. a she-wolf, Cic. II. Transf. Of plants and animals, growing wild, wild: oliva, Ov.: corna, Hor. 2.

In gen. for agrestis, sylvan, rural, pastoral (poet.): Virg.

**silvicola** (sylv), ae, com. [silva] *color inhabiting woods, sylvan (poet.)* Faunus, Virg. Pales, Ov.

**silvi-cultrix** (sylv), icis, f. ady. [id] *living in the woods*: cervia, Cat.

**silvifragus** (sylv), a, um, ady. [silva] *frangit breaking or crushing the forest or trees*: flabia venti, Lucr.

**silvōsus**, a, um, ady. [silva] *full of woods or trees, woody*: saltus, Liv.

**simia**, ae, f. [prob. from simus] *an ape*: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, vide, ut fastidit simia Pl. (Hence It. scimuta, Fr. singe.)

**similis**, e, ady. *like, resembling, similar*: constr. with Gen. or Dat. (the latter more freq. of external resemblance), likewise with inter, atque, and absol. (1) With Gen.: similes avorum, Lucr.: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Comp.: Attolcorum similiores, id. Sup.: hic noster quaestus accipit similitudo, Pl. (2) With Dat.: filius patri similis, Cic. Comp.: omnia castris quam urbi similia, Liv. Sup.: puro simillimus anni, Hor. (3) With Gen. and Dat. together:

neque lac lacti magis est simile quam illi ego similis est mei, Pl. (iv) With inter, denoting mutual resemblance: homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, resembling each other, Cic. (v) Before an adverbial sent., with atque (ac), ut si, tanquam si: ut similli ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, in like manner as, Caes. similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, Cic. (vi) Absol.: quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. Comp.: nihil hoc simili est similius, Pl. Sup.: simillimos dicito esse, id. [Cf. Skr. samā, together, sama-s, like, equal; Gr. ἀμα, ὁμο-ς, ὁμαλό-ς, Lat. sim-ul, sim-iter; Goth. sama, Eng. same. V. semel.]

**similiter**, adv. *in like manner, similarly*: Cic. Comp.: simillius imitari, nearer the truth, Phaedr. Sup.: Cic. With atque (ac), ut si: similiter ut si dicat, id. Sup.: simillime atque, in exactly the same way as, id.

**similitudo**, inis, f. [similis] *likeness, resemblance, similitude*: with Gen.: id ex similitudine floris illium appellabant, Caes. With Dat.: Cic. With cum: id With inter: id. Absol.: amicitiam similitudo (allicit), likeness leads to friendship, id. Plur.: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. II. Esp. in rhetor. a comparison, simile: id.

**similo**, v. simulo.

**simiolus**, i, m. dim. [simius] *a little ape, as a term of abuse*: Cic.

**simultu**, adv. *old form=simul, together, at once, at the same time*: non ego cum vino simultu (ubi imperium tuum, Pl. [V. similis; the formation of sim-itu is obscure.]

**simius**, ii, m. (cf. simia), *an ape*: Hor.

**simplex**, icis (Ab. usu simpliciter; simplex, Lucr.), ady. [one-fold; for sem-plex (v. semel)], from plico, single, simple, uncompounded, unmixed: plus vice simplex, more than once, Hor. natura, opp. to concreta ex pluribus naturis, Cic. decem lembis simplicis ordine intrarunt urbem, one by one, Liv.: esca, plain food, Hor. simplex mundities, plain in thy neatness, id. II. Esp.: in a moral sense, without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous, etc.: vir apertus et simplex, single-minded, Cic. Of things: cogitationes, straightforward, Tac. Comp.: simpliciore quis est, too guileless, unsophisticated, too blunt Hor. Sup.: dux, Vell. (Hence Fr. Eng. simple.)

**simplicitas**, atis, f. [simplex] *simplicity, simplicity*: Lucr. II. Esp. in a moral sense, plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, etc.: Liv.

**simpliciter**, adv. *one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly*: frondes postiae, Ov.: quidam luderum simpliciter alebant, merely, only Liv. II. plainly, openly, honestly, candidly: simpliciter et palam lude-

*without any disguise, above-board*, Suet Comp : simulates simplicius nutritæ, opp. to callide, frankly, Tac. Sup simplicissime loqui, id

**simplicis**, a, um, adj. [v. simplex and duplus] *simple*: mors, Prud II. Subst: simplum, i, n *that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number*: duplum simplum, Cic

**simplūm**, i, n *a small ladle*: Proverb: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. to make "a storm in a teacup," i. e. much ado about nothing, Cic [Ety. uncertain]

**simplūvium**, ii, n *a vessel for making libations in sacrifices*, Cic [Ety. uncertain]

**simul**, adv. [v. similis] *at once, together, at the same time*: Constr absol., with various particles, poet also with simple Abl: simul esse, to be together, in company, Cic and ellipt. Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Strengthened with ana. i mecum una simul, Pl. With cum quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic With et, et., que, atque, etc. ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv multibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, at one and the same time, Caes. With simple Abl (v. rare) simul his, Hor II. Particular combinations: Simul simul, analogous to the Gr. ἀμα πρὸς ἀμα, be, as well as, both, and, partly and partly: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul in induitis impetrent, Caes. 2. simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simul atque (simul ac), less freq. simul ut, as soon as, constr with perf. but quam simul ac tali pers. hinc p. steneri, Virg. omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, from the first moment of its birth, Cic 3. Less freq. simul alone = simul atque, as soon as: nostri simul in arido constitunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. (From in-simul comes Fr ensemble, from low Lat ad-simul-are, Fr assembler)

**simulacrum**, v. simul, no II. 2. **simulācrum**, i, n [simulo] *a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait, etc. aliaque*, Cic. Liv simulacra oppidorum, Cic (ii) Adverbially: ad or per simulacrum, in the form of, after the pattern of (rate). aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet 2. a form, shade, phantom, apparition, etc. = εἰδωλον: Lucr. Virg.: Ov. (ii) an ideal repr. sentation, conception: Lucr. (iii) a sign, type, emblem: simulacris pro litteris utitur, Cic (iv) a portraiture of character not inserted simulacrum viri cogniti (Catonis), Liv (v) a likeness or similitude. Pl. II. Fig: a shadow, semblance, appearance, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic simulacra

virtutis, id. belli simulacra, the mockery of war, Lucr

**simulāmen**, inis, n [id.] *a copy, imitation* (poet and rare): Ov

**simulans**, antis, Part [simulo] II. Adj: imitating, imitative with Gen: Ov.

**simulāte**, adv. feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely. Cic

**simulātio**, ōnis, f [simulo] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy, etc.* With Gen: insanae, Cic: rei frumentariae, a pretended anxiety about, Caes. Absol: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic

**simulātor**, ōnis, m [id.] *a copier, imitator* (poet and rare): figurae, Ov

II. a pretender, counterfeiter, etc. Absol: in omni oratione simulatorem Socratem accipimus, fond of irony, Cic (ii) Adj, with Gen: amicus cuius rei libet simulatio ac dissimulatio, capable of assuming or hiding any character, Sall

**simulātique**, v. simul, no II. 2. **simūlo** (also simulo), avi, atum, i v a (similis) *to make like, to imitate, copy, represent*: Catonem, Hor. Homer illa Minerva simulata Menelaum, Cic simulata Troia, a counterfeit Troy, Cic simulata city built like Troy, Ov: simulata magnus Pergama, made to resemble its great original, Virg. II. Esp: to assume the appearance of, to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate, to pretend the thing is, that is not (whereas dissimulo = to pretend the thing is not, that is) nec ut erat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabat aut dissimulabat vir bonus, Cic atum, to take the form of, Ov. Hannibal acrum simulabat, pretended to be sick, Liv Esp in Part perf: simulata sedulitas, Cic simulata mente, with as one feels, Virg. With de and fut: illi reverti simul sed sed simulaverunt, Caes. With quia: quasi fuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. Absol: cur simulat? Per (Hence It sembarre, Fr sembler)

**simulatas**, atis, f (Gen pair simulatio, Liv passim) [simul, and therefore orig a coming together, an encounter, hence] *a hostile encounter, dissension, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity*. Mostly Plur: simulatas cum aliquo habere, exerceere, to be at feud with, Caes. Cic hinc simulatas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes

**simūlus**, a, um, adj dem [simus, rather flat-nosed or pug-nosed]: Lucr **simus**, a, um, adj flat-nosed, snub-nosed: capellae, Virg [Cf Gr. σῆλος and perh. Lat si-lus]

**sin**, conj [apocop from si ne] of however, if, on the contrary, but if, after si, ni, i, quando, dem: constr same as that of si (q. v.). si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondet mi, but if it is not

so, Ter: accusator illum defendet, si poterit sin minus poterit, negabit, if however he cannot, Cic. Strengthened with autem, or vero: id. After nisi, quando, and dum: Pl. II. Without a preceding si: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant Sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. Strengthened with autem: Cic

**sināpi**, is, n (sinapis, fem Pl) = σινάπι, mustard: Plin. (Hence Fr seneci)

**sincere**, adv. uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely: dicere, Ter. loqui, Cic

**sincēritas**, atis, f. [sincerus] *cleanness, soundness*: corporis, Val Max

II. Fig vitae, Val Max Sen Thaeidi

**sincērus**, a, um, adj. clean, sound, unimpaired, whole, real, genuine: omnia lucata et simulata, sinceris atque veris, intermiseret, Cic corpus, Ov. vas, Hor. gens, unmixta, pure (of descent), Tac II. Fig judicium, sound, unimpaired, Cic Minerva, pura, chaste, Ov. gaudium, unmixed, undisturbed, Liv concordia, Tac [Liv v. v. v.]

**sinciput**, p. n. [scint caput, half a head of the smoked cheek or chop of a hog: Liv Pl. II. Meton the brain: non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl

**sindon**, ōnis, f *a fine fabric: cotton or linen mesh*: Mart

**sinē**, prep. with abl without at quibus sine regimine sit, Cic Without a case, referring to a preceding noun: age in, cum fratre an sine? id. After its case (poet) famula sine thura liquescit, without pra, Hor (Hence It senza, Fr sans)

**singulātum** (not singulatum, in some MSS. agglutium), adv. absol. singulis from singulus: omni by one, singla singulatum potius quam generatim atque univarse loqui, particularly, Cic

**singulāriter**, adv. v. singulariter **singulāris**, i, adj [singulus alone, out of a time, singl., solitary, singular] non singulare nec solvatum genus (scilicet hominum), i. e. solitary, Cic ubi aliquos singulares ex navi cognovimus conspexerunt, Caes. locus, relictus, singularis, Suet 2. Esp in grammar of the singular number: casus, Varr 3. Subst. singulares, tum, in plu. a peculiar kind of troops, with a select body-guard. Tac II. Fig. singular. unique, unparalleled, extraordinary: Cic virtutis optimo singulares, very high reputation for, Caes. In a bad sense nequitia ac turpitas, Cic (Hence Fr singlier)

**singulāriter**, adv. contr. singulāri, Lucr. i, singly, separately: Lucr

2. Gram. i. t. in the singular number: Quint II. Fig. particularly, exceedingly. aliquem diligere, Cic

**singulārius**, a, um, adj. [singulus

laris] single, separate, peculiar: catenae, perh single (i.e. one to each man, allowing independent movement, opp. to gang-chains). Pl.

**singulātīm**, *adv* v singulatim  
**singūli**, v singulus

**singultim** [singultus], *adv.* with sobs or sobbing Transi loqui, to speak in broken sentences. Hor

**singultio**, 4 *v n* [id] *to sob, hiccup*. Gels. **2**. *Transi* of a hen, *to cluck* - Col. **3**. *to throb* with pleasure - *vena*. Pers.

**singulto**, *no perf.*, atum, *i v n*  
and a [*d*]; Neutr. *to sob, hiccup*  
Quint 2. Transf poet *to gurggle*  
*or spout* (*to cough*); *trid-gurgulante*  
*scizofano*, *Var* *scizofano* *ta gestans*  
*ora manu*, *Var* *fu* II. Act of the  
*death-agony* *animum*, *to gasp one's*  
*life out*. Or

**singultus.** ūs, m. a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs, *floŭs cum singultu*, On II. Transf. of dying persons, *choking gasp* Virg. [*ŭtym uncertain*] (Hence *It singhiozzo*, Fr. *singlot*.)

[illegible]

**sinister**, tra, trum (Comp sinister-  
tra, ad) left, on the left, on the left  
hand or side; cornu, 'hor' rupa, Hor  
In pluz, sinister, those on the left the

Fig - awkward, wrong, perverse, improper mores, Virg 2. unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad, etc arboribus satissimè Notus pecoribus sim-

ter, id est interpretatio. Tac. **3.** In augury, *lucky, favourable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left). *sinistra comix*, Virg.: *tonitrus*, Ov. (u) Yet sometimes it means acc. to Greek customs, *unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious* (cf *sup* 2). *di, precor, a vobis omen remouete sinistrum*, id [Elym uncertain]

**sinistērītas**, ātis, *f* [sinister] *awkwardness, perversity* (v. rare). Plin  
En

**sinistra**, ae. f. [sinister] (sc. manu-) the left hand: sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant (Caes.) Used in stealing: nata ad furta sinistrae, Ov. - hence, of a thief's accomplices: Poci et Socration, duae

**Anistrac** Pisonis, Cat.      2. Transf.:  
the left side. cur a dextra corvus, a  
sinistra cornix faciat ratum? on the  
left. Cic

**sīnistrē**, *adv* badly, unfairly,  
wrongly, perversely Hor

**sinistrorsus** and **sinistrorsum**, *adv* [contl from *sinistrorsus*, from *sinister* vorto] *towards the left side, to the left* hinc (Hercynia silva) se fleatit *sinistrorsus*, (Caes

**sino**, *siv*, *situm*, 3. v. *a* (old *Subj*  
*pres* *sint*, *Pl* *dub* *perf* *sii*, *Te*  
*syncop* *perf* *sists*, *Att* in *Cic* : *Subj*  
*perf* *sissis*, *sint*, etc., *Pl* *Liv* *past*  
*perf* *sisset*, *id*) orig. to *sed* down,  
*leave*, *let* as in *Part. perf* *situs* (q.v.).  
Hence, *usu* *trans* *to let, suffer, allow*,  
*low*, *permit* *consti* *usu* with *Acc*  
and *Inf*, *Subj*, or *absol* *rarely* with  
*Acc* : (q.v. *Macedo equitare multos*).

Hor : vinum ad se importari, Caes :  
sine pascat durus (captiveus) ariet-  
que, Hor Absol : suspende, vinci.  
verbera auctor sumo, sumo, Pl With  
lee : simile arma viris et cedere ferro,  
leave arms to men, Ving Sometimes

The Acc. is used elliptically, as in Eng., and an *Dative* (to be, i. man, do, g; etc.) is to be supplied. quæquies, sine me, let me (*ego*). Ter . II. Esp. in colloquial language. sine, lit.: with *Sahy* = feriant sine liora fluctus, Virg. So also pulchre ludior' sine = be at so's n. r. u. d. e. Pl. 9. sine mod.

o'ly let, 1 c *if only* = *cur me ver-*  
*beras* ? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat se-  
 nex' id. 3. ne ui sirut (*smart*), ne  
 Juppiter sirut, *et*, *God forbid, Heaven*  
*forbid!* n' i-stue Juppiter O M  
 snit. Liv. 4. Si- (from which *si-no*  
 is formed like *li-no*, *ti-no*, etc.) is  
 prob. a weakened form of *sa* to *su*.

**sīnum**, i, n (*mase sinus*, Pl) a large, round ii '... s', with swelling sides Ang. Lym. uncer-

**sĩnũo**, avi, atum, i r a [sinus<sup>1</sup> to wind, curve, to bow (augues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, they told in cois their enormous length of back

Virg. imposito patulos calame sinu-  
vrat arcus, *bent*, Ov. Chaucorumgen-  
dones in Chattos usque sinuatur, *ex-*  
*tends in a curve*, Tac.

**SINUOSUS**, a. um, adj. [id.] full of windings or curves, winding, sinuous. *flexus anguis*, Virg. *sinuoso in pectore*, in my inmost heart: Pers. || fig. of style, full of digressions, dig-  
fuse. *historia*. Quint.

**sĭnus**, ūs, m a curved surface, a curve. Meton the folds, bosom of a garment, etc. sinu ex toga facto, Liv. Of the bend or belly of a sail. Prop. O hauri a curl, a ringlet. Ov. 2. Esp.

the hanging fold of the upper part of  
the toga, the bosom of a garment (v.  
Smith's Ant 378 seqq.) cedo mihi e-  
piscu patris litteras Syracusanorum  
Cic. paternos in sinu ferens cos-  
Hor. Proverb. sinu laxo ferre ali-

quid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, id.) Hence (i) the *bosom* of a person: *manum in sinum alius inserere*, Ter.: *seortum in sinu consulis recubans* in his lap, Liv. (ii) Transf. *a purse, money*, which was carried in the *bosom* of the toga: *semper amatorum ponderata illa sinus*, Prop. (iv) *Meton* a garment, in gen. (poet.) *Tynio pro-*

deat apta sinu, Tib. **3. a bay, bight, gulf:** ex alto sinu ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. (n) Transiit . . . the land forming a *gulf*, a bend or curve of coast. segrebitur in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. Tac **II. Fig.: the bosom, i. e. love, protection, asylum,** etc (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, etc.) . . . iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. negotium sibi in sinuum delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship.

care, id. : falsa in sinu avi perdidit rat, had become a master of duplicity under his care, Tac. 2. the most part intra moenia atque in sinu ubi sunt hostes, in the heart of the city, Sall. 3. a place of concealment : ut in sinu gaudeant, in their bosoms, as we say, in their sleeve, i. e. in secret, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence it. seno, Fr sein.)

**sīpārīum**, *ii, n* [cogn. with *supparium*, *στῆρας*, orig. a little sail; hence, *transf.* the smaller curtain in a theatre, the "act-drop" (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from *auleum*, the main curtain, v. *Smith's Ant* 344). *Cic* : *Juv* *Fig* : post *siparium*, "behind the scenes," *Cic*    **2.** *Meton* : comedy, opp. to *cothurnus*, *tragedy*, *Sen.*    **II.** *act* curtain or screen over judges' seats : *omitt*

**sīpho** (sifo), ōnis, *m* = σίφων (a small pipe), *a syphon*, called also diabetes. Sen

**sīpolindrum**, *n.* a fictitious name  
of a spice: Pl (dub. al cepolindrum)  
**sīquando**, and separ **si quando**,  
adv. if ever: Cic Liv. Virg.

**siquidem** (-siquidem, in the poets) and **separ** si quidem, **cong** if indeed, if as a matter of fact, if at least, if only quae mihi ventura est, **siquidem** ventura, senecrus? Ov II, although tuusne est? La. rogitas? **siquidem** hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl III. **namquam** as, since quae res et illi, et multis . exitio fuit; **siquidem** sub specie insidiarum omnes interfecit, Just . Cic

**siremps** (sirempse, Pl), *adj.* [contr from **si** (=sic) **rem ipsam**] *like, the same*. Sen

**sīrēn**, *is, f* = *Σειρήν*, a Siren. Poet transf improba Siren desidia, the mischievous Siren sloth. Hor

**siris, sirit, etc.,** v. **sino, ad init.**  
**sīrius, n, m** = **σείριος, the dog-star**  
**SIRIUS:** Virg : Tib. Adj : ardor, the

blaze of Sirius, i. e. the fiery Sirius  
Virg

**sirpe**, is, n. [σίρπιον] a plant, also called silphium and laser: Pl.

**sirus**, i, m. = σίρος, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary: Curt.

**sīs**: Subj. of sum. II. Contr. from sive: v. volo, ad init.

**sisto**, stitī, stātum, 3 v a and n [from root stā, with redupl; cf. στῆμι (for σ-στῆ-μι)]. Act: to cause to stand, to set, put, place: constr. with Abl. in and Abl. ad, super and Acc., and adv.: monstam sacratā sistimus arce, we place it standing, Virg.: tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, will bring the fleet to anchor, id.: jaculum (ei) sistit in ore, plants, id.: huc siste sororem, fetch, id.

2. Esp. in law - to cause to appear before a court, and reflect: to present oneself, to appear: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, safety for his appearance, Cic. (ii) Transf. reil in gen.: to show oneself, to appear, be present: des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, id.

3. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest. sistere aquam fluvii, Virg.: invehentem se jam Samnitum, Liv. sanguinem, to staunch, Tac. (ii) Fig.: sistere tuas querelas, Ov. 4. to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support: mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. (ii) Fig.: rem Romanam, Virg. (iii) to place in a certain condition: vos salvas, Pl. servitio vacuum me, set me free, Prop. 5. to establish, fix definitely, decide upon: status dies, the day of trial appointed, agreed upon with a peregrinus, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Cic. 6. to set up, build, erect (rare): alcujus effigiem, Tac. II. Neutr. - to set oneself, to stand: capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp. to present oneself, to appear before a court on the appointed day. Cic. 3. to stand still, to stop, stay, remain (mostly poet): amnes sistunt, Virg. 4. to stand fast: to last, endure: rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Esp. impers pass.: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, (the State) cannot hold out or stand: plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi, etc., it would be all over with the State, Liv.

**sistrum**, i, n = σίστρον, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis, and other festivals; perh a tambourine or tumbrel: Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg. **sitella**, ae, f. dim. [situla] a kind of urn used in drawing lots when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 345).

**sitiolōsus**, a, um, adj. [sitis] thirsty: quidam, Sid. 2. Transf. of things: very dry, parched, arid - Apulia, Hor.

**sitiens**, entis, Part [sitiō]. II. Adj.: thirsting, thirsty, athirst. Tantalus, Hor. Poet. indolē sitiens lagena, i.e. of moderate capacity, Pers. 2. Transf. of place,

plants, etc.: dry, parched, arid: hortus, Ov.: Virg. 3. Fig.: thirsting for, desiring eagerly: with Gen.: virtutis, id.

**sitienter**, adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily: sitienter quid expetens, Cic.

**sitio**, ivi or ii, 4 v n and a, [sitis]. Neutr.: to thirst, be thirsty: in medio siti flumine potans, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things: to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: tosta siti tellus, is athirst, Ov. II. Act. - to thirst after: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, are thirsted for, Pl. 2. Fig. - to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet, sanguinem, Cic. libertatem, id.

**sitis**, is, f. thirst (only in sing.) fauces urit sitis, Hor.: sedare, Lucr. levare, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: dryness, drought, aridity: Camis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. II. Fig.: strong or ardent desire: cupiditatis, Cic. With Gen. obj.: libertatis, act. [Ety. unknown] (Hence Ital. sete. Sp. sed, Fr. soif.)

**sittŭbus**, v sillŭbus

**sitŭla**, ae, f. a bucket Pl. Used for drawing lots = sitella (q. v.), id. [Ety. unknown]

**situs**, a, um, Part [simo]. II. Adj. lying, situate: in ore sita lingua est, Cic. Rarely of persons, nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. (ii) Esp. of good position: locus in media sita situs, Cic. (iii) Of the dead buried, interred: Liv. Hence, in epitaphs, hic situs est, hic siti sunt, etc.: Tib. (iv) built, founded (rare): Philippopolim a Philippo sitam, Tac. 2. Fig. - (voluntates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something: hujusce rei potestas omnis in volas sita est, id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, had lain, ball. (From situs comes Ir. s.)

**situs**, ūs, m. [id.] situation, local position, site: terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Poet.: monumentum situ pyramidum altius, the structure (abstr. for coner), Hor. Plin. opportunistum situs uribus, Cic. II. rash, mould, mustiness (as of objects long lying neglected), etc.: iniquit arma situs, Ov.: Pl. per loca sita siti, squalor, Virg.: situ desuere, by inaction, id. (ii) filthiness of the body: Ov.

2. Fig. - of the mind, a rusting, a wasting away, dullness: senectus victa siti, Virg. marcescere otio situque civitate, indolence, inactivity, Liv. 4.

**sivē** (old orthogr. sive, and hence, by apocope), seu, conj. (u. re) or & = vel si. After si and with conditional signifi: si omnes atothi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. (ii) Without si (rare): benedixit Italo texamur robore naves, seu plures compleve valent,

Virg. II. Repeated, in stating two or more alternatives: sive (seu) ... sive (seu) be it that ... or that, whether ... or: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes.: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmerius) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura admerat, sive loci situs, Cic. With a corresp. si: sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris, si Chaldaeam, si haruspicum videris, si fulserit, id. 2. With another particle (aut, vel, ne or an). (saxum) seu tubidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in suggesting an equiv. or preferable alternative = vel ut nihil Platonis illud, seu quis dixit aliud, perlegamus esse videtur, or whoever else said it, Cic. esp. sive potius, or rather: sive etiam, or even, id.

**smāragdus** (also smar) i, c = σμαράγδος, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour: including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Plin.: Lucr. lib. Ov. (Hence It. smeraldo, Fr. émeraude)

**smāris**, idis, f = σμαρίς, a small out-let of inferior quality: Ov.

**smilax**, ācis, f = σμίδαξ, bindweed, a kind of convolvulus: Plin. Personified, a maiden changed into the convolvulus: Ov.

**sōbōles**, sōbōlesco, v sobol **sōbriē**, adv. moderately, temperately, frugally: vivere, Cic. 2. moderately, sensibly, circumspectly, agere, Pl.

**sōbrietas**, ātis, f [sobolus] temperance in drinking: Sen. Val. Max.

**sōbrinus**, i, m and sōbrina, ae, f. [cousin for socrinus from socror] a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side, Cic. Tac.

**sōbrius**, a, um, adj. not drunk, sober: Cic. Hor. (ii) Transf. of things: pocula temperate drinking, Pl. i. mox, in which there was no drinking, Prop. convivis, Tac. rura, that produce no wine, Stat. II. In gen. sober, moderate, temperate, content: parvus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind: sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious: satum banus es aut sobrius, Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Ety. uncertain, v. ebrus]

**socŭlus**, i, m dim. [soccus] a small soccus (v. toll. art.) Sen.: Suet.

**soccus**, i, m a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks: a slipper, soci. Cic. i. worn by effeminate Romans: Suet. II. Esp. the soccus or low shoe worn by comic actors: in nec, in comic comedy: Hor. [Ety. uncertain]

**sōcer** (Nom. socerus, Pl.), ēri, m. a father-in-law: Cic. Plin.: soceri, parents-in-law: Virg. II. Transf.: a son's father-in-law: Ter. [Cf. Gr.

ἐκπύρος (for, or ἑκπύρος), Goth. *svaîhra*, Germ. *schwêger-vater*]

**socerus**, i, v. socer, ad init.

**socia**, ae, v. socius.

**sociabilis**, e, adj. [socio] that may be easily united or joined together, sociable (rare): convortio inter reges, Liv.

**sociâlis**, is, adj. [socius] of or belonging to companionship; sociable, social: animal, Sen. II. Esp. of or belonging to allies or confederates, allied, confederate: lex, affecting the allies (as opp. to citizens), Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, of the allies, id. bellum, waged against allies, the "Social war," Flor.: Juv. 2, of or belonging to marriage, conjugal: amor, Ov.

**sociâliter**, adv. socially: Hor.

**sociennus**, i, m. [socius] a fellow, comrade: Pl.

**societas**, âtis, f. [id.] fellowship, association, union, community, society: generis humani, Cic.: consiliorum omnium, id. belli, Sall. II. Esp. a co-partnership in trade: rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. Meton. a company or society of the farmers of the revenue provinciarum, Caes. 3. a political league, an alliance, confederacy: id.

**socio**, avi, aum, i, v. a [id.] to join or unite together, to associate: to do or hold in common, to share with: rerum cognitionem cum exercitatione, Cic.: se alium vinco jugali, Virg. verba socianda choridis, to be accompanied, Hor.: Ecl. et. sociari facinoribus, to take part in deeds of villainy, Liv.

**sociofraudis**, i, m. [socius fraude] one that deceives his comrades. Pl.

**socius**, i, m. and **socia**, ae, f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate: esp. of those associated together in any important enterprise or business: disting. from comes, companion in a journey, and sodales, boon-companions: belli, Cic.: in negotiis, Ter.: Poet. generis socii, relatives, Ov.: tori, a spouse, consort, id. Fem.: (eloquentia) pars est comes otiosae socia, Cic.: socius sorores impietatis habet, Ov.: Poet. socia generisque corque, sister and wife (Juno), id. II. Esp. a co-partner, partner in business: Cic.: socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenue, id. Hence, in law pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), for defrauding a partner: id. 2. an ally, confederate: Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latini, the Italian allies and the Latins (see Smith's Ant. 345). Cic.: Liv. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are the Latin allies, the Latins: id. [from root of sequor, q. v.]

**socius**, a, um, adj. [id.] sharing, partaking, associated, allied: socium cum Jove nomen, Ov. II. leagued, allied, confederate: urbs, Liv.

**socordia** (sœcordia), ae, f. [soco] weakness, dullness, silliness, folly, stupidity (rare), si quem socordiae argueret, stultitorem aciebat filio suo Clau-

dio, Suet.

II. **carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity**: nil luci est signitiae neque socordiae, apathy, Ter.: fortuna per socordiam non nit, to fail to profit by success through want of vigour of action, Liv.: nisi foliatis in socordiam vertisset, had led to negligence, Tac.

**socordius**, comp. adv. more carelessly or slothfully: res acta, Liv.

**socors**, ordi-, adj. [for socorsus, from cor, q. v.] without intellect, dull, of capacity (rare) socors natura negligensque, Cic. II. careless, inactive, sluggish, etc. neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. With Gen.: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter.

**socrus**, ūs, f. [v. socer] a mother-in-law: Ter.: Ov.

**sodalitium** (-tium), n, n\* n. [sodalis] fellowship, intimacy, companionship, etc.: Cat. II. Meton. an unlawful secret society: Cic.

**sodalitius** (-tius), a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a sodalis; of or belonging to fellowship or companionship: Just. jure sodalicio mihi functus, Ov.

**sodalis**, is, comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion, etc. aquales sodalesque, Liv. 2. adjectively (poet.) turba, the band of friends, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. II. Esp. a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.: sodales Augustales, Tac.: Titin, id.

2. a participator, accomplice in unlawful secret associations: quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine iniquas criminosis, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄθος, which is for σφεος.]

**sodalitas**, âtis, f. [sodalis] fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy: sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Meton. a company, fellowship: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl.

II. Transf. a society, association, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoretia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic.

2. company assembled for feasting, a club: id. 3. an unlawful secret society: id.

**sodalitium** and **sodalitius**, v. sodalis

**sodes** [contr. from si audes = avides], if you will, if you please, with your leave, further, pray: usu with imperat. dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mihi? Pl.: jube sodes numos curare, Cic. vescere sodes, pray eat! Hor. (ii) in other connections at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

**sol**, sâlis, m. the sun: Cic.: Virg.: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: surgente a sole, for: oriente sole, at sunrise, Caes. 2. Esp. in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, the east, occidentis sol, the west: id. 3. Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno

P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. II. Meton.: sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc.: in sole ambulare, id.: patiens pulveris atque solis, exposure to the sun, Hor. Plur.: pars terrae perusta solibus assiduis, the (scorching) rays of the sun, Lucr. 2. a day (poet.): huncce solem tam nigrum surrexerit mihi! Hor. Plur.: loncos condere soles, i. e. to spend long days, Virg.

[Cf. Gr. ὥλος, ὥλη-πρῆ; Goth. saul, O. N. sol. Gr. ἥλιος is prob. not cognate.] (Hence It. sole, Sp. sol, and through dim. solacium, Fr. soleil.)

**solaciolum** (-lât-), i, n. dim. [solatium] a little comfort or solace: Cic.

**solacium** (-lât-), ii, n. [solor] a soothing, as, aging, a comfort, relief, consolation, solace: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, Caes.: in plur.: aves, solacia ruri, i. e. song-birds, Ov.

**solâmen**, inis, n. [solor] a comfort, solace, consolation (poet. for solacium), Virg.

**solaris**, e, adj. [sol] of or belonging to the sun, solar: lumen, Ov.

**solarium**, ii, n. [id.] (sc. horologi-um) a sun-dial: Varr. II. Transf.: ad solarium, a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood: Cic. 2. a clock in gen. quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplare, id.

III. a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony, etc.: Pl.

**solatiolum**, v. solacium.

**solator**, ōis, m. [id.] a comforter, consoler (poet. and rare): Tib. Stat.

**soldūri**, ōrum, m. plu. [a Celtic word] retainers of a chieftain: Caes.

**soldus**, a, um, v. solidus ad init.

**solea**, ae, f. [solum] a covering for the soles of the feet, a sol or sandal: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: Hor. Taken off at and returned after a meal. cedo soleas mihi: afferre mensam, (waiter), bring my slippers! Pl. II. Transf.: a kind of fetter: ligneae, cf. "clogs." Cic. (ii) a kind of shoe for animals (capable of being put on and off): Suet.: Cat. (iii) a kind of fish, a sole: Ov.

**solârius**, ii, m. [solea] a sandal-maker: Pl. (From low Lat. solearium comes Fr. soulier.)

**solâtes**, i, m. [id.] wearing sandals: Cic.

**sollemnis** (sôlennis), **sollemnitas**, **sollemnifer**, v. sollemn.

**sôlô**, itus sum, 2. v. to be accustomed, constr. with Inf. or Absol.: mentiri solet, Cic.: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent soli soliti, id. ut solet fieri, as usually happens, Curt.: cave tu idem faxis, ahi quod servi solet, Pl. Imperf. part.: solens sum = soleo, I'm

used to, it's my way, id. II. In partic. to have causal intercourse with (rare): cum viris, id.: Cat. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**sōlers, sōlertē, and sōlertia**, v. solers, etc.

**sōlōitō, sōlōitūs, etc.** v. sol. **sōlōidē, adv.** densely, closely, solidly: Col. II. surely, wholly, fully, truly: aliquid scire, Ter. Pl.

**sōlōiditas, ātis, f.** [solidus] solidness, solidity: Cic.

**sōlōidō, avi, atum, a** v. a. [id.] to make firm, dense, or solid: to make whole or sound: to strengthen, fasten together: (area) cretā sōlōidanda tenaci, be formed into a compact mass, Virg.: aedificia, Tac. (Hence Fr. *souder*.)

**sōlōidus, a, um** (contr. s. idus, a, um, Hor.), **adv.** firm, dense, compact, solid. corpus, Ter.: paries, opp. to fornicatus (arched), Cic.: crateres auro sōlōidi, Virg. Sup.: sōlōidissima tellus, Ov. Neut. absol.: mane abscondere sōlōid, Hor.: finitior in sōlōidum cuneis via, into the hard wood (the heart), Virg.

2. Transf. whole, complete, entire stipendium, Liv.: sōlōida taurorum viscera, cūture carcasses, Virg.: annus, Liv. Neut. absol.: sōlōidum, the whole sum: ita bona veneant, ut sōlōidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. II. Fig.: sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real: iudicia, id.: beneficium, Ter.: libertas, Liv. mens, steadfast, unmoveable, Hor. Neut. absol.: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod sōlōidum tenere possis, nothing that you can hold fast, as a real possession, Cic.: in sōlōido, in safety, Virg. [A lengthened form (cf. gravi-dus) from sōlū, q. v. Cf. Gr. *ολος*.]

**sōlōitariū, a, um, adv.** [solus] alone, lonely, solitary: natura solitaria nihil amat, Cic.: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, living by himself, id.

**sōlōitūdō, inis, f.** [id.] a being alone, loneliness, solitariness: opp. to frequentia hominum or celebritas (crowd), Cic.: Ter. 2. a lonely place, a solitude, desert, wilderness: Cic.: Siganabri se in solitudinem ac silvas abscondunt, Caes. Esp. in plur.: Cic.: Caes.

II. a being left alone or deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation: per huius (orbar) solitudinem te obtector, Ter.: liberorum solitudo, Cic.

**sōlōitus, a, um, Part.** [solus] II. Adj.: wanted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary: opus, or virtus, Virg. Neut. absol.: solitum quicquam liberæ civitatē, anything usual in a free state, Liv.: esp. in Abl. with comparatives: et casu solito formosior Aesone natu illa luce fuit, more than usually handsome, Ov.: plus solito, id.

**sōlūm, ii, n.** [from root of sedo, v. solum] a seat, esp. a seat or chair of state, throne: regale, Cic.: Ov. solio rex inquit ab alto, Virg. 2. Meton. as we use throne: rule, sway, domi-

nion (poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptris superba, Lucr. II. a tub, esp. for bathing: id.: Lav. ligneum, Suet. III. a stone coffin, a sarcophagus: porphyretici marmoris, id. (Hence lt. *soglio*.)

**sōlōivagus, a, um, adj.** [solus vagor] wandering or roving alone: bestias, Cic. II. Transf. alone, single, solitary (rare): caelum, moving by itself, id.: cognitio, one-sided, id.

**sōlōlemnīs** (less correctly sōlemnīs, sōlemnus, sōlemnus), v. adj. [O Lat. solus, q. v., annus] prop. that takes place every year, hence, in gen. stated, established, appointed: sacrificium, periodical, Cic.: statum jam ac prope sōlemnē in singulos annos bellum, Liv. II. Transf. (from the regular recurrence of religious festivals) religious, festive, solemn: religiones, Cic. dios, Hor. (ii) Subst. sōlemnē, is, n. a religious or solemn rite, feast, sacrifice: impl. sōlemnē pater, a festival, solemnity, etc. inter publicum sōlemnē sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. funus, Tac. Plur. tumultu sōlemnē mittit, Virg. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, wanted, common, usual, ordinary: Romanis sōlemnē viris opus (venatio), Hor. gentia, Phaedr. (ii) Subst. sōlemnē, is, n. practice, usage: nostrum illud sōlemnē servimus, usual custom, Cic. Plur. nos traditis ab antiquis inter cetera sōlemnē manet, Liv. Adverbially: insanie putas sōlemnē me, in the common way, Hor.

**sōlōlemnitas** (sōlemn), ātis, f. [sōlemnus] (post-Aug.) celebration of a day, festival, solemnity: Tell. Aus. **sōlōlemniter** (sōlemn), **adv.** in a religious or solemn manner, solemnly: Liv.: Just.

**sōllers** (solers), tis, adj. [O Lat. solus, q. v., and root of ars, cf. ars, hence] skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert: in omni vel otiosi vel sermone sollers, Cic. Comp. id. Sup. Sall. Poet. with hyl. solers nunc pominem povere nunc deum, well able to, Hor. With Gen. Musa hylae sollers, skilled in, id. 2. Of things, ingenious, intelligent, inventive: natura, Cic.: animus, Liv.

**sōllertē** (solert), **adv.** skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously: Cic. Comp. id. Ov. Sup.: Cic.

**sōllertia** (solert), āis, f. [solers] skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness, etc. Cic.: est genus (Gallorum) summa solertiae, possessed of very great ingenuity, Caes.: ingenii shrewdness, Sall. placuit solertia, the subtle device, Tac. With Gen. dly agendi cogitandique, adroitness, quickness, Cic.

**sōllertitatio** (solertitat), ōnis, f. [sollicito] an inciting, instigating, instigation: Allobrogum, Cic.

**sōllertē** (solle), **adv.** with concern or solicitude: laetus, Sil. II. care-

fully, earnestly, urgently, diligently: se custodire, Sen. Sup.: Suet.

**sōllēitō** (solle), avi, atum, i v. a. [sollicitus] to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate: to move, remove, displace, disturb, etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr.: tellurem, i v. a. hoc, plough, Virg.: nequaquam spicula decatra sollicitat, moves to and fro, coaxes (in trying to withdraw it from the wound), id.: frax arcu, chase, harass, Ov. II. Fig. to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, Cic.: a cura quietos sollicitat, Virg.: ira deos, sollicitat prava religione, tritabat, Liv. Of the body (rare) mala copia quando aegrum sollicitat stomachum, distresses, Hor. 2. Esp. to stir up to war or rebellion, to incite, tempt, provoke, instigate: civitates, Caes. servitia urbana, Sall. Poet. with manum or abstr. object, publicam fidem domo, to tempt, Ov. The purpose expressed by ad of in and de, by soly, and post by inf. optatives of servitia ad Lentulum eripendum, Sall. Peloponenses in societatem amorum, Just. sollicitatus, ut regnare videret, Cic. sollicito nihil esset putare deos, Ov. (Hence Fr. *soucier*.)

**sōllēitūdō** (solle), ōnis, f. [id.] uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, sol. tude, Cic. Hor. Plur. Cic. Ter. Hor. With Gen. dly nuptiarum, dno v. about, Ter. **sōllēitūs** (solle), a, um, adj. [solus, q. v., and coo] wholly, i v. a. a tendency or continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed (lit. only poet. and rare) mare, troubled, Virg. rates, storm-tossed, Ov. acris motus, restless, Lucr. II. Fig. uneasy, troubled, or agitated in mind, anxious, full of cares, sollicitus: sollicita civitas suspiciosa, Cic. sollicitus de tuis fortunis, id. nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. Comp. Tac. (ii) Of animals, uneasy, inquiet, watchful: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 2. Transf. Of things, vita, Hor. iustitia, timid, wavering, Cic.: caute, that is an anxious charge, Ov.: opes, causing disquietude, Hor.

**sōllēitērrum** (solle), i, n. (sc. telum) [solus, q. v., and ferrum] a javelin wholly of iron: Liv.

**sōllēistimū** tripodum, in augury, a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground, Cic. [Most complete, a superl. form from sollius] **sōllus, a, um, adj.**, an Oscan and old Lat. word = totus, whole: Fest.

**sōlō, avi, atum, i v. a.** (rare), [solus] to make lonely or desolate, to lay waste: urbes populus, Stat.

**sōlōecismus, i, m.** = *σολοικισμός*, a grammatical fault, a solecism: Quint.

**sōlōr, atus, i v. a.** dep [perh., through the notion of healing, akin to

*salvus*] to comfort, console, solace: lenire dolentem solando, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. • II. Of things as objects. 1. *reliere, mitigate*: iamem, Virg.: cladem, Tac.

**solstitialis**, e, adj. [solstitium] of or belonging to the summer-solstice, solstitial (opp. to brumalis) dies, the day on which the sun enters (cancer, the longest day, Cic. nox, the shortest, Ov. II. Transf. of or belonging to midsummer or summer-heat. herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers, Pl. 2. of or belonging to the sun, solar (= solaris) annus, qui solstitium circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Liv.

**solstitium**, n, n [sol sisto] the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-) solstice solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. II. Esp. the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year, opp. to bruma, the shortest day, the winter-solstice. Cic.

2. Transf. in gen., summer-time, the heat of summer. paenula solstitio, campestre in valibus auris, Hor. solstitium pecori defendite, midsummer heat, Virg.

**solum**, i, n the ground, earth, surface of the earth, soil, the base or foundation of anything, the bottom hence, the floor or pavement of a room, the bottom of a ditch or trench, the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands, the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc. tumulus acchie solum, Virg. patre, id. marmoreum villae, pavement, Cic. templi, Ov. fossae, bottom of, Caes. solo aequata omnia, levelled with the ground, Liv. i. mlii calcamentum solorum (est) calum, Cic.: tremat itibus aerea puppi, subtrahiturque solum, the surface of the sea flies from under them (of a boat-race), Virg. astra tenent caeleste solum, the floor of heaven, Ov. Fig. solo aequandae sunt dictatae consulasque, to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen., soil, land, country, region, place: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. natalis, Ov. Hence, solum vertere, to leave one's country (generally of an exile) Cic. 3. In law res soli, land, and all that stands upon it, real estate, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): duas patrimonii partes in solo collocare, to invest in land, Suet. (Cf. Gr. ὁδός (ὁδός), ὁδός and ὁδός-φός. The root appears to be sad, in sedeo (though Curt. derives it from sad to go), replacing d as in solum, v. oleo.)

**solum**, adv. alone, only, merely, barely: affirmatively nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectentur, Cic. II. Negatively: non solum, nec (neque) solum. sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., not only... but also: id: non solum... sed paene, Caes. non solum...

sed, ne quidem, Cic. (concerning the omission of neg. in former clause, v. non, No vi).

**solus**, a, um (Gen. regular. solius; dat. soli; lat. f. solae, Pl. Ter.), adv. alone, only, single, sole: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. ego meorum solus sum meus, I am the only thing I can call my own, Ter. 2. Esp.: lonely, solitary, forsaken (rare): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, id. II. Transf.: Of places, etc.: lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert: loca, Cic. (Hence Fr. seul.)

**solutē**, adv. [solutus], loosely. corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 2. freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently, etc. solute moveri ac libere, Cic.: solute lascivire, Tac.: solute dicere, Juvenal, Cic.

**solutilis**, e, adj. [solvo] that is easily loosed or taken apart: navis, Suet.

**solutio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a loosening, unloosing, dissolution. linguae, Cic.

2. Esp. payment: iusti credit, Liv. Plui. Caes. II. Fig.: a solution, explanation. Sen.

**solutus**, a, um, Part. [solvo] II. Adj. unbound, loose: terra, loose, light soil, Col. 2. Fig. free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied, in a bad sense, loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute: animo soluto libereque esse, Cic.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, lawless, unprincipled, id. libro solutior, Liv.: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, fluent and ready, Cic. in paupertate solutus, cheerful, merry, Hor. 3. Of speech, without metre, in prose: Cic. (ii) In gen., loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed oratio, Quint.

**solvo**, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. (perf. soluit, tisiyl. Cat.) to loosen, untie, unbind. to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve: non recte victus est, iube solvi, Ter. ergastula solvit, opened the prisons, Brut. in Cic.: equum senescentem, release from harness, i. e. from further service, Hor. capillos, Ov. zonas, Hor. epistolam, to undo, break open, Cic. pontem, to break down, Tac.: navim, to dash in pieces, Ov. tunsia solvunt viscera, the entrails are mashed by beating, Virg. solvunt frigore membra, are rendered powerless, id. solvere partus, to ease travail (of Lucina), Ov.: sic morte, quasi somno, soluta est, was released (from her troubles), i. e. died, Flor. Absol.: solvi, Ov. 2. Naut. t. t.: solvere navem, anchor, or simply solvere (lit. to unfasten the ship's moorings), to weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea: e portu navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Caes.: ancoram, Cic. Absol. of the ships themselves: naves e portu solverunt, Caes. And, with constr. reversed, solvere oram, to cast off one's moorings, Quint. 3. Mercant. t. t.: to pay: pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic. solvendo non erat,

was not able to pay, was insolvent, id.

(ii) Transf. in gen.: to discharge an obligation of any kind; to pay, perform, fulfil: vota, id.: exsequias rite, Virg.: fidem, to fulfil, keep, Ter.: capite poenas solvit, was executed, Sall. II.

Fig.: to explain, solve; to break up, banish, dispel: qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.: versum, to break up, change into prose, Hor.

2. Esp.: to free, release, deliver, acquit: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic.: se longo, luctu, Virg.: solvite corde metum, unburden your hearts of fear, id. ego somno solutus sum, was released from sleep, i. e. I awoke, Cic. Of Pindar's verse: numeri lege soluti, that are freed from rule, Hor. Poet. with Gen. (Gk. constr. Gen. of separation): famuli operum soluti, released from toil, id. (Solvio is for se-lu-o (cf. Gr. λυ-ω), as socors for se-cor(d)s.) (Hence Fr. soudre.)

**somniculosē**, adv. sleepily, sluggishly: periculi heri imperia, Pl.

**somniculosus**, a, um, adj. [dim. somniculus, from somnus] inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful: senectus, Cic.

**somnifer**, era, erum, adj. [somnia] sleep-bringing, soporific: Ov.: asper, benumbing, deadly, Lucan.

**somnia**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [somnia] to dream; to dream of or see in a dream: somnium, Pl.: ovium, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: videbar somnare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With de: Cic. II. Transf.: to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: eho, quae 'u somnas? what are you dreaming about? Pl.: Cic.

**somnium**, i, n [somnia] a dream: Cic.: per somnia loquentes, talking in their dreams, Lucr. II. Transf.: a dream, an idle whim or fancy, nonsense: fabulae logi? somnia! Ter.: non philosophorum iudicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. (Hence It. sogno, Sp. sueño, Fr. songe.)

**somnus**, i, m. (also sompnus in MSS) [for sopnus, v. sopor] sleep: hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes.: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Virg.: less free: per somnum, Cic. Esp.: sloth, indolence: somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. II. Transf.: night (poet.) Libra dit somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigidus, etc., of the sleep of death: Hor. Of the calmness of the sea: Stat. (Hence It. sonno; Fr. somme; and through a dim. somniculus, Fr. sommeil.)

**sōnābilis**, e, adj. [sono] sounding, noisy: sistrum, Ov.

**sōnax**, acis, adij. [id.] sounding, noisy: concha, Ov.

**sōnī-pēs**, ēdis, adj. [sonus] with sounding-feet, noisy-footed (poet.): as subst. (poet.): a horse, steed, courser: fremit insulsa sonipes, Virg.



**sonitus**, ūs, *m* [sono] a noise, sound, din, etc.: Cic.: Caes.: Virg. Olymipi, i.e. thunder, Virg.

**sonivus**, a, um, *adj* [sonus] noisy. only in the phrase, sonivum tripodum, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground, as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

**sonare**, ūi, tum, *v* *n* and *a* [*Inf.* sonere, Lucr. Part. fut. sonaturus, Hor.] [sonus] Neutr.: to make a noise, to sound, resound: tympana sonuerunt, rolled, Caes.: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudites, Ov.: dicta non sonant, words don't chink, i.e. are not money, Pl. II. Act.: to give forth a sound, to utter, bespeak quiddam coëfsum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, hæc non mortal tone, Virg.: furem sonare iuveni, betrayed by their howling, Prop.: sonante mixtum tibi carmen lyra, Hor.

**sonor**, ōris, *m* [sono] a noise, sound, din (= sonitus and sonus): Virg.: Tac. Lucr.

**sonorus**, a, um, *adj* [sonor] noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous: cithara, Tib.: tempestate, howling, roaring, Virg.

**sons**, ontis, *adj* guilty, criminal: reos, Pl. anima, Virg. In pl. absol. soutes, the guilty: Cic.: Virg. [Ety. uncertain]

**soniticus**, a, um, *adj* [sons] dangerous, serious: morbus, a serious disorder (that excites one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc.), Plin. Whence, transp. causa, arising from a morbus soniticus, hence, in gen., serious, weighty, important. Tib.

**sonus**, *i*, *m* a noise, sound: Ov. Caes. II. Fig. of oratory, etc. style, tone: Cic.: Quint. [U. Skr. svan, to sound] (Hence It. suono: Sp. Fr. son.)

**sophisma**, ātis, *n* = σοφισμα, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. captio). Sen.

**sophistēs**, æs, *m* = σοφιστής, a sophist: Cic.

**sophos** or **sophus**, *i*, *m* = σοφός, a wise man, sage: Mart. Adjectively, wise, shrewd: factus periculo tum gubernator sophus, Phædr.

**sophos**, adv = σοφός, an exclamation of applause; well done! Mart.

**sopio**, ūvi or *i*, tum, *v* *n* and *a* [v sopor] to put or lull to sleep, hence, to deprive of feeling, to stun: vino oeratos sopire, Liv.: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, was stunned, id. Most freq. in Part. perf.: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic.: sopitæ quietis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv. 2. Of the sleep of death: Homer. sceptrâ positus, eadem aliis sopitu quiete est, hæc now fallen asleep even as others, Lucr. II. Transp. of things: to calm, settle, still, quiet: sopitos suscitât ignes, flaming fires, Virg. sopita virtus, lulled to sleep, Cic.

**sopor**, ōris, *m*, a deep or heavy sleep, in the poets also for sleep in gen. flux erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. (ii) the sleep of death, death: Pl.: Hor. 2. Transp. stupefaction, stupor: Cael. ap. Quint. (u) laziness, indifference: sopor et ignavia, Tac. II. Meton.: a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion: Sen.: Nep. Hence in partic., poppy-juice, opium: Plin. [The root is soap, of Skr. soap-na-s; Gr. vñ-ro-e; Lit. sopio, somnus (for sopnus); O. N. svef-n (sleep).]

**soporifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj* [sopor fero] inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy: papaver, Virg. Lethæ, Ov.

**soporo**, no, per, atum, *v* *n* and *a* [sopor] to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy: Cels. Must freq. in Part. perf.: soporatos hostes, Ov. 2. Transp. of inanim. objects to still, quiet, allay: soporatus dolor, Curt. II. To render soporific: ramus vi Stygia soporatus, drugged, Virg.

**soporus**, a, um, *adj* [id] sleep-bringing, causing sleep (poet.) Virg. II. heavy with stupor, drowsy: Val. Fl.

**sorācum**, *i*, *n* = σῶρακος, a pannier, hamper: Pl.

**sorbéo**, ūi, *v* *n* and *a* [cogn. with τρῶφω] to suck in, drink down, swallow hominum sanguinem, Pl. margaritis aceto liquefactis, Suet. 2. Transp. in gen. to suck in, swallow up, absorb: (Charybdis) vastos sorbet in altum fluctus, Virg. II. Fig. sorbere animo, to swallow in imagination (imagine oneself already possessed of), Cic.

**sorbillo**, *i*, *v* *a*. [sorbeo] to sip. Ter.

**sorbilo**, adv sippingly, hence transp., drop by drop, bit by bit. Pl.

**sorbitio**, ōnis, *f* [sorbeo] a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc. Pl. Pers.

**sorbum**, *i*, *n* a sorb-apple, serviceberry: Virg.

**sordéo**, *v* *n* [sordes] to be dirty, filthy, foul. De Jam lavisti Ph.

Nūm tibi sordere videtur? Pl. II. Fig.: to be mean, base, low, or sordid: haud sordere visus est festus dies, had nothing mean or shabby in its appearance, id. 2. Transp. to seem base or paltry, to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: suis sordere, Liv. sordet tibi munera nostra, are held cheap by you, Virg. pretium actas altera sordet, a second life is not worth it, Hor.

**sordes**, is, *f*, dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor: sine sordibus ungues, Ov.: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, the meanness of a ruinous hovel, Hor. 2. Meton.: a mourning garment, mourning: Jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. II. Fig.: extreme meanness of rank, low condition; meanness, baseness: obacritas et sordetuse, id.: sordes verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. 2. Meton.: the

dreys of the people, the mob, rabble: apud sordem urbis et læcem, Cic. 3.

In abstr. sense, stinginess, niggardiness, shabbiness: (populus Romanus) non amat profusus epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac. minutas ediscere sordes, paltry meannesses, Juv. [Cf. Goth. swart-s (black), Eng. swart, swarthy, Germ. schwarz.]

**sordescō**, diti, *v* *n* and *a* [sordeo] to become dirty, grow filthy (rare) contectatus ubi nambus sordescere vulgi coepit (liber), Hor.

**sordidatus**, a, um, *adj* [sordidus] in dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. (u) Esp. in token of mourning: itus, Liv.: Suet.

**sordide**, *adv* [sordidus] lampr. 2. Transp. meanly, basely: quo sordidus et abjectus nati sunt, Tac.

II. Fig. vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly: dicit, Cic. 2. stingily, penuriously, meanly: facere aliquid, Suet.

**sordidulus**, a, um, *adj* dim [sordidus] soiled, smutched: toga (app. = sordida), Juv. II. Fig. low, mean, vile: servus, Pl. (dub.)

**sordidus**, a, um, *adj* [sordidus] dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid: amicus, Virg. mappa Hor. nati, ragged, id. In partic. locus, a penny, Val. Max. Poet. autanims calcatis sordidus, id. stercus, Ov. terga suis, smoked, id. 2. Transp. low, base, mean, in rank or condition, poor, humble, small, paltry: causam commississe hominigeniti, sordide, sunt honore, sine censu, Cic. sordidissimus quoque, Liv. rura, homily, Virg. II. Fig. low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. virtus repulsa læsta sordidat, i.e. that suffers no humiliation in defeat. Hor. adulterum, Liv. 2. niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo molius vestiret, Hor.

**sorditudo**, itus, *f* [sordes] dirt, filth: Pl.

**sorex**, is, *m* [cogn. with Gr. ῥάξ] a shrew-mouse, Ter. (Hence It. sorcio, Fr. souris.)

**soricinus**, a, um, *adj* [sorex] of or belonging to the shrew-mouse. Pl.

**sorites**, æs (dat. sorti, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11), *m* = σωρητης, a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites (pure Latin, acervallis, q. v.) Cic.

**sōtor**, ōris, *f* a sister: Pl.: Cic. germania, having the same parents or at least the same father, id.: doctas, the Muses, Tib. genitæ Nocte, the Furies, Ov.: tristes, the Fates, Tib.: also, sorores tres, Hor. Absol.: sorores, the Muses: Prop.: the Fates: Cat.

II. Transp.: a cousin: Ov. (ii) a female friend, playmate, or com-

**panion** : Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar \* dextera sororque laeva, Pl. [Cf. Skr. *svasara*, Gosh. *svas-tar*, Eng. *sister*.] (Hence Fr. *sœur*)

**sororius**, a, um, adj. [soror] of or belonging to a sister, sisterly: *cena, made because a sister was found*, Pl. *moenia*, i. e. of *Idio*, Ov. In partic. sororium tigitulum, a beam at Rome, under which *Noratius* had to pass, in consequence of the murder of his sister, Liv.

**sors**, tis, f. (Nom. *sorsis*, Pl. Abl. *sorti*, Virg.) [from *sero*, as *fors* from *fero*] a lot, i. e. a small ticket or billet, for casting into the bag or urn: *conclamantes sorsites in stitellam*, Pl. : *conclucere in hydriam*, Cic. : *ponere in stitellam*, Liv. of a lottery-ticket: Suet. II. Transf. a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: Cic. : *Caes. . cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset*, Liv. (ii) a post or duty assigned by lot, esp. of the praetors id. 2. an oracular response, a prophecy: *Italiam Lyciae Jovis capessere sortem*, Virg. 3. one's lot in life, fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share: *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae*, id. *alteram sortem*, a change of fortune, Hor. : *non tuas sortis juvenem, not of your condition or rank*, id. *Saturni sors ego prima fui*, the first (child that fell to the lot) of *S.*, Ov. With Gen. : *puer in nullam sortem honorum natus*, to no share of the property, Liv. 4. Esp. merchant, t. t. : capital bearing interest, principal: et *sors et fenus*, Pl. : Cic. (Hence It. *sorte*, Sp. *suerte*, Fr. *sort*.)

**sortiōla**, ae, f. dim. [sors] a little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

**sortilēgus**, a, um, adj. [sors, lego] foretelling, prophetic: *Delphi*, Hor.

II. Subst. : **sortilegus**, i, m, a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic.

**sortio**, 4 r n. and a = *sortior*, to draw lots: *tute sorti*, Pl. : *consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos*, drawn by lot, Cic.

**sortior**, itus, 4 v. n. and a dep. [sors] to cast or draw lots. Neutr. cum praetores designati sortirentur, were drawing the lots (viz. for the appointment of judges), Cic. : *consules, sortiri jussi*, to draw lots for the provinces, Liv. II. Act. : to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or appoint by lot, to allot, also in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: with Acc. : *tribus*, Cic. : *regna vini talis, to decide by the dice who shall be master of the feast*, Hor. : *neccitas sortitur insignes et imos, decides the fate of*, id. With depend. interrog. clause: *inter se sortiri uter citiorem Hispaniam obtineret*, Liv. 2. Transf. : to share, divide, distribute (poet.) : *pariter laborem sortiti, having shared the labour*, Virg. 3. to choose, select : *subolem armento*, id. 4. In gen. : to obtain, receive: *mediterranea Asiae*, Liv. (From *sortior*, in the sense of "to di-

vide," comes Fr. *sortir*, as *partir* from *partior*.)

**sortis**, is, v. sors, ad int.

**sortitio**, ōnis, f. [sortior] a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: Cic. Plur. : Suet.

**sortito**, ade by lot: Cic.

**sortitus**, a, um, Part. [sortio and sortior]

**sortitus**, ūs, m. [id.] a casting or drawing of lots (rare, for *sortitio*) *specula in sortitu* st (al. *sorti* st) *mihi*, there is still a gleam of hope in my lot, Pl. : Cic. Plur. : *quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, who had to brook no allotment to a Greek master*, Virg.

**sospēs**, itis, adj. safe and sound, unharmed, uninjured, happy, lucky, fortunate (expresses more than *salvus* safe and sound, in auspicious condition) *sospites in patriam restitueret*, Liv. : *virginum matrem juvenumque nuptum sospitem*, Hor. : *diem sospitem rebus meis agundis, favourable, auspicious*, Pl. Neutr. (once): *ne unquam depositum tibi sospes erit*, Juv. [The first element of the word is most prob. cogn. with Gr. *saos*.]

**sospita**, ae, f. [sospes] the Saver, Preserver, an epithet of Juno. Cic. O.

**sospitalis**, e, adj. [id.] giving health or safety, salutary. Pl.

**sospito**, i v a [id.] to save, preserve, prosper: *progeniem*, Liv.

**sōtēr**, ētr, n = σωτήρ, a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health or safety: Cic.

**sōtēria**, ōrum, n = σωτήρια, a congratulatory feast or presents given on a person's recovery from sickness. Mart.

**spādix**, icis, comm = σπάδιξ, a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: *Gell*. II. Transf. : date-brown, nut-brown, honey-ti (equal) *spadices glaucique, bay*, Virg.

**spādo**, ōnis, m = σπαδων, a castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.

**spargo**, sparsi, sparsum, 3 v a [cogn. with Gr. *σπειρω*] to throw here and there, to strew, scatter, to bestrew, to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten, etc. : *semen*, Cic. : *venena*, id. : *nuces*, Virg. : *rosas*, Hor. : *humorum capillis*, id. : *corpus fluviali lymphā*, Virg. *humum folius, to bestrew*, id. 2. Transf. : to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out: (aper) *spargit canes*, Ov. : *sparsa tempestate clas-* *sis*, Liv. : *spargas tua prodigia, dissipate, squander*, Hor. II. Fig. in gen. : to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: *animos in corpora humana*, Cic. : *sparserat nomen fama per urbes Thesocos*, Ov. 2. Esp. of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words, of a report or rumour, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report: *spargere subinde, break in with*, Hor. : *spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, to circulate mysterious hints*, Virg. *Impers. pass.,*

with Acc and Inf: *spargebatur insuper et, a report was in circulation*, Tac.

**sparsiō**, ōnis, f. [spargo] a scattering of gifts in the theatre. Stat.

**sparsus**, a, um, Part. [spargo]. II. Adj. : *freckled*: *sparsus ore*, Tac.

**spartēns**, a, um, adj. [spartum] made of Spanish broom: *funes*, Cato: Col.

**spartum**, i, n. = σπάρτον, a plant indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc. were made: it is still largely used under the name of *esparto*, Spanish broom: Liv.

**spārūlus**, i, m. dim. a kind of fish: Ov.

**spārus**, i, m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: *Sall*. Liv. [Cf. O. H. G. *sper*; Eng. *spear*.]

**spāthā**, ae, f. = σπάθη, a broad, flat wooden instrument for stirring liquids, a spatula: Col. II. a broad, two-edged sword, without a point: Tac. (Hence It. *spada*; Fr. *épée*.)

**spātiōr**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [spati-um] to take a walk, to walk about, promenade: in *xysto*, Cic. : *aggere in aprico*, Hor. II. In gen. : to walk about or along, to go, proceed: with the accessory idea of dignity or importance (cf. *incedo*): (*Dido*) *ante ora dum pinguis spatiatur ad aras*, Virg. Ov. 2. Transf. of things to spread out, expand: *spatiantia brachia*, id. *alae*, id.

**spātiōsē**, adv. widely, greatly, extensively: *Plin* Comp. : Ov. Fig. : *spatiosius, over a longer time*, Prop.

**spātiōsus**, a, um, adj. [spatium] roomy, ample, spacious: poet. large, long, broad, etc. : *loca*, Quint. *taurus*, Ov. *vores, words of many syllables*, Quint. Comp. : Ov. II. Fig. of time: long, long - continuing, prolonged: aevum, id.

**spātiūm**, ii, n. room, space: *tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas*, Virg. : *reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit*, Caes. 2. a walk, promenade, race-ground, public place, etc. urbs delubris distincta spatiosae communibus, Cic. : *locus planis porrectus spatius, in level spaces, i. e. plains*, Hor. (ii) Meton. : a walking, a walk, promenade: *quum in ambulationem ventum esset, duobus spatiis tribusve factis, having taken two or three turns*, Cic. 3. distance, interval: *magno spatio paucis diebus confecto*, Caes. : *viae spatium, the length*, Ov. (ii) a circuit or lap in a chariot race: Suet. : *seu septem spatiis Circo mersere coronam*, Ov. : *addunt in spatia*, Virg. : v. addo, II. 4. size, dimension: *victi hostis (serpentis)*, Ov. II. Fig. of time. a space of time, interval, period: *praeteriti temporis*, Cic. : *diei*, Caes. : *spatio brevi, the short span of life*, Hor. : *pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae* (cf. *supra* i. 3. II.), to run off the race of life, Ov. 2. Esp. : time,

*leisure, opportunity.* quam longum spatium amandi amicum tibi cedit? *how long a time for loving.* Ter. illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, *time for collecting himself.* Cic. 3. *metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id. [Cf. Gr. σπάω; O. H. G. *spa-nn-an*, to stretch.] (Hence *L. spazio*. Fr. *espace*.)

**speciālis**, e, adj. [species] individual, particular, special: Quint. - Sen.

**speciāliter**, adv. [specialis] particularly, specially: Quint.

**species**, ei, f. (Gen. and Dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time) [specio]. *Alt.*: a seeing, sight, look, view (very rare) speciem quo virtutis, Lucr. II. Pass that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien, etc.: species formae, outlines, contours, Cic.: navigum, build, Caes.: venatoris, guise, Just.: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatus, Cic.: speciem honesti habere, the look or semblance of what is right, id.: non tulit hanc speciem furialium mentis Corobus, sight, spectacle, Virg. (ii) ornament, display, splendour, beauty: in dicendo, Cic.: triumpho praebere speciem lustris, Liv. (iii) Fig.: an idea, notion: hanc illi ideam appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. 2. Esp. a show, seeming, semblance, pretence, etc. specie (opp. to reapse), id.: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, as a blind, Caes. majestatis, Just. 3. a vision, apparition: consuli visa species viri, Liv. 4. a likeness, image, statue: species ex aere vetus, Cic. poet. 5. a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, a species: Cic. (ii) spices, drugs, etc. of the same sort. Macr. (Hence *It. specie*. Fr. *espece* and *épice*, Eng. *spice*.)

**specillum**, i, n. [id.] a surgical instrument, a probe: Cic.

**specimen**, inis, n. [id.] any visible evidence, an example, instance, specimen, proof (only in sing.): ingenium, Cic.: solis avi, cognoscere, Virg. II. Transf. a pattern, model, example: humanitatis, suavitatis, Cic.

**specio** (specio), spexi, 3 v a to look, look at, behold (v rare except in comp.: v. aspicio, etc.): nunc specimen spectur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. (The root is *spak*, whence Skr. *spag* (for *spag*); Gr. σπέν-σπασ (by interchange of consonants), O. H. G. *spēk-ō-m*.)

**speciosē**, adv. showily, handsomely, splendidly: Plin. Comp.: speciosius instratus equum uxor vestita, Liv. Sup.: most gracefully: Quint. Fig. diktum, id.

**speciosus**, a, um, adj. [species] good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant: hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor.: miracula, attractivae (and) marvellous features

(the incidents of the Odyssey), and

II. Fig.: causa, plausible, specious, Cic.: vocabula reum, brilliant, striking, Hor.: vitia, specious, Flor. mors, glorious, id.

**spectābilis**, e, adj. [specto] that may be seen, visible: corpus caeli, Cic.: campus, open, Ov. notable, admirable, remarkable: Niohe vestibus intexto Phrygus spectabilis auro, id.: victoria, Tac.

**spectāculum** (spectaculum, Prop.), i, n. [id.] a show, sight, spectacle: suprarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.

II. A seat from which shows were seen: id. Liv. Suet.

III. Esp. a public show, a stage-play, spectacle. Cic.: gladiatorum, Liv. 2. Meton a theatre or amphitheatre. Suet.

**spectāmen**, inis, n. [id.] = specimen, a mark, sign, proof. Pl.

**spectātor**, ōris, f. [id.] a looking, beholding, a sight, view, contemplation: Cic. 2. Esp. an examining, testing of money, id. 3. Fig.: respect, regard, consideration: Flor.

**spectātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator: rerum caelestium, Cic.: certaminis, Liv. Esp. a spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.: Pl. 2. an examiner, judge, critic: elegans formarum, connoisseur, Ter.

**spectātrix**, icis, f. [id.] she that looks at or observes. Pl.

**spectātus**, a, um, Part. [specto]. II. Adj. tried, tested, proved: virtus, Cic.: Sall. fides, id.: pietas, Virg.: of timas, Ov. Sup.: id. eque spectatissimum sit, the most satisfactory test, Liv. 2. In gen. looked up to, respected, esteemed: Virg. Cic. Sup.: femina, id.

**specio**, ōris, f. [specio] In augury, an observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them: Cic.

**specto**, avi, atum, i v a freq. [id.] to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe, etc. with Acc.: spectare aliquem et visce, Cic.: ingentes acervos, Hor.: siderum motus, Just. Absol.: aut spectare, Cic. With ad, and Acc.: huc ad me spectata, Pl. tot domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. 2. Esp. to look at as a spectator, to look on: fabulam, Pl. ludos, Hor. 3. Of places, to look, face, lie, be situated towards: constr. usu. with ad, in or inter and Acc., or adv. of place; less freq. with Acc. alone: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. Aquitania spectat inter oceanum solis et septentriones, i.e. it lies towards the north-west, Caes.

Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem nolem, id. 4. to examine, try, test: in ignibus aurum, Ov. II. Fig.: to look at, consider, regard: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

2. Esp. to have in view, bear in mind: to aim, strive, or endeavour after, to have regard to: juvenes magna spectare debent, id.: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas?

do you look for, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: rem ad seditioem spectare, was tending, Liv. quo igitur hanc spectat oratio? what is its drift, Cic.

3. to judge of; to try, test: aliquem, to form an opinion of, id.: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl.

**spectrum**, i, n. [id.] an appearance, image, an apparition, spectre (v rare) Cic.

(1) **spēcūla**, ae, f. [id.] a look-out, watch-tower: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. 2. Transf. a height, eminence (poet.) Virg. Fig.: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, are on the look-out, Cic.

(2) **spēcūla**, ae, f. dim. [specus], a slight hope, a gleam of hope (v rare) Pl. Cic.

**speculābundus**, a, um, adj. [speculator] on the look-out, on the watch: Tac. With Acc.: signa, Suet.

**speculāris**, e, adj. [speculum] of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror. Sen. (iv) In partic., lapis specularis, a kind of transparent mineral, perlmica, Plin. Hence, n. pl. as subst. specularia, orum (from collat. form in -ia), window-panes, a window. Plin. 1p. Sen.

**speculātor**, ōris, m. [speculator] milit. t. t. a spy, scout: Cic. Caes. The scouts formed a special division in each legion. Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special agents, messengers, and body-guards: Tac. moral. Suet. II. Transf. in gen. a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner: naturae, Cic.

**speculātorius**, a, um, adj. [speculator] of or belonging to spies or scouts: navigia, spy-boats, Caes. caliga, a kind of boat worn by spies or scouts, Suet. Subst.: speculatoria, ae, f. (sc. navis), a spy boat: Liv.

**speculātrix**, icis, f. [speculator] a female spy, watcher: Cic. Transf.: speculatrix villa profundis, that looks over, Stat. mans + tumulto statua, that keeps watch over, Val. Max.

**speculātor**, atus, i v a dep. [speculator] to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore: omnia, Cic.: vacuo laetum (avem) caelo speculatus, having marked, Virg.: opportunum, to watch for, Vell. Absol.: quid ad se venient? an speculandi causa? Caes.

**specūlum**, i, n. [specio] a looking-glass, mirror: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. (Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 347.) Fig.: naturae, a mirror of nature (showing plainly her purpose), Cic. (Hence *It. specchio*.)

**spēcūs**, ūs (i), m. (f. and n.) [specy cogn. with Gr. σπήν] a cave, cavern, den; a pit in mines, etc.: Macr.: quos agor in specus? Hor. (ii) Fem.: concava specus, Eun. (iii) Neutr.: specus

horrendum. Virg. II. Transf.: a cavity of any kind (poet.) vulneris, id.

**spelaeum** (spelēum), i. n. = σπηλαϊον, a cave, cavern, den: Virg.

**spēlunca**, ae, f. = σπηλυνή, γγος, a cave, cavern, den: Cic. Virg.

**spērābilis**, e, adj. [spero] that may be hoped for: Pl.

**spērāto**, a, um, Part [spero]. II. A dj.: hoped or longed for: gloria, Cic.

III. Subst. in m. and f.: a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride: sperata, salve, Pl.

**sperno**, spēvī, spērētum, 3 v. a. lit. to scorn, separate, remove (v. rare in this sense) opes auxiliumque se, without themselves, Pl. II. Transf. to reject with scorn and contumely, to scorn, spūne: non respondit, nos spēvīt et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.: prodigus et stultus donat quae spēvīt et odit, Hor. doctrina deos spēvīt, Luc. spēvīt mīna formae, the affront to her slighted beauty, Virg. With Gen. merum spēvītūdis, contemptible in character, Tac. Poet. With Inf.: nec partem solido demere die: spernit, Hor. [Cf. Germ. *abspernen*. The root appears in Gr. σπαρ-ω, ἀσπαρ-ω.]

**spero**, avi, expectum, i. v. a. [sper] to look for, expect, u. n. of something desirable, to hope, to promise or flatter oneself, absol.: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic. With Acc.: veterani, Caes. altissimi sortem, Hor.: deos, hope or trust in, Pl. With Acc. and Inf.: sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. fore ut, id. Ellipt. q. si semper amabilem sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. With de (rare) neque de otio nostri speramus, Cic. II. Of something undesirable, to anticipate, apprehend, to tremble, Virg. With a negative particle: sin a vobis, id. quod non spero, descerat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sperer*.)

**spes**, spēi, f. (pl. Nom. and Acc. spēes, Eun.), a looking for, expecting, esp. of something desirable: hope: spes est, expectatio boni, Cic. hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caes. Plur.: omnes Catullae spes atque opes concessisse, Cic. With Gen. mercedis, id.: nuptiarum, Ter. With Acc. and Inf.: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With Subj.: si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareret, id. With de: spes est de argento, Pl. (ii) In partic., the hope of being heir: Hor. in secundum speem aliquid (secundum heredem) scribere, Tac. 2. Meton. that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope: puppes, spes vestri redditus, Ov. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devotus nati spemque caputque parens, id. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. II. an anticipation or apprehension of evil (rare) Sall. id. (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**sphaera**, ae, f. = σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere (pure Lat. globus, Cic.). habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. II. Esp. a globe or sphere made to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies. id.

**sphaeristērīum**, ii, n. = σφαῖριστήριον, a place for playing ball, a tennis-court: Suet.

**sphinx**, nigr, f. = σφίγξ, a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes in Theoria, usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or with the head of a man and the body of a lion. Pl. Suet.

**spica**, ae, f. (Neut. spicum, Cic. poet.), prop. a point: hence, of grain, an ear, spike: Cic. II. Transf. a top, tuft, head of other plants: spica Chusca, pistil of the saffron plant, Ov. Prop. 2, the brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet. [Cf. Spina, and Germ. *spitz*.] (Hence Fr. *épi*.)

**spicēs**, a, um, adj. [spica] consisting of ears of corn: corona, Tib.: certa, Ov. messis, corn-crop, Virg.

**spicūlum**, i, n. dim. [spicum; v. spica, ad int.] a little sharp point or sting: of bees. Virg.: of a scorpion. Ov. 2. Esp. the point of a missile weapon. Cic. (ii) Meton. a dart, arrow: id.: a gardener: Virg. an arrow: id.: Cupid's arrow. Prop. (Hence Fr. *épave*.)

**spina**, ae, f. [from same root as spica, q. v.] a thorn: consertum tegumen spinis, pinned together with thorns, Virg. 2. Transf. a prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, etc.) aliae (animals): spinis hirsutae, Cic. (ii) a fish-bone. Ov. (iii) the backbone, spine: Virg. (cf. *ἀκμή*) Hence, poet. the back: Ov. (iv) Spina, a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course, the barrier: v. Smith's Ant. 87. II. I fig. in plur., subtle, perplexities: disserendi spinae, Cic. also (rare), anxieties. Hor. (Hence Fr. *épine*.)

**spinētum**, i, n. [spina] a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns: Virg.

**spinēs**, a, um, adj. [id.] made of thorns, thorny (rare) vincula, Ov.

**spinifer**, ēia, ēum, adj. [spina fero] thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly: Cic.

**spinōsus**, a, um, adj. [spina] full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly: herbae, Ov. II. Fig. of style: thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed: Stoicorum disserendi genus, Cic. Comp. id. 2, stinging, irritating: curae, Cat.

**spintēr**, ēris, n. [prob. from σφινκ-ω] a kind of bracelet which kept its place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

**spinturnicium**, ii, n. [dim. of spinturnix; cf. Gr. σπινδαρίς] a little bird of ill omen: Pl.

**spinus**, i, f. [spina] a black-thorn, sloe-tree: Virg.

**spira**, ae, f. = σπῖρα, that which is wound, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire: of a serpent: Virg. II. Of things having a spiral form: the base of a column: Vitr. 2, a twisted tin for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv. 3, Of Medusa's hair: Val. Pl.

**spirābilis**, e, adj. [spiro] that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable: Cic. 2. Hence, that serves to sustain life: caeli spirabile lumen, breathable, vital, Virg.

**spiraculum**, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent: Lucr. Virg.

**spiramen**, ins, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent (poet. and rare): Lucan. II. a breathing, blowing, puff: id.: fessi ignis, Stat.

**spiramentum**, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore: caeca spiramenta reixat, opens the invisible pores, Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae). Just.: animae, the lungs, Virg. 2. Fig. a breathing-space, i. e. a brief pause or interval, an instant: Intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac.

**spiritus**, ūs, m. [id.] a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze: Boreae, Virg.: lux, aut caeli spiritus, Cic. (ii) an exhalation, aroma, perfume: unguenti, Lucr.: florum, Gell. 2. Esp. breathed air, a breath: tranquillum spiritum ducere, Cic.: florum postremum spiritus, id. 3. a breathing: aer spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. (ii) the breath of life, life: spiritum alicui auferre, id. (iii) Poet. a sigh: Hor.

II. Esp. in plur.: haughty spirit, presumption, arrogance: often along with pl. animi. tantos sibi spiritus, tantum arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes.: noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, Caes. Cic. Also in Gen or Abl sing. (these cases not being used in plur.).

regio spiritus, with all the airs of a king, id.: tantum fiducia ac spiritus, presumption, Caes. 2. In good sense; spirit, courage: Tac. II. spirit, soul, mind, in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg.: spiritu divino tactus, inspiration, Liv.

(ii) Esp. poetic inspiration: spiritum (Phoebus) mihi... dedit, Hor. (iii) Transf. a beloved object: Vell. (Hence It. *spirito*; Sp. *espíritu*, Fr. *esprit*.)

**spīro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to breathe, blow, etc.: freta circum terrescent gravior spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr.: qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, seethe, Virg.: fretis spirantibus, steaming froths, id. 2. Esp. to breathe, draw breath, breathe: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. (ii) Transf.: to live, be alive (usu. in Part. imperf.): Catilla inter hostium Cadavera repertus est,

paullum etiam spirans, *stiff just breathing, with life not quite extinct*. **Spissus**, spirantia consilii exta, *still quivering with life*. **Virg.** **II.** Fig. *to breathe auspiciously on; to be favourable, to favour: quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis*. Prop.

**2.** *to be animated, live, be alive: videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis*. Cic. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: *excellent alii spirantia mollius aera, 'the breathing bronze'*. **Virg.** **3.** *to be puffed up, to be arrogant: spirantibus altius Poesis*. Flor. **B.** Act. *to breathe out, exhale, emit: flammam spirare*. Liv. *odorem*. **Virg.**

**II.** Fig. *to breathe forth: mendacia*. Juv. **2.** Transf. *as we say, to breathe, i.e. to be full of, to show, express: to design, intend amores*. Hor. *inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, breathing the spirit of the tribuneship*. Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

**spissè**, adv. thickly, closely: **Plin.** **2.** Transf. *slowly: Cic.*

**spissescere**, v. n. incept [spissus] *to become thick, to condense (rare)*. **Lucr.**

**spissigrādus**, a, um, adj. [spissus gradus] *slow-paced: Pl.*

**spisso**, avi, atum, i v a [spissus] *to thicken, make thick, condense: ignis densum spissatus in aera*. Ov.

**spissus**, a, um, adj. thick, close, compact, dense [packed quite close v. densus] *qua rara est acies interlucentque corona non tam spissa viris, not packed so close, Virg.* *theatra, crowded*. Hor. *caligo*. Ov. *spissum vimen, close-packed*. **Virg.** **2.** Transf. *of time: slow, tardy, late (rare)*. **Cic.**

**II.** Fig. *hard, difficult (rare)*. **spissum opus et operosum. id. (Hence **It.** *spesso: Sp. espeso, Fr. epais*)**

**spīen**, ēnis, m = σπῆν (there is another name for it, **lien**, q. v.), *the mill or spleen: Pers.*

**splendēo**, 2. v. n. *to shine, be bright, to gleam, glitter, glisten: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus*. **Virg.** *splendet focus, glows*. **Hor.** **II.** Fig. *to shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per sepe semper, has a lustre of its own (cf. Shak "so shines a good deed in a naughty world")*. **Cic.** [Ety. uncertain.]

**splendescere**, dūi, 3. v. n. incept [splendo] *to become bright or shining, to derive lustre from: incipit silco atritus splendescere vomer*. **Virg.** *vidimus Aetnae caelum splendescere flamma, aglow with*. Ov. **II.** Fig. *oratione, to be lighted up, rendered attractive*. **Cic.**

**splendidè**, adv. brightly, brilliantly: *ornare convivium*. **Cic.** **II.** Fig. *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: in parentem splendidè mendax, gloriously false*. **Hor.**

**splendidi**, a, um, adj. [splenden] *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant*.

etc.: *signa caeli*. **Lucr.** **Comp.**: **Ov.** *Sup: candor*. **Cic.** **2.** Transf. *of sound: vox, clear*. **id.**

**II.** Fig. *of style of living, dress, etc., brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous: domus, Cat. secundas res splendiores facit amicitia, renders prosperity brighter still*. **Cic.** **2.** *illustrious, distinguished, noble: eques Romanus*. **id.** *facta*. **Hor.** **3.** *showy, fine, specious nomen*. **Cic.** *verba*. **Ov.**

**splendor**, ōris, m [id.] *brightness, brilliance, lustre, sheen, splendour: flammæ*. **Ov.** *argenti*. **Hor.** **Transf.** *of sound, voice, clearness, brilliancy*. **Cic.** **II.** Fig. *of style of living, etc.: splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness*. **id.** **2.** *splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc. summorum hominum, id. vitae*. **Liv.**

**splēniātus**, a, um, adj. [splenium] *having a plaster or patch on: mentum*. **Mart.**

**splēnium**, n, n a plaster or patch (for the face). **Mart.**

**spōliārium**, n, n [spolium] *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators: Sen.*

**spoliatio**, ōnis, f [spolio] *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation: Cic. **II.** Fig. *consulatus*. **id.***

**spoliator**, ōris, m [id.] *a robber, pillager, plunderer (rare)*. **Cic.** **Liv.**

**spoliatrix**, tris, f [id.] *she that robs, pillages, or spoils: Cic.*

**spoliātus**, a, um, part [spolio] *II.* *Adj. plundered, despoiled: nihil illi regno spoliatus, stripped more bare*. **Cic.**

**spōlio**, avi, atum, i v a [spolium] *to strip, to deprive of clothing: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expellit iubent*. **Liv.** *Gallum caesum torque, despoiled of*. **id.** **II.** *In gen. to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil: to deprive, despoil. constr. iu. with Acc. of person or thing robbed, and Abl. of thing taken fana sociorum*. **Cic.** *spoliari fortium*. **id.** *ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, might be divest of*. **Caes.** *With Acc. of respect huius spoliata capillos, stripped of his locks*. **Ov.**

**spōlium**, n, n [cogn. with Gr σπῶλον; v. spuma] *the skin or hide of an animal stripped off (poet. & esp. in pl.) pelles et spolia ferarum*. **Lucr.** **leonis**. **Ov.** **II.** *Transf. the arms or armour stripped from a defeated enemy: and in gen. booty, prey, spoil (usu. plur.) cruenta spolia detrahere*. **Cic.** *iacentis exercitus, the spoils of the defeated army*. **Liv.** *Esp. in plur. spolia opima, i.e. ducis hostium caesi v. optum*. **Sing.**: *quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio*. **Virg.** **2.** *Fig. aliorum spolia nostras facultates augere, i.e. by robbing others*. **Cic.** (Hence **It.** *spoglia*)

**spōnda**, ae, f. *the frame of a bedstead, sofa, etc.*: **Ov.** **II.** *Meton.*

*a bed, couch, sofa: Virg.*

**spondaeus**, v. spondeus.

**spondālium** or **spondsalium**, n, n a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute: **Cic.**

**spondēo**, spondēdi, sponsum, 2. v. a. *In law and politics, to promise solemnly, to bind, engage, or pledge oneself: quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic. *hic sponsum vocat, to go security for him*. **Hor.** (n) *to promise in marriage: Ly. filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? (H. Spondeo, Pl. **II.** *In gen. to promise sacredly, to vow: promitto, recipio, spondeo, with Acc. and Inf. **Cic.** *non si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, were to warrant me*. **Virg.** *Of things: spondet fortuna salutem, id. spondentia sidera*. **Ov.** *ingenium, quod magnam spondebat virum, gave promise of, etc.* *Just* [Ety. uncertain.]***

**spondēus** (not spondaeus), i, m = σπονδεος, a spondee (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): **Cic.**

**spondyli**, i, m a kind of shell-fish, perla a mussel: **Mart.** **Plin.**

**spongia**, ae, f = σπῆγγία, a sponge: **Lucr.** **Cic.** **II.** *Transf. an open-worked coat of mail: Liv.* (Hence **Fr.** *éponge*.)

**sponsa**, ae, v. sponsus, part

**sponsalia**, e, adj. [sponsus] *of or belonging to betrothal or espousal: quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis*. **Varr.** **II.** *Subst. sponsalia, um (Gen. sponsalium, Suet.) n. plu. a betrothal, espousal: qui Romam venerant factis sponsalibus*. **Cic.** **2.** *a betrothal feast: a d. VIII Id Apr sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, id.* (Hence **It.** *sponsalizia: Fr.* *sponsailles*)

**sponsio**, ōnis, f [spondeo] *a solemn promise or engagement: a guarantee, security: voti sponsio, quo obligamur deo*. **Cic.** *non forede pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, by giving surety*. **Liv.** **II.** *Esp. in civil suits: an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it: sponsionem facere*. **Cic.** (ii) *Hence, in gen. a bet, wager: Juv.*

**sponsor**, ōris, m [id.] *a bondsman, surety (differs from vas in being used freely in non-legal sense): sponsor es pro Pompeio*. **Cic.** *In gen. sense: protaxatorum allicuius*. **id.** *conjugii*. **Ov.**

**sponsum**, i, v. sponsus.

**sponsus**, a, um, part. [spondeo] **II.** *Subst. sponsus, i, m., and sponsa, ae, f. a betrothed: a bride-groom, a bride: sponsus regius*. **Hor.** *Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id.* **2.** *sponsum, i, n. a covenant, agreement, engagement: ex sponso egi*. **Cic.** (Hence **It.** *sposo, Sp.* *esposo, Fr.* *époux*)

**sponsus**, ūs, m [id.] *an engagement, betrothal, bail, suretyship (rare)*: **Cic.**

**sponste**, Abl. and **sponsis**, Gen. of an absol. noun sponsa, of which no other cases occur. **Sponste**, usu. with *pron. adj.*: *of one's own accord, of oneself, without solicitation, voluntarily, spontaneously: transeise Rhenum sese*

non sua sponte, sed rogatum a Gallis, Caes. gaudeo nō te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridē feceram, Cic. Absol. : Italiani non sponte sequor, of my own free will, Virg. sponta propinquat, Ov. With Gen. : principis, Tac. 2. Transf. by oneself, without the aid of others, alone : nec sua sponte, sed corum auxilio, Cic. (ii) Of things aliae (arborum) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. 3. on its own account, for its own sake : sapientum sua sponte a per se bonitas et iustitia delectat, Cic. II. SPONTIS, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse) to be one's own master, at one's own disposal (rare) : sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, Cels. Varr. [Ety. uncertain.]

**spontis**, v. sponte, no II.  
**spontis**, ae, f. [cogn. with Gr. *σπονδία*] a planted basket or hamper (ato)  
**sportella**, ae, f. dim. [sporta] a little basket, a fruit-basket Cic.  
**sportula**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little basket, Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients. Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae Suet.  
**spretio**, ōris, m. [sperno] disdain, scorn contempt : Romanorum, Liv. (dub.)

**spretor**, ōris, m. [id.] a despiser, scorner (p. et and rare) : doctum, Ov.  
**spretus**, a, um, Part. [sperno]  
**spuma**, ae, f. foam, froth, scum, spume : cum spumas aeger in ore, foamed at the mouth, Cic. per arces spuma : spū fluit, Ov. spumas sans aere rubeant, Virg. II. caustica soda, a preparation used by the Tonsors for reddening the hair, a lather : Mart. [Commonly connected with spuo, but more prob. cogn. with O. N. skū-mi, Eng. scum, Germ. schaum, v. spoliun.] (It ceases to be Germanic origin, not from spuma.)

**spumatus**, ūs, m. [spumo] foam, slaver of a serpent Stat.  
**spumesco**, 3 v. n. uicep [spuma] to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam, or froth : aequora reme, Ov.  
**spumēus**, a, um, adj. [id.] foaming, frothy : Nereus, Virg. : torrens, Ov.

**spūmifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [spuma ferō] foam-bearing, foaming (poet.) amicus, Ov.  
**spūmiger**, ēra, ērum, adj. [spuma gerō] foaming : sus, Lucr.  
**spūmo**, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. [spuma] Neutr. to foam, froth : spumans aper, Virg. II. Act. to cause to foam, cover with foam (rare) : saxa salis iuxta spumata liquore, Cic. poet. Fig. spumans ex ore scelus, foaming out crime, Auct. Her.  
**spūmosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of foam, foaming : litora, Cat. : undae, Ov. II. Fig. of versification, frothy, bombastic : Pers.

**spūo**, ūi, ūtum, i. v. n. and a. to spit (rare) Neutr. : Plin. II. Act. to spit out : sicco terram (i. e. pulverem) : spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. (tr. πρῶο; Eng. spew, spit.)

**spuro**, adv. filthily, dirtily : In publicatione versari (of swine), Col. II. Fig. : impurely, basely, meanly, villainously : qui in illam miseram tam spure, tam impio dixers, made so foul an imputation, Cic. Sup. : perscribere, id.

**spuroidicus**, a, um, adj. [spurus dicō] using filthy language, obscene : versus, Pl.

**spurcificus**, a, um, adj. [spurus facio] making filthy, obscene : Pl.

**spurcitia**, ae, f. (Xom. spurciatus, Lucr.) [spurus] filth, dirt, smut (rare) : Plin.

**spuroo**, no perf., atum, i v. a. [id.] to make filthy, to befoul, defile (rare) : spurcatum nasum odore illutibile, Pl. Fig. : seneatus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

**spurcus**, a, um, adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure : res, Lucr. II. Fig. of character or condition foul, base, low, mean, common : Dama, Ilor Comp. : nihil est te spurcus uno, Mart. Sup. : Cic. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *σπερ-σος* (for σπ), speckled, blackish]

**spūrius**, i, m. adj. of illegitimate birth Subst. : an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard : Just. [Perh. from root spao, to separate, put apart, reject : a sperno, which is from the same root.]

**spūtātīlicus**, a, um, adj. [sputo] that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable : crimina, Senn. in Cic.

**spūtator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who spits much, a spitter : Pl.

**spūto**, i v. a. freq. [-puo] to spit, spit out : sanguinem, Pl. morbus, qui spūtat, which is spit against, i. e. as a spultratory or charm, id.

**spūtum**, i, n. [id.] spit, spittle : sing. : Cels. plur. : Lucr.

**squaleo**, ūi, 2 v. n. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *σκαλ-λω, σκαλῶ*] to be stiff or rough : squalescentes conchas, Virg. : squalentia tela venenis, i. e. clotted, smeared, Ov. 2. Poet. to be stiff or rough from drought, to be parched : Lucan. II. Esp. to be filthy, neglected, squalid. mihi supellex squalat atque aedes meae, Pl. : squalent abductus arva colonis, tie untitled, Virg. : squalens litus, barren, Tac.

2. Transf. to mourn in filthy or squalid garments : squalabat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.  
**squalidē**, adv. without ornament, rudely : Cic.

**squalidus**, a, um, adj. [squalor] stiff, rough, neglected, squalid : homo, Pl. : humus, Ov. : reus in sordid garments, id. squalida siccitate regio, barren, Curt. 2. Fig. of speech, rude, unadorned : Cic.

**squalor**, ōris, m. [id.] stiffness, roughness : Lucr. II. dirtiness, filthiness, squalor : Cic. : obrita erat squalore vestis, Liv. (ii) Esp. filthy garments, as a sign of mourning, aspiciat, iudices, squalorem sordisque sociorum, Cic.

**squālus**, i, m. a kind of sea-fish, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically Ov.

**squāma**, ae, f. a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.) : Cic. II. Meton. a fish (poet.) : Juv. 2. scale-armour : Virg. (Perh. for squad-ma, from root skad, to cover ; v. castra.)

**squāmēus**, a, um, adj. [squama] scaly (poet.) : anguis, Virg.

**squāmiger**, ēra, ērum, adj. [squama gerō] scale-bearing, scaly : cervices (anguis), Ov. II. Subst. squamigeri, orum, m. plur. fishes : Lucr.

**squāmōsus**, a, um, adj. [squama] full of or covered with scales, scaly : pecus (v. pisces), Pl. : draco, Virg.

**squilla**, ae v. scilla  
**st**, intery hist. : 'whist' : hush ! Cic.

**st**, abbrev. for est, v. sum.

**stabilimen**, inis, n. [stabilis] a stay, support : regni, poet. ap. Cic.

**stabilimentum**, i, n. [id.] a stay, support : ventris, Pl. Fig. : bellorum, Val. Max.

**stabilio**, ivi, itum, 4 v. a. [stabilis] to make firm, or stable, to fix, establish : Caes. Fig. : rem publicam, opp. to evertere, Cic.

**stabilis**, e, adj. [sto] that stands firmly : firm, steady, stable : via plana et stabilis (opp. to praepes et lubrica), Cic. : locus ad inestandum, Liv. stabilior Romanus erat, was steadier, stood his ground better, id. II. Fig. : firm, enduring, stable, unwavering, steadfast, intrepid : amici, Cic. : animus stabilis amicis, id. Comp. : imperium stabilis, Ter. (ii) stable est, with Acc and Inf = certum est : it is settled : Pl.

**stabilitas**, atis, f. [stabilis] a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability, steadiness : Cic. : Caes. II. Fig. : fortunae, Cic.

**stabiliter**, adv. firmly, durably, permanently (rare) : Suet.

**stābulū**, i v. a. and n. [stabulum] Act. : to stable or house cattle : Varr.

II. Neutr. : to stable, harbour : centauri in foribus stabulant, stall, Virg.

**stābulor**, atus, i v. n. dep. [id.] to take up one's abode, to stable, kennel, harbour, roost, etc. : in antris, Ov.

**stābulūm**, i, n. [sto] a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling (rare) : stable, Pl. II. Esp. a stall, stable, enclosure : pastorum stabula, Cic. : apium, a bee-hive, Virg. ferarum, covert, Iberi, id. Meton. : stabuli nutritor Iberi, flock, i. e. Spanish sheep, Mart. 2. a public-house, tavern, etc. Plin. Ep. (ii) a brothel, house of ill-fame : Cic. (as a term of abuse) : stabulum flagitii, Pl. (Hence Fr. *étale*.)

**staota**, ae, or **staotē**, es, f. = *σταῖον*, *myrrh-ōil*: **stacta**, Lucr.: **stāte**, Plin.

**stadium**, ī, n. = *στάδιον*, a *stade*, *stadia*, a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English Cic.

II. Esp. a *race-course* for foot-racing (among the Greeks): *quis stadium currit*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 148). 2. Fig. of other contests: in *stadium artis* rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her.

(1) **stagno**, avi, atum, ī, v. n. and a [stagnum] Neutr. to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate: *stagnans Nilus, spreading into a lake*, Virg. 2. Transf. to be overflowed or inundated: *paludibus*, Ov.

II. Act: to make stagnant: quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 2. Transf. to overflow, inundate (late) Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

(2) **stagno**, avi, atum, ī, v. a. [stagnum = stannum] to overlay or plate with stannum. Plin. Val. II. Fig. to make fast, strengthen, fortify: se adversus insidias, Just.

**stagnum**, ī, n. [sta, root of sto] a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc. super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. II. Transf. water in gen. (poet.): *hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis stagna refusa*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *étang*)

**stalagmum**, ī, n. = *σταλαγμα*, an ear-drop, pendant: Pl.

**stamen**, īnis, n. [sta, root of sto, cf. Gr. *στῆναι*] the warp in the upright loom of the ancients. Ov. II. Transf. in gen. a thread hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanæ aut stamina pollice verant, id.: of the threads of the Parcae: Juv. fatalia, Tib. 2. threads of other sorts: of the spider: Ov. the strings of an instrument. id. 3. Meton.: a cloth which is made of threads: the fillets of priests: Prop. (Hence Fr. *filamine*)

**staminēus**, a, um, adj. [stamen] consisting of threads, full of threads, thready: *rota rhombi, the magic circle's thready round*, Prop.

**stannum** (stagnum), ī, n. fin, also called *plumbum album* (in contradistinction to *plumbum nigrum*, lead): Suet.: Plin. [The word appears to be of Celtic origin.] (Hence through the form *stagnum*, it *stagno*; Fr. *étain*)

**stāta**, f. adj.: only in phr *stata mater*, appy. = *Vesta*: Cic.

**stātārius**, a, um, adj. [sto] of or belonging to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady: miles, Liv. II. Esp. *stataria* comedia, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers, opp. to *motoria* (bustling, noisy), Ter. Of a calm, tranquil orator: Cic. 2. Subst. *statarii*, orum, m. plur. the actors in the *comedia stataria*, id.

**stātēra**, ae, f. [from Gr. *σταῖρα*] *stelyard*: a balance. Suet.: *auraria, a goldsmith's scales*, called also *statera aurificas*, Cic. II. Transf.: the yoke-bar of a wagon, etc.: Stat.

**stātīōulus**, ī, m. [sto] a kind of gentle dance: Pl.

**stātīm** (s acc. to Ritschl), adv. [id.] in standing, steadily: ex his praedus talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, regularly, Ter. II. on the spot, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly: *Publicola, lege illa perita, statim secures de fascibus demit*, Just. Cic.: *principio anni statim res turbulenta*, Liv. Foll. by various *cony*, prep., etc.: *statim ut*, Cic. *statim post*, Suet. etc.

**stātio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a standing, a standing still: *navis, quae manet in statione, at her moorings*, Lucr. II. Meton. a post, abode, residence: *Athenis statio mea nunc placet*, Cic. Poet. of things. pone recompositas in statione comas, in their place, Ov.

2. Esp. milit. t. a post, station: *cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae*, Caes. in stationem succedere, to relieve guard, id. Fig. de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, to quit one's post (in the field) of life, Cic. (u) Meton. a picket, esp. in pl., sentries, sentinels: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. statione militum assumpta, *body-guard, life-guard*, Suet. 3. Nautical t. an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet: *quæta*, Caes. male fida, a treacherous anchorage, Virg. (Hence lit. *statione*, Sp. *estacion*)

**stātivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] standing still, stationary: Varr. II. Esp. milit. t. t. of or belonging to posts, stations or quarters: *praesidium, appointed post or station*, Cic. castra, a stationary camp, Caes. Also absol.: *stativa*, orum, n. pl. = *castra stativa*, Liv.

(1) **stātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger: Cic.

(2) **stātor**, ōris, m. [sisto] one who rallies, or prevents flight, or one who establishes, epithet of Jupiter: Liv. Cic. Ov. Of Mars: Vell.

**stātua**, ae, f. [statua, from sto] an image, statue: *statuae et imagines, simulacra corporum*, Cic. Fig. of a silent, stolid person: Pl.

**stātūārius**, a, um, adj. [statua] of or belonging to statues: hence, Subst. *statuaria*, ae, f. (sc. ars) the art of sculpture: Plin. 2. *statuarius*, ī, m. a maker of statues, a statuary: Quint.

**stātūmen**, īnis, n. [statuo] that upon which any thing rests, a support, stave, prop: Vitruv. a rib of a boat or oaracle: Caes.

**stātūo**, ōi, atum, ī, v. a. [statua, from sto] lit. to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station, etc. signifier, statue signum, plant, set up.

Liv. *crateras magnas*, Virg. *captivos in medio*, Liv.: *aliquem ante oculos*, Cic. (ii) to plant a tree (rare). Hor. (iii) to make to stand still, stay, stop, fessos boves, Prop. Transf. of birds: *carmen tacita brumâ, stay, hush*, Stat.

2. Esp. to set up, raise, erect, rear, build, etc. *tropaeum*, Cic. *tabernacula, to pitch*, Caes. urbem, Virg.

II. Fig. to set up or establish in the mind, to lay down as true, to constr. with *Acc* and *Inf*, Acc., second complementary Acc., or absol.: *ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi*, Cic. *cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei*, id.

2. to settle, appoint, to decide determine, resolve, etc. constr. the direct object expr. by *Acc*, *Inf*, *Acc* and *Inf*, depend. interrog. clause, or Subj., the indirect object usu in *dat*: *conditionem Gaditanis, to impose*, id.: *modum cupidinibus*, Hor. *statuta die, on the appointed day*, Liv. *iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse*, Cic. si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, if you have settled, id. statuam ut, etc., Caes.

With complementary *Acc*. of definition: *aliquem arbitrum, to appoint*, Cic. (u) Without a statement of the thing settled, to come to a decision, to pass judgment: with *de* and *Abl*, or *in* and *contra* with *Acc*, denoting the person affected by the decision of P. Tertulo ceterisque, Sall. ne quid gravius in fratre statueret, not to come to a severe decision against him, Caes.

ut eos, quos contra status, aequos placatosque dimittas, against whom you give judgment, Cic. Plur. de se statuere, to settle one's own fate, i. e. commit suicide: Tac. (From *statutum* comes Fr. *statut*)

**stātūra**, at, f. [sto; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture, hence, transf. height or size of the body, stature: Caes.]

**stātus**, a, um, Part. [sisto] II. Adj. self, fixed, appointed, stated, certain: *sacrum*, Cic. dies, Liv.

**stātus**, ūs, m. [sto] a standing, position: *status, incessus, sessio*, Cic. Plur.: *crebro commutat status, postures, attitudes*, Pl. Transf. height, stature: *brevis*, Stat. 2. Esp. milit. t. a position, posture, attitude of a combatant. statu movere hostem, dislodge him from his position, Liv. (ii) Fig. adversarios de statu omni decimus, have carried all the opponents' positions, Cic.

II. Fig.: *posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state*, etc. with Gen.: *optimus status civitatis*, id. orbis terrae, id. Plur.: *omnes vitae status*, id. Absol.: *eo tum statu res erat*, ut, etc., Caes. 2. Esp. a firm or secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.: *nullum habentibus statum quilibet*

dux eras idoneus, Vell 3. civil rank, station: Cic. 4. In rhetor. the state of the question, state of the case = *στάσις*: id. 5. In gramm. the mood of a verb: Quint. (Hence *It. stato*, Sp *estado*, Fr *état*.)

**stātūtus**, a, um, Part [statuō] II. Adj. tall: Pl

**stēga**, ae, f the deck of a ship: Pl [Cf Gr. *στῆγῃ*, v *tego*]

**stella**, ae, f a star (whereas *sidus* prop. denotes a constellation): motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. planets, Cic. stella comans, a comet, Ov.: crinita, Suet. Poet.: sometimes for *sidus*, a constellation: Coronae, i. e. Ariadne's crown, Ov. Of the sun: stella serena, id. II. Transf. a figure of a star: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. [For *ster-ula*, cf. Skr. *tara* (for *stārā*), a star; Gr. *ἀστὴρ* (v. *astrum*); Goth. *stār-nōd*, Germ. *ster-n*, Eng. *star*] (Hence Fr *étoile*)

**stellans**, antis, Part [stellō] in a neutr. sense, set or covered with stars, starry (poet.). caelum, Virg. 2. Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, starry, glittering, Ov.

**stellātus**, a, um, Part [stellō] II. Adj.: set with stars, starry, vether, Val Fl. 2. Transf. Argus, many-eyed, Ov. cinis iaspide fulva, studded with, Virg.

**stellifer**, -ia, erum, adj. [stella] star-bearing, starry (rare): Cic.

**stelliger**, -ia, erum, adj. [stella] star-bearing, starry: orbes, Cic.

**stellio**, -onis, m. [stella] a kind of lizard (having star-like spots on its back): Virg.

**stello**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [stella] to set or cover with stars (rare as verb fin.). Plin. stellatus Cepheus, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation, Cic.

**stemma**, -atis, n. = *στέμμα*, a garland, wreath: Prud. II. Esp. a garland hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. (ii) Meton a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree: Suet. Juv. Transf.: in gen. sense (in pl.) antiquity, history: Mart.

**stercoreus**, a, um, adj. [stercus] dungy, dirty, foul: as a term of abuse, Pl.

**stercōro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to dung, manure: agrum, Cic.

**stercōlinium**, i, v. sterquilinum.

**stercus**, -onis, n. dung, excrements, ordure: Cic.: Hor. As a vulgar term of abuse: *stercus curiae* dici, the refuse of, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *śakṛt* (for *sakart*); Gr. *σκατρός* (Gen. of *σκαπ*) for *σκαπρός*; A-S. *skear-n* For metaph. of sounds, skart, stark, cf. spec-io, *σκαρ-*]

**sterilis**, e (spec-iv. plur. *sterila*, Lucr.), adj. unfruitful, barren: whether of plants which yield no good fruit, or of soil that is sterile: avenae, Virg. ulvae, Ov.: palus, arena, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things that

cause sterility. rubigo, blighting, Hor.: hiems, Mart. 2. In gen. barren, bare, empty: manus, Pl.: amicus, Juv.

II. Fig. unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain: pax, Tac.: amor, unrequited, Ov. With Gen.: talium studiorum, Vell.: virtutum, barren, devoid of, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *στερῖος* (= *στερ-γος*), barren cow; Goth. *stārō*=*stēra*]

**sterilitas**, -atis, f [sterilis] unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility: agrorum, Cic. Plur.: Suet.

**sternax**, -acis, adj. [sterno] that throws to the ground (poet.). equus, that throws his rider, Virg.

**sterno**, strāvi, strātum, i. v. a. to spread out, strew, to stretch out, extend: vestes, Ov.: ostrum, Virg. natus sub aequore virgas sternit, scatters, strebus, Ov.: fessi sternunt corpora, stretch themselves out on the ground, Liv. Reflect.: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Virg.: humi stratus, lying on the ground, Cic. 2. Esp. to spread out flat, to smoothe, level: aequor, make a smooth surface, Virg.

3. Fig. to calm, still, moderate: odia militum, Tac. II. Transf. to spread over, to cover: lectum vestimentis, Ter. semitam saxo quadrato, to pave, Liv. viam per mare (of Xerxes), Lucr. alga litus inutili tempestas steruct, with, beat, Hor. equus, to saddle, Liv. 2. to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: cujus casus prolapsi quum proximis sterueret, id. viros caede, lay low, Virg. 3. Fig. (rare): deorum plaga percussit, afflictos se et stratos esse latentur, cast down, prostrated, Cic.: mortalia corda stravit, has made men's hearts quail, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *στέρω-ναι*, *στέρε-ναι*; Goth. *strau-jan*, Eng. *strew*, *strew*]

**sternūo**, ūi, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to sneeze: Plin. 2. Transf., of a light. to sputter, crackle: lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. II. Act. to sneeze out, express by sneezing: approbationem, Cat. omen, Prop. [Cf. Gr. *στέρω-ναι*, which is for *στέρω-ναι* (so *strew*, *spue*) In Lat. st replaces orig. sp; cf. *studeo*, *στέβω*] (From *sternuo* comes Fr. *sternuer*.)

**sternutamentum**, i, n. [sternuo, freq. of *sternuo*] a sneezing: Cic.

**sterquilinum** (stercul and stercul), ūi, n. (sterquilinum, i. Phaedr.) [stercus] a dung-pit, laystall: Cato. As term of reproach Pl.: Ter.

**sterto**, i. v. n. to snore: Cic.: noctem totam, Pl. vigilanti baso, i. e. to pretend to be asleep, Juv. [Perh. from same root as *ster-nu-o*.]

**stigma**, -atis, n. = *στίγμα* (a prick, puncture), a mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace. Suet. 2. Fig. a mark of disgrace, a stigma: id. 3. a cut on the face, from a clumsy barber: Mart.

**stigmātias**, ae, m. = *στυγμῆτις*, one who is branded, of a slave: Cic.

**stilla**, ae, f. [perh. dim. from *stira* = *sturia*] a drop: muriae, Cic. II. Transf.: a mere drop, i. e. a small quantity: olei, Mart.

**stillicidium**, ii, n. [stilla cado] a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: Sen.: Lucr. II. Esp.: rain-water falling from the eaves of houses: stillicidius casus, id. In plur., stillicidiorum jus, i. e. right of drainage from roofs, Cic.

**stillo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [stilla]. Neutr.: to drop, drip, trickle, distil: unguenta e capillo, Tib.: mella de viridi iace, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things which drip with a liquid: paenula multo nimbo, Juv.: sidera sanguine, Ov. Without Abl.: stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. II. Act.: to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil: ex oculis rorem, Hor.: stillata de ramis electra, dropped, distilled, Ov. 2. Fig.: to instil, whisper the poison of calumny, etc.: in aurem aliquid, Juv.

**stilus** (not stylus), i, m. a stake, pale: extra vallum stillicaei, concealed stakes, Auct. B. Afr. (ii) In agriculture, a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly, etc.: a spud: Col. II. Esp.: a style for writing on waxen tablets: Pl.: Cic. Writing on wax was erased with the broad end of the style, hence the phrase, stilum vertere, to erase what one has written: id. Hor. (ii) Hence meton., practice in writing: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. 2. a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking, affectation obscure, abat stilum, Suet. [For *stig-lus*, from the root of Gr. *στίγω*, *stiv-na*; v. *distingo* and *instigo*.]

**stimulatio**, -onis, f [stimulo] an incitement, stimulation: Plin. Tac. **stimulatrix**, -icis, f [id.] she that instigates, or stimulates: Pl.

**stimulens**, a, um, adj. [stimulus] consisting of prickles or goads: Pl. **stimulo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on: equos calcarius, Val. Max. II. Fig.: to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: scrupulis, qui aliquem dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, Cic.: consulem cura de minore filio stimulat, Liv. 2. In gen.: to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate: constr. with Acc., with ad, in and Acc. and *sub*: ira stimulant animos, id.: ad aliquid salutem defendendam stimulari, to be aroused, Cic.: injuria dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat, goaded them on, Liv.: vetus nostra simulat antea stimulat me, ut caverem, roused me, reminded me, Cic. With *inf.* (poet.): Virg.: Lucan.

**stimulus**, i, m. (neut. stimulum, i, Pl.) [for *stig-mus*, v. *stillus* and *instigo*] a goad for driving cattle, slaves,



etc.: jam lora teneo. jam stimulum in manu est' agile, equi' Pl: stimulo tardos increpuiſſe boves, Tib.

Fig: *a sting, torment, pang*: doloris, Cic. Proverb. t.: adversum stimulum calcare=πῶς κέρρα λακτίσει, to kick against the goad, Ter

2. *a spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus* a esp. in pl.: gloriæ, Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

III. Milit. *t. t.*: *a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to annoy hostile troops.* Caes.

**stinguo**, *3. v. a. to quench, extinguish* (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): Lucr. [For etym. v. exstinguo.]

**stipatio**, *onis, n.* [stipo] *a crowd pressing about one; a numerous suite, retinue, train*: concursatio stipatio, greges hominum perditurum, Cic.

**stipator**, *oris, m.* [id; prop. one that presses upon another; hence] *an attendant*: in plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue, esp. the body-guard of a king or despot. Cic.

**stipendiarius**, *a, um, adj.* [stipendium] *of or belonging to tribute, liable to impost or contribution, tributary* (with ref. to fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis may refer to those payable in kind) civitas, Caes. vectigalis, *i. e. a fixed yearly contribution in money*, Cic. 2. Subst.: stipendiarii, *orum, m. pl. tributaries*: socii stipendiariique populi Romani, id.

II. Milit. *t. t.*: *serving for pay, receiving pay*: Liv.

**stipendium**, *i, n.* [contr. of stipendium, from stips pendo] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money), stipendium capere, Caes.

2. Transf. in gen. *tribute, dues*: quod me manet stipendium? penalty, Hor. (ii) Of the Vet. tal. Virgins: salary, maintenance Liv. II. Milit. *t. t.*: *pay, soldiers' wages*: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, *lit. to earn a soldier's pay, hence, to perform military service, to serve*: Cic. stipendia emereri, *to serve out one's time, id.* Hence elliptically, 2. Meton. *milit. service* (usu plur.), stipendia facere, Sall. Liv. Sing.: homo nullius stipendii, *who has seen no service*, Sall. (ii) Esp. *a year's service, a campaign*: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, *had served the fewest campaigns, i. e. the shortest time*, Liv.

3. Fig.: *vitæ stipendium fungi, duties, Sen. Of the labours of Hercules*: Just

**stipes**, *itis, m.* [same root as stipo] *a leg, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc.* Caes. As *u. term of contempt, block, post*: Ter

II. Meton.: *a tree* (poet.) Ov.

**stipo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to crowd or press together, compress, fill with*: carnis ingens argentum, stipo on board, Virg. apes mellis stipant, *pack close*, id. Græci stipati quini in lectulis, sæpe plures, crowded, Cic.: velut

stipata phalaux, compact, solid, Liv.

2. Esp. *to crowd or throng around, to environ, attend, accompany*: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Absol. magna stipante caterva, Virg. Liv. [The radical idea is that of compression: whence solidity, as in stipes, obstipus, stipula, stupa, stupeo; also Eng. stiff, and Germ. stift, a peg, stump.]

**stips**, *stipis, f.* (Nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Vair.) *a gift, donation, contribution in small coin*: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious donations: Cic.: of the customary gift of coin on New Year's Day. Ov. offers for pleadings, advocacy, Quint. [The notion of hardness (cf. 'hard cash') seems the radical one; v. stipo.]

**stipula**, *a, f.* *dina* [v. stipo and cf. stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, halm of corn*: frumenta in viridi stipula lactenta turgent, Virg. of bean stalks. Ov. stipulam urri, stubble, Virg. (ii) *a reed, i. e. a rude stage-boat* (cf. "the oaten flut"), Milt. id.

**stipulatio**, *onis, f.* [stipulor] *In law, a demand for a formal promise* (v. stipulor), and in gen. *an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation*: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.

**stipulationoula**, *ae, f. dim.* [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise or stipulation*: Cic.

**stipulor**, *oris, m.* [stipulor] *In law, one who demands a formal promise or covenant* (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise and who is said spondere); *a bargainer, stipulator*. Suet.

**stipulor**, *atus, i. v. dep.* *In law, to demand a formal promise*: to bargain, covenant, stipulate (cf. preced. art.): stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spondidisti me dicit? Cic. In pass. sense, haec pecunia stipulata sit, *been stipulated for*, id. [Etyim. uncertain: an old account of the word is that it comes from stipula, a straw, with reference to ancient forms used in the making of covenants.]

**stipria**, *ae, f.* *a frisen drop, an unction*: Virg. [Gr. στίριον, στίριον are prob. cognate.]

**stirpes**, *v. stirps*

**stirpitis**, *adv. by the roots, root and branch* (rare) Ulp. II. Fig. utterly: errorem extrahere, Cic.

**stirps** (Nom. stirpes or stirpis, Liv.), *pis, f. (m.: Virg.) the lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots, a stock, stem, stalk; a root*: quæ (terra) stirpes amplexa alat et quæat, Cic. lento in stirpe moratus, *over the stubborn stock*, Virg. Fig. Carthago ab stirpe interit, utterly, Sall. velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, *as if from roots* (left on the ground). Liv. unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae, *seem, stock*, id. 2. Transf. *a plant, shrub* (esp. in plur.) stirpium naturæ, Cic. (ii) *grafts, scums*: stirpis committere ramis, Lucr. 3.

Of men: *a stem, stock, race, family lineage*: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. hominum sceleratorum, Caes. divina, Virg. (ii) *offspring, descendant, progeny*: liberum, Liv. nepotum, Virg. II. Fig.: *source, origin, foundation, cause, etc.*: stirpes stultitiæ, Cic. superstitionis, id. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**stiva**, *ae, f.* *a plough-handle*: Virg. **stilatarius**, *a, um, adj.* [stolata, a kind of ship so named from its breadth, status being the orig. form of latas, q. v. j of or belonging to a ship (rare).] Transf. stalaria purpura, brought by sea, imported, *i. e. costly*, Liv.

**stilloppus**, *i, m. a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers. (Hence lt. schioppo, "a gun," scoppo, "noise")

**sto**, *steti, statum, i. v. n.* (steterunt, Virg.) *to stand, to stand still, remain standing*: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sedisset, Cic. qui proximi steterant, Caes. stans pede in uno, Hor.

2. Esp. *to stand firm or immovable*: to last, remain, continue: nec domus ulla hinc urbs stare poterit, Cic. praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv. stare glacies mers, *is frozen*, Lucr.

3. *to remain, tarry, linger*: in illo gænarum thiarum indere atque fumo, Cic. 4. Milit. *t. t.* *to stand in the ranks or under arms*: quisque ubi steterat, jact. obsequium ordinum, Pl. (ii) Esp. *to stand one's ground*, in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (iii) Meton. *a battle*: to last, continue undisturbed, illi pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 5. Nautical *t. t.* *to lie at anchor*: pars (classis) ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. stant litore rippes, *are anchored along the shore*, Virg. 6. *to stand upright or out, to bristle up, etc.* steterunt cornua, id. stantes oculi (of the owl), fixed, glaring, Ov. stant lumina flamma, stand staring flame, Virg. 7. With Abl. *to stand out with, be thick with, full of* (mostly poet.) pulvere caelum, *is all a cloud of dust*, id. 8. Of the features *to be unmoved*: stant nunquam facies, *is never still*, Lucan.

II. Fig. in gen. *to stand*: Enn. ap. Cic. 2. *to stand firm or unshaken*, to endure, persevere, persist. Stetit adhuc diem Romana res, Liv. 3. Cic. *to maintain a contest*: cum in senatu pulcherrime staretur, id. (iii) With Abl. (either with or without in) *to stand firm, persist, persevere, to adhere to*: in hie, id. in sententia, Liv. decreto, *to abide by*, Caes. magnis famâ quam v. stare res suas, *rested more on prestige than power*, Tac. omnis in Ascanio stat eua parantia, *is centred*, Virg. (iv) Esp. in 3rd pers. sing. *with sententia or clause as subj.*, or absol.: the determination holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: postquam ipse sententia stetit, *after he had decided*, Liv.:

modo nobis stet illud, is kept to, Cic. Virg. 3. Of plays and actors: to please, take, succeed: securus, cadat an recto nec fabula talo, Hor. 4. To stand by, be on the side of; with ab, less freq. cum or pro: ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic. cum Hannibale, Liv. pro jure gentium, id.

5. To be owing to anyone (esp. with ref. to something prevented) with per and Acc. of person: per Afranium stare, quominus, etc., it was owing to A that... not, Caes.

6. Of price: to stand one in, cost: centum talentis eam rem Achaes stetit, Liv. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitio, shall cost him dear, Virg. (Root sta, Skr sthā; Gr. ἐστην, στάσις; O. H. G. stām, Goth. stand-a (I stand).) (Hence It. stare, Sp. estar)

stōlōs, adv. like a Stoic, stocially: agere austerē et Stōicē, Cic.

stōlious, a, um, adj. = στῳικός, of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, Storic: scholia, Cic. libelli, Hor. 2. Subst.: stōicus i, m. a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic: Cic. (n) Stolica, orum, n. pl. the Stoic philosophy, id.

stōla, ae, f. = στολή, a long upper garment: mullebris, Varr. 11. Esp. a gown, robe, or stole, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 154), ad talos demissa, Hor. Hence, of the dress of a voluptuary: id. 2. Transf.: a noble dame or matron. Stat. (Hence Fr. étole)

stōlātus, a, um, adj. [stola] wearing a stola mulieres, Vitruv. 11. Transf. pulcr, proper to or befitting a matron, Mart.: Ulixes stolatulus, Ulysses in petticoats, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet.

stōlīdōs, adv. stupidly: Liv.

stōlīdītās, ātis, f. [stolidus] dul-

neus, stupidity: Flor.

stōlīdus, a, um, adj. dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: indocti stolidique, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: aures (Midae). Ov. stolidia impudensque postulatione, senseless, Liv.: vires (of a gladiator), merre brute force, id.: causae, inerti, not energetic, Cic. [Stol-idus is prob. from the root stal, to place, seen in στελλ-λω (ἐ-στάλ-ην); cf. στῆλ-ε-χος, στελλ-η]

stōmāchor, ātus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [stomachus] to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret. Neutr.: con- str. absol., with Prep., or depend. clause: si stomachabere et moleste feres, Cic.: cum prae septum stomachachia ob unguem, Hor.: with quod or si: Cic. cum aliquo, to quarrel with, id. 11. Act.: to be angry or vexed at (only with neutr. obj.) stomachor omnia, id.

stōmāchōs, adv. angrily, peevishly. Comp.: rescripti ei stomachosius, Cic.

\*stōmāchōsus, a, um, adj. [stomachus] angry, irritable, choleric (rare): Hor. Comp.: Cic.

stōmāchus, i, m. = στόμαχος, the gullet, oesophagus: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. 2. Meton.: the stomach: id.

11. Fig.: taste, liking, appetite (rare): Iudi non tui stomachi, id.: bonus, easily satisfied, i. e. uncritical, Quint. 2. distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. estomac.)

stōrēa (storia; Caes.), ae, f. [from the root of sterno] a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rope, etc.: a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Liv. a mantile: Caes. (Hence It. stoga, Fr. store)

strābo, ōus, m. = στραβών, one who squint: Cic.: Hor.

strāges, is, f. [sterno] a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow: with Gen.: strage armorum septa via est, i. e. with heaps of arms thrown away, Liv.: aedificiorum et hominum, destruction of buildings and loss of life, Tac. Absol.: strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, Liv.: (nimbus) dabit stragem satis, devastation, Virg. 2. Esp.: slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage: id. Just. Plur.: strages facere, edere, Cic. 11. Fig.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi? what havoc did I make of them, id.

strāgūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for spreading over or covering: vestis, a coverlet, blanket, rug, etc., Cic. 11. Subst.: stragulum, i, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc. Sen.: a bed-covering: Cic.: a covering for a corpse: Suet.: a horse-cloth: Mart.

strāmen, īnis, n. [id.] straw, litter: tecta stramine casa, Ov.

strāmentum, i, n. [id.] straw, litter: desectam cum stramento segentem, Liv.: a straw-bed: Pl.: Hor. casae stramentis tectae, thatched, Caes.

11. a covering, rug, coverlet (rare) mulorum, id.

strāminēus, a, um, adj. [stramen] made of straw, straw-: Quirites, i. e. figures of straw, Ov.: casae, thatched with straw, id.

strangūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to throttle, choke: in gen. to stifle, suffocate, strangle: laqueo, Tac.: piro strangulatus, choked by a pear, Suet.

11. Fig.: to torment, torture. strangulat inclusus dolor, chokes one, Ov. plures congesta pecunia strangulata i. e. the destruction of, Juv. [For etym. v. stringo]

strangūria, ae, f. = στραγγουρία, difficult and painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic.: Plin.

strātēgēma, ātis, n. = στρατήγημα, a piece of generalship, a stratagem. 11. Transf.: any stratagem or trick: id.

strātēgus, i, m. = στρατηγός, a military leader, general, commander: Pl. 11. Transf.: the president at a banquet, id.

strātīōticus, a, um, adj. = στρατιωτικός, of or belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military: homo, Pl.

strātum, i, n. [sterno] a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 2. Meton.: a bed, couch: quies molli strato accessita, bed of down, Liv.: strato surgit Palmurus, Virg. 11. Transf.: a horse-cloth, housing, a pack-saddle: Ov.: Liv. 2. a pavement: saxea strata viarum, Lucr.

strātūra, ae, f. [id.] paving, pavement: viarum, Suet.

strātus, a, um, Part. [sterno].

strēna, ae, f. a sign, prognostic, omen: Pl. 11. Transf. a new-year's present given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health": hence perhaps cognate with strenuus] (Hence Fr. etrennes)

strēnūē, adv. briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, vigorously: aliquid facere, Pl. arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitās, ātis, f. [strenuus] briskness, vivacity, activity (rare): Ov.

strēnūō, i. v. n. [id.] to be brisk, lively, busy: Pl.

strēnūus, a, um, adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous: strenuus et fortis, Hor.: manu fortis et bello strenuus, energetic, Nep.: gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv.: adeo strenuus, ut, etc., dashing, gallant, Just. With Gen.: strenuus militiae, enterprising in, Tac. In bad sense: multi mali et strenui, turbulent, restless, id.: in perfidia, id. 2. Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, lively, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua nos exerceat inertia, busy idleness, Hor. [Cf. Gr. σπρηνός, hard, rough, strong, appy. cogn. with strep-ous]

strēpito, i. v. n. freq. [strepo] to make a continued noise, rustling, rattling, etc. (poet. and rare): Virg.

strēpitus, ūs, m. [id.] a noise, din, a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: luminum, roar, Cic.: rotarum, rattling, Caes.: praes strepitu et clamore, din, uproar, Liv. 11. Transf. of musical sounds: testudinis aerae dulcem strepitum, sweet din, Hor.: and without adj., citharae, id.: tibicinae, id.

strēpo, ūi, itum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc. (most gen. term for all continuous harsh noise: cf. strideo): rauco streperunt cornua cantu, rang out, Virg. litui, Bray, Hor.: strepit assiduus caeva tempora circum tinnitu gales, resounds, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv.

11. A c. f. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperet, bawled out, vociferated, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

**stria**, *ae, f.* a furrow, groove, channel. Varr.: Plin. [Prob. for *strig.*, *a*, v. *stria*, 2.]

**striatus**, *a, um, Part.* [striō].  
[*a* d.] : grooved, ruled, striped : Pl. : Plin.

**strictim**, *adv.* [stringo] *straitly*, closely : attondere, *i. e.* close to the skin, Pl. **II.** Fig. : slightly, superficially : aspicere, Cic. **2.** Esp. of style, briefly, cursorily : dicere, id

**strictura**, *ae, f.* [id] a contraction, structure : Plin. Val. **II.** Meton. : a mass of molten iron : Virg.

**strictus**, *a, um, Part.* [stringo].  
**II.** Adj. : drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc. *a* artus, close-knit, Tac. : janua, narrow, Ov. **2.** Fig. of style, brief, concise : Quira. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *etroit*; Eng. *strait*)

**strideo**, *di, 2* and **strido**, *di, 3* v. n. to make a grating or hissing noise ; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, buzz, rattle, etc. (mostly poet) : candens ferrum e formacibus stridit, Lucr. : rudentes aquilone, Ov. : stridentia pennis, whirling with wings, Virg. : of an arrow, to whizz : id. : of a hinge, to creak, grate : id. : of a saw, to rasp : Lucr. : presso stridere molari, to gnash, Juv. [Ety. uncertain]

**strido**, v. strideo.

**stridor**, *ōris, m.* [strideo] any harsh or grating sound ; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling, etc. : Hor. serpentes, Ov. : procellae, Prop. : rudentum, Virg. : januae, Ov.

**stridulus**, *a, um, adj.* [id] creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, etc. stridula cornus (*i. e.* hasta), whizzing, Virg. : plaustra, creaking, Ov. (Hence It. *stilo*)

**strigilis**, *is, f.* [stringo] a scraper (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, a *strigil* : Cic. : Hor. : v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *stregghia*, *streglia*; Fr. *étrille*)

**strigo**, *i, v. n.* [strix, 2] to hold up, stop in ploughing : Plin. : Phaedr. (iii 6, 9), dub. **II.** Transf. : apply to give way, lose strength, sink (poet.). Virg. (Cat.)

**strigosa**, *a, um, adj.* [cogn. with stringo] less, lean, thin, meagre : canis, app. to obscur. Onl. Comp. : equi, Liv. **II.** Fig. of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless : Cic.

**stringo**, *laxi, lotum, 3* v. a. to draw or tie tight ; to draw, bind, or press together, to grasp : to stringum ad carminum, Pl. : stricta matutino figure valnera, pinched, Liv. : strictos nodos, drawn too tight, id. : arcus, banded. Val. Pl. : habebam, to tighten, Stat. **2.** Transf. : to touch lightly or slightly, to graze : litus ama, et laevae stringat omnes palmas caestros, Virg. : stringebat ruminas alios malverbia munda, was skimming, Ov. **3.** To pull or strip off, to pluck off, clap off, prune, etc. : latus est arbutum, Oen. : frondem, Virg. : ostior gladiis strinxerat, drew, Oen. Hence, bel-

lum, to engage in, Flor. Poet. transf. manum, to bare, *i. e.* prepare for combat, Ov. : stringere remos, to trim branches for making oars, Virg. : rem, devour, waste one's substance, Hor.

**II.** Fig. : of style, to compress, abridge : narrationis loco rem, Quint.

**2.** to touch, affect, esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain : animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. [Stringo, in its two senses, "to draw tight, press," and "to strip off," is cogn. on the one hand with Gr. *σπάγγω*, *σπαγγάλη*, strangulo, striz, (2), and, on the other, with *στέργω*, (1), and, and tergo (for stergo).] (Hence Fr. *étrindre*)

**stringor**, *ōris, m.* [stringo] a touching, touch, shock : gelidai aquai, twinge (of the teeth) from ice-cold water, Lucr.

**strio**, *no perf.*, striatum, *i, v a* [stria] to furrow, channel : Vitr. : Plin.

(1) **strix**, strigis, *f.* = *στέγξ*, an owl, prob. the screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Ov. : Tib.

(2) **strix**, igit, *f.* [stringo] a furrow, channel, groove : Vitr.

**strophæ**, *ae, f.* = *στροφή*, a strophæ in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas : Macr. **II.** a trick, artifice : Mart. : In plur. : verbosae, Phaedr.

**strophæarius**, *is, m.* [strophium] a stay-maker : Pl.

**strophium**, *is, n.* = *στροφίον* (a band), a band, stay, stomacher, worn by women under the breasts : Cat.

**II.** a head-band, chaplet : Virg. (Copa).

**structor**, *ōris, m.* [struo] a builder, mason, carpenter : Cic. **II.** one who serves at table, a carver : Juv.

**structura**, *ae, f.* [id] a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment : membranarum, Plin. : togae, Macr. **2.** Esp. : a mode of building, construction : structurae antiquae genus, Liv. (iii)

Meton. : a building, erection, structure : Vitr. : ita ut capita tignorum extrema parietum structura tegerentur, *i. e.* by the outside course of masonry

Caes. : aceriae structurae, mining works, copper mines, id (dub al. secturae). **II.** Fig. of style : an arrangement, order, structure : Cic

**structus**, *a, um, Part.* [struo] **II.** Subst. : structa, orum, *n pl.* buildings : saxorum structa, Lucr.

**strues**, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile : laterum, Cic. : corporum, Liv. : rogi, a funeral pile, pyræ, Tac. : confusa strue implicant, are huddled in a confused mass (of soldiers with their formation broken), Liv. **II.** Esp. : a heap of idle offerings : Ov.

**struix**, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile : tanta struix concinnat patinaria, Pl.

**struix**, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile : tanta struix concinnat patinaria, Pl.

**struix**, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile : tanta struix concinnat patinaria, Pl.

**struix**, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile : tanta struix concinnat patinaria, Pl.

**struix**, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile : tanta struix concinnat patinaria, Pl.

tanquam strumam civitatis, merbid ex-  
crescence, Cic.

**strumōsus**, *a, ūm, adj.* [struma] having a wen, scrofulous : Juv.

**struo**, *xi, ctum, 3* v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in a heap ; to pile up, arrange : ordinatim trabses, Caes. : ad sidera montes, Ov. frugum ordine, Cic. : penum ordine longum, Virg. : acervum, Hor. rem, heap up, amass, Pers. Poet. transf.

altaria domus, to load, Virg. **2.** Esp. : to build, erect, fabricate, construct : domos, Hor. : pyras, Virg. convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac.

**3.** to set in order, arrange : copias, Caes. : aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig. to join together, compound, compose : quint

**2.** Esp. : to prepare something detrimental ; to cause, occasion, to devise, contrive, instigate, etc. aliquod calumitatis, Cic. : odium in alios, id. : insidias alieri, Liv. **3.** to order, arrange, dispose, regulate : rem domi, Pl. verba, Cic. [Cogn. with *strino*, q v : the u may be regarded as corresponding to u in the form *σπώ-συν-υ*]

**struthēus**, *a, um* (struthinus), *adj.* = *σπρωθῆν*, of or belonging to sparrows : mala, sparrow-apples, Plin. Absol. : struthæ, orum, *n pl.* : Pl.

**struthicamēlus**, *i, m.* an ostrich. Plin. (By later writers also called simply struthio, ōnis, m.) (From struthio comes It. *struzzo*, and from avis struthio, fr. *ostruche*)

**studeo**, *ui, 2* v. c. and *n* to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after ; to apply oneself to or pursue some course of action, etc. Absol. : ut aequum fuat atque ut studui, intended, Ter. With Acc. of neat pain or obj. (rarely of a noun) Illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Hor. : has res, Pl. With Inf. or Acc. and Inf. de quo studeo ex te audio quid sentias, Cic. : homines, qui student praestare ceteris animalibus, deserv. Sall. (ii) Most freq with Dat. : to devote oneself, to be bent upon, to be busy with, Cic. : agriculturae, Caes. litteris, Cic. With Gen. : parens, qui te nec amat, nec studet tui, takes no heed of you, poet ap. Cic. Esp. to be zealous for a person or cause, to favour, homini nequam atque improbo, Cic. : rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Absol. : neque studere neque odire, to feel neither partiality nor hatred, Sall.

**2.** Absol. : to apply oneself to learning ; to study : Cic. [Cogn. with Gr. *σπουδῶ*, with st for orig sp]

**studiosus**, *a, um, adj.* eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously : Cic. Comp. : id. Sup. : id.

**studiosus**, *a, um, adj.* [studium] eager, zealous, anxious after, studious of : With Gen. : venandi aut pilae, very fond of, Cic. : studiosi juris, lawyers, Suet. Comp. : Cic. Sup. : munditiarum lautiarumque studiosissimus, most particular about, Suet. Absol. : homo valde studiosus ac dili-

gens, earnest, Cic. **II.** Esp. *zealous* for a person or cause. mei studiosos habeo Pyrrhachinos, *warmly devoted to me*, id. nobilitatis, *a partisan of*, id. Comp. studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Sup. Cic. **2.** Absol.: devoted to study or learning, learned, studious: cohors, Hor.

**stūdiūm**, n, n. [studeo] *a busying oneself about or application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, endeavour, study; aliquid studio curaque discere*, Cic. alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. quot caput vivunt, totidem studiorum milia, *inclinations*, Hor. With Gen.: pugnandi, Caes. visendi, curiosity to see, Virg. **II.** *zeal for a person or cause, good-will, attachment, devotion*, etc. Divitiaci in populum R., Caes. aliquid studio partium facere, *from party spirit*, Cic. ultio senatum in studia diuixerat, *into opposite parties*, Tac. contraria studia, Virg. Tac.

**2.** *application to learning, study* esp. in plur., *learned studies*: Cic. Hor. **3.** Transf. *the results of study*: omnia studia sua publicare, *to make one's accomplishments public property*, Tac. (Hence *it studio*, Fr. *étude*.)

**stultē**, adv. *foolishly, silly* Pl. Comp.: Lav. Sup.: Cic.

**stultiloquentia**, a, f. [stultus loquor] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl.

**stultiloquium**, n, n. [stultus loquor] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl.

**stultilocus**, a, um, adj. [stultus loquor] *talking foolishly, babbling*: Pl.

**stultitia**, a, f. [stultus] *jolly, foolishness, silliness*, etc. Cic. Plur. and

**stultivides**, a, um, adj. [stultus video] *that sees things in a foolish light*: Pl.

**stultus**, a, um, adj. [cogn. with stultus, a v.] *foolish, silly, stupid*, etc. Cic. ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.

**2.** Transf. of things. arrogantia, Caes. consilium stultissimum, Liv. quid autem stultius? Cic.

**stūpa**, ae. (stuppa and stupa), f. *the coarse part of flax, tow*: Caes. Liv. Virg. Lucr. [Cf. Gr. στῦψ, tow; v. stips.] (Hence *it stuppa*, Fr. *étoupe*.)

**stūpe-facio**, feci, factum, 3, v. a. pass. **stūpefio** [stupēo] *to make senseless, to benumb, stun, stupefy: privator luctus stupefecit publicum pavor, *deprived the sense of*, Liv. Pass. ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, *may be spell-bound*, Prop. **2.** Esp. in Part perf.: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic.*

**stūpefio**, factus, v. stupefacio, **stupēo**, ui, 2, v. n. and a. Neutr. *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed, to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied*, etc.: quum semisomnus stupeperet, *seemed to have but half his wits about him*, Cic. ipse stupevere domus Leti, *Death's own dwellings were all amazed*, Virg. With Gen.: capti et stupentes animi, *bewildered*, Liv. With Abl., alone or

with in: carminibus stupens, *spell-bound*, Hor. In Turno, Virg. With ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov.: ad tam saevam dominationem, *to be appalled at*, Just. **2.** Transf. of things: *to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop*: stupuitque Ixionis orbus, Ov.: stupente ita seditione, Liv. **II.** Act.: *to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at* (poet.) pars stupeit innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, *stand amazed at*, Virg. [Stupeo, to be stock-still, is cogn. with the words given under stipo; cf. especially stipes.]

**stupescō**, 3, v. n. incept. [stupēo] *to grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic.

**stūpēs** (stuppeus), a, um, adj. [stupa] *made or consisting of tow*: Virg.

**stupiditas**, ātis, f. [stupidus] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare): Cic.

**stūpīdus**, a, um, adj. [stupēo] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed*: stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, *lost in admiration*, Cic. **2.** *dull, stupid, senseless*: id. Juv. maritus, *doltish*, Mart.

**stūpōr**, ōris, m. [id.] *numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction, astonishment, amazement*: in corpore, Cic.: sensus, id.: animos tenet, *be-wilders*, Liv.: cordis, Cic. **2.** Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

**stūppa**, v. stupa

**stūppeus**, v. stupeus.

**stūprātor**, ōris, m. [stupro] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Suet.: Quint.

**stūpro**, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [stuprum] *to debauch, deflower, ravish*. feminam, Pl.: Cic. In gen. sense; to pollute: pulvinar, Auct. Har. Resp.

**stūprum**, i, n. *dishonour, disgrace*: Fest. **II.** Esp. *debauchery, violation*: very freq. in pl.: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, Cic.: nullis poluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. **2.** Meton. (poet.) una (redes) Clytemnestrae stuprum venit, *is the adulteress*, Prop. (Etyim uncertain.)

**sturnus**, i, m. *a starling*: Mart.: Stat. [Cf. A-S stear-n, Eng. stare, star-ling.]

**stīlus**, v. stilus.

**suādēla**, ae, f. [suadeo] *exhortation, persuasion*: Pl. Personified; *the goddess of persuasion*: Hor.

**suādē**, v. suadus

**suādēo**, si, sum (suādēt, Lucr.), 2, v. n. and a. *to advise, recommend, exhort, urge*. Constr. with Dat. (rarely Acc.) of person advised: *what is advised expressed by Acc., or Subj. with with ut, ne, rarely by Inf.* With Acc. of the thing: modo quod suasis, *dissuaded*, Pl. pacem, *to counsel peace*, Cic. (it) With Subj.: quod suades ut petam, id. suadere Prieco ne supra principem scanderet, *not to rise above*,

Tac. The *ut* is sometimes omitted Pl.: Nep. (ili) With Inf. (rare in prose). Juturnam succurrere fratri suasi, *advised her to help*, Virg.: quum mori suadeas, *when you counsel death*, Cic.

**2.** With Dat. of pron. Refl., *to satisfy oneself; arrive at a definite conviction*: constr. with Acc. and Inf.: nisi mihi suasissem, nihil esse in vi, id. **3.** Transf. of things, *to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion*: suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, *counsel, invite*, Virg.: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, *leads me to pursue*, Ter. **II.** Esp.

leg. t. t.: suadere legem, *rogationem, etc.* *to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill* Cic. [For etym v. suavis.]

**suādus**, a, um, adj. [suadeo] *persuasive*: Stat. Hence, s. u. b. s. t.

**Suāda**, ae, f. *persuasion* (personified): suadæ medulla, *the very marrow of persuasion*, Cic.

**suāsio**, ōnis, f. [suadeo] *a counselling, advice, exhortation*: Sen. **II.** Esp. leg. t. t.: *a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law*. legis Serviliae, Cic. **2.** In rhetor. *eloquence of the persuasive kind*: id.

**suāsor**, ōris, m. [id.] *an adviser, counsellor, profectionist*, Cic.: pacis, Ov. **II.** Esp. leg. t. t.: *one who recommends or advocates a proposed law*: suasore legis Pompeio, Vell.

**suāsium**, i, n. *the name of a dye* (colour uncertain): Pl.

**suāsus**, a, um, Part. [suadeo]

**suāvīs**, ūs, m. [id.] *an advising*: suavis atque impulsu meo, Pl.: ob meum suavis, Ter.

**suāve-ōlens** (also separately), entis, adj. *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: Cat.

**suāvīatiō** (sav.), ōnis, f. [suavior] *a kissing*: suavis, Pl.

**suāvīdicens**, a, um, adj. [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.

**suāvīlōquens**, entis, adj. [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): carmen, Lucr.

**suāvīlōquentia**, ae, f. [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech*: Cic.

**suāvīlūm** (sav.), i, n. dim. [suavilum] *a little kiss*: Cat.

**suāvior**, ius, 1, v. a. dep. [id.] *to kiss*: Cic.: Cat.

**suāvis**, e, adj. *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful* (as distinguishing from dulcis, q. v., it refers to smell) quod suave est alius, aliis fit amarum, Lucr.: odor, Cic.: cantus, Pl. Neut. as adv. (poet.): suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg.: locus resonat, Hor. **II.** Of character, feelings, etc.: faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, *sweet-tempered, amiable*, Cic.: amor suavissimus, Pl.: with Inf. as Subj.: suavis, *it is sweet to* . . . Lucr. (Cf. Skr. svādus; Gr. ἡδύς for σφάδ-ός; Goth. sūt-s, Eng. sweet, Germ. süß. Cf. suadeo, to make pleasant, to recommend.) (Hence *it sūave*; Fr. *suave*.)

**suāvitas**, ātis, f. [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*. As

affecting the senses: odorum, Cic. coloris, id.: oris et vocis, Nep. **II.** As affecting the mind or feelings: sermonum atque morum, Cic.

**suāviter**, *adv.* sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: Cic. Fig.: epistola suaviter scripta, charmingly, id.

**suāvītudo**, *inis*, *f* [suavis] sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight (rare, for suavitās). Pl.

**suāvium** (savium), *ii*, *n* [id.] a mouth puckered up to be kissed (rare): Pl. **II.** Transf. *u. kiss*: Atticæ meis verbis suavium des, *i.e.* give her my love and a kiss, Cic. As a term of endearment: darling: Ter.

**sub**, *prep.* with Abl., denoting position: and Acc., denoting motion towards. With Abl.: of space. under, below, beneath, underneath: sub terra habitare, Cic. sub pellicibus inermare, in tents, Caes.: sub divo, under the sky, *i.e.* in the open air, Hor. Fig.: sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. falsa sub prodicione, under a false charge of treason, Virg. **2.** beneath, at the foot of, near, before: sub monte consedit, Caes.: est ager sub urbe, just outside, in the suburbs, Pl.: sub oculis esse, to be visible, Liv.: sub ictu esse, to be within range, id.: quo deinde sub ipso volat thores, close behind, Virg. **II.** Of time in, within, during, at, by: sub ipsa protectione, during the actual embarkation, Caes.: sub luce, Ov. uno sub tempore, at the same time, Lucr. **III.** Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, etc.: under, beneath, with: sub armis, Caes.: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub condicione, Suet.: sub lege, id. sub verbo, at command, Lucr. **B.** With Acc. of space; in connection with words denoting motion, under, below, beneath: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes.: sub furcam ire, Hor. Fig.: sub iudicium sapientis et doctum cadunt, Cic. **2.** Analogously with I. 2, but with motion. beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes.: sub ictum venire, to come within range, Liv.: aedes suas detulit sub Velam, removed it to the foot of the vela, Cic.: via sub moenia tendit, Virg. (II) from beneath, up to (denoting change to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, came up to, Caes. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, directed upwards to the stars, Virg. **II.** Of time, denoting approximation: towards, about: sub vesperum, Caes.: sub lūmina prima, Hor. sub lacrimosa Trojæ funera, on the eve of, id. **2.** just after, immediately upon: sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuæ, Cic.: bellum, quod sub recentem Romanam pacem, fuit, followed close upon, Liv. **III.** Of other relations. lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, comes to hand, *i.e.* is

going to succeed nicely, Pl. **C.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b*, *d*, *j*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, *r*. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, it is usually assimilated. Before *m* it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with *c*, *p*, or *t*, it assumes the form *sub*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form *subis* (analog. to *abs*), e.g. suscipio, suspendo, sustineo. Lastly in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro, the *b* is elided. In composition, *sub* denotes **1.** under: e.g. sub-mergo, to dip under. Hence it signifies (i) inferiority: e.g. sub-venturo, a sub-venturum. (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution: slightly, e.g. sub-agrestis, somewhat boorish. sub-rideo, to laugh slightly, to smile. (iii) secrecy: e.g. sub-orno, to create secretly. (iv) substitution: instead of: e.g. sur-rogo, to cause to be chosen instead of another, suc-cedo, to come into another's place (v) succession: after, e.g. sub-vo, to come after, or next. **2.** from below, up, e.g. succedo, to come up; suscipio, to take up, suspicio, to look up. Hence with the implied notion of assistance: e.g. succurro, to run up (u. help). **3.** near, closely: e.g. subsequor, to follow closely. sub-tude, immediately after (cf. Skr upa; Gr. iro; Goth. of under). The initial *s* in Lat. compared with Skr and Goth. presents a difficulty. Orig. *p* is weakened to *b*, as in *ab* and *ob*, *q* *v*].

**subabsurdē**, *adv.* somewhat absurdly: Cic.

**sub-absurdus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat or rather absurd: Cic.

**sub-acūsō**, *i*, *r* *a.* to blame or accuse somewhat: Cic.

**subactio**, *ōnis*, *f* [subigo] a working up, preparing. Vitr. **II.** Fig. preparation, discipline: subacti est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic.

**subactus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [subigo]

**sub-aerātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* that has copper underneath or inside: aurum, Pers.

**subāgitatio**, **subāgitātrix**, **sub-āgitō**, *v.* subigitatio, *adv.*

**sub-āgrestis**, *e*, *adj.* somewhat rustic, rather boorish: Cic.

**sub-ālāris**, *e*, *adj.* placed or carried under the arms: telum, Nep.

**sub-āmārus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat bitter: Cic.

**sub-āquīlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny: corpus, Pl.

**sub-arrōgānter**, *adv.* somewhat proudly or arrogantly: Cic.

**sub-auscultō**, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v.* d. to listen secretly: Cic.

**sub-basilicānus**, *i*, *m.* [basilica] one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounge: Pl.

**sub-bibō**, *btibi*, *3* *v.* a. to drink a little, to tipple (rare). Pl (dub) Suet.

**sub-blandior** (*ut*. subblanditur, Pl.), *4* *v.* n. *dep.* to caress or fondle a little: Pl.

**subō**, *v.* succo.

**sub-dēbilis**, *e*, *adj.* somewhat crippled: femur, Suet.

**sub-dēbilitātas**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* somewhat enfeebled: fig. somewhat discouraged: Cic.

**sub-dēficiō**, *3* *v.* n. to fail somewhat (in strength) Curt.

**sub-difficilis**, *e*, *adj.* somewhat difficult: quaestio, Cic.

**sub-diffidō**, *3* *v.* n. to be somewhat distrustful: Cic.

**subditicius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [subdo] supposititious, spurious, counterfeit: servus, Pl.

**subditivus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit: Cic.

**subditus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [subdo]

**sub-diū**, *adv.* by day: Pl.

**sub-do**, *didī*, *ditum*, *3* *v.* a. [v. do] to put, place, set, or lay under: constr. usu with Acc and Dat.: facies, Lucr. pugionem pulvino, Suet.: calcaria equo, Liv.

**2.** Esp. to bring under, subject, subdue (rare) Plutonis subdita regio magna deum proles, Tib.

**3.** Fig.: to put near, apply, to furnish irritatis militum animis ignem, Liv. ingenio stimulus, Ov.: stimulum timoribus, Lucr.

**II.** to put in the place of, to substitute: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. **2.** Esp. to substitute falsely: to forge, counterfeit: subditum se suspicatur, that he is a spurious child, a changeling, Ter.: me subditum et pellice gentium appellat, Liv.: aliquid reum, shift a charge on to, fasten guilt (wrongly) upon, Tac.

**sub-dōcēō**, *2*, *r.* a. to teach as an assistant (rare): Cic.

**subdōlē**, *adv.* somewhat craftily, unopenly, or deceitfully: Cic.

**sub-dōlus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful homo et sycophanta et subdulus, Pl.: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolos ejus argere amantiam, Sall. **2.** Transf. of things. oratio, Caes.: lingua, Ov.

**sub-dōmō**, *i*, *r* *a.* to subject by taming, to tame, subdue: Pl.

**sub-dūbitō**, *i*, *v.* n. to be rather doubtful or undecided: Cic.

**sub-dūcō**, *xi*, *atum*, *3* *v.* a. (Perf. *sign.* subduxit, Ter.) to draw from under or from below: hence, to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise: cataractam funibus, Liv.: capiti ensem, Virg.: se pedibus (terra), withdraw from under, Lucr.: subductis (tunicis), pulled up, tucked up, Hor.: quae subducere colles incipiunt, to rise from the plain, Virg. **2.** Esp. naut. *t.* t.: to draw or haul up: naves in aridum, Caes. **3.** Milit. *t.* t.: to draw off forces from one position to another; to lead up: cohortes ex dextro cornu, Liv.: copias in proximum colleum, Caes. **II.** to withdraw, remove, etc.:

rerum fundamenta, Cic. 2. Esp: to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal, and with *prpn* reflect, to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away: *alicui anulum*, Pl. "obsides furto, Liv.: de circulo se, Cic. clam se custodibus, Nep. III. Fig. to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate: *summam*, Cic. (ii) In gen. to calculate, deliberate (usu in connection with ratio): *ratiobus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum*, id.

**subductio**, *onis*, *f* [subduco] Naut. t. a hauling up (of a ship) on the beach: *Caes*. II. a reckoning, calculation: Cic.

**subductus**, *a*, *um*, *Part* [subduco] **sub-ēdo**, *ēdi*, *3 v a* to eat, waste, or wear away below: Ov.

**sub-ēo**, *h*, *ī*, *tum*, *4 v n* and *a* to come or go under, to sink, to come up to: to come or go on, to succeed, to come up, spring up. Neutr. **subire** *sub* *lalis*, Pl. "testudine facta subeunt, *Caes*. "subire ad portam castrorum, to advance to, Liv. With *Dat*. "dextrae alae sinistra subit, came up in support of, id.: subiere feretro, took it on their shoulder, Virg. "saxa ingruit in subeuntis, as they come up the hill, Liv. (ii) Of things: "subit *horba*, come up, spring up, Virg.

2. to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into (poet): Prop. v. Ov. II. Fig. "subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. 2. Esp. to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself: Cic. "subit *caricaturis* *imago*, there rose up before me, Virg. (ii) With depend. *inferior* clause: *quid sum, quid fuerimque*, ubi, Ov. B. Act. to come or go under, to enter, to submit to; to approach: *tectum*, to go under the shelter of a roof, *Caes*. "novies subire paludem, had plunged under, Ov.: *dorso onus*, to receive a burden on the back (lit. go under it with the back), Hor. "iuncti currum dominae subire leones, submitted to the yoke, Virg. *acies iam subeuntium murus*, approaching, Liv. (ii) Of things: "umbra subit terras, Ov. "furcas subire columnae, succeeded, took the place of, id. 2. to approach secretly, to steal upon or into: *subit furum lumina tessa sopor*, id. II. Fig. "sera deinde parentum subit regem, came upon, or took, Curt. 2. Esp. to come into, enter, occur to one's mind: *deinde cogitatio animus subit*, Liv. 3. to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer: *pericula*, *Caes*. "tela intenta in patriam, Cic. With *Inf*. "adversa tela pellere, undertook, Stat.

**suber**, *bris*, *n* the cork-oak, cork-tree: Virg. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence *lt sughero*)

**subf**, *v* suff.

**subg**, *v* sugg.

**sub-horridus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* somewhat rough or uncouth: Cic.

**subhilum**, *l*, *n*. [subjicio; cf. obex.] an underlayer, support: *flagri*, Pl.

**subigitatio** (subagit), *onis*, *f* [subigno], lewd enticement: Pl.

**subigatrix** (subagit), *icis*, *f*. [id.] she that entices lewdly: Pl.

**sub-igito** (subagito), *i*, *v*, *a*. [agito] to entice lewdly, take liberties with: scortum, Pl.

**sub-igo**, *ēgi*, *actum*, *3 v a* (subigit, poet. Cic.) [ago] to bring or get under, up or up to; naves ad castellum, Liv. qui adverso flumine lembum remis subigit, forces his skiff up stream, Virg. 2. In gen. to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate, to knead, to rub down, sharpen: *glacibus*, Cic. "arva, Virg.: *pontum remo*, to plough, Val Fl. "opus digitis, Ov. in cotis secures, to sharpen, Virg.: *scribes subitac*, in which the soil has been well worked, id. II. Fig. to put down, subjugate, subdue, etc.: *terram partem orbis terrarum*, Cic. "urbes atque nationes, Sall. 2. to bring to, unite, impel, to compel, constrain: with *Subj*, ad or in and *Acc*, or *Inf*: ut *deret socios*, subigi non potuit, could not be made to, Tac.: *ad dedicationem* *Volscos*, Liv. "urbes metu in dicionem, id. vis subigit verum fateri, Pl. 3. to train, discipline (rare): *ingenium*, Cic.

**sub-impūdēns**, *entis*, *adj*. somewhat impudent: Cic.

**sub-inānis**, *e*, *adj* somewhat empty or vain: Cic.

**sub-indē**, *adv* of time, immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon: Hor.: Liv. II. (Of repeated actions, from time to time, repeatedly: id. Suet. (Hence *lt*. *sovente*; Fr. *souvent*)

**sub-insulsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. somewhat tasteless or insipid: Cic.

**sub-invidēo**, *no perf*, *invisum*, *2 v n* to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of: with *Dat* of person: Cic.

**sub-invisus**, *a*, *um*, somewhat odious: Cic.

**sub-invito**, *avi*, *i*, *v a* to invite slightly (very rare) me *subinvitaras* ut ad te scriberem, you had given me a gentle hint to write, Cic.

**sub-irascor**, *atus*, *i*, *v n dep* to be somewhat angry: with *Dat*: *brevis litterarum*, Cic.

**subitarius**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [subitus], done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: *subitari milites* (ita tum reputata auxilia appellabant), an extemporised force, Liv.

**subito**, *adv*. suddenly, unexpectedly: *bella subito atque improvisa nasci*, Cic. "timor exercitum occupavit, *Caes*. "dicere, without preparation, extempore, Cic.

**subītus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [subeo] that has come on secretly: hence, sudden, unexpected: in rebus tam subitis, Cic.: *Gallorum subita et repentina consilia*, formed on the spur of the moment, *Caes*. "subita belli ministeria, Liv. "miles, hastily collected (cf. *subitarius*), Tac.: *clivi*, steep, abrupt, Stat. III. Subst.: *subitum*, *i*, *n*. a sudden or

unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.: *subitum est ei remigrare*, he has formed a hasty resolution, Cic. Plur.: *etiam fortes viros subitis terri*, Tac. With *Gen*.: *ad subita rerum, emergentia*, Liv. (Hence *lt*. Sp. *subitos* from low Lat. *subitanus*, Fr. *soudain*, whence Eng. *sudden*.)

**sub-iācio**, *cūi*, *2 v n* to lie under (near: with *Dat*.: *fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae*, Plin. Ep. II. Fig.: to be under, to be subject to; to belong to, be connected with, etc.: *causa*, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint.

**subiectus**, *ad*, *humble*, *submit*: *subiective*: *demississime atque subjectissime*, *Caes*.

**subjectio**, *onis*, *f* [subjicio] a laying, putting, or placing under: fig.: *rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio*, i.e. almost bringing facts under people's very eyes, Cic. 2. a substituting, forging: *testamentorum*, Liv.

3. In Rhetor. the suggestion of an answer to a question: *Act Her*.

**subiecto**, *i*, *v a*. *freg* [id.] to lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below: *manus*, Ov.: *lasso stimulos*, to apply, Hor.: *arenam*, to toss up, upheave, Virg.

**subjector**, *oris*, *m*. [id.] one who substitutes, a forger: *testamentorum*, Cic.

**subjectus**, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [subjicio] II. A *cl*: lying under or near, bordering upon: with *Dat*.: *aquiloni*, Cic.: *septem subjecta trioni gens*, Virg.: *Caes*.: *subjectos Orientis orae*, that border on the land of the rising sun, Hor.

2. subjected, subject: *subjector in diem et horam invidias, more exposed* to, id. (Hence Fr. *suget*.)

**sub-iicio** (subicio, subicis, subicite, etc., hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned *subicis*, *subicite*), *i*, *cl*, *jectum*, *3 v a*. [iacio] to throw, lay, place, or bring under or near: constr. with *Acc* and *Dat* (or *prep*), or *Abso*l.: *ignem circum subicere*, Cic.: *braccia pallae*, Ov.: *castris legiones*, *Caes*. 2. to throw from under, throw up: *inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas*, id.: *terram ferro*, to plough up, Cic.: *vere novo viridis se subicit alnus*, shoots up, Virg.: *flamma subjecta*, darting from below, id. 3. to put in the place of, to substitute for; to substitute false for true; to forge, counterfeit: *testamenta*, Cic. (ii) to set on, suborn: *subjectur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris*, qui hanc rem distrahit, *Caes*. II. Fig.: to bring under, submit, subject: *eae quae sub sensus subjecta sunt*, Cic. "sub (aliqua) voce sentiam, to attribute a meaning to it, id. 2. Esp. to place under, to make subject, to subject: *gentes servitio*, Liv. *Galliam securibus*, *Caes*.: *virtutum sub variis incertisque casus*, Cic. "hiemi navigationem, to subject, expose (to the risks of), *Caes*.: *parcere subjectis, tūc humbled*, Virg. 3. to range under a general head, to sub-

**subscriptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a signer or joint-signer of an accusation: Cic.

||. one who subscribes or assents to, an approver: Gell.

**subscriptus**, a, um, Part. [subscribo].

**subseclivus** (subseclivus), a, um, adj. [seclivus] in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining; subst. neut.: a remainder or small patch of land, etc.: subseclivae, quae divisae per veteranos agris captum superfuere, Suet. ||. Transf. in gen.: over-, odd, extra-tempora, spare time, Cic.: operae, extra-work, id.

**sub-sēco**, cū, ctum, i v a 'to cut under, cut away below: to clip, pare: ungues ferro. Ov.

**subseco**, a, um, Part. [subseco].

**subsellium**, ū, n. [sellia] a low bench: Varr. 2. In gen. a bench, seat: volo, hoc oratori contigat, ut locus in subsellis occupetur, Cic.: viri in subsellis, i. e. a man of no account, Pl. 3. Transf., the occupants of a bench: Mart. ||. Esp.: a judge's seat, the bench: accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem at subsellis, Cic. 2. Meton.: a court, tribunal: forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditari, id.: versatus in utriusque subsellis, i. e. as advocate and judge, id.

**sub-sentio**, si, 4 v a 'to perceive secretly, to smell out, have an inkling of: Ter.

**subsequens**, ntis, Part. [subsequor] ||. Adj.: following, later (of time), subsequenti tempore, Vell.

**sub-sēquor**, cū, ctus, i v n and a, dep. 'to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue: has (cohortes) subsidariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes.: vestigia, to follow close on one's heels, Suet. Absol.: subsequebat praesequo legit vestigia gressu, Ov. (||. Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Heperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequeus, Cic.: si ducis consilia favor subsequeus militum foret, had backed up, Liv. ||. Fig.: to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequeus, Cic.

**sub-servio**, 4 v n. 'to be subject to, to serve: Pl. ||. Fig.: to comply with, humour: Ter.

**subseclivus**, a, um, v. subseclivus.

**subsidarius**, a, um, adj. [subsidiū]. Milit. t. t.: of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary: cohortes, Caes. 2. Subst.: subsidiarii, orum, m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve: Liv.

**subsidiū**, ū, n. [subseclivus] milit. t. t.: orig. the reserve-ranks, triarii subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 2. In gen. a body of reserve: (nullum) esse subsidium quod submitti posset, Caes.: subsidia praepara, powerful reserves, Lucr. (||. In abstract sense, military support, relief, aid: funditores subsidio oppidanis mittit,

sends to their relief, Caes.: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. ||. Transf. in gen.: support, assistance, help, protection, etc.: fidelissimum annonae subsidium, Liv.: industriae subsidia, Cic.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, resources, Caes.

**sub-sido**, sēdi, sessum, i v n. and a. Neutr.: to sit or crouch down, to squat; to settle down: subsidit Hispani adversus emissam tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv.

(||. Of things, to sink, settle, subside: valles, Ov.: undae, Virg.: pariter cum civibus urbes (i. e. from earthquakes), Lucr. Transf.: venti. Prop.: galea imā subsedit Acestes, remained lying at the bottom, Virg. 2. To stop, remain, abide, stay: subsedit in ipsa via, dum . . . perscribere, I stopped on my road, Cic.: multitudine quae in castris subsederat, Caes. 3. To lie in wait, lie in ambush: curo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset, Cic. 4. Of female animals; to admit the male (poet and rare): juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. ||. Fig.: to subside, decrease, abate: in controversis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. B. Act.: to lie in wait for: regnum, i. e. to seek to obtain, Lucan.: devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, lay in wait for the spoils of Asia (P.), or, 'behind a conquered Asia lurked a paramour,' (K.), Virg.

**subsignans**, a, um, adj. [signum] that is under the standard: milites, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.

**sub-signo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. 'to write under, to sign, subscribe: Plin. ||. Transf.: to set down, enter on a list, register: Cic.

**sub-silio**, lūi or lūi, 4 v n. [salio] 'to spring upwards, leap up: Pl. subsiliunt ignes ad tecta, leap up to, Lucr.

**sub-sisto**, stitū, i v n and a. A. Neutr.: to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt: in itinere, Caes.: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. (||. Of things) Thybris substitit, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, abide: ut ea die domi subisteret, orabat, Vell. 3. To stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist: with Dat. (cf. infr. B.): Hannibali, Liv. Absol.: Helvetii audacious subsisteret . . . to make a stand, Caes. (||. Of things) quod neque ancorae funesque subisterent, held out, id. ||. Fig.: to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subist: subsistere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, to remain within the limits of, Tac. 2. Esp. to come to a stop, to cease: substitit ut clamor, Ov. 3. To be adequate to, sustain: non si Varrois thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptum possem, Brut. In Cic. B. Act.: to make a stand against, withstand, encounter (rare): praepotenti armis Romanum, Liv.

**sub-sortior**, itus, 4 v a. dep. In law, to substitute a judge in place of one rejected: judicem, Cic.

**subsortitio**, ōnis, f. [subsortior] a substituting by lot of other judges for those rejected: Cic.: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet.

**substantia**, ae, f. [substo] that of which a thing consists, the being, material, substance: hominis, Quint.: sine substantia facultatem, without fortune, Tac.

**sub-sterno**, strāvi, stratum, i v a 'to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: substratu Numida mortuo Romano, lying under (dub. al. substractus), Liv. 2. Transf.: to bestrew, spread over, cover: gallinae nidus mollissime substernunt, line, Cic. ||. Fig.: to spread out, submit for acceptance; to give up, prostitute, delicias, to minister, Lucr.: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic.

**sub-stitūo**, ūi, ūtum, i v a [statuo] 'to put or lay under, or lay under next to (rare): the ind. only expr. by Dat. or prep. with Acc.: lapides plantae, Pall.: post elephantos armatas leves, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, had pictured to himself, Liv. ||. To put instead or in the place of, to substitute: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic.: equites Scullae, Liv.

2 Esp. legal t. t.: substituer heredem (aliquid), to make next or second heir, heredes, Invenit, Suet.

**substitutus**, a, um, Part. [substituo].

**sub-sto**, i v n 'to stand firm, hold out: n. . . ut substat hospes, won't stand it (as we say), Ter.

**substratus**, a, um, Part. [substerno].

**substrictus**, a, um, Part. [substringo]. ||. Adj.: drawn together, contracted; hence, small, narrow, tight: illa, Ov.: crura, id.

**sub-stringo**, nxi, ctum, i v a 'to bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up: crinem nodo, Tac.: caput equi loro, Nep. ||. Transf.: to bind or draw together; to contract, check: aurem loquaci, to prick up the ear to, affect to be keenly attentive, Hor. 2. Fig.: bilem, to restrain, Juv.

**substructio**, ōnis, f. [substruo] a substructure, foundation: Caes.: Cic.

**substructus**, a, um, Part. [substruo].

**sub-struo**, xi, ctum, i v a 'to build beneath, to lay a foundation: fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

**subsumit**, adv. [subsilio] by leaps or jumps: decurrere, Suet.

**subsulito**, i v n. freq. [id.] 'to spring up, to jump, hop (rare): Pl.

||. Fig.: ne sermo subsulet imparibus spatii, Quint.

**sub-sum**, no *perf.*, *irreg. v. n.* to be under, among, or behind; with *Dat.* or *absol.*: subucula subest tunicae, Hor.: nigra lingua palato, Virg.: cum Sol oceanus subest, Hor. 2. to be near at hand, of place or time: mons suberat, Caes.: hiems, id. II. Fig.: to exist under, underlie: causas subesse easdem, Cic. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, will be subject to your cognizance, Ov.

**sub-sūsus**, a, um, Part. [subsumo] II. Adj.: vestis, *trunped* at the bottom, Hor.

**subtēmen**, hūs, n. (contr. from subtexmen, from *texo*) what is wrought or woven in, the woof of a web: mseritur medium radiis subtēmen acutis, Ov.

II. Meton. anything spun, thread, yarn (rare) nere, Ter. Of the threads of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor.

**subter**, adv. and prep. [sub] A dv. below, beneath, underneath: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. II. Prep.: with Acc. or Abl.: below, beneath, underneath, under.

With Acc.: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. (iv) Of proximity: subter murum adclatur, close to, Liv. 2. With Abl. (less freq.) subterdēs testudinē, Virg. III. In composition, subter, like sub, denotes: (i) underneath, beneath: e.g. subterlabor, subteritūdo. (ii) secretly, privately, e.g. subterdūco, subterfugio.

**subter-dūco**, vi, 3 v. a. to carry off secretly with *pron reflect*: steal away, abscond: ne tibi clam se subterducit istunc, Pl.

**subter-fūgio**, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to flee secretly or by stealth, to get off: subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysallum, has given me the slip, Pl.

II. Act.: to escape, evade, avoid, shun: vim criminum, Cic.: tempestatum belli, Liv.

**subter-lābor**, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or flow under: fluctus, Virg.: muros, to flow at the foot of, id. 2. to slip away, escape: subterlabens celeritate, Liv. (dub.: al. superlab.)

**subtēro**, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. to rub or wear away underneath: ungulas, Pl.

**sub-terrānēus**, a, um, adj. [teira] underground, subterranean: specus, Cic.

**subter-tēnō**, i. v. a. to make thin below or on the under side: anulum, Lucr.

**sub-tēxo**, xti, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave under or below; hence, to join on, affix: constr. usu. with Acc. and *Dat.*: lunam altuae, Juv. Poet.: patris capiti nubes, e. coli. to draw before, rei, Ov.: diem Olympo, of the sun bringing day, to diffuse, Val. Fl. With Acc. of thing concealed and Abl. of instrument: caelum fumo, Virg. II. Fig. to add, annex, append, *subjunct*: subtext fabulae huic, lega-

tos interrogatos esse, Liv. 2. In gen. to put together, compose, prepare: carmina, Tib.

**subtextus**, a, um, Part. [subtexo] **subtilis**, v, adj. [for subtilis, v. tela: woven fine: hence transf.] fine, not thick or coarse, slender, minute: quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr.: acies gladii, Sen.: farina, Plin. 2. Transf., of the senses: fine, nice, delicate: palatum, Hor.

II. Fig.: fine, nice, precise, subtle: iudicium, Cic.: iudex, Hor. (comp.: reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, more particular, Cic. Sup.: inventum, Plin. 2. Of style plain, simple, unadorned: genus dicendi, Cic. Of persons, quis illo (Catone) in doctore elidendoque subtilior? id. (Hence it. *sottile*, Fr. *subtil* and, from it, Eng. *subtle*.)

**subtilitās**, ātis, f. [subtilis] fineness, slenderness, minuteness: linearum, Plin.: perlicidae vestis, Just.

II. Fig.: keenness, acuteness, refinement, subtlety, etc. sententiarum, Cic.: credunt plerique militarium ingenium subtilitatem deesse, Tac. 2. Esp. of style plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament, Cic.

**subtiliter**, adv. *finely, minutely*. (Hence Sc. *finely, closely, intimately*, Lucr.)

II. Fig. *acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly*: iudicare, Cic.: exsequi numerum, Liv. 2. Esp. in rhetoric *plainly, simply, without ornament*: privatas causas agere subtilius (Opp. to *ornatus*), Cic.

**sub-timēo**, 2 v. n. to be somewhat afraid: nunquid subtimēs? Cic.

**subtractus**, a, um, Part. [subtrahō] **sub-trāho**, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. to draw away from under/neath or by stealth, and in gen. to draw or carry off, take away, remove, etc. pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr.: colla iugo, to withdraw them from, Ov.: aggretem cuniculis to remove from beneath, Caes.: hastatos primae legionis ex caele, Liv. oculos, to turn away, Tac. Reflect.: vastis tromit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, withdraws itself, Jves from under them, Virg. With *pron reflect*: se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, to withdraw oneself, Cic. Without *pron*: repente interdū vel noctu subtrahat, he used to withdraw, Suet. II. Fig.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtaxaveris, if you abstract the matter, Cic.: cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, snatched him away from it, Liv.

**sub-tristis**, e, adj. somewhat sad: Ter.

**subtritus**, a, um, Part. [subter] **sub-turpēulus**, a, um, adj. rather disgraceful: Cic.

**sub-turpis**, e, adj. somewhat shameful or disgraceful: Cic.

**subtus**, ad + sub: like intus, from in below, beneath, underneath: subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. (Hence It. *sotto*; Fr. *sous*)

**sub-tūsus**, a, um, Part. [tundo] somewhat bruised: Tib.

**subūcula**, ac, f. a man's undergarment, a shirt: Hor. [V. exuo and induo.]

**subūla**, ae, f. [suo] an awl: Mart. **subulcus**, i, m. [sus] on false analogy of bubulcus) a swineherd: Mart.

**subūra** (suburra), ae, f. a district in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, where many bad characters dwell: Pers.: Juv.

**subūranus** (suburr.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Subura: tribus, Cic. **suburbānitas**, ātis, f. [suburbanus] nearness to Rome: provinciae, Cic.

**subūrbānus**, a, um, adj. situated near Rome, suburban: rus, Cic.: caulis, Hor. 4. Subst. suburbanum, i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban villa: Cic. 2. suburbanum, urum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov.

**suburbium**, ii, n. [urbis] a suburb: Cic.

**sub-urgēo**, 2 v. a. to drive or urge close to: proram ad saxa, Virg.

**sub-ūro**, no *perf.*, ustum, 3 v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch: Suet.

**subustus**, a, um, Part. [suburo] **subvectio**, ōnis, f. [subveho] a carrying up, supplying, conveyance: frumenti, Liv. Plur.: ducae subvectionis, difficulty of carriage, Caes.

**subvecto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to carry, bring, or convey up frequently or regularly; to transport: saxa humeris, Virg.: frumentum Tiberi, Tac.

**subvectus**, a, um, Part. [subveho] **subvectus**, ās, m. [id.] a carrying up, supplying, conveyance: commectuum, Tac.

**sub-vehō**, vexi, vectum, 3 v. a. to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up: frumentum navibus, Caes.: Philippus, lembis flumine adverso subvectus, Liv.

**sub-vēnio**, vēni, ventum (old fut. subvenibo, Pl.), 4 v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, aid, relieve, to obviate, remedy, etc.: with *Dat.*: filio, Caes.: patriae, Cic.: his tam periculosus rebus, id.: gravedini, id. Pass. *impers*: huic rei subventum est a nobis, id. *Absol.*: et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. Pass. *impers*: priusquam subveniretur, before help could be rendered, or reinforcements could come up, Sall. (Hence Fr. *souvenir*.)

**subvento**, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to come to the aid of: Pl.

**sub-vērēo**, 2 v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful: Cic.

**subverso** (subvorsio), ē, v. a. freq. [subverto] to overthrow, ruin: Pl.

**subversor**, ōris, m. [id.] an overthrower, repeater (rare): legum, Tac.

**subversus**, a, um, Part. [subverto] **sub-verto** (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, over-



throw mensam, Suet. tantas operum moles, Ov.: Hor. II. Fig. : to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: Crassorum domus, the downfall of the family of Tac.: leges, id. imperium, Just.: aliquem, to ruin, undo, Ter.: Hor.

**subvexus**, a, um, adj. [subvelho] sloping upwards, opp. to devexus, Liv.

**sub-volo**, 1. v. n. to fly upwards (rare): Cic.: avis, Ov.

**sub-volvo**, 3. v. a. to roll up or along manibus saxa, Virg.

**sub-vultūrius**, a, um, adj. somewhat vulture-like corpus, Pl.

**suo-cavus** (subc.), a, um, adj. hollow underneath: loca terrae, Lucr.

**succedāneus** or **succidāneus**, a, um, adj. [succedo] that succeeds to or supplies the place of, substituted. ut nemum tergum stultitiae tuae subla succedaneum, i. e. to smart for your folly, Pl.: Pharmacem regi Eunem, Just.

**suo-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go below or under: constr. with dat. or prep. and Acc.: tectis, Ov.: umbrac, Virg.: castris, to enter, join, id. 2. to go up from under; to mount, ascend: alto caelo, to ascend, id.: in arduum, Liv. Poet. in montem succedere silvas coegant, to retreat up the mountain-side, Lucr. 3. Fig. to come under, submit to: Cic.: dominationi, Just. (1) to go up, mount, ascend: ad superos fama, Virg. in summum honorem, Lucr. II. Mihi tunc: to march up to; approach: sub primam aciem, Caes.: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. III. to follow after, come into the place of, succeed: ut integri defatigatis succederent, Caes.: in aliquo loco heres, Cic.: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, come next, i. e. in good position, Caes. (ii) to come or enter into a relation or obligation in affinity: jura, Just. 2. Fig.: to follow, succeed, in time or value: successit ipse magnus (oratoribus), Cic. (ii) to go on, turn out (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject), quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Esp. to go on well, to prosper, succeed: quod res nulla successerat, Caes.: si successisset coeptis, Liv.

**suo-cēdo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. [in accendo] to kindle from below, to go to set on fire: aggerem cuniculo, Caes.: Cic.: rogam, Liv. II. Fig.: to kindle, inflame (poet.): succensus cupidine, Ov.: dulcedine famae, Juv. **succensēo** (better succensēo), sūi, sum 2. v. n. to be angry, to cherish a grudge against any one: with dat.: hominibus haec et succensere, Cic. neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succensere, nor do I bear him any ill-will, Pl. With obj. clausae: quis tandem succenset, milites poe esse? Liv. [From succensus part of succendo]

**succensus**, a, um, Part. [succendo] 386

**suo-centūrio** (subc.), no Perf., atum, 1. v. a. to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf. to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (rare): ego in insidiis hie ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiat, as a reserve, Ter.

**suo-centurio** (subc.), ōnis, m. an under-centurion: Liv.

**suo-cerno** (subc.), cerni, cernum, 3. v. a. to sift through, to sift: Plin.: Pl. **successio**, ōnis, f. [succedo] a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc.: Neronis principis, Plin.: apes successiones, Suet. Plur.: jura successionum, Tac. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic.

**successor**, ōnis, m. [id.] a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc.: Cic.: studiū, Ov. successor fuit hic tibi, Gallie, i. e. eratis after you, id. **successus**, ūs, m. [id.] an advance up a hill, approach: successus et incensus hostium, Caes. 2. **successus** of time Just. II. Fig.: a happy issue, success Virg.: multo successu Fabius auda iam crescere, Liv. Plur.: pleni successibus anni, Ov. (Hence Sp. *suceso* = Fr. *succes*)

**succidāneus**, v. succedaneus.

**succidia**, ae, f. [succido] a leg or side of meat, esp. of pork, a flitch of bacon Varr. Fig. tam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellat, their second flitch (an addition to their income), Cic.

**suo-cido**, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall under Varr. II. to sink down, sink in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg.

**suo-cido**, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell vivos succisis feminibus populi-busque miverunt, Liv.: arborea, Caes.: florem aratro, Virg.

**succidus**, v. succidus.

**succidūus**, a, um, adj. [succido] sinking down, sinking, falling (poet.): genu, Ov.: poples, id.

**succinctus**, a, um, Part. [succingo], II. Adj.: of trees, with the foliage at the top; having the trunk bare: succinctiores arbores, Plin. (cf. succungo). 2. short, concise, succinct: libellus, Mart.

**suo-cingo** (subc.), nxi, actum, 3. v. a. to gird below, to tuck up gird-tumae, Juv.: mensam succincta tremensque ponit anus, Ov. Poet. of an inanimate object: cultro succinctus, girt with, Liv.: succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, with all its boughs and foliage at the top, Ov. II. Transf.: to surround, furnish, equip with: se canibus (of Scylla), Cic.: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

**succingūle** (subc.), i, n. [succingo] a girdle: Pl.

**suo-cino** (subc.), 3. v. n. [cano] to sing in subordination or second to, to accompany (rare): Petr. II. Transf.: to accord, agree: clamat.

Victum date. succinit alter: Et mihi, another chimes in, Hor.

**succinus**, succinum, v. succi-

**succipio**, v. succipio.

**succisivus**, a, um [succido], i. q. subseclivus, q. v.

**succo**, ōnis, v. succo.

**succollamatio**, ōnis, f. [succollam] a calling out at or after, a shouting at, acclamation (rare); appy. only plur.: Liv.: Suet.

**suo-callo** (subcl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call or cry out at, to shout in reply: quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succollare: abite hinc, Liv.: with Acc. and Inf.: cum centuria frequens succollasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

**succo**, ōnis, v. succo.

**suo-collo** (subc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [collum] to take upon the neck, to shoulder (rare): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

**suo-contumeliosē** (subc.), adv. somewhat insolently or contemptuously: tractari, Cic.

**suo-creseo** (subc.), 3. v. n. incep to grow under or from under, to grow up (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. Fig.: moris mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, have sprung up luxuriantly, Pl. II. Transf. to increase, replenish itself: perse vident succrescere vima, Ov. III. Fig.: to grow up to the standard of, succeed: non ille medicus orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.: gloriae seniorum, Liv.

**suo-crētus**, a, um, Part. [succerno]

**suo-crispus** (subc.), a, um, adj. somewhat curled or crisped: Cic.

**suo-cumbo** (subc.), cūbū, cūbitum, 3. v. n. to lay or put oneself under: to fall or sink down (rare in lit. sense); encipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. (ii) Absol. (morbo being implied) (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, took to his bed, Suet. 2. Of a woman, to have intercourse with: Cat.: Ov. II. Fig.: to yield, surrender, succumb: with dat.: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. ruinae, Liv.: labori, Caes. Absol.: non esse viri succumbere, to give way, be overcome (by pain, &c.), Cic.

**suo-curro** (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run under: with dat. or absol. aliud nequeal succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 2. Esp.: to hasten to the aid of, to help, succurr: laborantibus, Cic.: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. 3. Of things: to be useful for, good against: id. II. Fig.: to undergo, meet, support, sustain (dangers, alarms etc.): Cic. 2. to come into the mind, occur to: allici, Liv.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *succourir*).

**succus**, i, v. succus.

**succussus**, a, um, Part. [succutio].

**succussus** (subc.), ūs, m. [id.] a shaking, jolting: Pac. in Cic.

**suo-custos** (subc.), *ōdis*, *m.* an under-keeper: Pl.

**suo-cūto** (subc.), *cussi*, *cussum*, 3 *v. a.* [quarto] to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up: *rotarum orbis, to jerk or jolt up*, *Lucr.*: *currum, Ov. mare, Sen.* II. Fig.: *vultus succus, agitated*, *Val. Max.*

**sūcōidus** (suce), *a, um, adj.* [sucus] juicy, suppy; fresh: *solum, App. lana, i. e. new-shorn, Juv.*: *pucilla, fresh, plump, Pl.*

**sūcōinum** (suce), *i, n.* [sucus] amber: *Mart. Juv.*

**sūcōinus** (suce), *a, um, adj.* [suci] num] of amber: *Mart.*

**sūcōo** (suc), *ōnis, m.* [v. suc] a sucker: of a usurer. *Att. in Cic.*

**sucotus**, *a, um, Part.* [sugo]

**sūcōla**, *ae, f. dim.* [sus] prop. a little sow or pig. In pl. only, *suculae = illudae* (by an etymol. mistake, 'the little pigs'): *Cic. Plin.* 2. Transf. a cunch, windlass, Pl. [There are perh. two different words, the latter cogn. with *sv*, root of *seu-*]

**sūcūs** (succus), *i, m.* juice, sap: stirpes ex terra sumunt trahunt, *Cic.* ambrosia succo saturi (equi soli), *Ov.*

2. Transf.: flavour: *Lucr.* ova puci melioris, *Hor.* 3. Esp. a medicine brought, *potum* (poet.) purgantes pectora suci, *Ov.* II. Fig. strength, energy, spirit: *sucus pectori subducitur, vital-juice, Virg.* *sucus ac sanguis* (vitality), *life-blood, Cic.* Of style, vigour, *id.* [The root is *suk*: *Gr. ōros* is cogn., having π for orig. i, and spir. ien. for orig. s (cf. *opos, serum*)]

**sūdārium**, *ī, n.* [sūdō] a handkerchief, towel: *Cat.*: *Suet.*

**sūdātiō**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a sweating, perspiration: *Cels.* II. *Maton* a sweating-room: *concamerata, Vitr.*

**sūdātorius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] belonging to or serving for sweating, sudatory: unctiones, Pl.

**sūdātrix**, *icis, f. adj.* [id.] that causes sweating: *toga, Mart.*

**sūdes** or **sūdis** (Nom. sing. does not occur), *is, f.* a stake, pile: *sudes stipitesque defigit, Caes.* Sing.: *Ov.* As a weapon: *vulnera sūdis facta, Liv.*: of the dorsal fin of a fish: *erectas in virga sudes, spines, Juv.* [Ety. unknown.]

**sūdōlūm**, *i, n.* [sūdō] producing sweat that which causes sweat: flagri, sweater of the scourge, *i. e. one who is always getting flogged*: Pl. (dub.: *al. subiculum*).

**sūdis**, *is v. sudes.*

**sūdo**, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* Neutr.: to sweat, perspire: *sine causa sudare, Cic.*: *sudavit et alisit, Hor.* 2. With Abl.: to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in: *scota duo sanguine sudasse, Liv.*: *litus sanguine, Virg.* (II) Transf. of the moisture itself: to drip, distil from (poet.): *sudantia ligno bal-*

*sama, id.* II. Fig.: to sweat from exertion; hence, to toil, labour, exert oneself vigorously: *Cic.*: *Hor.* Ter.

B. A. c. t. : to sweat out, exude: *durae quercus sudabant rosida mella, Virg.* 2. to saturate with sweat: *vestis sudata, Quint.* II. Fig.: to sweat over; hence, to work laboriously at: *deunices, to produce, sweat out, Pers.*: *laborem, Stat.* [Cf. *Skr. sud*, "sudar"; *Gr. idō* (= σφιδω), *īdos, idōs*; *Eng. sweat, O. H. G. sweiz*] (Hence *Fr. suer*.)

**sūdor**, *ōnis, m.* [sūdō] sweat, perspiration: *Cic.*: *Virg.* 2. Transf. moisture in gen.: *maris, Lucr.*: *veneni, Ov.* II. Fig.: toil, severe labour,

*fatigue*: *exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde Samnis depulsi, Liv.*: *multo sudore ac labore, Cic.* (Hence *Fr. sueur*.)

**sūdum**, *i, n.* [sūdus] bright, clear, dry weather: *Cic.*: *arma per sūdum rutilare, through the clear expanse (of sky), Virg.*

**sūdus**, *a, um, adj.* [se udus] without moisture, dry, of the weather, cloudless, clear, dry: *ver, Virg.*

**sūdo** (sueus, dissyl.: *Lucr.*), 2. *v.* to be wont or accustomed (rare): *appellare sueum, Lucr.* [From *suis*, the notion is that of following one's own ways.]

**sueo**, *ōnēvi, sūetum* (usu dissyl. syncope forms, *sue-ti, suerunt, suesce-*, etc.), 3. *v. v. n.* and a. inep. [sueo] Neutr.: to become accustomed; in perf. tenses, to be wont or accustomed; with *Dat.* or *Abl.*; also *Acc.* of neut. pron.: *militiae, to become habituated to, Tac.*: *ate id, quod suesti, pto, Cic.* II. A. c. t. (very rare in finite v.) to accustom, familiarize, habituate: *viros disciplinā et imperis, Tac.* Part. perf. *suetus* abstinere, *Liv.*: *vexare suetae, Hor.*

**sūetūs**, *a, um, Part.* [sueo]. II. A. d. j.: of things: customary, familiar, usual: *Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.*: *sueti militum contubernio gaudere, id.*

**sufes** (also written *suffes*), *etis, m.* [a Phoen. word, signifying a judge] the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians: *Liv.*

**suf-farcīno** (subf.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to stuff full, cram: *suffarcinatum hibri, Pl.*: *vidi Cantharum suffarcinatum, stuffed out, i. e. with a bundle under her dress, Ter.*

**suffectus**, *a, um, Part.* [sufficio].

**suf-fero** (subf.), *sufferre, irreg. v. a.* to carry under, to put or lay under: *corinam*, to lend one's hide (to the whip), (or perh. to endure the lash: *v. infr. II.*), *Pl.* 2. to hold up, support: *semet, to hold oneself upright, Suet.*

II. Fig.: to bear, endure, suffer: *plagas, Pl.*: *poenam sui sceleris, Cic.*: *sumptus, to support, Ter.*: *nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, to withstand (the attack), resist, Virg.* (Hence *Fr. souffrir*.)

**suf-fertus**, *a, um, adj.* [farcio] crammed full, full (rare): *aliquid se sufferti tinnitum, something full-sounding, sonorous, Suet.*

**suffes**, *v. suffes.*

**suf-ficio** (subf.), *feci, factum, 3. v. a. and n.* [facio]. A. c. t.: to put under or among; to imbue with: *lanam medicamentis, Cic.*: *(angues) ardentibus oculis suffecti sanguine et igni, suffused, coloured, Virg.* 2. to afford, furnish, supply: *tellus sufficit humorem, id.*: *urbi R. cunctarum rerum abundantiam, Just.* (militēs) *excursionibus (Dat.) sufficiendo, by putting them to, employing them on, Liv.* 3. Fig. *Daffais animos, Virg.* II. *to put in the place of, to substitute, esp. polit. t. t., to elect in the place of*: *aliquem in locum aliquem, Liv.* *consul in sufficiendo collega occupavit, Cic.* B. Neutr.: to be sufficient, to suffice: *constr. absol.*, with *Dat.*, with *ad, adversus*, in and *Acc.*, or with *Inf.*: *Romani quoad sufficere remiges poterunt, satis peritactar secuti sunt, could hold out, Liv.* With *Dat.*: *nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam (al. cuiusquam), Caes.*: *sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just.* With *prep.*: *terra ingenito humore egeat vix ad perennes sufficit amnes, sufficed to supply, Liv.*: *militēs, quibus vix aetas ad reddum sufficeret, Just.*: *nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov.* With *Inf.*: *nec nos omnino contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, ar. able, Virg.*

**suf-figo** (subf.), *xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix*: *janua suffixa tigillo, Cat.*: *cruci suffixus, Cic.*: *aliquem in crucem, Hor.*: *in crucem, Just.*: *caput hastā suffixum, stuck on a spear, Suet.*

**suffimen**, *īnis, n.* [suffio] incense (poet. for suffimentum): *Ov.*

**suffimentum**, *i, n.* [id.] fumigation, incense: *Cic.*

**suf-fio** (subf.), *ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a.* to fumigate, perfume: *locum, Prop.*: *thymum, Virg.* Poet.: *ignibus aetheris terras, to warm, Lucr.* [F. is for fu = *Gr. fu*; cf. *fu-mu-s*, and *Gr. fu-ns, fu-na*]

**suffitus**, *a, um, Part.* [suffio].

**suffixus**, *a, um, Part.* [suffigo].

**sufflāmen**, *īnis, n. a break, drag-chain, skid*: *rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv.* II. Fig.: a hindrance, impediment: *nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, id.* [Ety. uncertain.]

**sufflātus**, *a, um, Part.* [suffio].

II. *Adj.*: *puffed up, bloated*.

2. Fig.: *puffed up, inflated with anger or pride*; of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic*: *sufflatus ille hinc regiet, Pl.*: *sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell.*

**suf-flāvū** (subf.), *a, um, adj.* yellowish, flazen: *capillus, Suet.*

**suf-flo** (subflo), *avi, atum, i. v. a.*

and *n.* A. c. t.: to blow from below: to

blow up, inflate: refer ad *laoias* ubi, *suffla* celeriter tibi buccas. Pl. 2. Fig.: with *pron* *refl.* to become angry. *vesco* quod se sufflavit uxori suae, got into a passion with his wife about something, id.

II. Neutr. to blow, puff: *sufflavit* buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig. *suffla*; sum candidus, boast, puff yourself up, Pers. (Hence It. *soffiare*, Fr. *souffler*.)

**suf-foco** (subf.), avf., atum, i. v. a. [faux] to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate: patrem, Cic. II. Transf. urbem et Italiam fame, to starve, id.

**suf-fodio** (subf.), fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce underneath or through: equos, to stab them in the belly, Caes.: eo, illa equis, to stab them in the flanks, Liv. muros, to sap, undermine, Tac.

**suffosus** (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffodio].

**suffragatio** (subf.), onis, f. [suffragor] a voting in anyone's favour, support, suffrage: Cic. Liv. With Gen. suffragatio consularis, the recommendation to the consulship, Cic.

**suffragator** (subf.), onis, m. [id.] one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan: Cic. Suet.

**suffragatorius**, a, um, adj. [suffragator] belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory: Q. Cic.

**suffragium**, ii, n. [suffragor] a voting-tablet, a ballot; and in gen. a vote, suffrage sine suffragio populi aeditutem gerere, Pl. suffragium iure, to proceed to vote, Liv.: equitum centuriae cum sex suffragiis, with six votes, Cic. II. Transf. the right of voting: populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus veli, impartiri, Liv. 2. In gen.: a decision, judgment, opinion; also, a favourable decision, assent, approbation: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotum tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor.

**suffrago**, onis, f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham (opp. to armus): Plin. [Ety. uncertain]

**suffragor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest: conveniant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. II. Transf. in gen.: to favour, recommend, support with Dat.: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. Absol. fortuna suffragante, by the favour of fortune, Cic. [Cf. *re-fragor*: the affinities of these words are obscure.]

**suf-fringo** (subfr.), 3. v. a. [frango] to break below, to break (rare) esp. of breaking the legs of men or animals: talos alicui, Pl.: crura, Cic.

**suf-fugio**, fugi, 3. p. n. and a. Neutr. to flee away (rare): Liv.

II. Act. to flee from, to shun: manum tactum et lectum, to elude, Lucr.

**suffugium**, ii, n. [suffugio] a shelter, covert, subterraneous specus

suffugium ilemi, Tac. II. Fig.: a refuge, remedy argentum malorum, id.

**suf-fulcio** (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibis, ut suffulciat artus, to support, strengthen, id. II. to put under by way of support: columnam mento suffulsi suo, Pl. (dub.: al. suffigit)

**suffultus**, a, um, Part. [suffulcio]. **suf-fundo** (subf.), fudi, fusum, 3. v. a. to pour underneath or among: to overspread, suffuse. animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.: calore suffusus aether, suffused, intermingled, id. Of blues, tears, etc.: (Luna) si virginum suffunderet ore ruborem, overspread, Virg.: tepido lumine tota, i. e. to bathe in tears, Ov.: lacrimis oculis suffusa tentes, i. e. with the tears standing in her eyes, Virg.: minio suffusus, dyed, stained, Tib. II. 1. g.: animum malevolentia, Cic.

**suf-furor** (subf.), i. v. n. dep. to steal away, filch: Pl.

**suf-fuscus**, a, um, adj. somewhat brown, dusky: margarita, Tac.

**suffusus** (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffundo].

**sug-gero** (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry up; to put or heap up, to present, bring, etc.: flammam costantem, Virg.: cibum animalibus, put before, supply, Tac.: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. II. Fig.: to afford, furnish, supply individuae flammam, to furnish fuel for envy, to feed the flame, Liv.: milinam, bring on, produce, Pl. 2. to assign, add, annex, subjoin: sententiae rationum, Cic.: damna aleatoria, to add, id. Bruto statim Horatium, to place immediately after, Liv.

**suggestio** (subg.), onis, f. [suggero]. In rhetor.: a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion: Quint.

**suggestum**, i, v. suggestus, subst.

**suggestus**, a, um, Part. [suggero]

**suggestus** (subg.), us, m. and **suggestum**, i, n. [id.] a raised place, a height, elevation: in orchestra, a raised seat, Suet. Poet.: comae, luxuriant pile of locks, Stat. 2. Esp.: a platform, stage, tribune: communis suggesta, Cic.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes.

**sug-grandis** (subgr.), e, adj. rather large: cubiculum, Cic.

**sug-grador** (subgr.), gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior]. Neutr.: to go or come up to, to approach: Tac. II. Act.: to attack: id.

**sugillatio**, onis, f. [sugillo] a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise: Plin.

II. Fig.: an affronting, insulting: consulum, Liv.

**sugillo** (sugg.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat black and blue: Plin. II. Fig.: to taunt, insult, revile: viros sugil-

latos, repulsos, Liv. [Ety. uncer-  
tain.]

**sugo**, ai, ctum, 3. v. n. and a. to suck: alia (animalium) sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. II. Fig.: cum lacte nutritus errorem suxisse, to have sucked in, imbibed, id. [App. cogn. with *sucus*, with media for tenuis; v. *suco*]

**sui**, sibi, se or sese, pron. reflect of the 3rd pers. of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it refers back to the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the sense is clear, it may stand for the subject either of the principal or of the subord. sentence: e. g.: Arriovistus respondit si quid ipsi (A) a Caesare opus esset, sese (A) ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille a se (A) vellet, illum ad se (A) venire oportere; quod sui (A) Caesar denuntiaret, se (C) Aedurnum iniurias non neglecturum, neminem secum (cum A) sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. (Proculeius Julius) dixisse tertium, a se (P) visum esse Romulum; eum sibi (i. e. P.: the *pron* referring back to subject of principal sentence) mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi (R) eo in colle delubrum fieret; se (R) deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Liv. (In such cases the common sense of the reader must be his guide.) With cum, always as one word, *socium*, Cic. Caes. Strengthened with *me*, he smelt ipse apparet, quae esset, Liv. II. Phr.: ad se, apud se, to him, with him, i. e. to or of his house: L. Caesar ut verum ad se rogat, Cic. Fig.: apud se esse, to be in one's sense: nunc tibi victum esse apud se? Ter. 2. Sibi, pleonast. [Int. ethicus] quid sibi vult pater? what does he mean, colloq. *vult* is he up to? id. (ii) With suus, emphatic: cohorte suo sibi suco vivunt, on their own juice, Pl. [The original stem is *sua*. With acc. *se* *Gr. ofe*, +, Abl. *se* is for *sed*]

**sullus**, a, um, adj. [suis] of or belonging to sown: grex, Liv.

**sulcator**, onis, m. [sulco] a furrower, plougher, a traverser: pugri Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat.: siccae arcae, Lucan.

**sulco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sulcus] to furrow, plough: agros, Tib. humum vomite, Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: to soil over, pass through, etc. vada salsa carina, Virg.: cutem rugis, to furrow, Ov.

**sulcus**, i, m. a furrow: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. II. Meton.: a ploughing: hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2. a long narrow trench, a ditch: Virg.

3. a rut, track, in gen.: e. g. the furrow cut by a vessel: id. the trail of a meteor: id. 4. a wrinkle in the skin: Mart. [Cf. A.-S. *sulh*. It is doubtful whether sulcus is cogn. with *Gr. δακός*, the spir. asp. of which appears to have arisen, not from *s* but from *f*] (Hence It. *solco*, Sp. *surco*.)

**sulfur** (sulphur and sulphur), ūris, n. *brimstone, sulphur*: Plin. *Plur.* Virg. II. Transf. (poet.): *lightning*: sacrum, Pers. (Hence It. *sofso*, *sofso*; Fr. *soufre*.)

**sulfureus** (sulph.), a, um, adj. [sulfur] of or like sulphur, *sulphureous*: foras, Ov. : aqua, Virg.

**sullatūrio**, i. v. n. desid. [Sulla] to desire to imitate or play the part of Sulla: Cic. (colloq.)

**sulphur**, and deriv. v. sulfur.

**sulfis**=si vultis; v. volo.

**sum**, fūi, esse (old forms: *Indic pres. eum* for *sum*, acc. to Varr.: *fut. escit* (strictly, an inchoative form) for *erit*, Lucr.: *perf. fūvimus* for *fūimus*, Enn. in Cic. *Subj pres. siem*, *siesiet*, etc., freq., esp. in Plaut.: *fūam*, Pl. : *fuat*, Ter.: Virg.), v. *subst.* I. *Abol.* : to denote simple existence. to be, *exist*, to happen, take place: nolite existimare me nusquam aut nullum fore, shall not exist at all, (Cic. illa (defecto solis) quae fuit regnante Romulo, took place, id. Particular usages: (i) In 3 pers. pl. (less freq. sing.) *pres.* and *past indic.* with defining rel. clause: *there are* (were) *some who*: foll. by *Indic*, when it refers to particular persons or things, and by *Subj*, when it refers to a class (=of the sort that): *sunt autem quae praeterit, there are some facts which I have passed over*, id.: *siene complures*, qui ad Catilinam milito profecti sunt, *there were a good many persons who*... : Sall. With *Subj.*: *erat nemo in quem suspicio conveniret, to whom it seemed to apply*, Cic. (ii) With *Indic.* : to belong to (cf. Fr. *être à quelqu'un*) : *est mihi*, I have; *est tibi*, thou hast, etc. in this sense it may often be rendered by Eng. *possessive*: *privatus illis census erat brevis, their private fortune was scant*, Hor. Hence *p. h. r.* : *tecum nihil rei nobis est, I have nothing to do with you*, Ter. 2. In *perf. tense* (euphem.) : to be no more, be over and gone: *fūimus Troes, we Trojans have had our day*, Virg.: *eo Cic. of the conspirators who had been executed,—fuere! they are dead*. 3. Before a Noun-sent. with *ut*, *ubi*, etc. : it is possible, it may be (that): *non est igitur ut mirandum sit, there is no cause for surprise*, Cic.: *non est ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, it is impossible that*, Hor. Esp. in periphrastic *fut Inf. pass.* *futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, it would come to pass that*, Caes. Also with *Inf.*: *unde plus haurire est*, Hor. 4. To be present: *ut certior fieret quod die in Tusculano essem futurus*, Cic.

II. Forming a Predicate with other words: the complement being a Noun, an adj., or less freq. an adv. or Phrase with *Prep.*: to be: e.g. *sum homo, sum bonus*; *ita res est*, etc.: *frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, was in vain*, Liv.: *quum est in sacris civitas, is in a state of war*, Cic. (For such *P. h. r.* as

*ad aliquo esse*, pro aliquo esse, v. ab, pro; and *in eo esse*, v. is, III.)

2. To be valued at: *sextante sal erat, sold at 1/2 of an as*, Liv. (For tanti, nihili esse, etc., v. tantus, etc.)

3. With ellipsis of officium, partes, etc.: *it is the duty or part of*; *it is the character-rustic (proprium) of*, with Gen.: *est adolescentis majores natu vereiri, it is the part of*, Cic. 4.

With Gen. or Abl. of Quality or Description; to be characterized by, possessed of: *magni iudicii esse, to be a person of great judgment*, Cic.: *somni brevissimi erat, he needed very little sleep*, Suet.: *tenuissima valetudine esse, to be very weakly*, Caes.

5. With Dat. denoting end, purpose, etc.: *oneri ferendo esse, to be equal to bearing a burden*, Liv.: Cic.: *cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage it was*, id. (For fuller particulars on these and other usages with *esse*, see Gram.) [The two Latin roots are *es* and *fu*: the former the same as the Skr. *as* in *as-mi* (cf. Gr. *ei-mi* (ēg-mi); Eng. *is*, etc.): whence *s-um*, *es*, *est*, *s-umus*, *es-tis*, *s-unt*: the latter cogn. with Skr. *bhā*, Gr. *phū-w*; Eng. *be*, etc.]

• **sumen**, inis, n. [contr. of *sugmen*, from *sugo*] a breast, teat, udder: Lucil. 2. Esp.: a sow's udder, the paps of a sow: abdomen, *sumen*, suis glandium, Pl. (ii) Appy. meton.: a breeding sow : Juv.

**summa**, ae, f. (sc. res) [summus] lit that which is highest; hence, the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection: *lectis rerum summis, having read the main heads of the contents* (i.e. of the books), Liv.: in hoc *summa* iudicii causae tota consistit, the gist of the whole matter, Cic.: *universi belli, the issue of the whole war*, Liv.: *totius belli summa, the command in chief, general direction*, Caes.: *peneus unum est omnium summam rerum, the supreme power*, Cic. 2. Esp. of numbers: *de summa nihil decedet*, Ter. 3.

Transf. in gen.: *the whole, the entire amount*:  *cogitationum mearum omnium*, Cic.: *summam summa est aeterna, the sum of sums, i.e. the universe*, Lucr. Adv. *p. h. r.*: *ad summam, on the whole, generally, in a word*: Cic.: *in summa, in all*, id.: also opp. to *diu*, finally, Just. (ii) *The whole*, opp. to a part: *summa exercitus, the main body of the army*, Caes.: *ad discrimen summam rerum adducere, to stake their all on the hazard, i.e. of a general engagement*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *somme*.)

**sum-māno** (subm.), i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to trickle under: Vitr. II. Act.: to wet, moisten (perh. with play on name *Summanus*, i.e. Pluto): Pl. (see passage, Curc. iii. 46).

**summārium**, ii, n. [summa] a summary, epitome, abstract: Sen. **summas**, ātis, adj. [summus] high-

born, noble, eminent, distinguished Pl. •

**summātim**, adv. on the top or surface, slightly: *radicem eradere*, Cōl.

II. Fig.: *giving only the heads, summarily, compendiously*, etc.: *aliquid perscribere*, Cic.

**summātus**, ūs, m. [summus] chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty: Lucr.

**summē**, adv. in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely: *quod me sollicitare solet*, Cic.: Hor.

**sum-mergo** v. submergo.

**summisso**, v. subm.

**sum-mitto**, v. submitto.

**summōpēs**, adv. (and separ. *summo opere*) very much, exceedingly, vehemently, etc.: Cic.: Lucr.

**sum-mōvō**, v. submoveo.

**summas**, a, um, sup. adj.: v. superus, no. III. B.

**sūmo**, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. a. [contr. of *sub-imo*, from *emo*] to take up, lay hold of, assume: *fustem*, Pl.: *legem in manus*, Cic.: *ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum*, Liv.: *pecuniam mutuum, to borrow*, Cic.: *togam virilem, to put on, begin to wear*, id.: *regium ornatum nomenque, to assume*, Nep.: *diem ad deliberandum, to take time for*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *Arivistus sibi tantam arrogantiam sumperat, had assumed*, id.: *supplicium de aliquo, to exact a penalty, inflict punishment on*, Cic. (ii) to begin, enter upon, undertake: *bellum*, Liv.: *Sall*: *proelia*, Suet.: *expeditionem*, Flor.

II. Partic usages: to choose: *aliquem ex populo monitorem officii*, Sall. Poet. with *Inf.*: *virum aut heroa lyrā celebrare*, Hor. 2. to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate: Cic.: *imperatoria sibi partes*, Caes. 3. to use, apply, employ, spend, consume: *frustra operam*, Ter.: *laborem*, Caes. 4. to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm: *aliquid ad concludendum*, Cic.: *beatos esse deos*, id. 5. to bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, example, etc.: *quid quiesquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustris?* id. 6. to buy, purchase: *quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas?* Hor.

**sumpti-facio** [perh. to be taken as two words, *sumpti* old Gen. of *sumptus*], feci, 3. v. a. to expend, lay out: Pl.

**sumptio**, ōnis, f. [sumo] a taking: Vitr. II. In logic: a premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic.

**sumptuāria**, a, um, adj. [sumptus] of or belonging to expense, sumptuary : *rationes nostrae*, Cic.: lex, id.

**sumptuōse**, adv. expensively, sumptuously : Cat. Comp. • Cic.

**sumptuōsus**, a, um, adj. [sumptus] expensive, costly, sumptuous: *cenae*, Cic.: *hostias* Hor. Comp.: *ludi sumptuosiores*, Cic. Sup.: Suet. II. Of persons: *lavish, wasteful, extravagant*: Ter.: Cic.

**sumptus**, a, um, Part. [sumo].

**sumptus**, ūs (*gen. sumpti*, Pl.), *m.* [*id.*] *expense, cost, charge*; *perpetuus sumptus suppeditare*, Cic.: *magnum neu-rum equitatus suo sumptu alere*, Cic.: *caes.*

**sumtífacio**, **sumtio**, etc. *v.* *sumpt.*

**sūo**, sūi, sūtum, 3 *v. a.* *to sew or stitch, to sew, join, or tack together* tegumenta corporum, Cic.: *corticibus sutā cavatis alvearia*, Virg. **II.** *Fig.*: *metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, devise*, Ter. [Cf. Gr. *sūo* in *κασιώω=kasiōō*; Goth. *siu-jan*, Eng. *sew*; O. H. G. *soum* (=Eng. *seam*)]

**sūōmēt** and **sūptē**, *v. suus*  
**sūōvētaurilia**, *lum, n. plu* [*sus* ovis taurus] *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp at lustrations* (v. *Smith's Ant 356*)  
*Liv.*: Tac. (Form *solitaurilia* [*solus=sollus, taurus*]; Val. Max.: *Quint*)

**sūpellex**, lectilis, *f.* *household utensils, furniture, or goods* (only in *sing.*). Pl.: Cic.: *Hor.* **2.** *Fig.*: *amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, equipment*, Cic.: *tecum habita, et non quam sit tibi curta supellex, how poorly furnished your mind is, what contracted endowments you have*, Pers [What is laid on the surface, as opp to fixtures; for sense cf. Gr. *ἐπὶ πλά*. For cognates of *-lex=-lect-s*, v. *lectus*]

**sūper**, *adv.* *v. superus*.

**sūper**, *adv.* and *prep.* [Cf. Skr *upari*: Gr *ὑπέρ*; Goth. *ufar*: *far* *over*, in which *v* is for *f*. The *s* in Latin and spir. *asp.* in Greek, are unexplained; v. *sub*]. *Adv.*: *above, on the top, etc.* Lit. of place: *ex super tigna bipedalia injungunt*, Caes.: *haec super e vallo prospectant, look forth from above* (=desuper). Virg. **II.** *Of number and quantity, over, moreover, besides*: *satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, more than enough*, Cic.: *super quam quod . . . , besides that*, Liv.: *incipio super his, I speak further in these terms*, Virg.: *his accensa super, yet more, id.* **2.** *over, left, remaining*: *super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, you will have bards enough and to spare, id.*: *sola super imago, sole remaining*, id.

**B.** *Prep.* with *Acc* or *Abl.* With *Acc.*: *of place or situation: over, above, upon, on*: *super terrae tumultum aliquid statuere*, Cic.: *quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent*, Liv. (ii) *Of order or arrangement*: *Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, was above him* (at table), Hor.: *super Numidiam Gaetulos acceptimus, beyond Numidia*, Sall. (iii) *Of officials*: *super armamentarium positus, put over, i. e. in charge of*, Curt. **2.** *Of time, during, at* (rare): *super vinum et epulas, id.* **3.** *Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.*: *super i.x milia*, Tac.: *Panicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames*

*afflict, in addition to disease*, Lx.: *Esp. super omnia, above all, before all*: *talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caeci speluncam adiungunt*, Virg.

**II.** With *Abl.* *Of place or situation* (rare): *over, above, upon*: *districtus ensis cui super impia cervice pendet*, Hor.: *ligna super foco large reponens, id.*

**2.** *Of time, during, in*: *nocte super media*, Virg. **3.** *Of abstract relation, for de: upon, about, concerning*: *haec super re scribam ad te, on this point*, Cic.: *super sua laude, in support of his own credit*, Virg.

**C.** In composition, *super* denotes *over, above* (i) *of place*: *e. g. super-gregior, to step over* (ii) *of quantity*: *e. g. super-addo, to add besides*. (iii) *to denote a surplus or remainder*: *e. g. super-um, to be left over, to remain* (Hence Fr *sur*)

**sūpera**, *v. supra*.

**sūperabilis**, *e, adj.* [*supero*] *that may be got over or surmounted*: *maurus*, Liv.

**II.** *Fig.* *that may be overcome or subdued*: *nullis casibus Romani*, Tac.: *non est per vim superabilis ulli*, Ov.

**sūper-addo**, *no perf.*, *ditum*, 3 *v. a.* *to add over and above, to superadd*: (poet.) Virg.: *Prop*

**sūperans**, *antis, Part.* [*supero*]

**II.** *Adj.*: *prevailing, predominant*: *superantior ignis*, Lucr.

**sūperātor**, *oris, m.* [*id.*] *a conqueror*: *populi Etrusci*, Ov.

**sūperbē**, *adc.* *haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, tyrannically*: *Caes.*: *Liv. Comy*: Cic.: *Sup.*: *id.*

**superbia**, *ae, f.* [*superbus*] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride*: *divitiarum plañae sunt insolentis superbiae*, Cic. *Plur.*: *secundas fortunas docent superbiae*, Pl. **II.** *In a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride*: *sume superbiū quae sitam meritis*, Hor.

**sūperbiloquentia**, *ae, f.* [*superbus loquor*] *arrogant discourse*: *Post ap. Cic.*

**sūperbīo**, 4 *v. n.* [*superbus*] *to be haughty or proud, to take pride in*: *si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis*, Cic. (dub.) *superbire miles, began to shew an arrogant temper*, Tac. With *Abl.* *of cause*: *forma*, Ov.: *nomine avi, id.* Poet with *Inf.*: *spoliare superbis, disdains*, Stat. **II.** *Transf.* *of things*; and in good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent*: *quae sub Tyria conchis superbis aqua*, Prop.

**sūperbus**, *a, um, adj.* [*super*] *lit. up-lifted in mind*; hence, *haughty, proud, arrogant, overbearing, etc.* reges, Lucr.: *superbum se praeibit in fortuna*, Cic.: *utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, an quod . . . id.*: *homines superbissimi*, Sall. **2.** *Of things*: *aures, i. e. too proud to listen*, Liv.: *dens, delicate, fastidious*, Hor. *Neutr. absol.*: *superba loqui, to talk proudly*, Prop. **II.** *In good sense, splendid, magnificent*, *superb*: *populum late*

*regem belloque superbum, glorious*, Virg.: *triumphus*, Hor.

**sūper-illūm**, *n. n.* *an eye-brow*: *ex super-illūm aut remissione aut contractione*, Cic.: *cuncta superhilo movens* (Jupiter), i. e. *at his back*, Hor. **2.** *Transf.* *a brow, summit*: *divos trāmitis*, Virg.: *tumuli*, Liv.

**II.** *Fig.*: *pride, arrogance, superciliousness*: *supercilium ac regius spiritus*, Cic. (Hence Fr *sovereil*)

**sūper-cresco**, *crevi*, 3 *v. n.* *to grow up, over, or upon*: *Cels*

**sūper-eminēo**, 2 *v. a.* *to overtop, rise above*: *viros omnes, tower above*, Virg.

**sūper-ficies**, *ei, f.* [*facies*] *the upper side, the top, surface*: *testudinum, the upper shell*, Plin. **II.** *Esp. in law, anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, as a building erected on another man's land*: *Cic.*

**sūper-fio**, *v. n.* *to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (rare). Pl.

**sūper-fixus**, *a, um, Part.* *fastened above, fixed on the top* (rare). Liv.

**sūper-flūo**, 3 *v. n.* *to run over, overflow*: *Tac.* **II.** *Fig.*: *to be superabundant*: *Sen. juveni quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia superfluens, i. e. running to extravagant lengths*, Cic.: *nihil neque desit neque superfluat, nothing redundant*, Quint. *orator superfluent, extravagant*, Tac.

**sūper-flūus**, *a, um, adj.* [*superfluo*] *running over, overflowing*: *flumina campis*, Plin. **II.** *Fig.* *superfluous, unnecessary*: *Sen.*

**sūper-fundo**, *fini*, *fū-um*, 3 *v. a.* [*posui over, or upon*; *magnam vim te-ruim*, Tac. (ii) *Reflect*: *to pour out, scatter, extend*: *Cicero Tiburi super-fuso irrigatus*, Liv. **2.** *Fig.*: *Macedonum fama superfluidit se in Asiam, id.* *mondum fortuna se animo ejus superfluidat, i. e. had proved too much for*, Curt. **II.** With *Abl.*: *to cover, to spread one thing with another, to overwhelm*: *Tac.*

**sūper-fusus**, *a, um, Part.* [*super-fundo*]

**sūper-grēdiōr**, *gressus*, 3 *v. a.* and *n. dep.* (*gradior*) *to step, walk, or go over*: *limen*, Col. **II.** *Fig.*: *topass or get over*: *to surpass, exceed, excel*: *aliquem pulchritudine*, Tac.

**sūper-gressus**, *a, um, Part.* [*super-gredior*]

**sūpēri**, *orum, m. pl.* (sc. *di*) *strictly pl. of superus* (q. v.), *the gods above, the celestial deities* (v. *Virg.*: *Hor.* **2.** Meton.: *the upper regions*: *ad supēros, i. e. on earth*, Virg.

**sūpēr-imminēo**, 2 *v. n.* *to hang over, overhang* (rare): *Virg.*

**sūpēr-impendens**, *entis, Part.* *overhanging*: *silvae*, Cat.

**sūpēr-impōno**, *no perf.*, *pōstum*, 3 *v. a.* *to put, place, or lay upon*: *Liv.*

**sūpēr-impositus**, *a, um, Part.* [*super-impōno*]

**super-incendo**, ēre, 3. v. a. to *inflame more or besides*. Val Fl.

**super-incidens**, entis, Part. falling on (one) from above, falling on the top of. Liv.

**super-incubans**, antis, Part. lying over or upon. Liv.

**super-incumbo**, cūbū, 3. v. n. to lay or cast oneself upon. Ov.

**super-induco**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, lay, or smear over. ceram, Just.

**super-induo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put on over. paenulam, Suet.

**super-indūsus**, a, um, Part. [super-induo].

**super-ingēro**, no perf., gestum, 3. v. a. to bring upon, to cast or heap upon. Plin. Poet. ubi non unquam lit in superingent ortus, does not pour down his morning beams, Tib. (dub.)

**super-ingestus**, a, um, Part. [super-ingere].

**super-injectus**, a, um, Part. [super-injicere].

**super-injicio**, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw on or above, to cast over or upon. raras frondes, Virg.

**super-insterno**, strāvi, 3. v. a. to spread or lay over. tabulas, Liv.

**superior**, v. superus, B.

**superius**, ade, v. supra.

**super-jacio**, jēci, jectum (super-jactus, Tac.), 3. v. a. to cast or throw over or upon. membra superjecta cum vesti, Ov. superjecto natarunt aequore damisae, covering the face of the earth, Hor. 2. Fig. to go beyond, exceed. superjecere quidam augendo fidem, have exceeded belief, Liv. II. to cover with (rare). pontus scopulis superjacet unda, overflows, Virg.

**super-jectus**, a, um, Part. [super-jacere].

**super-jumentarius**, ii, m. a super-jumentarius of the drivers of beasts of burden. Suet.

**super-latio**, ōnis, f. [superfero]. In rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole; veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

**super-latus**, a, um, Part. [superfero].

II. A. J. ex: *extravagant, exaggerated*. verba, Cic.

**super-mitto**, misi, 3. v. a. to put in afterwards, add, etc.: aquam, Just.

**supernē**, ade, from above, above, upwards. designat in piscem mulier formosus superne, Hor.: gladium supernae jugulo defigit, Liv.

**supernus**, a, um, adj. [super] that is above, upper: celestis: Lucr.: Tusculum, standing on high ground, Hor.: numen, celestis, Ov.

**superō**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [superari]. Neutr.: to go over (rare): sed superabat ex mari, Pl.: jugo superans, passing over, Virg. 2. Fig.: to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome: denique nostra superat manus, Pl.: superare numero militum, to have the advantage in numbers, Liv.: superante multitudine, id.: superat sententia Sabini, prevails, Caes.

II. to exceed, be superfluous, to be

abundant, to abound opp. to deesse, Cic.

III. to be left over, to remain, survive. si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superant, whichever of the two may survive, Caes. With Dat. (=superesse: poet.) captivæ urbi, to outlive, Virg.

B. A. C. t. to go or pass over, rise above, to mount, ascend, to surmount, overlook. munitiones, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov.: tantum itineris, to accomplish, Tac. 2. to go past or beyond. regionem castrorum, Caes. 3. Naut. t. t.: to sail past, to double: promontorium, Liv. II. Fig.: to surpass, outstrip: aliquem virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.: Herculis acta, to outdo, Just.: vel cursu canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. affairs, to overcome, subdue, vanquish. Massilienses his proelio navali superati, Caes.

**super-obruo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to cover over, overwhelm (rare). Prop.

**super-pendens**, entis, Part. overhanging: saxa, Liv.

**super-pōno**, pōsi, pōstum, 3. v. a. to put or place over, upon, or beyond, to set up, constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.: agra superposita membra fovere nianu, Ov. II. Fig.: to place over or above, to set over (rare). Perperna in maritima regionem superpositus, Liv. Irag.

**super-pōsitus**, a, um, Part. [super-pōno].

**super-scando** (superscendo), 3. v. a. to climb or step over (rare). Liv.

**super-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write upon or over (as a correction of MS.). Suet.

**super-sēdēo**, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. to sit upon or above: with Dat.: eques Rom. elephantis supersedens, Suet. II. Fig.: to be above (the necessity of) doing something; hence, to forbear, to refrain or desist from, to omit: constr. usu. with Abl., less freq. with Inf. (1) With Abl. + proelio, to do without fighting a pitched battle, Caes. Pass. impers.: posse complexione supersederi, it may be dispensed with, Cic. (2) With Inf.: supersedissem loqui apud vos, I should have felt it unnecessary to address you, Liv.

**super-stagno**, avi, i. v. n. to overflow or flood a district. Tac.

**super-sterno**, no perf., stratum, 3. v. a. to strew or spread upon, to cover over (rare): superstrati cumuli, Liv.

**superstes**, itis, adj. [supersto] one who stands by or is present. Pl. fr. As subst.: a witness. suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus, the witnesses on both sides, Vet. form ap. Cic.

2. standing or existing beyond or longer: hence, outliving, surviving: constr. usu. with Dat.; less freq. with Gen. or absol.: ut sui sibi liberi superstitēs essent, should outlive him,

Cic. superstes filio pater, Liv.: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissim!

the survivor of, Cic. Absol.: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissim, Suet.

**superstitio**, ōnis, f. [superstes: v. infra] unreasonable or excessive religious belief or fear; superstition: superstitio, in qua inest timor inaniorum, Cic.: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 2. Meton.: of that which inspires dread; e. g. the oath by the Styx: una superstitio quae reddita divis, the only solemnly binding oath, Virg. 3. In pl.: superstitious rites: Liv.: Tac. II. For religio, religious awe, sanctity, a religious rite (late): templi, Just. [It is uncertain how we should connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. says: 'superstitiosi sunt ii qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt'. It has been suggested that the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with sta. If so, the etymological sign. is "a being excessive, excess," hence in particular, "excess in religion," etc.]

**superstitiosus**, adv. superstitiously: Cic.

**superstitiosus**, a, um, adj. [superstitio] full of superstition, superstitious: principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic.

II. Transf.: prophetic: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

**superstitio**, i. v. n. [superstes] to be over or remaining. Pl.

**super-sto**, i. v. n. and a. to stand upon or over: (quem) lapsum superstantis immolat, Virg. Of inanimate objects: signa cum columnis, quibus superstant, Liv.

**superstratus**, a, um, Part. [supersterno].

**superstructus**, a, um, Part. [superstruo].

**superstruo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build upon or over (rare). Tac.

**super-sum**, fui, esse (per tmesin), jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg., irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder: to be left, to remain, to exist still: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuert, Caes.: duae partes, quae mihi superstant illustrandae orationis, Cic.: superest dicere, it still remains to tell, Ov. 2. Esp. to outlive, to be still alive, to survive, with Dat., or absol.: patri, Liv.: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. II. to be in abundance, to abound: veror ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, Cic. Poet.: modo vita superest, if life suffice, Virg. 2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut neque absit quicquam neque superest, Cic. III. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist (v. rare): si superesset, opp. to sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

**supertectus**, a, um, *Part.* [*super-  
tecto*]

\***super-tāgo**, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover above, cover over*: candida ossa favillā, Tib.

**superurgens**, entis, *Part.* *pressing from above*: fluctu superurgente, *dashing over*, Tac.

**superus**, a, um, *adj.* *Comp.*: *superior*: *superi*: *superius*, summus [*super*] *that is above, upper, higher*: opp. to *inferus*: *Di superi* atque *inferi*, Pl. (v. *superi*): omnia *supera*, *Infera*, *media*, Cic.: *mare, the upper or Adriatic Sea* (opp. to *mare inferum*, the lower or *Tyrrhene Sea*), Pl. *Adv.* *pbr* *de supero, from above*, Pl.: *ex supero*, Lucr. 2. *Of the upper regions or upper world*, opp. to the lower regions: *superas evadere ad auras*, Virg.

**B.** *Comp.*: *of place. superiorem partem collis*, Caes.: *de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal*, Cic.

2. *Of time and succession, former, past, previous, preceding*: *of age, more advanced, older*: *quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, the night before*, Id.: *milites superiorem praesulis exercitū, previous*, Caes.: *superior Africanus, the earlier, elder*, Cic.

3. *Of quality, condition, number, etc.*: *higher, more distinguished, greater, superior*: with *Abl*: *honoris gradu superior*, Id.: *hostes equitatu superiores esse*, Caes. (ii) *In milit lang. victorious*: *ita ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint*, Id. **C.** *Sup*: *superius*, and *summum, highest, loftiest, topmost*: *superius*, a, um, [= *superio-rius*: cf. *extremus*] (i. t. only poetical for *summum*). *montesque supremos silivifragis vexat flabris, the tops, summits*, Lucr. 2. *Of time or succession, last, latest, extreme, final* (poet.): *supremo te sole d. mi manebo, at sunset*, Hor.: *supremam bellis imposuisse manum, the last or finishing stroke*, Ov. *Supremum, adverbially, for the last time*: *quae tunc est conspecta supremum*, Id. (ii) *Esp. of the close of life, last, closing, dying*: *dies*, Cic.: *tempus*, Hor.: *sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, with his dying breath*, Ov.: *honor, the last funeral rites*, Virg.: *animam sepulcro condidit et magna supremum voce clemens, as a last farewell*, Id. *Subst*: *suprema, orum, n. plu. the last moments, death*: *Tec. (B) funeral rites, a funeral*: Id. (y) *a last will, a testament*: *nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti*, Id. 3. *Of degree, highest, greatest*: *supplicium, the penalty of death*, Cic.: *maiestas*, Virg. 4. *Of rank*: *most exalted*: *Juppiter supreme*, Pl. **II.** *summus*, a, um [*sup-inus*], *uppermost, highest, topmost* (often to be translated by a corresponding *subst*): *summi montes, the mountain tops*, Hor.: *in summa sacra via, on the highest part of*, Cic.: *In aqua summa, on the surface of the water*, Pl.: *summa voce, at the*

*top of one's voice*, Hor. *Absol.*: *sermo, qui a summo adhibetur in poculis, by the head of the table*, i. e. *the president of the feast*, Cic. *Also neut* (but not in *Nom*): *abejus summo . . . rami, etc., from the top or extremity of this (horn)*, Caes. A *verb*: *summu*, at the utmost or furthest: *bis, tervē summu*, Cic. 2. *Of time or succession, last, latest, final*: *summa dies*, Virg. 3. *Of degree, rank, etc.*: *extreme, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished or noble; most important, weighty, etc.*: *ad summam senectutem*, Cic.: *esp. of mental or moral qualities = maximum, greatest*: *fides, constantia, iustitiaque*, Id.: *non agam summo jure tecum, according to the utmost rigour of the law*, Id.: *quy summo magistratu praeerat*, Caes.: *hiemā, mid-winter*, Cic.: *amicus, the best friend*, Ter.: *summo rei publicae tempore, at a most important or critical juncture*, Cic. *de summis saepe rebus consilia inueniunt, respecting matters of the greatest importance*, Caes. (From low Lat. *superanus* come *It. sovrano*; *Fr. souverain*.)

**supervacaneus**, a, um, *adj.* [*vāco*] *over and above what is necessary, needless, superfluous*: *opus, done at leisure hours*, Cic.: *oratio*, Liv.: *de timore supervacaneum est discedere*, Sall. **super-vacūus**, a, um, *adj.* *superfluous, useless, needless*: *mihi Baiae Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, unnecessary*, Hor.: *Ov. Absol.*: *res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, to take even needless precautions*, Liv.

**super-vādo**, 3. v. a. *to go or climb over, to surmount* (rare) Sall.: *Liv.* **super-vēho**, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry over or past*: (of the wind) *camulos harenarum*, Gell. *In pass*: *to go or pass over or beyond*: *montem*, Cat.: *promontorium*, Liv. **super-vēno**, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. *to come over or upon, to come to or in addition to, to come after or up, to arrive*. *Act*: *unda supervenit undam, follows after, presses upon*, Hor.: *crura loquentis terra supervenit, closed over*, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*: *to surpass, excel*: *Stat.* **B.** *Neutr.*: with *Dat*: *addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, comes suddenly upon, surprises*, Virg. *Absol.*: *Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenerunt*, Liv.

**super-ventus**, ūs, m. [*supervenio*] *a coming up, an (unexpected) arrival*: Tac. **super-vivo**, xl, 3. v. n. *to outline, survive*: *Just.*: *Flor.* (Hence *Fr. survivre*.)

**super-volito**, avi, 3. v. a. *freq.* *to fly about over, to hover over*: *Virg.* **super-volo**, 1. v. a. and n. *to fly over*: *totum orbem*, Ov.: *supervolat hasta*, Virg. **supīno**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*supīnus*]

*to bend or lay back, to put or throw a person or thing off the back*: *manus modice supinata* (cf. foll. art.), Quint.: *glacbas, to turn over, plough up*, Virg.: *naum nidore supīnor, I sniff up*, Hor.

**supīnus**, a, um, *adj.* (from *sub*: cf. *inīus*, from *inē*) *lying on the back, supine*: *stertit supīnus*, Hor.: *tendocae supīnas ad caelum cum voce manus, with the open palms turned upwards*, Virg.: *lactus (telorum), a throwing upwards*, Liv. 2. *Esp. of motion, backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): *necc redit in fontes unda supīna suos*, Ov. 3. *Of localities, sloping, inclined*: *colles, upland downs*, Virg.: *spread out*: *vallis*, Liv.

**II.** *Fig. of the mind. careless, heedless, negligent, indolent*: *anīmus*, Cat.: *Maecenas*, Juv. 2. *haughty, proud*: *Pers.*

**suppectas**, a, um, *Part* [*sup-pingo*].

**suppaenitet** (*subp*), 2. v. *impers* *to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little* (for *constr* v. *pacnitet*): *illum furoris suppaenitit*, Cic.

**sup-palpor** (*subp*), 1. v. n. *dep* *to fondle or wheedle a little* (rare): Pl.

**sup-pār** (*subp*), āris, *adj.* *nearly equal* (rare): Cic.

**sup-pārāsior** (*subp*), 1. v. n. *dep* *to flatter or fawn a little, like a parasite*. *amanti*, Pl.

**suppārum** (v. *siparūm*), 1. n. and **suppārus**, 1. m. [*av.* *Osca* word, orig. *perli*. *linen stuff* in gen.; hence: *a linen garment worn by women*: Pl.]

**suppeditatio**, ōnis, f. [*suppedito*] *abundance*: Cic.

**suppedito** (*subp*), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a *freq.* (*perh.* by dissimilation for *suppedito*, from *suppeto*) *Neutr.*: *to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store*: *multitudo suppeditabat*, Liv.: *materia crescenti suppeditat*: *id.*: *cui si vita suppeditavisset, if he had lived*, Cic. 2. *to abound or be rich* (rare): *ita gaudis gaudium suppeditat, is increased by other joys*, Pl. 3. *to be enough or sufficient, to suffice*: *parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum*, Cic.: *amori*, Ter.: *labori, to be equal to*, Pl. **II.** *Act.*: *to give, furnish, afford or procure in abundance*: *luxuriae sumptus*, Id.: *cibos*, Cic. *Absol.*: *alicui sumptibus, to supply him with what is needful for his expenses*, Ter.

**sup-pēdo** (*subp*), 3. v. n. *to break wind softly*: Cic.

**sup-pētiās** (*subp.*), arum, f. *plu.* [*suppeto*] *aid, assistance, succour* (only in *Nom* and *Acc*): *auxilia mihi et sup-pētiās sunt domi*, Pl. *In Acc.*: *sup-pētiās with verbs of motion for aid sup-pētiās*: *nae tibi sup-pētiās tempore adveni modo, I have come to your aid*, Id.

**suppētior** (*subp.*), atus, 1. v. n. *dep* [*suppētiās*] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour* (rare): with *Dat*: Cic.

**sup-pēto**, 1. v. n. and 1. v. n. *to be forthcoming for one's use, to be at*

hand or in store, to be present: copia frumenti ut suppeteret, Caes.: si vita suppetet, Cic. II. Transf.: to suffice, be equal to; to agree with, correspond to: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, who has enough for his needs, Hor.: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, be able to endure, id.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, did not keep pace with, Liv.

**sup-pilo** (subp.), no perf., atum, 1 v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin: pallam alicui, Pl.: with pers. obj., to rob, strip, fleece: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id.

**sup-pingo** (subp.), no perf., pactum, 3 v. a. [pango] to fasten underneath, to clout: fulminatis soccis, Pl.

**supplanto** (subp.), avi, atum, 1 v. a. [planto] to trip up one's heel, to throw down: Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to throw to the ground, overthrow: Poet. tenero supplantat verba palato, tips up, i. e. distorts, mines, Pers.

**supplaudo** (subp.), v. supplaudo  
**supplausio** (subp.), v. supplausio  
**supplementum** (subp.), i. n. [supple] that with which any thing is made full or whole; a filling up, supplement: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, a reinforcement, Vell. 2. anything used as a help or support: Suet. II. Esp. milit. t. t.: a filling up to the proper complement: legiones veteres eodem supplemento exple, i. e. to bring them up to their proper complement, Liv. Hence in gen., reinforcements: per causam supplementi in order to procure reinforcements, Caes.

**sup-pléo** (subp.), évi, étum, 2 v. a. to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply: bibliothecam, Cic.: adjecto cavae suppleunt sanguine venae, Ov. II. Esp. milit. t. t.: to furnish a complement, to make up to the proper number: legiones subito delecti, Tac.: naves remigio, Liv. ad supplenda exercitus damna, to make good, Tac.

**suppletus** (subp.), a, um, Part. [suppleo].

**supplex** (subp.), ícis, adj. [supplicio] humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.: supplex te ad pedes adieciabas, Cic.: in muros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With Dat.: iudicibus supplex, Cic. (ii) Subst. with pron. adj. or Gen.: vester est supplex, iudices, your suppliant, id.: dei, Nep. II. Transf. of things. manus, suppliant hands, Cic. vitta, Hor. (Hence it suffers; Fr. *supple*.)

**supplicatio** (subp.), ónis, f. [supplicio] a public prayer or supplication; a public religious observance, either by way of confessing or of religious humiliation (cf. pulvinar): supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito non nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general

before his triumph. ex litteris Caesaris, dies xv supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 356.

**suppliciter**, adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.  
**supplicium** (subp.), ii, n. [supplicio] an act of supplication: addressed to the gods, hence, a public prayer, worship (rare in this sense and usu. in plur.): supplicis votisque fatigare deos, Liv.: votis muliebribusque supplicis, Sall. 2. Hence in gen.: a humble or earnest entreaty, a supplication: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, id.: legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, id. II. From the posture of kneeling to be beheld or scourged; punishment (usually capital), execution: torture, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Plur.: ad innocentum supplicia descendant, Caes. (Hence Fr. *supplice*.)

**sup-plíco** (subp.), avi, atum (old perf. *supplí*, supplicassis, Pl.), 1 v. n. to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate: with Dat.: ípsum urabo. huic supplicabo, Ter. populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Absol.: misistare supplicantes legatos, Sall.

II. Esp. to pray to or supplicate the gods; to pray, worship: in fano, Pl.: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. [Acc. to some, the simple verb is not plác, but pláco, cogn. with placeo and placo] (Hence Fr. *supplíer*.)

**sup-plódo** (supplaudo, supplaudo), si, 3 v. a. to stamp the foot: Cic.

**supplósio** (subp.), ónis, f. [supplodo] a stamping the foot: Cic.

**sup-póno** (subp.), pōsiti, pōsiti (perf. suppositi, Pl. Part. sync. sup-posta, Virg.), 3 v. a. to put, place, or set under: constr. usu with Acc. and Dat.: anatum ova gallinis, Cic.: cervicem polo (of Atlas), Ov.: caput fontibus, i. e. to take a douche bath, Hor.: falcem aristis, to apply, Virg.: per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, hidden under, Hor.: agresti fano pecus, i. e. for shelter, Ov. 2. Esp. to put in the place of, to substitute: meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquid in alicuius locum, Cic. (ii) to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita personam falsum testamentum obsequandum curaverit, by personation, Cic.

II. Fig.: to add, annex, subjoin: exemplum epistolae, id. 2. to make subject, to subject: aethera ingenio suo, Ov.: Latio supposuisse Samon, id. (From suppositus comes Fr. *suppôt*.)  
**sup-porto** (subp.), avi, atum, 1 v. a. to carry, bring or convey up to: frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes.

**suppositicius** (suppos.), a, um, adj. [suppono] put in the place of, substituted: Mart. II. Esp.: not genuine, spurious, supposititious: Pl.

**suppositio** (subp.), ónis, f. [id.] a

putting or setting under: ovorum, Col.

II. Esp.: a putting in the place of, substitution (of a child): Pl.

**suppositus** (subp.), a, um, Part. [suppono].

**suppostrix** (subp.), ícis, f. [id.] she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puerorum, Pl.

**suppressio** (subp.), ónis, f. [supprimo] lit. a suppression; hence, a keeping back of money, embezzlement: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic.

**suppressus** (subp.), a, um, Part. [supprimo]. II. Adj.: short: mentum, Varr. 2. Of the voice, subdued, low: suppressa voce dicere (opp. to magna voce dicere), Cic. Comp.: id.

**sup-primo** (subp.), pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. [premo] to press down or under; lit. only as naut. t. t.: to sink, send to the bottom: quatuor (naves) suppressas, Liv. 2. Esp.: to hold or keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: hostem nostrum insequentem, Caes.: habenas aerni cursus, Ov.: fugam, id.: vocem, id. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem, to control, Cic. II. to keep back from publicity, to keep secret or to oneself; to keep back, suppress: senatusconsultum, Liv. 2. Fig.: indicium conjurationis, Curt.: Tac.

**sup-prómus** (subp.), i, m. an under-buller: Pl.

**sup-púdet** (subp.), 2 v. impers.: for constr., v. pudet: to be somewhat ashamed: Cic.

**suppuratio** (subp.), ónis, f. [suppur] a purulent gathering, suppuratation: Cels.: Sen.

**suppūro** (subp.), avi, atum, 1 v. n. [pus] to gather matter, fester, suppurate: Plin. Fig.: quum volupitates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

**suppus**, a, um, adj. head-downwards: Lucr. [Acc. to Fest., =sup-inu-s.]

**sup-pūto** (subp.), avi, atum, 1 v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim: oleas teneras, Cato. II. to count up, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

**supra** (orig. form, *stūpēra*, Lucr.), adv. and prep. [superus]. Adv. of place: on the upper side, on the top, above: Cic.: an mare, quod supra memorem, quodque alluit infra, i. e. the Adriatic, opp. to the Tyrrhene Sea, Virg.: toto vertice supra est, towers above him, id. 2. Of time: before, formerly, previously: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere further back, from past times, Sall. Comp.: dixi superius, further back, Phaedr. 3. Of number or measure: beyond, over more: supra adiect Aeschrio, offered more, Cic.: nihil supra deos lacesso, I importune them for nothing more, Hor. (ii) With quam: above or beyond what, more than: Cic.: supra quam credi-



hile est, *Sall.* **II.** Prep. with *Apr.* Of place, above, over: eum locum, *Caes.*: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, *infra Verrius*. (1) *Supra* caput esse, to be imminent, urgent, threatening; to be close at hand: *Liv.*: *Sall.* Esp. of geographical position, above, beyond, *supra* Sues-silam, *Liv.* **2.** Of time, before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, *Caes.* **3.** Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond: supra pulha viginti, *Liv.*: hominis fortunam, *Cic.*: vires, *Hor.* **4.** Of office, having charge of: supra bibliothecam esse, *Vitr.* *Pseudo-Quint.* **III.** Compounds formed with *supra* are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write *super* separately (Hence *It. supra*: *Sp. super*.)

**supra-scando**, 3. v. a. to climb or pass over, surmount: *Liv.*

**suprēmo, suprēmum, and suprē-mus**, v. superus

**sūra**, ae, f. the calf of the leg: *sūrae teretes, well-turned, shapely*: *Hor.* [*Etym. incertum*]

**sūrculus**, a. m. dim. [surus, a branch, shoot: *Fest.*] a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig: *Virg.*: *Cic.*

**II.** Esp. a scum, graft, sucker, slip for propagation: *id.*

**surdaster**, tra, trum, adj. [surdus] somewhat deaf: *Cic.*

**surditas**, ātis, f. [surdus] deafness (rare): *Cic.*

**surdus**, a. um, adj. deaf: *Cic.* Transf.: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, you had deafened me, *Ter.* Proverb: surdo narrare, canere, etc., to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind: *so, non canimus surdis*, *Virg.*: quae verior ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, *Liv.* **II.** Transf.: deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexorable; also, not understanding, not apprehending: *iudex*, *Cic.*: ad mea munera surdus, *Ov.*: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, that cannot hear or be prevailed upon, *Liv.*: in aliquis sermone, failing to understand, *Cic.* (ii) Poet.: unheard; vota, to which the gods are deaf, *Pers.* Comp.: *Hor.*: *Ov.* **2.** yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding (rare): *theatrum*, *Varr.* **3.** Objective, noiseless, silent, mute: *lyra*, *Prop.*: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, *Ov.*: surdo verber, with noiseless lash (of conscience), *Juv.* **4.** Of small, appearance, meaning, etc., faint, dim, dull, indistinct: spirant cinnama surdum, has a faint smell, *Pers.*: colos, *Plin.* [Prob. lit. "heavy," from I. E. *sear*, the root of O. H. G. *swar*-i, heavy, Germ. *schwer*. Absurdus is not cognate.] (Hence *It. Sp. surdo*; *Fr. sourd*.)

**sūrēna**, ae, m. among the Parthians, the grand vizier: *Tac.*: *Ann.*

**surgō, surrexi, surrectum** (unconstr. forms, *surgit*, etc. v. *infra* a.: *synop.*

*surrexi*, *Mart.*: *surrexæ*, *Hor.*), 3. v. a. and n. [contr. from *surgigo*, from *sub-tergo*]. **A.** Act.: to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate (the unconstr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): *aures*, *Virg.*: paulatim *surgens* sc., *Plin.*: *hastæ surrecta* (al. *suirecta*) cuspidem in terra fixæ, with the point upwards, *Liv.* **B.** Neutr.: to raise oneself up, to rise, arise, to get or stand up: a mensa, *Pl.*: e lectulo, *Cic.*: solio, *Ov.*: ab umbris ad lumina vitæ, *Virg.* Of an orator: ad dicendum, *Cic.* (ii) Of things, to rise, mount up, ascend: *surgat pius ignis*, *Virg.* **2.** Esp.: to get up from bed, from sleep: *Cic.*: *Ov.*

**3.** Of growth, to spring up, grow up. *Ceres* in culmine *surgere* ait, *Hor.*: *surgens arx*, *Virg.* **II.** Fig. rumor, *Tac.*: honor, *Ov.* (Hence *Fr. sourdre*.)

**sūrpīcūlus**, v. *scarpiculus*

**sūr-rēpo**, v. *subrepto*

**surreptus**, v. *subreptus*

**surgigō**, v. *surgō*

**sūr-rīpio** (subr.), rīpūl, rēptum (synop. forms, *surpīte*, *Hor.*: *surpīre*, *Lucr.*: *surpūerat*, *Hor.*: *surpūit*, *Pl.*: *surpūit*, *id.* *Prof. Subj.* *surrept-* for *surripient*, *id.*), 3. v. a. (rapio) to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin: *vasa ex privato sacra*, *Cic.*: *surreptus puer*, *kidnapped*, *Pl.*: de mille *fabae modis* unum, *Hor.* With pron. *repl.*: *surripisti* te mihi dudum de fora, you stole away from me, *Pl.* **II.** Fig.: virtue, quæ nec eripi nec surripī potest, i. e. of which one can be robbed neither by force nor fraud, *Cic.*: *crimina oculis patris, to hide from*, *Ov.*

**sūr-rōgō**, v. *subrogo*

**sursum** (sursus, *Lucr.*), adv. [contr. of *sub-voisum*, upwards, on high, opp. to *deorsum*. With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puto *sursum* ad summum *ecenderis*, *Pl.* (ii) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, *versum*). *sursum* versus *reire*, *Cic.* (iii) *Sursum* *deorsum*, up and down, to and fro: *conpare*, *id.* **II.** Of situation or locality, high up, above (rare): *nares*, quod omnis odor ad *supera* fertur, recte *sursum* sunt, *id.* (Hence through the form *susum*, *Fr. sus*.)

**sūs, sūs** (*Dat. plur. sūbus*, *Lucr.*), comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Hor.* Proverb: *sus Mineram*, ut aiunt, docet, *Cic.* (like "teach your grandmother to suck eggs"). **II.** a kind of fish: *Ov.* [*skr. sū-kara-s* (-kara = Lat. -cul-): *Gr. sūs*, *ὑς*; O. H. G. *sū*, Goth. *swēn*, Eng. *swine*]

**suscepitō**, ōnis, f. [suscepitō] a taking in hand, undertaking: *Cic.*

**susceptor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who undertakes a work on contract, a contractor: *Just.*

**susceptus**, a. um, Part. [suscepitō]

**sus-cipio** (succipio), cēpi, ceptum,

3. v. a. [-sus for *sub* (v. *sub*) and capio] to take or catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain: *ignem foliis, to catch the spark in* (dry) leaves, *Virg.*: *dominus rumentem, to stay her fall*, *id.*: *cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, taken up in the hand*, *Prop.*: *theatrum fulturis ac substructionibus, to prop, support*, *Plin.* Ep.

**2.** Esp. to take up a new born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, *Cic.* (ii) Transf. in gen.: to get, beget, or bear children: *filia*, quam ex te suscepit, *Pl.*: *liber ex libertis* *filia*, *Cic.* **3.** to take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): aliquem in civitatem, *id.*: *discipulos*, *Quint.*

**II.** Fig.: to take upon oneself, to undertake, assume, incur, etc.: aut laborem aut sumptus, *Cic.*: *negotium*, *id.*: *legationem ad civitates sibi*, *Caes.*: *dolorum gemitumque*, *Cic.* *personam viri* *boul*, to assume, borrow, *id.* With *acc* and *Inf.*: to maintain, be prepared to prove: *id.* **2.** Esp.: to take up, reply to, resume, continue a speech: *Virg.*: *Quint.*

**sus-cito**, avi, atumi, i. v. a. [sus for *sub* and cito] to lift up, raise, elevate (poet.): *terga, to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), *Virg.*: *suscitat lutea* (aura), swells, fills, *Ov.* **2.** Esp. to build, raise, deluere deum, *Lucr.*

**II.** to rouse up, arouse, awaken, to set in motion, encourage, incite: aliquem *ex somno*, *Cic.*: in arma *viros*, to stir up, *Virg.*: *tacentem Musam, to wake the silent Muse*, *Hor.* (ii) Of things: *sopitos ignes, to stir up, rekindle*, *Virg.*: *clamores, to set up, raise*, *Phaedr.*

**suspecto**, a. i, atum, i. v. a. freq. [suspecto] to continue to look up at: *tabulem pectam*, *Ter.* Absol.: to be on the watch: *Plin.* **II.** Esp.: to distrust, suspect: *Agrippinam magis* *magisque*, *Tac.* Pass.: *ne pellicul suspectantur*, might be an object of suspicion to, *id.*

**suspectus**, a. um, Part. [suspecto] **II.** Adj.: mistrusted, suspected: *Cic.*: *super tali scelere suspectum* *se habet*, *Sall.* With *Gen* after anal of *reus*, etc. *suspecti capitalium* *crimini*, *id.* *suspectus* of, *Tac.* With *Dat.* of person to whom: *meis civibus suspectus*, *Cic.* (ii) Of things: *nomen infam.* *suspectum*, *id.*: *locus, critical, dangerous*, *Liv.*

**suspectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a looking up or upwards: *Plin.* **2.** Transf.: a height (poet.): ad *aetherum caeli* *suspectus Olympum*, *Virg.*: *turtis vasto suspecta*, *id.* **II.** Fig.: a looking up to, high regard or esteem: *honorum*, *respect* for rank, *Ov.*

**suspendium**, ūs, n. [suspendo] a hanging of oneself, a hanging: *Pl.*: *Cic.*

**sus-pendo**, di, sum, 3. i. a. to hang

up, hang, suspend: in litore vestes, Lucr. . . religata ad pinnam muri recte suspensus, Liv.: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. Poet.: nec sua credulitas placem suspenderat hamo, had caught, hooked, Ov. 2. Esp. to put to death by hanging, to hang: Cic. 3. Of votive offerings, to hang up, dedicate: votas vestes, Virg.: vestimenta deo, Hor. 4. Of buildings, to build upon arches, to arch or vault, and in gen. to prop up, support: Cic. quibus (tignis) suspenderent eam contignationem, to underpin, support, Caes. 5. Esp. of ploughing: (tellurem) tenui suspendere sulco, to lift or turn up, i. e. plough with a shallow furrow, Virg. II. Fig. to hang up: naso suspendis aduoco ignotus, turn up your nose at, sneer at, Hor. 2. To depend, rest upon, etc.: extrinsecus bene vivendi suspensas habere rationes, dependent upon external, Cic. 3. To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense: natum ambiguis responsis, Suet. medio responso rem suspenderunt, left the matter in suspense by an ambiguous answer, Liv. 4. To stop, check, interrupt, suspend: fletum, Ov. 5. To hang or fix upon: suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor. suspensus, a, um, Part. [suspensus]

II. Adj. raised, elevated, suspended: Roma cenaculis sublatas atque suspensa, Cic.: saxis suspensus rupem, rock-lung crag, Virg. 2. Transf. pressing or touching lightly, light: suspensus gradu ire, on tiptoe, Ter.: suspensus dentibus, with tightly closing teeth (of dogs at play), Lucr. 3. Fig. uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, etc.: tot populos inter, quem metumque suspensus animi habetis, Liv.: animus, Cic.: verba, Tac. multo suspensum numine, awe-struck by the fulness of divine presence, Virg. suspicax, acis, adj. [suspici] apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious (rare). Liv.: Tac.: Nep. II. Object that excites mistrust, suspicious: silentium, Tac.

su-spiō, spexi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. [sub specio] to look up or upwards, to look up at: caelum, Cic.: ramos, Ov. In caelum, Cic. Absol.: nec suspexit nec circumspexit, id. 2. Fig.: to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to: nihil magnificum ac divinum, id. (ii) Esp. to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour, etc.: viros, id.: argentinum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. II. to look secretly; and meton. to mistrust, suspect (usu. in perf. part.): Romular suspectus regi et ipse cum suspiciens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspiciō, ōis, f. [suspici] mistrust, distrust, suspicion: Cic.: Caes. Plur.: Cic.: Ter.: Caes. With Gen. obj.: hinc reconciliatae gratiae, Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: an ill-deaned, imperfect not: n. (rare): deorum,

id. Object: indication: infirmitas, Suet. (Hence Fr. *suspicion*)

suspiciōse, adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously: Cic. Comp.: id.

suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. [suspicio] Subject: mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious: in aliquem, Cic.

II. Object: that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious: crimen, id. Sup.: id.

suspiciō, i v. a. = suspiciō Pl. suspiciōr, atus, i v. a. dep. [sub and spec- in specio] to mistrust, suspect: quid homines suspiciunt, videtis, Cic. Rarely with personal obj. ancillas meas, Pl. With Acc and Inf.: suspicari Caesarem habere, etc., Caes.

II. Transf. in gen. to surmise, suppose, believe. quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. With Acc and Inf.: suspiciō fore, ut, etc., id. Ov. With depend. clause: ne suspicari quidem quanta sit, Cic. suspiciō, ōis, f. [suspicio] a felling a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Quint. suspiciōsus, ūs, m. [id.] a sighing, sigh (rare). Cic. Plur.: Ov. suspiciōsus, ūs, m. [id.] a breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh (rare): Pl.: Liv. suspiciōsus, i, n. [id.] a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Cic. Plur.: Prop.: Ov.

su-spiro, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. [sub spiro] Neutr.: to draw a deep breath, to sigh: occulte, Cic. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, sighing after, longing for, Cat. 2. Transf. of things: curae suspirantes. Poet. ap. Cic. II. Act.: to sigh for, long for. suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor.

2. to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh (poet.). Hor. (Hence Fr. *soupirer*)

susque deque, adv. [sus = sub] up and down, to express indifference de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence, Cic.

sustentaculum, i, n. [sustento] a prop, stay, support (rare): Tac.

sustentatio, ōis, f. [id.] a deferring, delay: forbearance (rare): Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, i v. a. [reg. [sustineo] to hold up or upright, to uphold, support: fratrem ruentem, Virg. II. Fig. to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve: iacentem (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: pugnam, Tac. With impers. suby.: spes inopiam sustentabat, enabled them to bear, Caes. 2. Esp.: to support, sustain, maintain, nourish, etc. familiam, Ter.: Cic. Reflect. mutando sordidas merces sustentabat, supported himself, got a living, Tac. 3. To bear, hold out under, endure, suffer: maerorem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. Absol.: nec ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. Pass. impers.: aegre eo die sustentatum est, the defence

was kept up, Caes. 4. To put off, defer, delay: rem, Cic.

sus-tineo, tinal, tentum, 2. v. a. [sus for subs, and teneo] to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain: onus alicui, Pl.: humeris bovem vivum, Cic.: baculo artus, Ov.: arma membraque, Liv.: laevis albus pocula cum cytharo duo sustinet, supports, has resting on it, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv. 2. Esp.: to hold or keep back, to keep from slipping, to keep in, check, restrain, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes. II. Fig.: to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve: dignitatem civitatis, Cic.: causam rei publicae, id. 2. Esp.: to sustain, support, maintain, nourish, etc.: veterem amicum re, fortuna, fide, id.: patriam parvosque nepotes, Virg. 3. To bear, undergo, endure: to hold out against, withstand: mala ferre sustinere, Cic.: alicuius imperia, Caes.: impetum hostis, id.: oppugnationem, id.: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, could not brook their complaints, Liv. With Acc and Inf. (usu. with negative expr. or implied): sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? take on themselves, presume to say, Cic. Affirmatively: quae se praefere Dianae sustinuit, Ov. 4. To hold in, check, restrain: to keep back, put off, defer, delay: est igitur prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, to keep a tight rein on (fig.), Cic.: (Hence Fr. *soutenir*)

sus-tollo, i v. a. [sus for subs and tollō] to lift or take up, to raise up, raise: amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat.: Ov.

II. Esp.: to take away, remove, destroy: herilem filiam, Pl.

sūsurrator, ōis, m. [susurro] a mutterer, whisperer: Caes. in Cic.

sūsurro, i v. n. and a. [susurro], to hum, buzz, murmur to mutter, whisper Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. II. Act.: pars, quid velit, aures susurrat, id. Pass. impers.: jam susurrari audio, civeum Atticam esse hanc, there is a whisper that, Ter.

sūsurrus, i, m. a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering, etc.: Cic. Plur.: Hor. Prop. Personified: the Whispers: the attendants of Fame: Ov. [A redupl. form from the root *sear*, to sound, whence Gr. *συσυρῆ*, and Lat. *ab-sur-dus*]

sūsurrus, a, um, adj. [susurro] muttering, whispering: lingua, Ov.

sūtīla, ae, f. [suo] lit. a sewing together; hence, fig.: a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick: Pl.

sūtīlis, e, adj. [id.] sewed together, bound or fastened together: balteus, Virg.: cymba, made of rushes bound and stitched together (the boat of Charon), id.: coronae, made of roses stitched on to lindens bark, Ov.

**sutor**, ōris, m. [id.] a shoemaker, cobbler: Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: id. sutores et zonarii conclamant, Cic. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

**sūtōrius**, a, um, adj. [sutor] of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler: atramentum, shoemaker's blacking, Cic.: Turpio sutorius, formerly a shoemaker, id.

**sūtīnus**, a, um, adj. [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's: taberna, Tac.

**sūtūra**, ae, f. [suo] a sewing together, a seam, suture: Liv.

**sūtus**, a, um, Part. [suo]. II. Subst.: suta, orum, n. plu. joints: per aerea suta, the joints of the armour, Virg.

**sūus**, a, um, (Gen plu suum, Ter.), reflect. pron. poss. [suus, = suos, corresponds to Gr. ἑῶς; v. se] of or belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own: constr. identical with that of se (v. eui): Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes. hunc sui cives e civitate eiecerunt, Cic. suus cuique erat locus, Caes. (ii). Strengthened with *sibi* or *proprius*: is quo pacto servat suo sibi patri, Pl. ni eum proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, i. e. by opposing cavalry to cavalry, Liv. (iii). With the suffix *pte* or *met*: suapte nutu et suo pondere, Cic. suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. 2. Emphatic, proper, appointed, full, etc.: cecit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, at a time better for himself than for his country, Cic.: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca videtur numeris, wanting some of their due parts, Ov. 3. As subst. masc. plu.: one's own people, followers, party, troops, etc. Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. (ii). Neutr.: one's own property, possession, right, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suae defendere, Caes. 4. one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent, also in one's right mind: annula mea, quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, her own mistress, Pl.: vix sua. vix sanae virgo Niseia compos mentis erat, scarcely in her senses, Ov. 5. inclined or devoted to, favourable, friendly: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, on his side, Cic.: suo loco pugnam facere, i. e. on ground of one's own choosing (and presumably, favourable), Sall. II. For Gen. obj. sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortualem virescens evae parvae videntur, injuries done to himself, id.

**sycōphanta**, ae, m. = συκοφάντης (orig. it is said, a fig-seller, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.) an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat: Pl.: Ter. II. Transf.: g. cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant. Pl.

**sycōphanta**, ae, f. = συκοφάντια, craft, cunning, deceit: Pl.

**sycōphantiōsē**, adv. craftily, knowingly, deceitfully: Pl.

**sycōphanta**, i. v. n. dep. [sycophanta] to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat: Pl.

**syllāba**, ae, f. = συλλαβή, a syllable: Cic.: auceps syllabarum, a word-catcher, caviller, id. II. Transf.: in plur.: verses: Mart.

**syllābātīm**, adv. syllable by syllable: Cic.

**syllōgismus** or **-os**, i. m. = συλλογισμός, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism: Gell.: Quint.

**syllōgisticus**, a, um, adj. = συλλογιστικός, of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic: Quint.

**sylla**, sylvanus, etc. v. silva, etc.

**symbola**, ae, f. = συμβόλη, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning: Ter. Transf. of blows. sine meo sumpto paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, I shall pay shot with my shoulders, Pl.

**symbolus**, i, m. (symbolum, i, n. Pl.) = συμβολος or -ον, a sign or mark, a token, symbol: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo suam imaginem, Pl.

**symmetria**, ae, f. = συμμετρία, proportion, symmetry: Vitr.: Plin.

**symphonia**, ae, f. = συμφωνία, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony: Cic.: Hor. Plur.: Cic. (Hence It. *sampugna*.)

**symphōniacus**, a, um, adj. = συμφωνιακός, of or belonging to concerts or to music: pueri, singing-boys, choristers, Cic.

**symposium**, n, n. = συμποσιον, the Banquet, the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

**synēdrius**, i, m. = σύνεδρος, a counsellor, senator, among the Macedonians: Liv.

**synēphēbi**, orum, m. plu. = συνήφηβοι, the fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

**syngrapha**, ae, f. = σύγγραφη, a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond: Cic.

**syngraphus**, i, m. = σύγγραφος, a written contract: Pl. II. a passport, pass: id.

**synōdus**, ontis, m. = συνόδος, a kind of fish: Ov.

**synthēsinus**, a, um, adj. = σύνθεσις, of or belonging to a dressing-gown: vestis, Suet.

**synthesis**, is, f. = σύνθεσις, a dinner service: Mart.: Stat. II. a suit of clothes: Mart. 2. a loose, easy garment worn at table: id.

**syrra**, ae, f. = σύρρα, a robe with a train. Sen.: worn esp. by tragic actors. Juv. Hence, meton. tragedy: id.

**syrtis**, is, f. a sand-bank in the sea; a quicksand: Virg. Esp. as n. propr. of two gulfs in the N. of Africa: Sall.: Liv. 2. Meton.: the lands on the coast of the Syrtis; the sandy deserts of Africa: aestuosae, Hor.

**T**, t, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) f. the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental.

2. As an initial, or when preceded only by s, it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except r: the combinations *tl*, *stl*, and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek. Hence the original forms (*latus* (from root of *tollō*, *tolō*, cf. *τῆλος*), *stiles*, *stilo*, became *latus*, *stil*, *locus*. 3. t medial, followed by i and another vowel, had a tendency, even in the early period of the language, to be pronounced as a sibilant, this arose, as in the case of ci before a vowel, from the hardening of the t into a semi-vowel (y); and, as a consequence of the change affecting both combinations, and making them similar in sound, ti and e came to be used interchangeably before a vowel in the MSS and inscriptions of the Roman decline. 4. The combination *th* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero: hence CARTAGINENSIS on the Columna rostrata.

II. Latin t corresponds to Skt t (and sometimes th) and to Gr τ. In accordance with Grimm's law, in Gothic (and low-German generally, including English) t regularly answers to it, and in Old High German (with which modern German commonly agrees) d. Thus we have Lat. *tendo*; G. *trāvo*, Goth. *thanjan*, Germ. *dehnen*. Lat. *tolero*; G. *trāwo*, Goth. *thulan* (Eng. *thole*); O. H. G. *dolen* (Germ. *dulden*). Lat. *torreo*; Gr. *τέρσσω*, Goth. *thaurjan* (Eng. *thirst*), Germ. *dürsten*. Lat. *tres*, Gr. *τρεῖς*, Goth. *threis* (Eng. *three*), O. H. G. *dri* (Germ. *drei*). III. In the Romance languages t initial usu. remains unchanged. In the middle of words it sometimes becomes d; thus Lat. *litus*, It. *lido*, Lat. *lutum*, Sp. *lodo*, Lat. *adulter*, Fr. *aider*. This change also often happens when t has become final by omission of a suffix, as in Fr. *merchand* from low Lat. *mercatorum*, Fr. *plaid* from Lat. *placitum*. *Aigu*, *vertu*, etc., were *agud*, *vertud* in an earlier stage of the French language. In Spanish the change of Lat. t to d is particularly frequent; thus it is regularly seen in past participles, as *hablado* from Lat. *fabulatum*, *nidu* from Lat. *audatum*, etc. The termination *-atus*, which is frequent in low Lat., regularly becomes *-aguo* in It. and *-age* in Sp and Fr.; thus Lat. *silvaticus*, It. *selvaggio*, Fr. *sauvage*;

Lat. *viaticum*, It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage*, Fr. *voyage*. When *te* or *ti* in Latin is followed by a vowel, the *e* or *i* in the derived French word commonly disappears, and the *t* becomes *c*, *ç*, or *s*, thus Lat. *platea*, Fr. *place*, Lat. *annuntiare*, Fr. *annoncer*; Lat. *redemptio*, Fr. *rançon*; Lat. *ratio*, Fr. *raison*, Lat. *nutritio*, Fr. *nourisson*: the latter change is found in the derivatives of a number of Latin abstract substantives in *-itia*, as *laetitia*, Fr. *liesse*, Lat. *tristitia*, Fr. *tristesse*. In Italian, the Lat. *ti* followed by a vowel becomes *gi*; thus Lat. *ratio*, *statio*, It. *ragione*, *stagione*; or, more commonly, *zi*, as in the class of nouns of which *navigazione* from Lat. *navigatio* may be taken as a type. In Sp. the same Lat. combination becomes *z*, as in *razon* from Lat. *ratio*; or *ci*, as in Sp. *navion* from Lat. *natio*, *oracion* from Lat. *oratio*. Lat. *tr* in the middle of a word in Italian and Spanish remains unchanged or becomes *di*; in French, *rr* or *r*, thus Lat. *latro*, It. *ladrone*, Sp. *ladron*, Fr. *larron*; Lat. *vitrum*, It. *vetro*, Sp. *vidrio*, Fr. *verre*; Lat. *petra*, It. *pietra*, Sp. *pedra*, Fr. *pietre*; Lat. *pater* (*putrem*), It. Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*. Lat. *st* in the middle of a word sometimes becomes *sc* in It. *sc*, in Fr. *ss*; as in Lat. *angustia*, It. *angoscia*, Fr. *angoisse*, Lat. *ostiarium*, It. *usciere*, Fr. *huisserie*.

IV. As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus, T. for Tiberius, T. Tribunus, T. F. Testamenti Formulæ, T. F. C. Titulum faciliendum curavit, T. F. C. Tribunicia potestas.

**tâbella**, *u*, *f* dim [tabula] a small board, a little table or tablet; liminis, the door-sill, Cat.: parva tabella capit terminum utrimque lapillos, small gaming-board. Ov. Of the "ark" in which Remulus and Remus were set adrift quantum sati parva tabella tulit, frail plank, id. 2. a fan: id. 11. l. sp. a writing-tablet, and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. tabellæ imponere manus, id. laureate, a dispatch bound up with laurel announcing a victory, Liv. 2. a voting-tablet used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. Hence meton. the ballot as a mode of voting secretly id. (11) Of the voting-tablets by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107).

3. a painted tablet, a small picture or painting: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. 4. a votive tablet hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity votiva, Hor. memores, Ov.

**tabellarius**, *a*, um, adj. [tabella] of or belonging to writing or to letters: naves, vessels to carry letters, mail- or packet-boats, Sen. 2. Subst.: tabellarius, *ii*, *m* a letter-carrier, courier: Cic. 11. of or belonging to

voting-tablets lex, regulating voting, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 236).

**tâbêo**, 2 *v* *n*. [v. tabes] to waste away, be consumed (poet.): corpora tabent, Ov. sale tabentes artus (see Conington on Æn. 1. 173), wasted by a sea voyage and storm, Virg.

**taberna**, *ae*, *f* a hut, hovel, cottage: pauperum tabernæ, Hor. 11. a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern: libraria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: and simply, taberna, Hor. 11. a cot, a cobbler's stall, Tac.: deversoria, an inn, tavern, Pl. (From root *ta* (cf. Gr. *ê-tâ-θai*, *ê-tâ-σai*), to stretch, spread out; so tentorium from tendo] (Hence Fr. *taverne*)

**tabernaculum**, *i*, *n* [taberna] a tent: Caes. 11. Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, an observatory duly chosen, with due ceremonies, Cic.

**tabernarius**, *a*, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to booths or shops: App. 11. Subst.: tabernarii, orum, *m*. plur. shop-keepers, small dealers, hucksters: Cic.

**tabernula**, *ae*, *f* dim. [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet.

**tabes**, *is*, *f* a wasting away; putrefaction: a wasting disease: cadaveris, Liv. quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, pinning, Virg. 2. a pestilence, Tac. Liv. 11. Meton. the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption. liquescent nives, 'sludge,' id.: funesta veneni, Ov. nimborum, soaking storms of rain, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *τῆ-κ-ω* (in which the root is augmented by *k*); A-S *thá-wan*, O. H. G. *deuan*, Eng. *thaw* For suffix, cf. *plebes*.]

**tabesco**, *bûi*, 3 *v* *n* incept [tabeo] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed, to waste away; to decay, decline, languish: frigidus direcit humor, et tabescit calore, melts, Cic.

11. Fig.: crescere itemque dies heet et tabescere noctes, wane, Lucr. quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, pines with envy, Hor.

**tabidulus**, *a*, um, adj. dim [tabidus] wasting, consuming: mors, Virg. (Cf.)

**tabidus**, *a*, um, adj. [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing. nix, Liv. corpus, Suet. Fig.: mens, Ov. 11. A. C.: consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac. pestis, Mart.

**tabiflous**, *a*, um, adj. [tabes facio] melting, wasting: radii (solis), Lucr.: venenum lentum atque tabificum, i. e. gradually wasting the body away, Suet.

**tabula**, *ae*, *f* a board, plank: tabulam de naufragio arripere, Cic. 11. Esp.: a writing tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 360): tabulae litteræ

Graecis confectæ, registers, Caes.: tabulae testamenti, id.: in tabulis debent, in account-books, Cic.: tabulae novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled); hence, abolition of debts, id.: Caes.: tabula praerogativæ, a list of votes, Cic.: xii tabulae, the Twelve Tables of laws, 11. tabula Sullae, the list of proscribed persons, Juv. Di-caearchi tabulae, maps, Cic. (11) a bill advertising an auction, and meton. an auction: adgest ad tabulam licetur Aebutus, id. 2. a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, Pl. Proveib. manum de tabula, take your hand from the picture, enough! hold! Cic. 3. a votive tablet votiva, Hor. (From root *ta*, to stretch, spread out; v. taberna] (Hence Fr. Eng. *table*.)

**tabulârium**, *ii*, *n* [tabula] a record office, archives: Cic.: Liv.

**tabulatio**, *onis*, *f* [id.] a planking or flooring, a floor or story: Caes.

**tabulatum**, *i*, *v* tabulatus.

**tabulatus**, *a*, um, adj. [tabula] boarded, floored: transitus, Plin. 2.

Subst. tabulatum, *i*, *n* a flooring, floor, story: turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. (11) Transf.: a layer, row: tabulata sequi, to climb the successive rows of branches, Virg.

**tabum** (only in Nom., Acc., and Abl. sing.), *n* corrupt moisture, matter, corruption: Virg.: Ov.: Hor. 11. Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. corpora affecta tabo, Liv. (From same root as *tabes*, with a different suffix, cf. *verbum*.)

**tâôeo**, *cûi*, *cûm*, 2 *v* *n* and *a*. Neutr. to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than *silere*, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): tacemne an praedecem? Ter.: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. 2. Transf. for *silere*, of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov.: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager, is hushed, Virg.

11. A. C.: to pass over in silence, be silent respecting; rare, except in the case of neut. pron. and like words: enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.: tum demum Liscus quod antea taceant proponit, Caes.: commissa, to hide, Hor. Ger. Part. tacenda, opp. to dicenda, things better left unsaid, id. [Cf. Goth. *thahan*, O. H. G. *dagen*.] (Hence It. *tacere*; Fr. *taire*.)

**tâôitê**, adv. silently, secretly: Cic.: Liv.

**tâôito**, adv. silently, secretly (rare): Just.

**tâôiturnitas**, *âtis*, *f*. [taciturnus] habitual silence, taciturnity: taciturnitatem allicuius experiri, Cic.: si taciturnitas obstat meritis invida Romuli, silence on the part of poets, Hor.

**tâôiturnus**, *a*, um, adj. [tacito] prop. 997.

not fond of talking; but usu of things, noiseless, quiet: quia tritum semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic. Amm. Hor. Comp. (=ingenium) statua taciturnitas, id. Sup.: Pl.

**taciturnus**, a, um, Part. [id.] II. [A. D.] that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute: voluntatem taciturnum perspicis, i.e. though they say nothing, Cic.: si mori taciturnum oportet, without making a defence, Liv.: totum pererrat luminibus tacitis, with silent glances, Virg. 2. Pass. that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned: prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic.: quod quum ab antiquis taciturnum praetermissumque sit, Liv. (ii) Transf. In law, assumed, implied, tacit: exceptio, Cic. induuae, tacitly agreed upon, Liv. (iii) that is done or exists in silence, silent, secret, hidden: taciturnum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.

**tactilis**, e, adj. [tango] that may be touched, tangible: Lucr.

**tactio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, touch: as verbal noun with Acc.: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? what right have you to meddle with her, Pl. II. Transf. the sense of touch, feeling: oculatorum et tactionum et odoratorum et saporum (voluptates), Cic.

**tactus**, a, um, Part. [tango].

**tactus**, us, m. [id.] a touching, touch, handling: ad quemque tactum respondero, Cic.: leo asper tactu, periculosus to meddle with, Hor. II.

Transf. influence, effect, operation: solis, Cic. caeli, Virg. III. Meton. the sense of feeling or touch: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic.

**taeda** (tēda), ac, f. a resinous species of pine-tree, prob. the Aleppo pine: Plin. 2. Meton.: resinous fir or pine-wood, pitch-pine: a pitch-pine board: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. (ii) a pitch-pine torch: a torch: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic.: of wedding torches: Ov.: hence poet. a wedding, marriage: id. Prop. As an instrument of torture: Lucr.: Juv. [Ety. uncertain; the word is by some regarded as a Latinized form of δαῖδα, or δαῖδα, acc. of δαῖς.]

**taedet**, dūti, or taesum est, 2. v. n. impers. it causes a feeling of weariness: constr. with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing which causes the feeling: quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedet, Cic.: Sall. Less freq. with Inf.: taedet jam andire eadem milites, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.]

**taedifer**, tra, ōrum, adj. [taeda fero] torch-bearing: Ov.

**taedium**, ū, n. [taedet] weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; disgust: with object. Gen.: rerum adversarum, Sall.: belli, Liv. Plur. taedia longi belli, Ov. Absolut. alicui taedium afferre, Liv.

**taenia**, ae, f. = ταῖα, a band, ribbon, fillet: a head-band, hair-band: punctiones evincti tempora taenis, Virg.

**taesum** est, v. taedet.

**taeter**, tra, trum, v. teter.

**tagax**, ācis, adj. [tago] light-fingered, thievish (rare): Cic.

**talaria**, ium, v. talaris.

**talaris**, e, adj. [talus] of or belonging to the ankles: tunica, reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. 2. Subst.: talaria, ium, n. plu the parts about the ankles: Sen. (ii) (sc. calceamenta) winged sandals fastened to the ankles: of Mercury: Virg. (v Smith's Ant. 361). Proverb. talaria videamus, let us think of flight, let us flee, Cic. (iii) (sc. vestimentum) a long garment reaching down to the ankles: Ov.

II. of or belonging to dice: Quint.

**talaris**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to dice: ludus, Cic.

**tālāsio** (talassio), ōnis, or **tālāsus** (thal), ū, m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride, in use from the time of Romulus: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 352. [Ety. unknown.]

**talēa**, ae, f. a cutting, set, layer for planting: Cato II. Transf. a pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake, etc. talēae pedem longae, Cues. forreae, bars of iron, used as money by the Britons, id. (Hence It. taglia. Fr. taille.)

**talentum**, i, n. = ταλάντων, a talent, a Grecian weight, varying in different states, but usually about half a hundred weight (rare): auri eborisque talenta, Virg.: Plin. 2. a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae = 243l. 15s. Cic. (ii) another talent of eighty minae: Liv.

**talio**, ōnis, f. [talis] legal t l t, a punishment like and equal to the injury done, like for like, "an eye for an eye": sine talione, with impunity, Mart.

**talis**, e, adj. [From I. E. pron stem ta-, Gr. to-, so quails from stem ka-, Lat. quo] such, of such a kind, nature, or quality: a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. qualis, but sometimes connected with atque (rare), ut or qui: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, Cic.: faxo tali cum inactatum, atque hic est, intortio, Ter.: tales nos esse putamus, ut iure laudemur, Cic.: talium te esse oportet, quate ab impiorum civium societate iungas, id. 2. Referring to something that follows: talia fatur, Virg. II. Esp. emphatic, of a peculiar kind or nature (in both a good and a bad sense), so distinguished, great, excellent, such: talem, talemque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter. quibus rebus tantis talibus gestis, Cic. tali tempore, at so critical a time, Virg.: pro tali facinore, so atrocious, Caes. (Hence It. tale; Fr. tel.)

**tālitrū**, i, n. a rap or slip with the finger: Suet.

**talpa**, ae, f. (masc.: Virg.) a mole (animal): Cic. [For talpa The orig. word began with sk, cf. Gr. σκαλαψ] (Hence Fr. taupe.)

**tālus**, i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone, of animals, the pastern-bone ('dib-bone', Prov.). Cels.: Ov. II. Transf. in gen. the foot, the heel: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, whether it stand or fall, i.e. whether it succeed or fail, Hor. 2. an oblong die (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals), rounded on two sides and marked on the other four, while the tesseræ were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesseræ: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseræ conferunt, Cic. nec regna vini sortire talis, by the die, Hor. v. Smith's Ant. 361. [For talus (as dim. talulus shows, cf. ala, mala) The root is tak, with the sense 'to join', cf. τέκτωρ, τέξω, q v. II. nec 'joint', cf. articulus fr. ar in ἀρ-α-ρ-α-ρ-α] (Hence It. tallone, Sp. Fr. talon.)

**tam**, adv. [from stem ta-, whence Gr. to- of quam from ka-, Lat. quo] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with quam, atque, ut, qui, or quasi: tam, equalis, as. With quam: qualifying adjectives tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. tam enim sum amicus republicae, quam qui maxime, in the very highest degree, Cic. (ii) Qualifying adverbs tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, id. (iii) Qualifying verbs tam be scit me habere quam egomet, as well as I do, Pl. 2. With other particles: tam consummatus atque ego, id. non se esse tam barbarum, ut non secret, Cues. quis est tam invidiosus, qui in tantis tembris nihil offendat? so even-sighted as not to . . . , Cic. II. In absolute expressions, so, to such a high degree, so very. With adjectives, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. (ii) With adverbs, quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. (iii) With verbs, nisi mecum gnatum tam amen, Pl. III. Particular phrases: with superlatives so much the, all the, the (rare): quam quicquid pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, so much the more safe is he, Sall. (v. quam, II. 3).

2. Non tam . . . quam, not so much as, less . . . than: utnam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic. With comp. ad instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis e fide firmior, id. 3. Tam modo, in one word, tammodo, just now, b just now: Pl.

**tāmārix**, icis, f. a tamarisk: Lucan.

**tam-diū** (written also *landiū*, and, separately, *tam diū*), *adv.* so long; corr. with *quamdiū*, *quam*, *dum*, or *quoad*: as long as: *tamdiū* requiesco, *quamdiū* ad te scribo, Cic.: *vixit tamdiū*, quam licuit bene vivere, id.: *tam diū* laudabitur, *dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit*, id.: *tamdiū* velle debetis, *quoad* . . ., id. *Abol.*: *tam diū* Germania vincitur, *so long has Germany taken to conquer*, Tac.

**tāmen**, *conj.* [pron. stem *ta-*: the formation of the word is obscure] notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.: usu following clauses with the conjunctions *quamquam*, *quāvis*, *etsi*, *etiāmsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *si*, *quum*, etc.; although . . . yet still: *etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat*, Caes.: less free without preceding *conj.*: *hi non sunt permolesti*: *sed tamen* insident et urgent, *these (it is true) are not much trouble, yet still* . . ., Cic.: In interrogations. *tamenne* *patienini*? *will you notwithstanding suffer*, id.

**tameneti**, *v.* *tametsi*.

**tāmeti**, *conj.* [contr. from *tamen etsi*, which is freq. found in full] notwithstanding that, although, though. *Usu* with *Indic* to denote an actual fact: non haec crederem, *tametsi* vulgo audieram, Cic. With *Subj.* (extremely rare): *datur ignis, tametsi* ab inimicis petas, Pl.: *memini, tametsi* nullus moneas, *even if you were not to remind me at all*, Ter.: Cic. (dub.). 2. With *tamen*: *quae tametsi* Caesar intelligebat, *tamen* legatos appellat, Caes.

**tandem**, *adv.* [tam and the suffix *-dem*, cf. *pridem*] at length, at last, in the end, finally: *tandem* cognosti, qui semel, Ter.: *tandem* vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.: Strengthened with *jam*, *aliquando*: *jam tandem* Italiae fugientis *prehendimus* oras, *now at last*, Virg.: *tandem* *aliquando* L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus, *at last (though too late)*, Cic.: 2. Esp. in urgent interrogations, *pray, pray now, now, then*: *quomodo tandem?* Pl.: Cic.: *itane tandem?* Ter.

II. Transf. for *denique*, finally (rare): Quint.

**tango**, *tēgi*, *tactum*, *3. v. a.* to touch: *tangere* et *tangi*, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.: *genu terram*, Cic.: (ii) to border on, be contiguous to: *haec civitas Rhenum tangit*, Caes.

2. Esp. to lay hands on or touch, to meddle with: *Sa. Tetigisti tui quicquam?* Aes. Si attingissēs, ferrea interfortium, Ter.: 3. to take as food and drink, to taste: *salsus sunt, tangere* ut non velle, Pl.: *tangere* male singula dente superbo, *just to taste*, Hor.

4. to reach, arrive at, come to a place: *provinciam*, Cic.: *portus*, Virg.: 5. to strike, hit, beat: *chordas*, Ov.: *tatua* de caelo tacta, *struck by lightning* Cic.: I overb.: *teigisti*

*teu* (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl.: 6. to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint: *corpus aqua*, Ov.

II. Fig.: of the intellect and passions: to touch, move, affect, impress, influence: *minae* modice me tangunt, Cic.: cor spectantis, Hor.: *mentem* mortalia tangunt, Virg.: 2. to take in, dupe: *patrem*, Pl.: 3. to gall, nettle, sting: *quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim* in convivio, *how I touched him up*, Ter.: 4. to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite: *leviter* unumquodque, Cic.: 5. to take in hand, undertake (rare): *carmina*, Ov.: 6. to be allied or connected with: *ortus* ab Aenea tangit cognata sacerdos numina, id.

7. Elliptically, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *hinc* sua majores posuisse vocabula *Malō* tangor, *it strikes me that*, etc., id. [The root is *tag* (cf. *tag-az*, *tegit*), whence also Gr. *τε-ταγ-ω*.]

**tanquam** (tanquam), a particle implying comparison; as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, etc.: *Ge. Nostri* ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da Tanquam* te, *as well as I do you*, Ter.: *quod video* tibi etiam novum accidisse *tanquam* mihi, Cic.: *With sic* or *item*: *apud eum* ego sic *Ephesi* fui, *tanquam* domi meae, id.

II. Esp. with *si*, in suppositions with *Subj.* (v. si): *as if*, *just as if*: *tanquam* si claudus sim, *cum fusti* est ambulandum, Pl.: 2. Si is sometimes omitted. *tanquam* *clausa* *sic* Asia, *sic nihil perfertur* ad nos, Cic.

**tantillus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] so little, so small, neut. s. u. b. s. t. so little, such a little thing: *tantillum* loci, ubi *catellus* cubet, *id mihi* sat est loci, *just room* for, Pl.: *quem* ego modo *puerum* *tantillum* in manibus gestavi meis, so high (with a gesture by way of explanation), Ter.: *ob labores* *tantos* *tantillum* dare, *such a mere trifle*, Pl.

**tantisper**, *adv.* [tantus: cf. paulisper] just so long a time and no longer; just for a moment: with *dum*, *quoad*, or *absol.*: *ut ibi* esset *tantisper*, *dum* *culeus* compararetur, Cic.: *Abol.*: *tantisper* hic ego *ad janua* concessero, *will get behind the door for a minute*, Pl.: Cic.: 2. *meanwhile* (not however with ref. to a long period): *tantisper* *tutela* *mullebri* res *Latina* *puero* stetit, Liv.

**tantopere**, *adv.* [cf. magnopere] so greatly, so very, so much: Cic.: Ter.: Caes.

**tantulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] so little, so small: neut. s. u. b. s. t. so little, such a trifle, ever so little: *tempus*, Pl.: *vim*, *quae* ex *fici* *tantulo* *gravi* *tantos* *truncos* *procreet*, Cic.: *gromes* *tantulae* *staturae*, Caes.: *With Gen.*: *tantulum* *morae*, Cic.

**tantum**, *adv.* so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so: *tantum*, *quantum*, *quid*, *fuge*, *as quickly as possible*, Pl.: *de quo* *tantum*, *quantum* me *amas*, *velim* *cogites*, Cic.: *With* *adjectives*:

*tantum* *dissimilis*, Hor.: *Marius* *quantum* *bello* *optimus*, *tantum* *pace* *pessimus*, *in proportion as he was . . . was at the same time* . . ., Vell.: 2. *only*, *merely*, *but*: *de vita* et *de moribus* *quaerere*, Cic.: (ii) Strengthened with *modo*, and also in one word, *tantummodo*: *Caes.*: *velis tantummodo*, *you have only to wish it*, Hor.: 3. Particular phrases: *tantum non* = Gr. *μὴν οὐκ*, *almost, all but, very nearly*: *tantum non* *jam* *captam* *Lacedaemonem* *esse*, Liv.: (ii) *tantum* *quod*, of time: *only just*, *but just*, *hardly*, *scarcely*: *tantum* *quod* *ex* *Arpinati* *veneram*, *cum* *mihi* *a* *te* *litterae* *reddatae* *sunt*, *I had but just arrived*, when . . ., Cic.: (iii) *tantum* *quod* *non*, *only that not*, *nothing is wanting but*: *tantum* *quod* *hominem* *non* *nominat*, *causam* *quidem* *tamen* *perscribit*, *excepting that*, id. (Hence *Tr. tant.*)

**tantummodo**, *only*: v. *tantum*, no. 2. II

**tantundem**, *tantidem*, *n.* [tantusdem] just so much, just as much: with *correl* *quantum*, or words denoting quantity: *magistratibus tantundem* *detur* in *cellam*, *quantum* *semper* *datum* *est*, Cic.: Caes.: 2. *Gen.* (of price), *tantidem*, *for just so much and no more*: *tantidem* *emptum* *postulat* *sibi* *trader*, Ter.

**tantus**, a, um, *adj.* [tam] of such size or measure, so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.: with *correl.* *quantus*, *ut*, *quis*; rarely *quam*: *so great* as: *nullam* (continem) *unquam* *vidi* *tantam* *quanta* *nunc* *vestra* *est*, Cic.: *non* *fuit* *tantus* *homo*, *ut*, etc., id.: *nulla* *est* *tanta* *vis*, *quae* *non* *frangi* *possit*, id.: *quae* (litterae) *non* *tantum* *gaudium* *ab* *recenti* *metu* *attulerunt*, *quam* *a* *vetere* *fama*, Liv.: (ii) *Abol.* *so great* (as this), *so important*: *neque* *solum* in *tantis* *rebus*, *sed* *etiam*, etc., Cic.: *ne* *taetae* *nationes* *conjungantur*, *such powerful nations*, Caes.: 2.

*Subst.*: *tantum*, *i. n.* *so much*, *so many*: *habere* *tantum* *molestiae* *quantum* *gloriae*, Cic.: *tantum* *hostium*, Liv.: (ii) In colloquial lang.: *tantum* *est*, *that is all*, *nothing more*: *tantum* *est*. *Valete*, Pl.: (iii) *Gen.* (of price), *tanti*: *frumentum* *tanti* *fuit*, *quanti* *iste* *aestimavit*, *was at the price he valued it at*, Cic.: *Fig.*: *esse* *tanti* (alicui) *to be worth so much*; *to be valued*, *prized*, or *esteemed so highly*; *to be of such consequence or importance*: *tanti* *ejus* *apud* *se* *gratiam* *esse* *ostendit*, Caes.: *dicere*, *nihil* *esse* *tanti*, Cic.: *est* *mihi* *tanti*, *it is worth the price to me*, *I am well content to pay the price*, id.: (iv) *Abol.* *tanto*, *by so much*, *so much* (the more or less): *usu*, with *comparatives*. *quanto* *erat* in *dies* *gravior* *oppugnatione*, *tanto* *crebrioris* *litterae*, etc., Caes.: *bis* *tanto* *amicis* *sunt* *inter* *se* *quam* *prius*, *twice as much*, *twice as good*, Pl.: *si* *Cleomenes* *non* *tanto* *ante* *fugisset*, Cic.: In colloquial lang.: *tanto* *melior*! *so much the better*

man you! well done! excellent! bravo! etc.: tanto hercle melior, Ter. So, *tanto* nequior! so much the more good-for-nothing are you (you must indeed be a poor creature), id. (v) In tantum, so far, so much, to such a degree: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque contempsit, Liv. II. With the idea of relative smallness: so small, so slight or trivial: neutri so little, so few: ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut vix... possimus, etc., Cic.: praesidii tantum sit, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, so small a garrison, Caes.

**tantus-dem, tantēdem, tantundem**, *adj.* just so great or large, as great: Pl.

**tāpēte**, *is, n.* (plur. Acc. m. *tapetas pulchros*, Virg.: Abl. *tapetis*, id. also, *tapetibus*, id. Ov.) = *tapēs*, a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.: *tapetia*, Pl. (Hence It. *tappeto*, Fr. *tapis*.)

**tardē**, *adv.* slowly, tardily. *percipere*, Cic. *Comp.*: Caes. *Sup.*: *judicare*, Cic.

**tardescō**, *3. v. n. incept.* [tardus] to become slow: *tardescit lingua*, fallers, Lucr.

**tardigrādus**, *a, um, adj.* [tardus gradus] slow-paced, tardy-paced. *quadripes*, Pac. in Cic.

**tardi-pēs**, *pēdis, adj.* [tardus] slow-footed, tardy-footed, hence, poet. transf. limping, halting, an epithet of Vulcan deus, Cat.

**tarditas**, *ātis, f.* [id.] slowness, tardiness: *celeritatis tarditas*, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic.: *pedum*, id.: *navium*, Caes. occasions, Cic.: *veneni*, slow effort, Tac. Plur. *celeritates tarditatesque*, slow movements, Cic. II. Fig. dullness, heaviness, stupidity: *ingenii*, id.: *hominum*, id.

**tarditudo**, *inis, f.* [id.] slowness, tardiness: *vincere cochleam tarditudine*, to be slower than, Pl.

**tardiusculus**, *a, um, adj.* dim. [tardus] somewhat slow, slowish: Ter.

**tardo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [id.] A. C. t. to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent: aut impedire profectum aut certe tardare, Cic. *prodis*, alta arena, Ov.: alas, Hor.: *pallus Romanus* ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. II. Neutr. to tarry, loiter, linger, delay (rare) Cic.

**tardus**, *a, um, adj.* slow, sluggish, tardy: *velox aut tardus sit*, Cic.: *actate tardiores*, Pl. *nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris*, Caes.: *ad injuriam tardiores*, Cic. (II) Of things, frumy-ti tarda subvectione, Liv. noctis prob. slow in passing: *tertius* (=hibernae), Virg. *prodiagra*, that makes one move slowly, Hor.: *sapor*, a clinging taste, Virg. Poet. with *gen.*: *fugax*, slow in taking to flight, Wal. Pl. II. Fig. slow of apprehension, dull. Ca. *Proserpin nihil intelligo* Sy. Hui. *Tardus es*, Ter. *sensus hebetes* at *tardi*, Cic. 2. Of speech or of a

speaker, slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate: id. [Prob. for *star-dus*, the root *star*, 'to be stiff', is seen in *στῆρ-ε-ος*, *στῆρ-ε-φ-ος*; M. II (i) *star*, rigid, Eng. *star-k*] (Hence It. *tardo*: Fr. *tard*.)

**tarmēs**, *itis, m.* a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm: Pl. [From root of *tero*, q. v.; cf. *τερ-νός*, *ter-e-bra*]

**tarpassita**, *i. q. trapesita*, q. v.  
**Tartareus**, *a, um, adj.* [Tartarus] of or belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal: Cic. Poet. *umbræ*, Ov.: *custos*, i. e. Cerberus, Virg.: *sortes*, the Furies, id.

**Tartarus**, or **-os**, *i. m.* in plur. *Tartāra*, *otum, n.* = *Τάρταρος*, plur. *Tartapa*, the infernal regions, esp. the abode of the guilty, *Tartarus* (poet.) sing.: Virg. Hor. Plur. *Virg.*, Hor.

**tāt**, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, what! strange! Pl.

**tāta**, *ae, m.* colloq. like our 'daddy': Var. ap. Non. Mart.

**tatae**, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, 'So! the deuce!' Pl.

**taurēus**, *a, um, adj.* [taurus] of a bull or ox, of oxen (poet.) *vincla*, i. e. glue, Lucr. *terga*, bulls' hides, Virg. also for a drum, Ov. II. Subst. *taura*, *ae, f.* a whip of bull's hide. Juv.

**tauriformis**, *e, adj.* [taurus forma] bull-shaped, epithet of the River Auhudus Hor.: cf. *taurinus*

**taurī lūdī**, *games* at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, held in honour of the infernal gods: Liv. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 242.)

**taurinus**, *a, um, adj.* [taurus] of or belonging to bulls or oxen, bull's-foot: *vultus* (Eridani), Virg. *trous*, Ov.

**taurus**, *i, m.* a bull, bullock, ox, steer: Cic. Caes. Hor. (II) Transf. a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture: Cic. (III) the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac: Virg. [For *taurus*, cf. Ved. Skr. *sthura-s*, a bull, 'ir rapio', for *grāh-pas*], *both steer*, Eng. *steer*] (Hence It. *Sp. toro*; and, through dim. *taurellus*, Fr. *taureau*.)

**tax**, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack*: *tax tax* *tergo* *meo* *erit*: non *curo*, my back will get whack, whack, Pl.

**taxatio**, *ōnis, f.* [taxo] a rating, rating, estimation: Cic.

**taxillus**, *i, m.* dim. [v. talus] a small die: Cic.

**taxo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [tango, cf. *texo*] to touch repeatedly, to handle well II. Fig. to rate, value, appreciate, estimate the worth of: *Senatum* *consum* *duodecies* *HS taxavit*, Tac.

2. In gen. to estimate, judge of, etc. *timorem* *tudum* *taxa*, Sen. Flor.

3. To limit, reproach, charge, or laz with a fault, etc. *divortium* *animum* *cum* *uxore*, Suet. (Hence, through low L. *taxito*, It. *taxtare*;

Fr. *tâter*, O. F. *taster*, and from this, Eng. *taste*.)

**taxus**, *i, f.* a yew, yew-tree: Caes.: Virg. Considered, from the poisonous properties of its leaves and seeds, as a tree of the infernal regions. Ov.

**tē**, *v. tu.*

**tē**, a pronominal suffix, e.g. *tute*, *tute v. tu*

**techna**, *ae, f.* = *τεχνη*, a wife, truck, piece of craft or subtlety, artifice: Pl. **tectē**, *adv.* covertly, privately, cautiously: Cic. *comp.*: id.

**tector**, *ōris, m.* [tego] a plasterer: Varr.

**teetōriolūm**, *i, n.* dim. [tectorium] a little plaster-work: Cic.

**teetōriūm**, *i, n.* [tectorius] a covering, cover: Cato II. *plaster*, *stucco*, *frisco*-painting, a wash for walls, etc.: Cic. (II) a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion: Juv. 2. Fig. of speech, smooth words, flattery (rare) *pectae* *teetoria* *linguae*, *glozes*, *hypocrisies*, Pers.

**teetōrius**, *a, um, adj.* [tego] of or belonging to covering or to a cover (rare) *panculia*, *thatch*, Pl. II. *that belongs to or serves for covering or overlaying walls, etc.* of or belonging to stannum, painting, stuccum, plastering, etc. *opus*, *plaster*, *stucco-work*, Cic.

**teetum**, *i, n.* dim. [tectum] Pl. Hor. *substantivum* *ignis*, ad *teetum* *domum*, Lucr. 2. *a dwelling*, Hor. II. *Meton* a house, dwelling, abode, a cover, shelter, quarters, etc. *exercentis* *teetis*, *ae* *scabulis* *sunis* *teetare*, Cic. *qui* *teetantur* *non* *substant* *had* *never* *had* *a* *roof* *over* *their* *heads*, Caes. *solidis* *claudunt* *teetis*, *id.* in prison, Ov. (Hence It. *tetto*, Fr. *toit*.)

**teetus**, *a, um, Part.* [tego] II. *Adj.* hidden, concealed, cunctum, Curt. 2. Fig. not frank or plain, concealed, disguised, verbal, etc. *cupidas*, *ad* *amor*, Ov. Of persons, *occultus* of teetus, *reserved*, etc.

**tēda** and **tēdifer**, *v.* *tarda* and *tardifer*

**Tēdignilōquides**, *is, m.* *the* *digna* *loquens*, *a* *commonly* *formed* *proper* *name*, Pl.

**tēges**, *ētis, f.* [tego] a mat: Juv.

**tēgillūm**, *i, n.* dim. [tēgulum] a covering, from *tego*] a small covering, a hood or coat: Pl.

**tēgimen**, *ante* *tēgimen* and *tegmen*, *is, n.* [tego] a covering, cover, *lumen*, Cic.: *sub* *caeli* *tegmine*, *canopy*, Lucr. *sub* *tegmine* *lagi*, *shelter*, Virg.

**tēgimentum** and **tegmentum**, *v. tegumentum*

**tegmēn**, *inis, v.* *tegmen*  
**tego**, *xi, ctum, i. v. a.* to cover: *corpus* *pallio*, Cic.: *Mars* *tunicis* *ad-* *mantina* *tectus*, Hor. (canes) *stramentis* *erant* *tectae*, *thatched*, Caes. *naves* *tectae*, *decked*, id. *allicui* *latum*,





constr. with Abl. either a one or with in or ab; with Dat. or Inf.: manibus, to abstain from blows, Liv.: ab injuria et maleficio, Caes.: matronae canora hic vix sua tinnire temperent, Pl. (1) With Dat. of pron. reflect or animis, usu, with Subj. clause (after neg.): to abstain, forbear: neque sibi homines ferocis temperatos existimabat, quiti, etc., Caes.: vix temperare animis, quin, etc., Liv. Pass. impers.: aegre temperatum est, they with difficulty refrained, id. 2. Esp.: to spare, be indulgent to (cf. Shak. "when mercy seasons justice"); constr. with Dat. or ab: si cuiquam ulla in re unquam temperaverit, Cic.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tremper*, for *tremper*.)

**tempestas**, ātis, f. [id.] a portion, point, or space of time, a time, season, period (in this sense, somewhat archaic = *tempus*): qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic.: illa tempestate, Liv. Plur.: multis tempestatibus, on many (important) occasions, Sall.

II. Esp.: time, with respect to its physical qualities, weather: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes.: perfrigida, Cic.: fœda, Liv.

3. Absol.: a storm, tempest: tempestas venit, confringit regulas imbricque, Pl.: vis tempestatis, Cic. (ii) Fig.: commotion, disturbance: calamity, misfortune: qui in hac tempestate populi lactemur et fluctibus, id.: querelatur, storm, shower, id. (Hence Fr. *tempête*.)

**tempestivus**, ade, at the right time, seasonably, opportunely, fitly, appropriately: Cic. Comp.: *fitly*.

**tempestivitas**, ātis, f. [tempestivus] a right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness (rare): Cic.

**tempestivo**, ade = *tempestivus*: Pl.

**tempestivus**, a, um, adj. [tempestas] of or belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable: venti, Cic.: tempora, Liv.: tempestivus pueris ludus, Hor. II. Full-grown, ripe:

maturitas, Cic.: pinus, Virg. Of persons: tempestiva viro, marriageable, Hor. III. In good time, in good season, early: Pūn. Esp. of early banquets, beginning at an early hour: convivis, Cic.

**templum**, i, n. [for *tem-ulum*, cf. *re-uros* from *re-uros* and *v. templum*] prop. a space cut off; hence, in augury, an open place for observation, marked off by the augur with his staff: Palatum Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capunt, Liv. II. Transf.: any open space (rare, and mostly poet.): Cic.: in mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, spaces, Lucr. Of the plains of the sea: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Pl. 2. Esp. a place set apart and consecrated to public functions, a sacral place: e.g. the plat-

form called *Rostra*: *rostraque* id. *templum* appellatum, Liv.: templum ordini ab se auct. curiam fecit, id.: of a tribunal: id.: a place of refuge, an asylum: id. Fig.: a sanctuary, shrine: (cura: templum sanctitatis, . . . consilii publici, Cic.: pectus t-emplaque mentis, dwelling-place, Lucr. 3. a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple (very freq.): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.: a memorial chapel (of Sicheus), Virg.: Ov.

**temporalis**, e, adj. [tempus] of or belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary: causa, Sen.

**temporarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to time, temporary: liberalitas, Nep.: ingenua, changeable, Curt.

**tempōri**, ade, v. *tempus*, no IV.

**tempus**, ōris, n. a portion or period of time: tempus diei, hour, time of day, Tr.: extremum diei tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, morning hours, id.: anni tempora, the seasons, Lucr. II. Transf.: time, in general: siderum errores id. ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic.: id. temporis, at that time, id.: tempus committendi proelii, Caes.: omni tempore, always, id. Plur.: id. certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (ii) Elliptic. time of office: si ad tuum tempus prodierit, i.e. the time of your consulship, id. 2. Esp. the time, i.e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period, opportunity (= *καιρός*): nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (ii) plu. (less freq. sing.) the temples of the head (prop. the right parts, the fatal spot: *Gr. τὰ καίμα*): Virg.: Hor. Poet. transf. the face, visage; the head: Prop. 3. time in poetry and rhetoric, i.e. measure, quantity: trochaeus, qui temporibus et intervallis est par habebat, Cic. III. Meton. the state of the times, position, state, condition: in pl. the times, circumstances (esp. of danger or distressful circumstances). tempore cedere, id. est necessitati parere, id.: nunc tempus in ultimum deductum, utmost peril, Hor. Plur.: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, belonging to special times, Cic. IV. Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. tempore et tempore, at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably: qui vult sua tempore conficere officia, Pl. ut enim conquiret tempore, id.: ego novabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Comp.: temporeus, opp. to *vetustus*, earlier, Ov. 2. ad tempus: at the right or appointed time, in time: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. (ii) For the time being, for the occasion: provisionally: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv.

3. ex tempore, on the spur of the moment, and to suit the occasion: verus fundere, Cic. 4. in tempore, at

the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time: In tempore ad eum venit, Ter.: in ipso tempore, at the nick of time, id.

5. in tempus, for the occasion, temporarily: scena structa, Tac. 6. per tempus, at the right time, opportunely: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. 7. pro tempore, according to circumstances: consilium capere, Caes. [Etym. uncertain: some derive it from the root of *ten-are*, but perh. the *p* is radical] (Hence It. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*.)

**temulentus**, a, um, adj. [from the root of *tem-tum*, q.v.; cf. *vinolentus*] drunk, drunken, inebriate: Cic.

**tenacitas**, ātis, f. [tenax] a holding fast, tenacity (rare): unguinum, Cic. II. Esp. a holding fast to money, niggardiness: Liv.

**tenaciter**, ade, firmly, tightly, tenaciously: Cic. Ov. II. Fig. id.

**tenax**, ācis, adj. [tenex] holding fast, gripping, tenacious: inopes, Virg.: of the fluke (dens) of an anchor, id.: loca limosa t-nata gravi sono, i.e. in which the fest stuck fast, Tac.: jacere in tenax gramine, that clings together, mistle, lush, Hor. 2. Esop. sticky, viscid, Varr. II. Fig.: holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious: n. a. With Gen.: tenax propositi vir, Hor.: facti prae viaque (Ismia), Virg. (ii) In bad sense, stubborn, obstinate: equos contra sua vincula tenax, Ov. 2. Esp. holding fast to wealth, power, etc., gripping, sparing, n. g. id. *tenax*, tenacious: lae has pater, Cic. With Gen.: genus quae sit tenax, Ov.

**tendicula**, ae, f. dim. [tendo] a little snare: Fig.: Cic.

**tendo**, tēde di, tentum and tensum, 3 n. a. and n. Act. to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: arcum, Virg.: barbiton, to tone, Hor.: tendunt vela noti, swell, Virg.: praetorium, to stretch out, pitch, Caes.: brachia ad caelum, Ov.: minus supplices distrahunt, Cic.: parva portu ludum, to hold out, Virg.: sagittas arcu, to launch, shoot, Hor.

II. Fig.: insidias allici, Cic. In satira ultra legem tendere opus, to stretch, i.e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor.: sermone doctum, to protract, id.

3. Neutr.: to direct oneself or one's course, to aim, strive, go, tend in any direction: Venusiam, Cic.: ad aedes, Hor. (ii) Of things: (via) quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg.

2. Esp. to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp: sub vallo tendere, Caes.: lisd in castris, Liv.: hic tendebat Achilles, pitched his tents, Virg. II. Fig. to aim, strive, be directed, inclined or tend to: ad reliqua alacri animo, Cic.: ad aliam opem, to have recourse to, Liv.

tenes, quorum haec tendant, quae loquer, the purport of what I say, Pl. (ii) With Inf.: to exert oneself, to

*strive, epicureous* (mostly poet.): *manibus divellere nodos*, Virg.: *Pelion imposuisse Olympo*, Hor. 2. *Esp. to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend*: *magna vi*, Sall.: *summa vi*, Liv. [For *ten-vo*, with *parasitic di*, the root is *tan*, whence Gr. *τενω* (= *teno*); Goth *than-j-an*, Germ. *dehn-en*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

**tēnēbrae**, *arum*, *f* plu darkness: *obscurato sole tenebrae factae sunt*, Cic. 2. *Esp. the darkness of night, night*: *classum primis tenebris movit, at nightfall*, Liv. 3. *the darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: Pl. 4. *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare) Prop. 5. *blindness* (poet. and rare) Ov. 11. *M. et on. any dark, gloomy place*: *clausi in tenebris, vitam exiguam, in a gloomy prison*, Sall.: *tenebras conducis in animum, i. e. a dark quarrel*, Juv.: *infernae*, Virg. II. *Fig. darkness, gloom, obscurity of mind, fortune, etc.*: Cic.: *o tenebrae, lutum, o sordes*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. [For *skr tan-as*, darkness, *o* = *them*, obscure, Eng. *dim*. The *u* for *m* is due to dissimilation from the following *b*.] (Hence Sp. *tineblas*. Fr. *ténèbres*.)

**tēnēbricosus**, *a, um, adj* [tēnēbricus] *full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy*, Cic. Cat.

**tēnēbricus**, *a, um, adj* [tēnēbrae] *dark, gloomy* (rare) Cic. post.

**tēnēbrōsus**, *a, um, adj* [id.] *dark, gloomy*: aet. Virg.

**tēnellulus**, *a, um, adj* dim [tēnellus] *tender or delicate* (rare and only of small objects): *puella tēnellulo delicatior haedo, a tender little kid*, Cat.

**tēnellus**, *a, um, adj* dim. [tēner] *somewhat tender or delicate* (rare). Vari. Also as denoting endearment *belli et tēnellae Casin*, Pl.

**tēnēo**, *tēnui, tēnui, 2. v. a. and n* Act. *to hold, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain*: *quo tēniam Protea nolo*, Hor.: *legio loco non tēnit*, Caes.: *ut, to hold on* (opp. to *stoppage*), Virg. 2. *to hold, keep, have*: *psallem in manu*, Cic.: *aliquem in manu*, Ov. 3. *Esp. to hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy, etc.*: *quam tēnit dives Achaemenes*, Hor.: *omnes colles ab exercitu tēnibantur*, Caes.: *alterum cornu, to command*, Nep.: *rem publicam*, Cic.: *in media morte tēnuit, is in the very grasp of death*, Virg.: *dum me Galatea tēnēbat, hold me enthralled*, id. Absol.: *qui tēnit* (ac. rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, manage public affairs*: *qui tēnit, qui potuitur*, Cic. (ii) *Of the possession of the object of affection*: Ov.: *Tib* (iii) *In colloq. lang. tēneo te*, like *now I have you*, *I've got you* (fast, bound, etc.): Cic. 4. *to reach, at-*

*tain*: *montes petebant Sabini, et pauci tēnere*, Liv.: *Hesperiam*, Ov.: Virg.

5. *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.* *si id te non tēnit, advola*, Cic.: *naves vento tēnēbantur*, Caes.: *sese castris, to abide*, id. II. *Fig. to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain*: *consuetudinem*, Cic.: *foedus*, id. *leges*, id.: *ros memoria, keep in mind*, Caes.: *Without memory to bear in mind, recollect*: Pl.: *numeros memini, si verba tēnere, if I remembered*, Virg.: *dicta*, Hor. 2. *to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know*: *allicuius reconditis sensus*, Cic. 3. *Of desires and passions, to have possession of, to have the mastery of, to control*: *quae tanta pravitas mentis tēnuerit, id. tēneri amore magno, to be possessed with*, Virg. 4. *to repress, restrain, etc.*: *dolorem*, Cic.: *risu*, *to refrain from*, H. r. *tympāna, to restrain, silence*, id.: *iurjurando tēneri, to be bound by*, Caes. 5. *to take in, comprise, include*: *haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tēnet*, Hor. 6. *Neutr. to hold a position, to maintain oneself*: *tēnent Danai, quae deficit ignis*, Virg. 2. *to hold or take one's course or way, to sail, steer* (by ellipsis of *iter*), id.: *Cassandram potentes, primo ad Mēndaeum tēnere*, Liv. II. *Fig. to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.*: *incendium potius nocet ac diem unum tēnit*, id.: *nomen illud tēnit*, Quint. [The root is *tan*, seen also in *tēndo*; from the notion of stretching a thing out in holding it.] (Hence Fr. *tēner*.)

**tēner**, *era, erum, adj. soft, delicate, tender*: *palma*, Cic.: *radices arundinis*, Caes.: *gramen*, Hor.: *nvae*, Ov.: *gallina, tender*, Hor.: *aer, yielding*, Virg.: *Lucr* 2. *Esp. of tender age, young*: *tēner in cunis et sine voce puer*, Prop.: *vitulus*, Hor.: *manes of children*, Stat.: *a tēneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. from early childhood*, Cic.: Absol.: *in tēneris*, Virg. II. *Fig. delicate, easily influenced, susceptible*: *pueri animus*, Cic.: *mentes*, Hor.: *Transf. of elegiac poets*: *poeta, soft, voluptuous*, Cat.: *Of dancers*: *salvatores, effeminate*, Cic. 2. *inexperienced, weak*: *horum erroribus tēneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur*, Tac. [From *tan*, to stretch, seen also in *tēndo*; for sense, of the cogn. *tēnus*. *Tēner* is not connected with Gr. *τενω*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

**tēnērasco**, *3. v. n. incep.* [tēner] *to grow tender*: *Lucr*. **tēnērē**, *adv. tenderly, delicately, softly*: *dicere*, Tac. **tēnērītās**, *ātis, f.* [tēner] *softness, tenderness, delicacy*: *in primo ortu* (rerum) *inest tēneritas et mollities* quaedam, Cic. **tēnērītūdō**, *inis, f.* [id.] *softness, tenderness*: *Suet*. **tēnor**, *ōris, m.* [tēneo] *a holding on, holding fast; hence, an uninterrupted course, career*, *tēnor*: *hasta servat*

*tēno*, *keeps its course*, Virg.: *placido educi tēno*, *by a steady motion*, Ov.: *in clementia tēno* *permanere, consistent career*, Suet.: *tēno* *iuris nunquam intermisso*, Liv. Phr.: *uno tēno*, *in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly*: Cic.

**tēnsa** (tēnsa), *ae, f* [perh. *tēndo*] *The chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Curian games* (v. Smith's Ant. 373): Cic.

**tēnsus** (tēntus), *a, um, Part.* [tēndo].

**tēntābundus**, *a, um, adj* [tēnto] *trying again and again, making repeated attempts*: *Liv*.

**tēntāmen**, *inis, n* [id.] *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet. and rare): *Ov*.

**tēntāmentum**, *i, n* [id.] *a trial, proof, essay, attempt* (usu plur.): *mortalia tēntamenta*, Ov.: *Virg*.

**tēntātio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a trial, proof, perseverantia*, Liv. II. *an attack of sickness, etc.* Cic.

**tēntātor**, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a tryer, tempter, assailer*: *integrae Dianae* (Orion), Hor.

**tēntigo**, *inis, f.* [tēndo] *lust*: *Hor*. **tēnto** (also *tēmpo*), *avi, stem, i. v. a* [freq. [id.] *to handle, touch, feel*: *pectora manibus*, Ov.: *flumen pede, feel its temperature*, Cic.: *aciem pugionis*, Suet. (ii) *Esp. venas, to feel the pulse*, Ov.: *Suet*. 2. *to try the strength of, i. e. to attack, assail*: *moenia oppidi*, Caes.: *urbem*, Liv.: *gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tēntaverat*, Caes.: *pedes, i. e. to affect them with gout* (of wine), Virg. II. *Trans. to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay, etc.* constr. with Acc. depend. *interrog. clause*, Inf., Subj., or absol.: (i) With Acc.: *alienus scientiam auguratus*, Cic.: *iter per provinciam per vim*, Caes.: *belli fortunam*, id. (ii) With depend. *interrog. clause*: *tēntavi, quid in eo genere possem*, Cic. (iii) With Inf.: *tēntant aequore tingi*, Ov. (iv) With Subj. clause: *quum senatus tēntaret ut, etc.*, Cic.: *tēntavi... ut sibi Aegyptus provincia daretur, tried to get Egypt given him*, Suet. (v) Absol.: *tēnta qua lubet*, Pl.

2. *Esp. to try, in a friendly or hostile manner; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with; also, to excite, disturb*: *quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tēntant*, Caes.: *animos errorum spe et metu*, Cic.: *potius tēntare quam vexare rem publicam*, id. (Hence Fr. *tēner*.)

**tēntārium**, *ii, n* [id.] *lit. something stretched out; a tent*: *Virg*: *Ov*.

**tēntus** (tēnsus), *a, um, Part.* [tēndo]. II. *Adj.* **stretched out, drawn tight, distended**: *tympāna*, *Lucr*: *refortque tēnta grex amicus ubera*, Hor.: *(From tēnsus comes it. tēso; and from tēnsa, It. tesa; Fr. tense, orig. the length of the outstretched arm)*.

**tēntus**, *a, um, Part.* [tēneo].





small square piece of stone, a little cube, for mosaic pavements, etc.: Sgn.: Juv.

**tesseſellātus**, a, um, adj. [tessella] made of small square stones, checkered, mosaic, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet.

**tessera**, ae, f. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. *τεσσαρες*, a, four] a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes: (i) a die for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus) ut homines ad pilam se aut ad tabas aut ad tesseras confertur, Cic. (ii) Milit. t. t.: a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign: tessera per castra ad Livio cōsule data erat, Liv. (iii) Esp.: tessera hospitalis, a tally, token; which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: Ag. Ego sum ipse, quem tu quaeris. Ha. Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. (iv) a token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 368) (v) a square tablet or block, a checker for pavements, etc.: Plin.

**tessērarius**, a, um, adj. [tessera] of or belonging to tesserae: Subst. tessērarius, id, m. he who receives the watch-word from the commander and gives it out, officer of the watch-word: Tac.

**tessērūla**, ae, f. dim. [id] a small square bit of stone for paving or mosaic work: Lucil. in Cic. 2. a small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn: Pers.

**testa**, ae, f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile: Catō. 11. Transf. a piece of baked earthenware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, lamp, etc.: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. 2. a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, a sherd, potsherd: Ov. Tac. 3. = *σπράκον*, a sherd, pitcher, in the oracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: Nep. 4. the shell of shellfish or of testaceous animals: Cic. (ii) Meton: the shell-fish itself: Hor.

5. Hence, a shell or covering, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa precebat aquas, i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice, Ov. Of the skull: Aus. 6. a sort of clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero: Suet. [Perh. for *testa*; v. torreo.] (Hence It. *testa*; Fr. *tile*.)

**testamentārius**, a, um, adj. [testamentum] of or belonging to wills, testamentary: lex, Cic. Subst. testamentarius, id, m. a will-forger: id.

**testamentum**, i, n. (testor) prop. the solemn declaration of one's will and meton.: a will, testament: testamentum leger, obsequiare, facere, Cic.: rumpere, id. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. 368.)

**testatō**, ōnis, f. [it] a calling to witness, invoking as witness: fœderum ruptum, i. e. invocation of the gods as witnesses to the violation of treaties, Liv.

**testatōr**, ōris, m. [id] one who makes a will or testament, a testator: Suet.

**testatūs**, a, um, Part. [testor]. 11. Adj. In pass. sense published, public: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse possit, Cic. Comp. ut res multo- rum oculis esset testator, better attested, id.

**testiculus**, i, m. dim. [testis, 2] a testicle: Juv. 2. Meton: manly vigour, manliness: Pers.

**testificatio**, ōnis, f. [testificor] a bearing witness, giving testimony: Cic. 11. Transf. in gen. a giving evidence, attestation, proof: id.

**testificor**, atus, i v a dep. (Perf. part pass.: Cic.: Ov.) [testis facio] to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify: constr. with Acc. Acc. and Inf. or depend. interrog. clause: haec quum testificaretur, Cic.: testificatur iste, P. Quantum non testis, id. testificaris, quid dixerim amando, id. Perf. part in pass. sense: mira sed et scena testificata loquar, nonchac. Cic. Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: sententiam meam, id. antiquas opes, Ov. 11. to call to witness, rare: nomen Stygiae aquae, id.

**testimōnium**, i, n. [testis] evidence, attestation, testimony, witness (oral or written) testimonium in aliquum dicere, Cic.: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. 11. Transf. in gen. that which serves as proof, proof, evidence: sui iudicii, id. laboris sui periculi, Caes. (Hence Fr. *testimon*.)

(1) **testis**, is, comm. one who attests (orally or in writing), a witness: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl.: apud me argumenta pluris quam testis erat, Cic.: legas et populum R. esse testem, Caes. (ii) With depend. clause: his ultimis testibus adpropinquare eorum adventum, id. (iii) Of things: quid debeas, o Roma, Nononibus, testis Metaurum fumus, bears witness what you owe to them, Hor.: sidera sunt testes, Prop. 11. Transf.: an eye-witness, spectator (rare): unus adtest... puduitque gentem, illo teste mori, Lucan. [Etyim. uncertain.]

(2) **testis**, is, m. a testicle: Hor. **testor**, atus, i v a dep. [testis] to be a witness, to testify, attest (rare): conhibet testere licet: signate, Quinctes, thou canst attest it, Ov. 2. Transf.: in gen. to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver, etc.: constr. with Acc. and Inf. depend. interrog. clause, or Acc.: ego quod facio, me pacis causa facere, testor, Cic.: testatus, quapropter illis civibus eorum, Liv.: cau-

pus sepulchris pochia testatur, attests our conflicts, Hor. 3. Esp. to make a will, quum immemur in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 11.

to invoke as witness: vos, dii patri ac penates, testor, me defendere, I call you to witness that I am defending, Cic.: vos, aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor nomen, Virg.: id testor Dicos, Ter.

**testudinēus**, a, um, adj. [testudo] of or belonging to a tortoise: nucle of tortoise-shell: gradus, a tortoise-pace, mail's pace, Pl.: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop.

**testūdo**, ōnis, f. [testa] a tortoise-shell: used for overlaying or veneering, Virg. Ov. 2. Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) a type, lub, cipher, etc. (ii) an arch, vault in buildings, Virg. (iii) milit. t. t.: a covering, shed, shelter, made of wood, to cover besiegers: Caes. Also a shelter form d over the shields of the soldiers held over their heads, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 368) (iv) the armour-spines of a hedgehog: Mart.

**testūla**, ae, f. dim. [id] a roasting-shell (= *στρακων*) used by the Athenians: Nep. (Hence It. *testolina*.)

**testum**, i, n. and **testu** [v. testis] the lid of an earthen jar, a vessel, an earthen potsherd: sub testu coquere, i. e. in a covered pot, Catō: testu prosumus (altis), conat with its lid, Ov. Form. testum (Catō, Virg. Mart.)

2. Meton: an earthen vessel, earthen pot, jug, in ferre testu, Ov.

**tēte**, v. tu

**tēter** (taster, tra, trum, only offensive, foul, obscene, testaceous) esp. with ref. to the sense of *smell*: what as food is refers chiefly to that which offends the *smell*: tetra (t immans) bilis (i. e. od. Caes. Virg. cada- vera, Lucr. 11. Fig. horrid, shocking, revolting, abominable, etc. dir- tate atque immunditate teterrimus, Cf. capidates, id. libido, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. [Etyim. unknown.]

**tētradrachmum**, i, n. = *τετραδραχμον*, a silver coin of four drachmas among the Greeks: Caes. ap. Cic. Liv. (ad tetrachmum.)

**tētrāo**, ōnis, m. = *τετραίον*, a black-cock, grouse, or perch capercazie: Suet. Plin.

**tētrarchēs**, ae, m. = *τετραρχης*, a ruler: he governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; in gen. a petty prince: Cic.: Caes. Hor.

**tētrarchia**, ae, f. = *τετραρχία*, the dominions of a tetrarch: a tetrarchy: Cic.

**tētrō** (tast), adv. foully, shock- ingly: Cic. Snp.: id.

**tētrōnus**, a, um, adj. forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern: puelli, Ov. tetris ac tristis disciplina Sabi- norum, seivere, Liv. [Etyim. uncertain:]

we cannot connect the word, in which *r* is naturally short, with *teter* (taeter); the senses too do not correspond.]

**tetuli**, *v. feru*, ad mat.

**texo**, *3di, utum*, *j. v. a. to weave*: *texum*, *Ter. tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta*, Cic. 2. **Transf.** in gen. *to join or fit together, to plant; to fabricate, build, etc.* (mostly poet.). *rubra*, *texatur insula virga*, Virg. *claves*, Hor. *robore naves*, Virg. II. **Fig.** *to weave, compose, devise, contrive*: Cic. [From the root *tak*, to fabricate (whence *τεκεω*, *τεκτωρ*), augmented by *s*; cf. Skr. *taksh*, to prepare, make; *v. talus*.] (Hence *Fr. tisser*.)

**textilis**, *c. adj.* [*texo*] *woven, wrought, textile*: *stragulum*, Cic. *doma*, Virg. 2. **Subst.** *textile*, *is, n.* (*sc. opus*), *a fabric, piece of cloth, canvas, etc.* *pictura in textili*, Cic.

**textor**, *oris, m.* [*id.*] *a weaver*: Pl. *Hor.*

**textrinus**, *a, um, adj.* [confr. from *textor*, *is*, from *texo*] *of or belonging to weaving; as, the art of weaving, firm*. 2. **Subst.** *texturinum*, *i, n. sc. opus, weaving*, Cic.

**textrix**, *tris, f.* [*texo*] *a female weaver*: Mart.

**textum**, *i, n.* [*texo*] *that which is woven, woven cloth, a veil* (poet.) *proposita texta*, Ov. 2. **Transf.** *that which is planted, distributed, or fitted together*: *a plant, texture, fabric* *vinum texta carmina*, Plin. *vinum*, Cat. *Ov.* non enarrabile *clipei textum, fabric*, Virg.

**textura**, *ae, f.* [*id.*] *a web, texture* (poet.). Pl. *Pr. p.* II. **Transf.** *texture, texture, structure*: (*natura* *animi*, Lucr. *laterum*, Lucan.)

**textus**, *a, um, Part. [to w.]*

**textus**, *us, m.* [*id.*] *texture, tissue, structure*: *haec sunt textus tamen* *ling.* II. **Fig.** *of language, combination, combination, connection, context*: Quint.

**thēlāmēgus**, *i, f.* = *θαλαμηγός*, *a state-lodge fitted up with cubins*. Suet.

**thālāmus**, *i, m.* = *θάλαμος*, *an inner apartment or chamber*: Ov.

2. **In gen.** *an abode, dwelling*: *Eum. idum*, Virg. *of the cells of bees*. II. **Transf.** *a marriage-room, bedroom*: *id.*: Ov. **Transf.** *a marriage-bed, bridal-bed*: Prop. 2. **Meton.** *marriage, wedding*: *thalami exports vitam degere*, Virg.

**thālāscūs**, *a, um, adj.* = *θαλασσκός*, *sea-coloured, sea-green*: Pl.

**thālāsinus**, *a, um, adj.* = *θαλάσσιος*, *sea-coloured, sea-green*: Lucr.

**thallus**, *i, m.* = *θαλλός*, *a green stalk, green bough*: Virg. (Cf.)

**thēatrālis**, *c. adj.* [*theatrum*] *of or belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: *the strales gladiatoriique consensus*, Cic.

**thēātrum**, *i, n.* = *θηατρον*, *a play-house, theatre*: Cic. *in vacuo laetus* *cessor plausorque theatro*, Hor.: fre-

quentissimum, *a densely crowded house*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 370). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic. Liv. 2. **Transf.** in gen., *any open space for exhibiting martial games*: Virg. 3. **Meton.** *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: *consensus ille theatri, unanimo applausu of the house*, Cic. *totis theatris maestitum inferre*, id. Hor.

II. **Fig.** *a place of exhibition, field, theatre for any public performance*: *nullum theatrum virtuti consentanea majus est*, Cic.

**thēca**, *ae, f.* = *θηκη*, *that in which any thing is enclosed, an envelope, cover, case, etc.*: Cic. Suet.

**thēma**, *atis, n.* = *θεμα*, *a subject or topic treated of, a theme*: Quint. II. *the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope*: Suet.

**thēolōgus**, *i, m.* = *θεολόγος*, *one who treats of the Deity and of divine things, a theologian*: Cic.

**thermae**, *arum, f. plu. (sc. aquae)* = *θερμα*, *arum, warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial)*: Mart. (On the magnificent thermae at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 54.)

**thermopōlium**, *i, n.* = *θερμοπολίον*, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern*: Pl.

**thermopōto**, *i, v. a.* [Gr. *θερμοποιέω*, *to heat with warm potations*: gutturum, Pl.]

**thermūlae**, *arum, f. dim.* [*thermae*] *small warm baths*: Mart.

**thesaurarius**, *a, um, adj.* [*thesaurus*] *of or belonging to treasure*: Lucr. Pl.

**Thēsaurōchrysōnicochrysīdes**, *ae, m.* *a facetiously formed proper name*: Pl.

**thēsaurus** (in MSS and Inscr. often written *thesaurus*), *i, m.* = *θησαυρός*, *any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store, obolus, quo loco thesaurus obrunsset*, Cic.: *intacti thesauri Arabum*, Hor. **Fig.** (rare): *thesaurus mali*, *perh. a whole cargo of*, Pl. II. **Meton.** *a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-mule, treasury*: *thesaurus publicus sub terra saxo quadrato septus*, Liv. 2. **Fig.** *a treasure-house, magazine, collection*: *rerum omnium*, Cic. (Hence It. *Sp. tesoro*; Fr. *trésor*.)

**thēsīs**, *is, f.* = *θεσις*. In rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis*; *pure Latin, proposition*. Quint.

**thīasus**, *i, m.* = *θιάσος*, *a sacred band or company, a chorus*: esp. of worshippers of Bacchus: Virg.: Cat.

**thōlus**, *i, m.* = *θολός*, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda*: Ov. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

**thōrax**, *acis, m.* = *θώραξ*, *the breast, chest, thorax*: Cic. II. **Transf.** *armour for the breast, a breast-plate,*

*corselet, cuirass*; *a doublet, stomacher*: Law. Virg.

**Thrax**, *acis, m. adj.* *Thracian*. II. **Subst.** *a kind of gladiator, so called from his being armed like a Thracian* (in this sense, also *Threx*): Cic.: Suet.: Hor.

**thrōnus**, *i, m.* = *θρόνος*, *an elevated seat, a throne*: poet. ap. Suet.: Jovis, Plin.

**thunnus** (*thynnus*), *i, m.* = *θύννος*, *the tunny or tunny-fish*: Plin.: Hor.

**thūreus**, *thūribūlum*, etc., *v. tur.*

**thūrus**, *thūris, v. tus*

**thya** or **thya**, *ae, f.* = *θύα* or *θύνα* *the Greek name for the citrus-tree*: Plin.: *thyiae thiamas* (*al. adj.*, *thynus thalamus*), Prop.

**thymbra**, *ae, f.* = *θύμβρα*, *a plant, savory*: Virg.

**thymum**, *i, n.* = *θύμον*, *thyme*: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

**thyrnus**, *i, v. thynnus*.

**thyrus**, *i, m.* = *θύρρος*, *a stalk, stem of a plant*: Suet. II. **Transf.** *a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*: Hor.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 376). Hence, 2. (poet.), *a strong incitement*: id.: Lucr.

**tiāra**, *ae, f.*, or **tiāras**, *ae, m.* = *τίρα* or *τίρας*, *the head-dress of Orientals, a turban, tiara*: *scēptrumque sacerque tiaras*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

**tibia**, *ae, f.* *the shin-bone, tibia*: Cic.: Phaedr. II. **Transf.** *a pipe, flute (originally made of bone)*: *tibiae inflatae non referant sonum*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). (Hence *Fr. tibia*.)

**tibiālis**, *e, adj.* [*tibia*] *of or belonging to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial*, *noise, subst. tibiale*, *is, n.* *a warm covering for the legs, a kind of stocking or legging*: Suet. II. *of or belonging to the flute, flute*: *arundo tibiālis calami, used for flutes*, Plin.

**tibicen**, *inis, m.* [*tibia cano*] *a flute-player*: Pl. Cic. Hor. II. **Transf.** *a kind of puller or prop of a building*: Ov.: Juv.: Cat.

**tibicēna**, *ae, f.* [*tibicen*] *a female flute-player*: Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov.

**tigillum**, *i, n. dim.* [*tignum*] *a little beam or log of wood*: Pl.: Liv.

**tiārius**, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *of or belonging to beams*: *faber, a carpenter, builder*, Cic.

**tignum**, *i, n.* (*masc. plur. tigna*, Liv. *dub.*) *building-stuff, building materials*: Ulp. II. **Esp.** *a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam*: *tigna transversa*, Caes. [Through *tegnum* from *tak*, to fabricate; cf. *τεκτωρ*, *τεκτων*, and *v. texo*.]

**tigris**, *is* or *Idis, comm.* (*in prose, masc.* in the poets, usually *fem.*) = *τίγρις* (*in Persian, an arrow*: Varr.), *a tiger, tigris*: Virg.: Hor. II. **Of a horse's trappings: *a tiger-skin*: Stat.**

**tillā**, *ae, f.* *the linden or lime-tree*: Virg.: Ov. (Hence, through low Lat. *tibulus*, Fr. *tillul*.)

tōga, *n.f.* [tgo] a covering, garment. Var. II. Esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single roundly piece of stuff, the toga (v. Smith's And. 372): *pacis est inique et oli toga*, *n. f.* toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and freeborn children, bordered with purple (v. praetextus), and pura, the plain toga of youth who





*Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.*

**tōpīos**, ἰσ, *f* = τῶνικη, the art of finding topics: Cic.

**tōlā**, ἄλῖς, *n*. [torus] a balance of a couch: Hor.

**torollār**, ἄρις, *n*. [torqueo] lit. that which twists, hence a press, used in making wine or oil: Vitr.

**tōreuma**, ἄρις, *n* = τῶρευμα, work executed in relief, embossed work: Cic.

**tormentum**, *i*, *n*. [torqueo, prop. an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted] a windlass: laqueis falces avertabant, quas, cum destinaverant, tormentis intorsus reducebant, Caes. 2. an engine for hurling missiles: tormenta telorum, Cic. Caes.: Liv. 3. Transf.: a missile thrown by the engine: tormenta e navibus procul excussa, Curt. II. a twisted cord, rope, for a ballista, etc.: App. 2. a chain, fetter: ferrum, Pl. III. an instrument of torture, a rack: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. (ii) Fig.: lenis tormentum inguino admove-re, a mild (painless) rack, Hor. 2. Meton. torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc. cruciari gravissimis tormentis, Suet. of lovers: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv.

**tormina**, *um*, *n* plu. [tor] aggraving of the bowels, the gripes, etc.: Cic.

**torminōsus**, *a*, *um* [torminō] subject to the gripes or colic: Cic.

**torno**, *avi*, *atum*, *v*. a. [torneo] to turn in a lathe, to run off: sphæram, Cic. II. Transf.: to turn, fashion, polish, rare: melle-tonati verus, ill-finished, Hor. Hence Fr. *tourner*, and, from it, Eng. *turn*.)

**torus**, *i*, *m* = τῶρις, a turner's wheel, lathe: Virg. 2. a barin, a grating-tool: id.

**tōrōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [torus] full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy: colla boum, Ov.

**torpēdo**, *inis*, *f*. [torpeo] numbness, sluggishness, torpidity (rare): torpēdo invaserat animum, lethargy, Tac. II. Transf.: the torpēdo, cramp-fish, or electric ray: Cic.

**torpēo**, 2 *v* *n*. to be numb, inactive, torpid: torpentes gelu, benumbed and unresponsive, Liv.: torpent infracti ad prolia vires, Virg.: amnis torpens, sluggish, Stat.: lacus, stagnant, Pl.

II. Fig.: to be stupefied, astounded, to be dull, listless, inactive: cessante torpere, Cic.: torpente metu, paralysed, Liv.: Pausanias torpes tabillā, you are lost in admiration of, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

**torpesco**, *quā*, 3. *v* *n* *in*cep [torpeo] to grow numb, to become torpid: torperat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov.

II. Fig.: to be peritum torpescent manus aut animus, grow slack or inactive, Sall.

**torpidus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] benumbed, stupefied, torpid: somno, not in

full possession of one's senses & with slumber, only half awake, Liv.

**torpor**, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] numbness, stupor, torpor: Cic. II. Fig. sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: sordes omnium ac torpor, filth and sloth, Tac.

**torquātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [torqueo] adorned with a neck-chain or collar: Aleo torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov.: palumbus, the ring-dove, Mart.

**torquēo**, *tor*, *tortum*, 2. *v* *a*. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about or away: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov.: cervicis oculosque, Cic.: ora, to twist away, id.: oculos ad moenia, Virg. 2. Esp.: to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurt (mostly poet.) jaculum in hostem, id. pila valido lacerto, Ov.: verbera torto, whirling the lash, Virg. 3. to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture: oculos torquent, Cic.: vincus tortorve, Suet. Transf. (cf. tormentum, III.) vino tortus et ira, & tempted by, under pressure of, Hor.

II. Fig.: to twist, wrest, distort: naturam huc et illuc torquere ac fluctare, Cic. 2. Esp.: to rack with pain or uneasiness, to torment: turbulentia torquent, id. invidia tali amore vigil torquet, Hor. [From torquē, to turn, twist (cf. ἀστράγγω), whence, with *p* for orig. *k*, Gr. τρενω.] Hence Fr. *tordre*.)

**torquis** or **torques**, *i*, *m*. and *f*. [torqueo] a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar: T. Manlius, qui Galia torquē tractat, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. II. Transf.: a twisting-collar for oxen: ipsius e torquibus aptos iungat pares, Virg. 2. a fashion, wreath, in gen.: saepe Iacum nexu ornata torquibus arat, id.

**torrens**, *entis*, Part. [torreo]. II. Adj.: burning, hot, inflamed (rare): pice torrentes ripae, scorching, Virg. flammis amittit torrentibus antea, id.

2. Transf.: of streams: rostris rostris, boiling: flumina, id. unda, id. (ii) Subst.: torrens, *entis*, *m* a torrent: quum fortis, quasi torrens, oratio, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech: rushing on like a torrent, impetuous: oratio, Quint. copia dicendi, Juv.

**torreo**, *torrē*, *tostum*, 2. *v* *a* to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn, etc. fruges flammis, Virg.: in Phalaridis tauri inclusus torreri, Cic. torrentia astra sidra, scorching, Hor. exta in veribus, to roast, Virg. 2. Transf.: to dry up: at mihi, vae miserae, torrentor febribus artus, Ov. 3. Fig. si torrens fœur queris idoneum (Venus), to fire with love, Hor. [For torreo.] Cf. Gr. *torreo*, *torreo*, Goth. *thursan*, Eng. *thirst*, Germ. *durst*.)

**torresco**, 3. *v* *n* *in*cep [torreo] to become parched or burned: Lucr.

**torridus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] parched, torrid, dried up, dry: tellus, Lucr.:

campi siccitate, Liv.: homo macie torridus, dried or shriveled up, Cic.

II. Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, shriveled and frostbitten, Liv.

**torris**, *is*, *m*. [id.] a 'dry' log for burning) a brand, fire-brand (with or without flame), Ov.

**tortē**, *adv*. crookedly, awry: Lucr. **tortilis**, *e*, *adj*. [torqueo] twisted, turned, winding: aurum, & a golden chain, Virg.: lucina, wreathed (like a spiral shell), Ov.

**torto**, 1. *v* *a* [id.] to torture, torment: Lucr.

**tortor**, *ōris*, *m* [id.] a twirler, whirler: an executioner, tormentor, torturer: Cic. Hor.: Balanus habebat, Lucan. 2. As *adj*. (fig.) occultum quatenus animo tortore flagellum, & a tormenting conscience, Juv.

**tortuosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [torus] full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous, alvus, Cic. amnis, Liv. 2. Fig.: entangled, involved, complicated: ingenium, Ca.

**torus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [torqueo]. II. Adj.: twisted, crinkled, entorted: quercus, & a twisted oak-garland, Virg. 2. Fig.: conditiōis, complicated, unsmooth, Pl. (Hence Fr. *tort*.)

**torus**, *ūs*, *m* [id.] a twisting, a writhing, writhing (poet.) serpens hinc et inde torquens, Virg. II. *adv*. [torqueo] a twisting of a leg: Stat. **torū**, *i*, *m* *dim*. [torus, prop. a little elevation, hence] a twisted hair, Pl.

**tōrus**, *i*, *m* prop. a quivering, a quiver, or a quivering of the muscles, hence a quivering of the flesh, the muscle, the sinew of animal body: olac torrens, Cic. poet. Virg. III. a twist, a torment, a boss, knot, on a garland, fig. of language: Cic. IV. a matter: a word, couch of any kind, the sweetest part, inebriant torba torum, Ov.: Suet. torus orsus ab alto, banquetting-couch, Virg. Suet. 2. Esp. the marriage-bed: choros, socii tori, spouse, Ov.

V. a kind, mound of earth: tunda toris riparia turbant, slopes, Stat. Virg. The words for 'muscle' and 'bell' are perhaps really different. With the latter of skr. *stara*, a tied, the connecting link between *stara* and *torus* is supplied by *stora*, *q* *v*. The root is seen in *stora*, *stora*, *stora*.

**torvitas**, *ātis*, *f*. [torvus] wildness, savageness, sternness: vultus, Tac.

**torvus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. orig. of the eyes, piercing, wild, stern: hence, in gen. wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage, in aspect or character: oculi, Ov.: astantes lumine torvo Actæon fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor.: angues, Virg.: torvus, Ov.: cornua, fieros-sounding, Pers. (ii) *Adv*. torvum repente clamat, savagely, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

**tostus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [torreo]

**tōt**, *num*. *adj*. indecl. [from I. E.

pronounstem *ta*, cf. Skr. *tali* (=tot), a form preserved in *toti-dem* so many. Its proper coll. is *quot*, but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties*, *quantum*, or *ut*: quot homines, tot causas, Cic. tot . . . quoties, id.: tot vestigii impressa, ut . . . id. Absol.: tot et tantae civitates, id.: tot civitatum conjunctio, Cic. Rarely without subst.: tot unum superare non posse, Cic.

**tōtidem**, num. adj. indecl. [v tot] just so many, just as many (the particle *dem* serving to give precision): quot orationum genera, totidem oratorum, Cic. equitum millia erant sex, totidem num. to pedites, the same number of infantry, Caes. Rarely without subst.: diserit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, i. e. as good as much in return, Hor.

**tōtienes**, v. toties.  
**tōties** (in ancient MSS. also freq. totiens), adv. num. [tot, so often, so many times, as often, as many times, with cor. quoties or quot quotiescunque: totis, Cic. toties, quot, Liv. corresponding to definite a. l. num. v. r. die clara totaque grata nocte, Hor. Absol.: quod ad te tam multa scribo toties, so much and so often, Cic.

(1) **tōtus**, a. um, adj. cor. tot to quotus, such a (fractional part of) parts, Cic.

(2) **tōtus**, a. um (Gen. totius, but toties, Lucr. ut tot; but n. toto, ex totis, Caes. toto orbi, Prop. j. totae flammae, Pl. i. ad. the whole, tota tota unum opus, totum atque perfectum, Cic. totum corpus respiciendum, Pl. i. ad. totae c. fulgubant, Pl. tota nocte continenter fruant, Cic. 2. Of persons, wholly taken up with or devoted to: meos quid molituras nugarum, totus in illis, non in occupat with, Hor. totus et mente et animo in bellum incitatus, deus s. himself entirely, Caes. II. v. r. ad. totum in eo est, totum ut concinnum sit, all depends on this, Cic. 2. Adverb. phr. ex toto, wholly, completely, totally (cf. id. in toto, upon the whole, in general - Cic. [Ety. uncertain] - Hor. Et tutto; Sp. todo; Fr. tout.)

**torcium**, l. n. = τορτερον, orig. a poison in which arrows were dipped: Ov. Hec. in gen. poison. Sing. Pl. - Hor. Plur. Prop. Ov. **trābalis**, s. adj. [trabs] of or belonging to beams, beam: clavus, a large nail or bolt for fastening beams, a beam-nail, Hor. Poet: trabale traham, stout as a beam, i. e. ponderous (cf. "like a weaver's beam"), Virg. **trābēs**, ae. f. a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.: Ov. Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 380). [Ety. uncertain]

**tribētus**, a. um, adj. [trabea] wearing a trabea. Quinarius, Ov.: equites, Tac. II. Subst.: trabeata (sc. fabula), a kind of drama, prob. with higher characters than the togata (q. v.): Suet.

**trābēs**, 18, v. trabs, ad inst.

**trabs**, trābis (Nom. trabes, Enn. in Cic.), f. a beam, a timber:igna trabesque, Lucr.: Caes.

II. Transf.: a trunk of a growing tree, a tree: silva frequens trabibus, Ov. III. Meton.: anything made of beams or timbers: e. g. a ship or vessel: Jam mare turbat trabibus viduis, Virg. (ii) a roof: sub trabe citrea, Hor. (iii) a battering-ram: Val Fl. (iv) a shaft of a spear: Stat. (v) a cudgel: id. (vi) a table: Mart. [Appy cogn. with Gr. τραβήκη] (Hence through lat. Lat. intrabare, Fr. entraver)

**tractābilis**, e. adj. [tracto] that may be touched, handled, or wrought, manageable, tractable: Cic. - mare nondum tractabile nautis, to be essayed, Ov.: non tractabile caelum, i. e. inclement, stormy, Virg. II. Fig. p. naut., yielding, manageable, tractable animus, Ov. Comp.: nihil est eo (halio) tractabilis, Cic.

**tractātio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a handling, management, treatment: Cic. i. vocis, id.: usus et tractatio diei, id. II. Esp. treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: Quint.

2. In rhetoric, the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic. S. n. (i) a special use, usage of a word Cic.

**tractātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, handling, v. r. v. r. (rare): Plin. II. i. e. management, treatment: artium, Cic. (Hence Fr. traite)

**tractim**, adv. [tractus] by drawing along, i. e. little by little, by degrees, in a drawing way, at length, slowly: sustinuit, denique, Virg.: tractim pronuntiata littera, i. e. pronounced long, Gell.

**tracto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [traho] to drag about, to tug, haul, etc. (rare): tractata comis anti-tita Phoebe, Ov.: analis morsuque ferarum tractari, to be mangled, Lucr. II. to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform, etc. ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, aniamus, Cic.: unctis calcem manibus, Hor.: consona filis lyrae, i. e. to strike, play upon, Ov.: tela, to wield, Liv.: res igni, to treat, i. e. to cook, to forge metal, etc.: Luer.: solum terrae, to work, till, id. bibliothecae, to take care of, have charge of, Cic. III.

Fig.: to handle, manage, practise, conduct, etc.: causas amicorum, id.: condiciones, Caes.: bellum, to conduct, Liv.: personam in scena, to perform, act, represent, Cic.: vitam, to lead, Lucr. 2. Esp.: to treat, use, or conduct oneself towards: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, Cic.: pauloque benignius ipsum tractare voles, Hor. 3. To handle, treat, investigate, discuss: res, Cic.: consilia de libertate, Liv.: aliquid memori pectore, to ponder, reflect upon, Juv. With de: Tac.: de conditionibus, Nep.: Suet. (Hence Fr. traître.)

**tractum**, i. v. tractus.

**tractus**, a. um, Part. [traho].

Adj.: proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent, of language: Cic. III. Subst.: tractum, i. n. a flock of wool drawn out for spinning: tracta de velere ducta, Tib. (Hence, through low Lat. tractare, it. tiacciare, Fr. tracer: also subs. It. traccia, Fr. trace.)

**tractus**, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing, dragging, draught: tractu gementem rotam, rumbing in the draught, Virg.: tanto in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, trahit, id.: longos flammarum ducere tractus, Lucr.: aquarum, draught, i. e. drinking, Lucan.: a tracing, forming, matters in writing: Prop. II. Meton. excent, tract, distance: ectorum, Liv.: urbis, Cic.

2. a territory, district, region, tract of land: oppidi, Caes.: tractus uter plur. a lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. III. Fig.: course, progress, movement, of time, space, lapse, period. orationis, Cic.: temporum, Vell. 2. Esp.: a protracting, extension, length: verborum, drawing, Cic.: belli, Tac. (Hence Fr. trait)

**traditio**, ōnis, f. [trado] a giving up, delivering up, surrender: Gompheorum (urbis), Liv. II. Fig.: a teaching, instruction: Quint.: supremum, account, record, Tac. 2. a saying handed down from former times, a tradition: Gell. (Hence Fr. tradition)

**traditor**, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: Tac. (Hence Fr. traître.)

**trādītus**, a. um, Part. [trado].

**trādo** (transdo), didi, ditum, j. v. a. [transdo] to put or give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign: poculum alicui, Cic.: equum comiti, Virg.: arma per manus, to pass from hand to hand, Caes. 2. Esp.: to deliver, commit, confide for shelter, protection, etc.: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.: hos (obsides) Andonis custodiendos tradit, Caes. 3. To give up or surrender: tracherously, to betray: quos traditores sperabam, vides judicare, Cic.: causam adversarius, Ior. II. In gen. and fig. senses: to give up, surrender, entrust, hand over, deliver, etc.: urbem, Liv.: liberam possessionem Galliae sibi, Caes.: pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.: filiam alicui, to give in marriage, Tac. With Acc. of place: pecuniam Achradinam, convey to, Liv. Poet. with Inf.: trisitulum portare ventis, to give to the winds to waft away, Hor. 2. Esp. with pron. reflect., to give or devote oneself to: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. 3. to transmit, as an inheritance; to bequeath: regnum alicui, Pl. (ii) to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se addidisse, Liv. Pass. imperi: it is recorded, tradition runs: sic est traditum, Cic. 4. to deliver by teaching; to propose, propound, teach: ea, quae dialectici nunc

tradunt et docent, id : eodem tempore  
tradunt et percipi possint, Quis  
opetum atque artificiorum initia, Caes.  
(Hence Fr. *trahir*)

trā-dūo (transdūco, xl. cum, ;  
r. a.) (imperat. traduce, Ter.) {trans-  
duce} to lead, bring, or conduct a  
process or over: hominum multitudinem in tres  
Rhenum in Galliam, Caes. : regem Acha-  
tiochum in Europam, Liv. : per finis  
Sequanorum copias, Caes. With Abl.  
(rare): legiones Alpibus, Tac. Frig.  
with double Acc., or in Pass. with one  
Acc.: copias flumen, Caes.: Liv. -  
traducto exercitus silvam Cimmiam, id

2. *Esp. t. t.*: traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: Cic. 3. *to lead along, parade in public* by way of disgrace: traductos per ora hominum, *led along* ('like prisoners) *in the sight of everybody*, Liv.: delatores flagitiis carum ad traducti per amphitheatra arenam. Suet.

II. Fig.: *to lead* (from one condition to another), *to transfer*, etc. : *ad amicitiam consuetudinemque*, Cic. *centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordinis*, *to transfer*, Caes.

2. *E.s.p.* to bring over, draw over to a party or opinion: *hominum ad optimates, Cic. me ad suam sententiam, id.* 3. to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, to degrade. Just. (cf. *supr.* 1. 3.) 4. to make public, to exhibit, display: *se, to show one's self in public, Juv.* 5. Of time, to pass, spend, pass: *seculum leniter, Hor.* Hence transf. of the administration of an office: *maius summa modesta, to discharge, Cic. Heneclit tradidit*

**trăduție**, *ōnis, f.* [traduceo] *a leading along*: Fig., *a removing, transferring from one rank to another*. (Cic.

2. Esp.: a malin: a show of, exposure, public disgrace. See 3. Of title, passage, course: imports, C.

4. In rhet. a transferring, metonymy: Id

**traductor, ōris, m.** [id.] *the conveyor, transferer*; a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens. Cic.

**trāductus**, a, um, *Part* [translate]

**trădăx**, *trădăx*, *m* [a rare noun],  
nine-layer trained for propagation. The  
**trăglăc**, *trăglăc*, *adv* in a tragic manner,  
tragically: Cic.

tragicôcômoediā, ae, f = τραγικο-  
κωμῳδία, a drama composed of a mixture  
of tragedy and comedy, tragic-  
comedy: Pl.

**tragicus**, a, um, adj = τραγικός, of or belonging to tragedy, *tragic* charmen, i.e. *tragedy*, Hor : actor, a tragic actor, *tragician*, Liv. : *tragicus* Orestes, represented in *tragedy*, Cic

2. Subst. *tragicus*, 1. m. *a. tragic*  
poet, writer of tragedy; id. II.  
Transf. in the tragic style, *tragic*,  
softy, grand, sublime • color, Hor.  
Neut. absol.: equal *tragicum satis*,  
was plenty of tragic spirit or feeling.

2. of a tragic nature, tragedy, horrible. sceleris tragici exemplum.

**trāgœdia**, *ae. f.* = *τραγωδια*, a *tragōdy*, Cic. Hor. (v. Smith's *Ant. & Syn. seqq.*) II. Transf. *high-flown pompous talk* (rare): neque istis trāgœdis tuis potioribus, Cic. 2. a great confusion or disturbance: egiſ Appia nomen quantas trāgœdias excitat, id. i. trāgœdis in nugis agere, much ado about nothing, id.

**trāgoedus**, *i, m* = τραγῳδός, *a* **trago actor, tragedian**. Cf. Hor

**trāgūla**, *ae. f.* {traho, so tēgula  
from tēgo} a kind of javelin or dart  
Caes. Fig. trāgulam in aliquem  
impicere, to make an attack on, Pl.

**trāgus**, 1. *m* = τράγος, (a goat), an unknown kind of fish. — **II.** *i* q  
lucus, the rank smell of the armpits  
Marr

**trāhax**, ācis, ady [traho] *that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous*

trāhēa, *acc. f.* [id.] a drag, sledge  
Virk

trāho. xi. etum, i v a (inf. perf. *traxi*, *traxe*, *Virg.*, to draw, drag, i. e. to lead, to drag along, etc. quam traxeratis vultus traxerunt, Caes. ex spūsibus aquam, to draw the system of pulpit, to lead, Hor. traxerunt cultum et coeque rures, to conduct, Ov., suspiria, to jerk, heave, pl. spūcula, to draw on, quare, Hor. vocat in me a pectori, Virg. Poet. to assume; spiritum cōtis durata trahit, i. e. took on, assumed, acquired, Ov. (m) to draw into the lungs, alas on, to inhale, id acia testificum trahit, to breathe, Lucan.

2. In partic to drag away violently, to cast off, plunder, to abnegate, spend, to prostrate, to lay. Fig. potentius, et melius est quod violentius, as it were, *et sapientius* wealth, Sall. 3. to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture, to spin, Liv. *vestra diem, et lucum, Juv. vestra diem, et lucum, as purpurea, Flor.* II. Fig. to attract, influence, ascribe, etc. *translucunt omnes studio laus, etc. trahit sua quæque voluptas* Virg. in carceribus nos ab incerto traheret, *diu et, auct. Sall. civitatem ad regem, to tempt, etc., Liv. capite decus Nolam et consulem, i. e. ascribe to him, id. et d. v. as curas trahi, Tac. quæ rationibus ex parte et postea in publicas molitiones traheret, i. e. has received, *affluam, Cic. vitam in tenebris lucisque, to drag out, Virg.* 2. In respect of time, to protract, put off, *oblong, related: bellum, (i. e. rem diuturnam in serum, Liv.) Neutr. to drag along, to last, endure: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. [The Fr. trahir is from orig. *gh*, of *trac-tus* for *tray-lus*], *tragula, and v. vcho* but the affinity of the word are obscure.] (Hence Fr. *traîne*, and, through low Lat. *traymen*, Fr. *travai*.)**

**trajectio**, ōnis, *f* [trajicō] *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: Cic : stellae trajectio, *shooting*, id II. Fig. of language: *a transposition of words*. id. 2. *exaggeration, hyperbole*: id

**trāiectus**, a, um, *Part* [traficio]  
**trāiectus** (transiectus), ūs, m. [id]  
*a crossing or passing over, passage*  
 in Britanniam, Caes. (Hence *Fi tra-*  
*iet*.)

[illegible]

trālātīciūs, v translātīciūs  
tra-ō-nor. ; t a d o r . . . t a k

trālũcẽo, v. tralũcẽo.

**trama**, at, *f* the woof, weft, or filling of a web Sep 11. Transl.

ing now, and then, bank figures, P's  
the root is two, ten, to cross, v.  
trans + affix in frame)

trãmẽo. v. trãmẽo

trāmes, trās, m. 'trai, tra, v trans]   
 t r o c s - w a y, x o d w a y, b o y - p a t h, t o o t -   
 p a t h - t r a s s e s e s t n o n v i s, s e d t r a n s -   
 m i s, t r a 2. I r a n s f. a n y p a t h,   
 t r a d e p a t h H o r - O v F i g o f a

l'homme a été détrempé par la philosophie. Lucr.

| trāmīgro, v | transmigro. |
| trāmītto, v | transnullo. |
trāmīto, v. trān-mīto  
trānāto, v. trān-sūto

**trā-no** (transiō), avi, atum, i. v. a.  
transire, *to swim over or across, to  
go in through*: in Tiberim desuisti et  
in columnis ad suos tranavit, Liv.  
flumen, Caes.: gangem, Cic. Pass:  
obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. II.  
Transsi, in gen. *to float, fly, or  
pass through* (poet.) nubiā, Virg.:  
luthra, id.: foramina, Lucr.



**II.** *to drive or thrust a weapon through something* (poet. and rare): *hasta duplicat virum transfixa dolore, i.e. transfixes and bows him double*, Virg. 4 ora ducis, quae transfixo sublimis pilo vidimus, *with a javelin through them*, Lucan.

**trans-figūro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose*: *puerum in muliebrem naturam*, Suet. **II.** *Fig.*: Quint.

**transfixus**, a, um, *Part.* [transfigo].

**trans-fodio**, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to thrust or run through, to stab through*: *in perceres delapsi transfodiebantur, were impaled*, Caes. 1 fugienti latus, Liv.

**transformis**, e, *adj.* [forma] *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): Ov.

**trans-formo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to change in shape, transform*: *in vultus sese aniles, Virg.*: *gemmas in ignes, i.e. into stars*, Ov.

**transfossus**, a, um, *Part.* [transfodio].

**trans-frōto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [fretum] *to cross a strait, pass over the sea*: Suet.

**transfiga**, ae, *comm.* [transfugio] *one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter* (cf. perfiga), Cic. Tac. **II.** *Transf.* in gen.: *transfiga divitum partes linqvere gestio, i.e. quitting the side of the wealthy*, Hor.

**trans-fugio**, fugi, 3. v. n. *to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (rare): *ad Romanos*, Liv.

**II.** *Fig.*: *ad afflictia amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, i.e. to desert friends when they are down*, Cic.

**transfugium**, il, n. [transfugio] *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

**trans-fundo**, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse*: *aquam in alia vasa*, Col. **II.** *Fig.*: *suas laudes ad aliquem, to transfer*, Cic.

**transfusio**, ōnis, f. [transfundo] *a pouring from one vessel into another*: aquae, Plin. **II.** *Transf.*: *a transmigration of a people*, Cic.

**transfusus**, a, um, *Part.* [transfundo].

**trans-grēdior**, gressus, 3. v. a. and n. *dep.* [gradior] *to step across, step over, go or pass over, cross*. Act.: *pomerium*, Cic.: *flumen*, Caes.: *colonia*, *to pass through*, Tac. *With Pass. sign.*: *transgresso Apeninum*, Liv. (II) *Neutr.*: *Galli Transalpinum in Italiam transgressi*, id. *Abol.*: *hunc Britanniae statum transgressus Agricola invenit, immediately on his arrival (crossing the sea)*, Tac. **2.** *Esp.*: *to go over to another party*: id.

**II.** *Fig. act.*: *to exceed*: *modum duodevicesimum annum transgressus, not yet over 18*, Vell.: Plin. **2.** *to*

*pass over, omit*: *hujus viri mentionem, Vell.* (II) *Neutr.*: *ab indecoris ad infesta, to pass on*, Tac.

**transgressio**, ōnis, f. [transgredior] *a going across, passage*: *Gallorum*, Cic. **II.** *Fig.* in rhet.: *transposition*: *verborum*, id.

**transgressus**, a, um, *Part.* [transgredior].

**transgressus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a passing over, passage* (only in *Abol. sing.*): *in transgressu annis*, Tac.

**trans-igo**, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] *to drive through, i.e. to thrust or stick a weapon through; and transf. to stab, pierce through with a weapon*: *se ipsum gladio*, Tac. **II.** *to carry through, i.e. to finish, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact*: *negotium*, Cic.: *aliquid cum aliquo*, Sall.: *res, quae transigi sorte poterat*, Liv. **2.** *Esp.*: *to settle a difference or controversy, to come to an agreement or understanding* inter se *transigant ipsi, let them settle it between themselves*, Ter.: *cum reo*, Cic. **3.** *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with*: *with cum* (late). *transigite cum expeditionibus*! Tac. **4.** *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend*: *tempus per ostentationem*, id. *adolecentiam*, Liv.

**transilio** or **trans-silio**, ivi or ūi, 4. v. n. and a. [salio] *to leap, jump or spring across or over*: *Neutr.*: *ex humilibus in altiorē navem*, Liv. (II) *Act.*: *(rates) vada, skim over*, Hor. **II.** *Fig. neutr.*: *to hasten, pass quickly*: Plin.: *per Thraciam*, Flor. (II) *Act.*: *ante pedes posita, to skip over, neglect*, Cic.: *modici munera Libori, to exceed a moderate enjoyment of*, Hor.

**transitans**, antis, *Part.* [a frequentum from transeo] *going or passing through*: Cic.

**transitio**, ōnis, f. [transseo] *a going across or over, a passing over, passage*: Cic. **2.** *Esp.*: *a going over, deviation*: *sociorum*, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*: *infection, contagion*, Ov.

**transitōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [transitus] *adapted for passing through, having a passage*: *domus*, Suet.

**transitus**, a, um, *Part.* [transseo].

**transitus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a going over, passing over, passage*: Cic.: Liv.: Caes. **2.** *Esp.*: *a passing over, desertion*: *in urbem nostram Junonis migration*, Val. Max.: *ad validiores*, Tac. **II.** *Fig.*: *a pueritia ad adolescentiam, time of passing*, Quint.: *transitus rerum, periods of change*, Tac. **2.** *Of the fading of colours in the rainbow*: Ov.

**transiectio**, transiectus, **trans-ielio**, v. traj.

**translaticius** (trālatīcius), a, um, *adj.* [transfere] *leg. t. t.: transmitted, preserved by transmission, customary*: *edictum, an edict which a magistrate adopts as made by his predecessors*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*: *usual, common*: *mos*, Phaedr.: *funus*,

*ordinary*, Suet.: *hoc tralatitium est, is common, old*, Cic.

**translatio** or **trālatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring*: *p. cuniarum a iustis dominis ad alienos*, Cic. **2.** *Esp.* of plants: *a transplanting, ingrafting*: Plin. **II.** *Fig.*: *criminis, a transferring, shifting off*: Cic. **2.** *Esp.* of language: *a version, translation* into another language: Quint. (II) *a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor, figure*: Cic.

**translativus**, a, um, *adj.* [translatio] *of or belonging to transferring, that may be transferred*: *constituti*, Cic.

**translātor**, ōris, m. [transfere] *one who carries or hands over, a transferer*: Verres, *translator quaestura*: *avversor pecuniae publicae, i.e. who, as quaestor, carried his services over from Varro to Sulla* (v. Biogr. Dict. art. Verres), Cic.

**translatus**, a, um, *Part.* [transfere].

**trans-lēgo**, 3. v. a. *to read through, read out*: Pl.

**trans-lucēo** or **trānlucēo**, 2. v. n. *to shine across*: *v. speculo in speculum traducto imago, i.e. reflects itself*, Livet. **II.** *to shine through, to let shine through, be transparent* atque brachia ducens in liquidis *translucet aquas, glitters*, Ov.

**trans-marīnus**, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to countries beyond the sea; *coming from beyond sea, transmarine*: *hospes*, Pl.: *gentes*, Liv.: *res*, Cic.

**trans-mēo** or **trāmēo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *to go over or across, to go through* (rare): *terra marique*, Tac.

**trans-mīgro**, avi, i. v. n. *to remove from one place to another, to migrate, transmigrate* (rare): *urbem quaestum sumus, quo transmigravimus*, Liv.: Suet.

**transmissio**, ōnis, f. [transmitto] *a sending across, a passing over*: Cic.

**transmissus**, a, um, *Part.* [transmitto].

**transmissus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a passing over, passage*: *ex Gallia in Britanniam*, Caes.

**trans-mitto** or **trāmitto**, misi, misum, 3. v. a. and n. *Act.*: *to send, carry, or convey across*: *to dispatch*, *transmit*: *exercitum equitumque* (i.e. *trans flumen*), *to convey across*, Caes.: *cohortem in Britanniam*, Tac.: *ponite transmissos, being carried or thrown across*, Suet. (II) *to cause to or let pass through*: *exercitum per fines suos*, Liv.: *venenum, to pass (through the bowels)*, Tac. **2.** *Fig.*: *to carry across, to hand or make over, to transfer*: *bellum in Italiam*, Liv.: *huic hoc tantum bellum, to intrust*, Cic.: *munia imperii*, Tac.: *eandem vim in me, apply to me in turn*, id. (II) *to devote*: with *Dat.*: Cic.: *vigiles*

operi noctes, Stat. (iii) to pass over: Junium mensium, Tac.: quae ultra (i.e. Gangem) essent, to let alone, Curt.: (leo) imbelles vitulos, leaves unharmed, Stat. II. To go, mount, or cross over: to cross, pass, traverse, etc. Act.: grues, quum maria transmittant, Cic.: satis constanter fama Iam Iherum Poesos transmississe, Liv.: cursu campos (corvi), scour, Virg. Neutr.: ex Corsica in Sardiniam, Liv. Fig.: to go over, desert to: ad Caesarem, Vell. 2. To pass over, disregard, leave unmentioned: sententiam silentio, let pass, Luc. 3. Of time, to pass, spend: tempus quiete, Plin.: steriles annos, Stat.

**trans-montanus**, i. adj. m. that is beyond the mountains: Liv.

**trans-moveo**, no perf., motum, 2. v. a. to remove from one place to another: Syria legiones, Tac. II. Fig. to transfer: gloriam in se, Liv.

**trans-muto**, i. e. a. to change, shift: (fortuna) transmutat in istos annos, 2. gives them first to one and then to another, Hor.

**trans-nato** or **tránato**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swim over, across, or through: Caes.

**transno**, v. transno

**trans-nomino**, avi, 1. v. a. to name over again, change a name: Suet.

**transpectus**, ūs, m. (transpicio) a seeing through, a view, prospect: apertus, Lucr.

**transpicio** or **trans-spicio**, 3. v. a. (transpicio) to look, or see through (rare): Lucr.

**trans-pōno**, pō-ūi, pōtum, 3. v. a. to set over, across, to remove, transfer: Luc.: excretum in Italiam, Just.

**trans-porto**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry across, to convey from one place to another: to remove, transport: constr. the direct object in Acc.: that across which it is carried was not expressed, but some times in Acc. dep. on the trans: omnia et multitudinem in Junoniorum, Caes.: excretum in Hispaniam, Liv.: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes.: Poet.: ripas latentes et raucis fluentia, to ferry (the unburied) across, Virg.

**transpōsitus**, a, um, Part. (transpono)

**trans-tinēo**, 2. v. n. [teneo] to go through, pass through: Pl.

**trans-trum**, i. n. [trans] a cross-timber or beam in a vessel from side to side, hence a bench for rowers, a thwart: Caes.: Cic.

**transulto** or **trans-sulto**, 1. v. n. freq. [transilio] to leap over or across: in recentem equum ex fesso, to change to a fresh horse when the first is tired out, Liv.

**transūmo** or **trans-sūmo**, 3. v. a. to take from one to another, to adopt, assume: mutatos cultus, Stat.

**trans-vo** or **trans-sūo**, ūi, atum, 3. v. a. to sew or stitch through; to pierce through: exta verubus, Ov.

**trans-veho**, a, um, Part. (transvehio) **transvectio** or **trāvectio**, ōnis, f. [transvehio] a carrying or transporting across or past: Acherontis, Cic.

II. Esp. a riding past or parade of the Roman knights before the censor, a review: Suet.

**transvectus**, a, um, Part. (transvehio)

**trans-vēho** or **trāvēho**, xi, atum, 3. v. a. to carry, conduct, or convey across or over: to transport: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. (ii) Refl.: to travel, ride, or sail across or over: Mesi navibus in Africa transvecti, Sall.: Liv. 2. Esp.: to carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph: arina spoliisque multa carpitis, id. (ii) Refl. of the Roman knights, to ride past or parade before the censor: id.: Suet. II. Refl. fig. of time: to pass, elapse: transvectum est tempus, Tac.

**trans-verbero**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strike or beat through, to thrust or pierce through, to transverse: bos cum venabulo, Cic.: pectus abito, Virg.

**transversarius**, a, um, avi, (transversus) lying across, cross, transverse: agna, cross-bow, Caes.

**transversus** (trāversus), a, um, Part. (transvehio) II. Adj. going or lying across, athwart, crosswise: cross, transverse: viae, Cic.: fossa, Caes.: transversio ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.: transversum ungmem discedere, etc., a nail's breadth (fig.) id. (ii) Neutr. absol.: ex transverso edit, quasi cancer solet, sideways, Pl.: (venti) mutati trans-versa fremunt, crosswise, athwart our course, Virg.

2. Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, athwart, counter, Cic. (ii) Neutr. absol.: de transverso l. Caesar, . . . rogat, etc., 3. e. contrary expectation, unexpectedly, id. (Hence Fr. *transvers*.)

**trans-vōlto**, 1. v. n. freq. to flit through: clausa domorum, Lucr.

**trans-volo** or **trāvōlo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to fly over or across: Pontum (grues), Plin. II. Transf.: to mount or pass quickly over, across, or by: Act.: vox transvolat auras, flies through, Lucr.: Poet.: Importunus (tupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i.e. vetulas), flies past, Hor. Neutr.: equos transvolat inde in protum alterum, Liv. 2. Fig.: transvolat in medio posita, passes by, neglects, Hor.

**transvorsus**, v. transversus.

**trāpētus**, i. m. = τραπεζος, an olive-mill, oil-mill: Virg.

**trāpēzita** (tarpess), ae, m. = τραπεζιτης, a money-lender, banker: Pl.

**trāvōlo** and **trāvectio**, v. transv.

**trāvōlo**, v. transvolō.

**treceni**, ae, ā, num. distrib. adj. [tres centum, v. ducenti] three hundred each: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv.: in eam tauri, three hecatombs (offered daily), Hor.

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**trecentesimus**, a, um, num. ord. ad. [treceni] three-hundredth: Cic.

**trecēti**, ae, ā, num. card. adj. [tres centum] three hundred: Cic.: Pl.

To denote an indefinitely large number: trecētae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, hundreds of chains, Hor.

**trecētiās** (-ens), adv. num. [trecēti] three hundred times: Cat.

**trēchēdipnum**, i. n. (sc. vestimentum) = τρεχέδιπνον (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites: Juv.

**trēdecies** (-ens), adv. num. [tredecim] thirteen times: Cic.

**trēdecim**, num. adj. card. [tres decim] thirteen: Liv. • (Hence Fr. *treize*.)

**treis** or **tris**, v. tres.

**trēmēbundus**, a, um, adj. [tremo] trembling, quivering, shaking (mostly poet.) membra, Ov.

**trēmēfācio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [tremo facio] to cause to shake, quake, or tremble (poet.) nutu Olympum, Virg. Esp. in Part. perf.: tremefacta tellus, id.: folia tremefacta Noto Prop.

**trēmendus**, a, um, Part. [tremo]. II. Adj. dreadful, terrible, tremendous: manes regemque tremendum, Virg.: Chimæra, Hor.

**trēmisco** (-esco), 3. v. n. and a. in-eq. [idi] to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at (poet.): tonitruum tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. With Acc.: sonitumque pedum socemque tremisco, id. With Acc. and Inf.: telum instare tremiscit, id.

**trēmo**, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to quake, quiver, tremble, etc.: Cic. With Acc. of respect: tremis ossa pavore, quake to your very bones, Hor. (ii) Of things: artus, Virg.: frusta verubus tremētia figunt, quivering, id. II. Act.: to quake or tremble at (rhetor or poet.) virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.: offensam Junonem, Ov. [cf. Gr. τρεμω.] (Hence, by change of tr to cr, Fr. *craindre*.)

**trēmor**, ōnis, m. [tremo] a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: golidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, shudder, thrill, Virg. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, flickering, Lucr. 2. Esp.: an earthquake: tremor terras graviter pertentat, id. II. Transf. in act. sense; that which causes trembling: silvarum tremor (Cacus), the dread, terror of, Mart.

**trēmulus**, a, um, adj. [idi] shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous: anus, Pl.: manus, Ov. II. Transf. that causes to shake or shiver: frigus, Cic. (poet.) (Hence, through tremulare, Fr. *trembler*.)

**trēpidanter**, adv. tremblingly, in an agitated manner, with trepidation (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Comp.: Caes.

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**trepidatio**, ōnis, *f.* [trepidus] a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation: Cic.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.

**trepidus**, adu. *hastily*, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation: trepidus concursus, Phaedr.: classis trepide soluta, Liv.

**trepido**, avi, atum, *v. n. and a.* [trepidus]. Ne ut: to hurry or bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat, id prima signa, *hurry in confusion*, by their several duties, Liv.: recenti mens trepidat metu, *is agitated, in a state of panic*, Hor.: trepidas in usum poscentes aevi paucæ, *worry thyself about provision for life which needs but little, id. multa trepidat, busses himself much*, Virg.: Pass. impers.: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. (h) With Inf.: ne trepidare meas defendere naves, *be in no anxious haste*, Virg. (iii) With Subj.: trepidat, ne appositus venias, Juv. With inter: luter scelus metumque, *to waver between*, Tac. 2. Of things, to move irregularly, noisily, etc.: quæ (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmurum rivum, *hurries, Hor.: trepidantia exta, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. II. Act: to tremble at, be afraid of: arundinis umbram, Juv.

**trepidus**, a, um, *adj.* [derived by Feet. from O. L. *trepo* = Gr. *τρεπω*, to turn, 'quartatione mens vertitur'] agitated, anxious, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.: tum trepidare inter se coeunt pennicæ concursant (apes), *in a hurry*, Virg.: curia maesta ac trepidæ ancipiti metu, Liv. (ii) With Gen. after anal of trans. *adj.*: trepidi rerum suarum, *anxious about*, id. 2. Of things: illud (ferrum) in tropida submersum sibilat undis, *bubbling*, Ov.: certamen, Hor.: litteræ, *alarming*, Curt.: res, hazards, Hor.: in re trepida, *at a perilous crisis*, Liv.

**trēs** (treis and tris: Acc. trēs and tris), tria, *adj. num.* *card. three*. (ii) To denote a small number: Pl.: Cic.: venisset verbis charta notata tribus, *i. e. you might have sent just a word or two*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *tri*, *traya*, Gr. *treis*, *tria*; Goth. *thri*, *threis*, Eng. *three*; Germ. *drei*.] (Hence *lit. tre*; Sp. *tres*; Fr. *trois*.)

**tresdecim**, *v. tredecim*.

**trossis**, is, m. [trēs] *a* three asses (usu. quadrans), Varr. (ii) *a* mere trifles: non trossis agas, *as we say, not worth trifles*, Pers.

**tres-viri**, orum, *m. plu.* *three men associated in public business, a board of three joint commissioners*: for which more freq. triumviri (q. v.) As overseers of prisons and punishments (= triumviri capitalis) Pl. As superintendents of sacrifices and religious

feasts: tresviri epulones, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv.

**triangulus**, a, um, *adj.* [tres angulus] having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: Cic. II. Subst.: triangulum, *l. n. a triangle*: Quint.

**triarii**, orum, *m. plu.* [tres] the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third line from the front, the triarii, the reserve: rem ad triarios disisse, the reserve had to be called up (Prov. of a critical case), Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 165).

**tribrachys**, ōis, *m.* = τριβραχυς, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach: Quint.

**tributarius**, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] of or belonging to a tribe or tribes: Cic.

**tribulus**, is, *m.* [id.] a fellow-tribesman: Cic. II. one of the lower classes of the people, a poor person (rare): Mart.

**tribulum**, i, n. [tero] a thrashing-sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth. Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). (Hence *lit. tribbia*.)

**tribulus**, i, m. = τριβραχυς, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop: Veg. (v. Smith's Ant. 325). II. Transf.: from its resemblance in form: a kind of thorn, caltrop: Virg.

**tribunal**, avis, *n.* [tribunus, a raised platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal (v. Smith's Ant. 58): Cic. Caes. (ii) a singular elevation in camp, from which generals addressed their soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 385): Liv.: Tac. (iii) the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet. (iv) a monumental monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac.

**tribunatus**, ōis, *m.* [id.] the office and dignity of a tribune the tribunship: usu the office of tribune of the people: Cic. (ii) the office of a military tribune: id.

**tribunicus** (not -tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to a tribune of the plebs, tribunicial: potestas, Cic. (ii) of or belonging to military tribunes: honor, Caes. II. Subst.: tribunicus, *is, m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune*: Cic.

**tribunus**, i, m. [tribus] prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence in gen. a chieftain, commander, tribune. I. Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, tribunes of the people, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians: Cic. Liv. II. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power: these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen

from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and after the year 352, eight in number: Liv.

III. Tribuni militares or militum, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes: these were officers of the army, six to each legion; who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: Cic.: Caes. IV. Tribuni aerarii, paymasters who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: Cic. V. Tribuni Celerum, captain or commander of the Celeres: Liv. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 381.)

**tribuo**, ōi, ūtum, *v. v. a.* [id.] to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow (usu. implying that that which is given is due): ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum d. agimus, *ic. sumptis paucis, paucisque tributis, taken away and added*, Lucr.

II. Fig.: to grant, give, show, pay, render: veniam abici, Tac.: inventoribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati, Caes. 2. to concede, allow: aliq. voluntati, Cic.: aliq. amicitiae, Caes. 3. to ascribe, assign, attribute: aliq. juri potius quam suae culpae, *id. aliq. ignaviae*, Cic.

4. to divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, *id.* 5. Of time, to bestow or spend upon: levate to a thing, committis omnibus periculis ad dies tribuit, Caes.

**tribus**, ōis, *f.* orig. a third part of the Roman people, as to numbers increased, it came to mean a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticæ tribes or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribes or city tribes: v. Smith's A. L. 399). Cic.: Liv. Poet. grammaticus ambire tribus, to compass the grammarian tribes (cliques), Hor. Meton.: in plus *the poor folk, the masses*: eques secutus exemplum, multæque equitem tribus, Flor. [From tri, root of tres; for termination, cf. morbus.] (Hence *lit. tribus*.)

**tributarius**, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] of or belonging to tribute: civitates, tributary, Just.: tabellæ, letters of credit, Cic.

**tributum**, adu. [tribus] through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: Cic.

**tributus**, ōis, *f.* [tribuo] a dividing, distributing, distribution (rare): Cic.

**tributum**, i, n. (tributus, i, m.: Pl.) [id.] a stated payment, a contribution, tribute; esp. a kind of income tax levied on all citizens: In singula capita tributum imponere, Caes.: civitates tributis liberare, Cic.

II. Transf.: of fruit yielded to the proprietor by a tree: Ov.: also in gen., a gift, present (poet.): Juv.

**tributus**, a, um, *Part.* [tribuo]. **tributus**, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] formed or arranged into tribes: Liv.

**tributus**, i, m. v. tributum.  
**triceae**, arum, f. plu. (acc. to Plin. orig. *Tricea*, ae, f., the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia: hence, proverbially) *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense*: *subt. apinae triceaeque et siquid villus istis*, Mart. || **Transf.** *hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subtrefuges, tricks*: Cic. [With *triceae* in the latter sense, in *tricio*- and *ex-tricio*-are cognate.]

**tricensi**, ae, a, num. adj. distrib. [*triginta*] *thirty at a time, thirty each*: Plin.

**triceps**, cepitis, adj. [*tres caput*] *having three heads, triple-headed*: *Cerberus*, Cic.: *Heceate* (because she was also at the same time *Luna* and *Diana*), Ov.

**tricesimus** (*trig.*, Just.), a, um, num. ord. adj. [*triginta*] *thirtieth*: Cic. *sabbata* (v. *sabbatum*) Hor.

**trichilia**, ae, f. a *boiler, arbour, summer-house*: *Virg* (*Copa*) (Hence *tr* *trickle*.)

**trices** (-ens), adv. num. [*triginta*] *thirty times*: *trices* (*capitis* milles), i. e. *three millions of sesterties*, Cic.

**triciolum**, i, n. = *tricolum*, a *couch* (in *trichium* on at meals, running round three sides of a table, an eating-couch, *table-couch*: Cic. (v. *Smith's Ant.* 391). || **Transf.** a *room for sitting in, a dining-room, supper-room*: Plin. Phaedr.

**tricio**, omis, m. [*tricea*] a *plotter, traitor*: Pl.

**tricolor**, atus, i v n dep. [*id*] *to make or st. difficult*: *to trifle, to dally, shuffle, play tricks*: Cic.

**tricolorpor**, atus, adj. [*tres corpora*] *having three bodies, three-bodied*: *umilia*, i. e. *Geryon*, Virg.

**tricuspidis**, idis, adj. *having three points, three-pointed*: *tolum*, i. e. *trident*, Ov.

**tridens**, entis, adj. *having three teeth, three-pronged*: Virg. || **Subst.** m. a *three-pronged spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of *Neptune*. Virg. As a weapon of the *net-fighters* (*netarii*) Jun.

**tridentifer**, eri, m. [*tridens fero*] *the trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune*: Ov.

**tridentiger**, eri, m. [*tridens gero*] *the trident-bearing, an epithet of Neptune*: Ov.

**triduum**, i, n. [*tres dies*] *the space of three days, three days*: *decretum habundans triduum ferias, for a space of 3 days*, Cic.: *tridui* via, Caes.

**triennia**, ium, n. plu. (strictly, n. pl. of adj. *triennius*, v.) *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival*: Ov.

**triennium**, ii, n. (as *spatium*) [*tres anna*] *the space of three years, three years*: Cic.: Caes.

**triens**, entis, m. [*tres*] *a third part, a third*: Cic. Of *infratances*: *heres ex triente, heir to one-third of a*

*property*, Suet. || **Esp. the third part of an as: Hor. 2. In liquid measure, *a third of a sextarius*, i. e. *four cyathi*: Prop.**

**trientabulum**, i, n. [*triens*] *land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed*: Liv.

**trierarohus**, i, m. = *τρίηραρχος*, the captain of a *trireme*, a *trierarch*: Cic.

**trieris**, e, adj. = *τρίηρης*, *having three banks of oars*: *navis*, Auct. B Afr. 2. **Subst.**: *trieris*, is, f. a *trireme*: Nep.

**trietericus**, a, um, adj. = *τρίητερικός*, recurring every three years, *triennial*: *sacra*, the festival of *Bacchus*, Ov. **Subst.** *trietericus*, orum, n. plu. the festival of *Bacchus*: id.

**trietēris**, idis, f. = *τρίητης*, a *space of three years*: Mart. Stat. || **Transf.** a *triennial festival*: of the festival of *Bacchus*: Cic.

**trifarum**, adv. in three parts or places: *adorri castra*, Liv. v. *munire*, id.: *epulas dispartire*, Suet.

**trifaux**, cis, adj. [*tres faux*] *having or coming from three throats, triple-throated*: *istrata* (Cerberi), Virg.

● **trifidus**, a, um, adj. [*tres fides* and *fid* in *indo*] *cleft or cleft into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet): *flamma*, i. e. *lightning*, Ov.

**trifilis**, e, adj. [*tres filum*] *having three threads or hairs*: Mart.

**triformis**, e, adj. [*tres forma*] *having three forms, shapes, or natures*: *three-fold, triple, triform* (poet): *Chimæra*, Hor.: *diva*, i. e. *Diana*, who was also *Luna* and *Heceate*, id.: *mundus*, i. e. *air, sea and the underworld*, Ov.

**tri-fur**, ūris, m. a *triple thief, an arrant thief*: non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

**tri-furcifer**, eri, m. an *arch-rogue, arrant knave*: Pl.: cf. *furca*, *fureifer*.

**trigeminus** (*bergeminus*), a, um, adj. [*tres geminus*] *three born at a birth*: *fratres*, *three twin-brothers*, Liv.: *spolia*, of the three twin-brothers, id. || **Transf.** in gen. *three-fold, triple, triform*, i. q. *triplex* (mostly poet.) *Heceate* (because she was also *Luna* and *Diana*), Virg. honores, i. e. of *curule aedile, praetor, consul*, Hor.

**triginta**, num. card. adj. *thirty*: Cic. [For *tridecem*-ta; cf. *vi-ginti*. The orig. *k* is found in Gr. *τριάκοντα*, and in *trices*, *tricesimus*.] (Hence *Fr* *treinte*.)

**trigon**, ōnis, m. = *τρίγων* or *τρίγωνο*, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Mart.: Hor.

**trigonus** (*trüg.*), i, m. a kind of fish, the *sting-ray*: Pl.

**trilibris**, e, adj. [*tres libra*] of three pounds weight, *three-pound*: Hor.

**trilinguis**, i, adj. [*tres lingua*] *triple-tongued, having three tongues*: os (Cerberi), Hor.

**trilix**, icis, adj. [*tres lictum*] *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-*

*twilled*: *lorica auro trilix*, 'triple leashed with gold', Virg. (Hence It. *traliccio*.)

**trimestris**, e, adj. [*tres mensis*] of three months: *consul*, Suet.

**trimestros** or *-trus*, tra, trum, adj. = *τρίμητρος*, in prosody, *containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter*: *versus*, Quint. As *subst.*: *trimetrus*, i, m. a *trimeter*: id.: Hor.

**trimōdia**, ae, f. (*trimodium*, Pl.) [*tres modius*] a vessel that contains three modii, & three-peck measure: Varr.

**trimulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [*trimus*] of only three years only three years old: Suet.

**trismus**, a, um, adj. [*tres*; v. *bimus*] of three years, three years old: Hor.

**trini**, ae, a, num. adj. distrib. [*id*] *three each, a set of three*: *castra*, Liv.: *litterae*, Cic. || **Transf.** *three-fold, triple*, i. q. *triplex*: *trinis catenis vinctus*, Caes.

**trinoctialis**, e, adj. of three nights, for the space of three nights: Mart.

**trinōdis**, e, adj. [*tres nodus*] *having three knots, three-knotted, knotty*: *clava*, Ov.

**Trinummus** (*Trināmus*), i, m. the title of a comedy by *Plautus*: *huc ego dei nomen Trinumo faciam*, perh. *three-penny-piece*, Pl.

**trinuñdium**, i, n. v. *nundinum*.

**triobolium**, i, m. = *τρίωβολος*, a piece of three oboli, a half-drachma: a *trifle*: Pl.

**triones**, um, m. plu. orig. the ploughing-oxen; hence, *transf.* the constellations of the Greater and Lesser Bear: *Arcturum plusvixae Hyadas geminoque Triones*, Virg. [Appy. from the root of *tero*, to pound, bruise: cf. *septentrio*.]

**tri-parcus**, a, um, adj. *thrice* (i. e. extremely) *sparing, stingy, niggardly*: *hominis*, Pl.

**tripartito** (*-partito*), adv. in or into three parts: *bona dividere*, Cic.: *agregdi urbem*, Liv.

**tripartitus** or *-partitus*, a, um, part. divided or divisible into three parts, *three-fold, tripartite* (rare): *causa tripartita erit in accusatione*, Cic.

**tripectōrus**, e, a, um, adj. [*tres pectus*] *triple-breasted*: *vis Geryonai*, Lucr.

**tri-pēdalis**, e, adj. of three feet in measure: *parma*, Liv.

**tripertitus**, a, um, v. *tripartitus*. **tripēs**, edis, adj. *having three feet, three-footed or -legged*: *mensa*, Hor.

**triplex**, icis, adj. [*ter plico*] *three-fold, triple*: *cuspis*, i. e. *Neptune's three-pronged trident*, Ov.: *mundus* because composed of sky, land, and sea, id.: *regnum* (because shared between *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Pluto*), id.: *vultus Dianæ* (because also *Luna* and *Heceate*), id.: *acacia*, Caes. (If *Poet.* = *tres*: *Sorores*, the *three sisters*,



**triplex**, *the Fates*, Ov: *gens, three races*, Virg. 2. Subst. triplex, *is* *three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple*: *sune tibi triplex*, Hor. (u) triplices, *um, m. plu* (sc. codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves*: Cic.

**tripliciter**, *adv. in a three-fold manner*: Auct. Her.

**triplex**, *a, um, adj. num. three-fold, triple*: *pars*, Cic. [Formed like duplex, q. v.]

**tripudio** (tripēdo, Pref to Carm. Frat. Arv.), *i. v. n.* [tripudium] *in relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious act*: Inscr.: *q̄ nāvi, tripudiantis similis, prosluit*, Just. Of a war-dance. *tripudiantes more suo*, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. *to leap, dance, caper*: *in funibus rei publicae exultans et tripudians*, Cic.

**tripudium**, *ii. n.* *a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance*: *Salus anthe ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudis sollemnique saltatu jussit*, Liv. 2. Transf. *a war-dance*: *cum sui moris tripudis arma (quique) capibant*, id. II. *a kind of favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground*, Cic. [The existence of the verb tripudare = tripudiare makes it almost certain that tripudium is from the root of *tres*, and *pad*, root of *pēs*, q. v.]

**tripūs**, *ōdis, m* = *τρίπους*, *a three-footed seat, a tripod*: Hor. II. Esp. the tripod of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi: Cic. 2. Meton the oracle at Delphi: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 394.) (u) *an oracle, in gen.*: Stat.: Val Fl.

**triquetrus**, *a, um, adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular*: *insula*, Caes. [Ety. uncertain.]

**trirēmis**, *e, adj. [remus] having three banks of oars: nares*, Caes. II. Subst.: *trirēmis*, *is, f.* *a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 260.)

**tris**, *v. tris*

**triscurria**, *orum, m. plu* [root of *res*, with *scurra*] *gross buffooneries*: Juv.

**tristē**, *adv. sadly, sorrowfully; awfully, severely; resonant*, Hor. *ump*: *adulescentes gravius agrotant, tristius curantur, with more trouble and suffering*, Cic.

**tristiculus**, *a, um, adj. dim. [tristis] somewhat sad*: Cic.

**tristicus**, *a, um, adj. [tristis] making sad, saddening*: *voces*, Cic. poet.

**tristis**, *e, adj. sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy*: *tristis et conurbatus*, Cic.: *Siquanos tristes, capite emissio, teram interit*! Caes. 2. Transf. of things. *exsilium*, Liv.: *ors, miserable*, Cic.: *Tartara, gloomy*,

Virg. Of taste: *disagreeable, nauseous*: Lucr.: Virg. Of smell. *offensive*: Ov. Neut. absol. (poet.). *triste lupus stabulis,bane, pest* (lit. *a sad business*), Virg.: Hor. II. *morosus, ill-humoured, stern, etc.* *navita* (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Virg. *judex, severo*, Cic. 2. Transf. of things. *vultus*, id. *sermo, serious*; opp. to *joculosus*, Hor.: *multis mutare tristia, bitter, spiteful things*, id. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence *triste*.)

**tristitia**, *ae, f.* (tristitium, Ter ed. Fl.) [tristis] *sadness, melancholy, dejection*: Cic. 2. Of things. *hanc tristitia temporum, this sad state of the times*, id. II. *morosness, gloominess, sternness, severity, etc.* (tristitia ac severitatem mitigat, id. Esp. the severe, unbending mood of some philosophers. *tristitia atque asperitas*, id. et. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 7.)

**tristulus**, *a, um, adj. [tres] sulcus] having three furrows; hence, three-fold, three-started* (poet.): *lingua* (serpens), Virg. *tellus Jovis*, Ov.

**trivātus**, *i, m* [trivus (= tertius) avus] *the father of an atavisor atavia; great-great-grandfather*: Pl.

**triticēus** (triticum, Plin.), *a, um, adj. [triticum] of wheat, wheaten, wheat-; messoris*, Virg.

**tritium**, *i, n* [Varr. derives it from tritus, *trigo* wheat: Cic. Caes. (Hence *Sp. trigo*.)

**tritor**, *ōris, m* [tero] *a rubber, grinder, colour-grinder*, Plin.: *compedum, rub-herm*, a term of reproach applied to a slave, Pl.

**tritūra**, *ae, f.* [id.] *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing*: App. II. Esp. *a thrashing of grain*: Virg.

**tritus**, *a, um, Part. [tero]* II. Adv.: *beaten, frequented, common*, id. Cic. 2. Fig. *practised, common*: *tritas aures habere*, id. (v. O. Lange), *usage, used often or by all, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: *trium sermone praestitum*, id.

**tritus**, *is* [found in Abl. sing. only], *m*, [id.] *a rubbing or wearing*: Cic.

**triumphālis**, *e, adj.* [triumphus] *of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal*: *provincia*, *i. e.* *the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic.: *porta*, through which the triumphing general entered Rome, id. Suet.: *ornamenta*, usually consisting of a wreath of gold, embroidered tunic (togā pictā) and tunic (tunica palmata), every staff, etc. (these were given under the empire without the triumph itself), id.: also absol. *triumphalia*, *is, v. tris*, *who has had the honours of a triumph*, Vell. senex, Ov.: more freq. absol. *triumphalis*, *is, m*: Suet. *imagines*, *i. e.* *busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor.

**triumpho**, *avi, atum, i. v. n* and (rarely) *a* [id.]. Neut.: *to make a triumphal procession, to celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: Liv.: *ex praetura*, Cic.: *de Numantinis*, *i. e.* *to*

*triumph for a victory gained over the*, id. Poet. *in gen.* *de me pure triumphat Amor, Triumphs over me*, Prop. Pass. *impers.*: *triumphatum est, a triumph was celebrated*, Liv.

2. Fig.: *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: *in omnium gentium*, id. II. Act.: *to triumph over*, *to lead in triumph, or, in gen. to conquer* (poet.): *most freq. in pass.* *triumphatē gentes*, Virg. *triumphatis dat jura Medus*, Hor.: *bos triumphatus*, *i. e.* *won by victory*, Ov.

**triumphus** (old form triumphus), *i, m* [trapaβis, a procession in honour of Bacchus] *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (v. Smith's Ant. 394.) Cic. *triumphum ex Liguria agere, to celebrate a triumph for victories in Liguria*, Liv. *Bonum triumphus, for a victory over the*, Plin.: *to triumph, the shout of the soldiers and spectators during the procession*, Hor. 2. Fig. in gen. sense, *a triumph, victory*: ut *repulsum tuum triumphum* *saum duxerit*, Cic. (Hence *tr. triumph*, *tr. triumph*.)

**triumvir**, *is, v. triumphus* *triumviratus*, *v. adj. [triumviri] of or belonging to the triumvirs, triumviratus* *sectus flagitii triumviratus*, *i. e.* *of the superintendents of previous* (v. triumphus, N. O. H.)

**triumviratus**, *ūs, m* [id.] *the office or dignity of a triumvir, a triumvirate*: *triumviratus* (domina deducenda), Cic.

**triumviri**, *orum or um, m. plu* *tres viri, three men holding an office, jointly or a seat in public business, a board of three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate*: (u) *triumviri co. sed. dicendo et agendo*, *for having out a colony and distributing the land amongst members*: Liv. (u) *triumviri capitales, superintendents of public prisons and executions, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates*: Cic. (u) *triumviri capitoles*, *v. tresviri* (u) *triumviri publicae constitutionis*: in the case of Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, Suet. *Sing. Vell.* (on the various kinds of triumphs, v. Smith's Ant. 397.)

**trivēfeca**, *ae, f* [root of *tres*, with *vefeca*] *an ancient poison-mixer, a thorough hagg, witch, or sorceress*: Pl.

**trivialis**, *e, adj.* [trivium] *prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary*, *trivialis*: *carmen*, Juv. *scientia*, Quint. v. tris, Suet.

**trivium**, *i, n* [tres via] *a place where three roads meet, a cross-road*: Cic. II. Transf. in gen. *a public square, the public street, highway*.



**tūdītans**, *antis*, *Part.* [v. *tundo*] *striking or beating often*: *Lucr.* 1.

**tūō**, *no perf.*, *tūtum*, 2. v. a. (= *tutor*) *to look after, to watch, etc.*: *censores rectigalia tuento*, *Lex ap. Cic.* [The affinities of this word are obscure.]

**tūōr**, *tūtus* (*tūtus*, *Sall.*), 2. v. a. *dep.* (*tūr*, *Cat.*: *tulmur*, *Lucr.*: *impen-tuor*, *Id.*) [v. *tueo*] *to look or gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine, etc.* (poet.): *caeli templa, Lucr.*: *talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, has been glaring askance at*, *Virg.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *multa in terris fieri caeloque tuentur* (homines), *see, observe*, *Lucr.* \* II. *Esp.* *to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold, etc.*: *aliquid tueri et conservare, Cic.*: *aedem Castoris habuit tuendam, to keep in good order, id.*: *suos fines, Caes.*: *domum a furibus, Phaedr.*: *portus, Caes.*

**tūgūrīolum**, *i. n. dim.* (*tugurium*) *a little hut*, *Ap.*

**tūgūrium**, *n.*, *n.* [*tēgo*] *a hut, cot, hovel, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.*: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

**tūlō**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*tueor*) *a looking after, taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation*: *Cic.*

**tūlus**, *a. um*, *Part.* [*tueor*].

**tūli**, *v. fero*.

**tum**, *adv.* and *conj.* [From the I. E. pronoun-stem *ta-*, *Gr.* *το*, *Lat.* *to*, cf. *quum* from *ka-*, *Gr.* *κα*, *Lat.* *quo*.]

**A.** *Adv.*: *then, at this or that time* (i) *answering to quum, ubi, postquam, si, or Abl. absol.*: *tum, quum tu es iratus, at a time when*, *Cic.* *postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Porcia aliarumque piratarum*, *Sall.*: *tum magis assentire, Laeli*, *si ad maiora venero, Cic.*: *rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictato*—*restitit*, *Liv.* (ii) *Strengthened with demum, denique, maxime, vero*: *tum demum, then more than ever*, *Pl.*: *tum denique, then and not till then*, *Cic.*: *tum maxime, quum etc.*, *then of all times, then above all*, *Quint.* *tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis, then indeed, then more than ever* (i) *noting some kind of climax*, *Virg.* (ii) *With Gen.*: *tum temporis, at that (point or period) of time*, *Just.* II. *Denoting a succeeding point of time, then, thereupon, hereupon*: *jubent venire agros Attaliensium*, *deinde . . . post autem*; *tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, Cic.* *cras est mihi iudicium. Quid tum? what then? what further?* *Ter.* (ii) *Strengthened with deinde, postea, demum, vero*: *tum deinde, then after that*, *Liv.*: *quid tum postea? what next after that?* *Ter.*

**III.** *Transf.* in enumerations of facts or arguments, *then, again, moreover, furthermore, besides, in the next place*: *gignit autem et frum, aquam, gnum, tum ex his omnia, Cic.* (ii) *Correlative with primum, deinde, postremo, etc.*: *primum, tum etiam, Caes.*

**B.** *Adverbial conj.* always either repeated or connected with *quum*: (i) *tum . . . tum, first . . . then; at one time . . . at another time; now . . . now; as well . . . as both . . . and, partly . . . partly*: *disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, now in Greek and now in Latin, Cic.* (ii) *quum . . . tum, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely*: *quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, id.*: *quum . . . tum etiam, Caes.*

**tūmē-facio**, *fecī, factum*, 3. v. *u* *to cause to swell* (poet.). *vis fera ventorum caecis inclusa cavernis extentam tumefecit humum, Ov.* II. *Fig.*: *to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.*: *laetitia tumefactus inani, Prop.*

**tūmēo**, 2. v. *n* *to swell, be bloated, swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated*: *tumet corpus veneno, Ov.* *Absol.*: *pedes tumentes, swollen feet, Virg.* *anni (virginis) tumentes, perhudding into womanhood, Stat.* II. *Fig.*: *to swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth*: *sapientiamur nunquam tumet, is never excited, Cic.*: *rabie corda tumet, Virg.*: *laudis amore, Hor.* *tum ent negotia, are in a ferment, are coming to a head, Cic.* 2. *Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic*: *Tac.* [From the root *tu*, to swell, whence also *tuber*.]

**tūmesco**, *mūi*, 3. v. *n* *incept* (*tumes*) *to begin to swell, to swell up*: *maria, Virg.*: *vulnera, to rankle, Tac.* II. *Fig.*: *to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth*. *Ov.*: *operta tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out, Virg.*

**tūmidus**, *a. um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *swollen, rising high, protuberant, tumid*: *membrum, swollen (dissected), Cic.*: *Pythia, puffed out, Ov.*: *mare, swelling, rising high, Virg.* *Nilus, Hor.* II. *Fig.*: *swollen or swelling with passionate excitement, excited, unreasoned, puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out*: *tumidi ex ira corla resistent, Virg.*: *tumidum est cor, i. e. swells with ambition, Hor.* 2. *Of speech, inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic*: *Quint. Comp.*: *tumidior sermo, Liv.*

**tūmor**, *ōris*, *m* [*id.*] *a swelling, protuberance*: *oculorum, Cic.*: *tumor ille loci permansit et alti colles habet speciem, bulging, Ov.* II. *Fig.*: *a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.*: *Cic.*: *ferum, ferment, commotion, id.* 2. *Of speech, an inflated or pompous style, bombast*: *Quint.* (Hence *Fr.* *tumeur*.)

**tūmulo**, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. [*tumulo*] *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.): *Ov.*

**tūmūlōsus**, *a. um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *full of hills, hilly; locus, Sall.*

**tūmūltuārius**, *a. um*, *adj.* (*tumultus*) *of or belonging to bustle, hurry, or tumult*: *in milit. lang.* *of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly*: *exercitus, extemporized, Liv.*: *milites, irregulars, id.*

**II.** *Transf.*: *that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly*: *pugna* (opp. to *iusta acies*), *id.*: *opus, id.*

**tūmūltuātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*tumultuor*) *a bustling, tumult* (rare): *Liv.*

**tūmūltuō**, 1. v. a. [*tumultus*] (= *tumultuor*, *q. v.*) *quid tumultuōs?* *Pl.* *Pass. impers.*: *hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praetor consuetudinem tumultuarii, that there was unneeded bustle, Caes.*

**tūmūltuōr**, *atus*, 1. v. *n* *dep.* [*id.*] *to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, to be in an uproar*: *quid tumultuarii, soror? quid insans? Cic.*: *tumultuari Gallias comperit, to be in an uproar, Suet.*

**tūmūltuōsē**, *adv.* *with bustle or confusion, tumultuously*: *Liv. Comp.*: *Caes.* *Sap. Cic.*

**tūmūltuōsus**, *a. um*, *adj.* (*tumultus*) *full of bustle, confusion, or tumult*: *restless, turbulent, tumultuous*: *sonitus, Pl.* *aria, Cic.*: *mutius, alarmatus, Liv.* *mare, hauriens, tempestuosus, Hor.* *Comp.*: *litterae, with still more disputing contents, Suet.* *Italiam tumultuosissimam reperit, Vell.* *Sap.*: *tumultuosissimum pugnae, the thickest of the fight, Liv.*

**tūmūltus**, *ūs* (*Gen.* *tumulti*, *Pl.* *Ter.*) *m an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult*: *Cic.* *Of the elements*: *crash, din, tempest, tumult*: *pelagi caequae, Lucan.* *tremendo Juppiter rucens tumultu, i. e. the roar of thunder, Hor.* 2. *a sudden outbreak of war, civil war, insurrection, rebellion*: *Cic.* *servilis, insurrection of the slaves, Caes.* *Also in parte a Gallic war* (as being attended with special alarm): *Cic.*: *Liv.*

**II.** *Fig.* *any disturbance, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings*: *Hor.* [Uncertain whether cogn. with *tumeo*.]

**tūmulus**, *i. m* (root of *tumeo*) *a raised heap of earth, a mound, rising ground*: *torrenus, Caes.*: *ignis e specula solidus aut tumulus, Cic.* (ii) *In parts of the hills of Rome*: *Liv.*

**II.** *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus*: *id.* *honorarius, i. e. a monument, cenotaph, Suet.*: *called also, manus, Virg.*

**tunc**, *adv.* (*tum* with the demonstrative suffix *-c*) (differing from *tum* only in being somewhat more precise and emphatic), *then, at the very time, immediately, at that or that time*: (i) *answering to quum*: *tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur, Cic.* (ii) *Strengthened with demum*: *demum igitur, quum . . . tunc, etc.*, *Pl.* *With*

*part. Gen.*: tunc temporis, at that point of time, Just. (iii) *Absol.*: nunc aunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. (From ad-tunc come it. *adunque, dunque, Fr adonc, donc*)

**tundo**, tñdñt, tunsum or tñsum, 3. v. a. to beat, strike, thump, buffet with repeated strokes. oculus bacillo, Cic. pectora manu, Ov. saxa alto salo, Hor. With limiting. *ter*: tunsae pectora palmis, beating (refl. sense) their bosoms, Virg. Proverb.: eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, to hammer the same anvil, cf. 'harp on the same string,' Cic. 2. *Esp.* to pound, bruise, bray: tunsum gallae saporem, Virg. fruges, id. II. Fig. to keep on hammering at: to din, stin, importune (poet and rare). pergit auris tunderet? Pl. *Absol.*: tundendo itaque odio demque efficit senex, Ter [The root is stud, whence Skr. tud, to push, Goth. stautan, to strike, Germ. stossen, to push]

**tunica**, a, f. a thin under-garment with sleeves, worn by both sexes of the Romans; a tunic: Cic. Hor. Proverb. tunica propior, etc.: v. palium A tunic with long sleeves was thought enervating: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 400) II. *Transf.*: a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel, etc.: (v. nemarum) tunicae, Virg. v. reses pointum tunicae ac etate cicadae, Lucr. [Etyim. unknown]

**tunicatus**, a, um, Part. [tunico] II. Adj.: coated, having coats (v. g. an onion): Pers.

**tunico**, to perf., atum, 1 v. a. [tunica] to clothe with a tunic: Varr. *us*: in Part. perf.: Cic. Of the common people who wore the tunic only Pl.: Cic. Hor.

**tunicella**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little tunic: Pl. 2. a thin skin or coating: Plin.

**tunsus**, a, um, Part. [tundo].

**tūr**, v. tuor, ad. int.

**turba**, ae, f. an uproar, disorder, turmoil, tumult, riot: turba et confusio, Cic. multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. turba atque sedicio, confusion, Sall. II. *Transf.*: any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel: turba atque rixa, Cic. fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae hat tedium, Pl.

III. *Meton.* of men: a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop, etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic. discipulorum, Quint. Quintum, Hor. 2. In gen. a promiscuous throng, troop, multitude: ignotorum deorum, Cic. traxum, Ov. maternal, Virg. [Cf. Gr. τρῶβη, τρῶβῶν; Int. s has prob been lost, i. e. τρῶβῶν, also perh. Germ. stur-m, Eng. stor-m.] (Hence Fr. *tourbe*)

**turbamentum**, i, n. [turbo] a means of disturbance (rare) Tac.

**turbāte**, adv. confusedly, with disorder: Cic.

**turbatio**, ōnis, f. [turbo] confusion, disorder, disturbance: Cic. Liv.

**turbator**, ōnis, m. [id.] a troubler, dequeter, disturber: vulgi, Liv.

**turbatus**, a, um, Part. [turbo].

II. Adj.: disorderly, confused: turbatus mare, more stormy, Suet.: caelum, id. 2. exasperated (poet.): Pallas, Virg.

**turbellae**, arum, f. plu. dim. [turba] a bustle, stir, row: Pl.

**turben**, v. turbo, Inis, ad. int.

**turbide**, adv. in disorder, confusedly: Cic. Tac.

**turbidus**, a, um, adj. [turba] full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: turbida tempestas, Virg. Auster, Hor. coma, dishevelled, tumbled, Ov. 2. *Esp.* of fluids, thick, muddy, turbid: aqua, Cic. gurgis turbidus coeno, Virg. auro turbidus Hermus, turbid with gold, id.

II. Fig.: troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed: turbidi conatitque motus animorum, Cic.: reducti in hibernia turbidos et nihil ausos, mutinosos, seditiosos, Tac.: ex oculis se turbidos abstulit Aruns, confounded, Virg. Comp: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Sup: turbidissimus, Cic. *usque*, Tac. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: si turbidus sapienter forebas, most troublesome circumstances, Cic. Adv. mens turbidum lactatur, tumultuously, Hor.

**turbineus**, a, um, adj. [turbo, Inis] cone-shaped: vortex, Ov.

**turbo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. (fut. perf. turbavist, for turbaverit, Cic.) [turba] to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse, etc. ventorum vi agitari atque turbati mare, Cic.: equitatus turbaverat ordines, had broken the ranks, Liv.: capillos, Ov. 2. *Esp.* of water, to make thick or turbid: aquam limo, Hor.: aquas lacrimis, Ov.

II. Fig.: to confound, confuse: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: milites nihil in commune turbantes, making no general disturbance, Tac.: oculi simul ac mente turbatus, bewildered, Liv. *Absol.*: dum ne reducam, turbulent porro, quam velint, make as much disturbance as they please, Ter. Pass. impers: totis usque adeo turbatur agris, so unsettled are things, Virg.

**turbo**, Inis, m. (turben, Inis, n.: Tib.) prop. any violent circular motion: a whirl, revolution, round (mostly poet): cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. inmani turbine (i. e. fulminis), Virg.: militiae turbine factus eques, i. e. through the round of military promotion, or perh. by the whirling of warfare, Ov. i. a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado, eddy: Cic.: venti terras turbine perfant, Virg.: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor.

2. Fig.: in turbilibus ac fluctibus rei publicae, Cic.: miserae mentis, Ov. III. a spinning-top, whirling-top: Virg. 2. *Transf.*: of

things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top; a reel, whorl, spindle, etc.: Cic.: Hor.: turbine crescit (bucina) ab imo, swells from the bottom round (espially), Ov.: quo turbine torqueat hastam, with what a mighty whirl (ush, Pap.) he hurls his spear, Virg. [From same root as turba.] (Hence It. turbine, and, through low Lat. turbine, Fr. *tourbillon*.)

**turbulēte**, adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence: Cic. Comp.: id.

**turbulenter**, adv. tumultuously, violently: Cic.

**turbulentus**, a, um, adj. [turba] Neutr.: restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous: tempestas, Cic.: aqua, turbid, muddy, Phaedr.: atomorum turbulenta concursio, confused, Cic. Comp.: turbulentior annus, Liv. Sup: turbulentissimum tempus, opp. to tranquillissimum, Cic. II. A. c.: troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious: civis, id. tribuni, Tac. Sup: tribuni plebis, Caes.

**turda**, ae, v. turdus.

**turdus**, i, m. (fem. turda, ae, Pers.) a thrush (largely bred for the table by the Romans): prob. includes also other species of turdus: Plin.: Hor. [Cf. A.-S. *thro-sle*, Eng. *throstle*, *thrush*, Germ. *drossel*.] (Hence It. *tordo*.)

**tūreus** (thureus), a, um, adj. [tus] of frankincense: turea virga, the frankincense shrub, Virg.: grana, Ov.

**turgēo**, tursi, 2. v. n. to swell out, be swollen or tumid: ora (ab ictu), Ov.: gemmae in palmito, are ready to burst, Virg. II. Fig. (uxor) target mihi, i. e. swelling with anger, is enraged, Pl.

2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, bombastic: professus grandia turgēt, Hor. [For *turgeo*; cf. Gr. *σνῶν* (also *σπῶν*); on the relation of st and sp, v. *studeo*.]

**turgesco**, 3. v. n. incept [turgeo] to begin to swell, to swell up, swell: Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris Ov. II. Fig.: to swell with passion: sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

**turgidulus**, a, um, adj. [turgidus] swollen: ocelli fiendo (the dim. implies endearment), 'poor swollen little eyes,' Cat.

**turgidus**, a, um, adj. [turgeo] swollen, inflated, distended, turgid: membrum, Cic.: mare, Hor.: vela vento, id. II. Fig.: of speech, or a speaker or writer, bombastic, inflated, turgid (rare): id.

**tūribūm** (thur), i, n. [tus] a vessel to burn incense in, a censer: Cic.

**tūricremas** (thur), a, um, adj. [tus cremo] incense-burning, for burning incense: Grae, Virg.: foci, Ov.

**tūrfifer** (thur), ēra, ērum, adj. [tus ferō] incense-bearing, that produces incense: Indus, Ov.

**turilēgus** (thur-), a, um, adj. [tus lego] incense-gathering. Arabus, Ov. **turma**, ae, f, a troop, squadron of horse; a division of a Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: any troop, crowd, throng, band, body: immanis Titaniūm, Hor.; feminae, Ov. [From same root as turba, q. v.]

**turmalis**, e, adj. [turma] of or belonging to a troop or squadron: cum suis turmalibus evasit, e. with those of his squadron, Liv. || Transf.: sanguis, of the equestrian order, Stat. In a pun; statuag, equestrian; or in squadrons, CR.

**turmatim**, adv. [id.] by troops or squadrons: Caes. || Transf. in gen.: in troops, in bands: Lucr.

**turpiculus**, a, um, adv. dum [turpis] somewhat ugly or misshapen, esp. of small objects: nasus, Cat. || Fig.: somewhat indecent or unseemly: Cic.

**turpificatus**, a, um, adj. [turpis facio] debased, corrupted: Fig.: Cic.

**turpificandus**, i, n, adj. m. [turpis lucrum cupidus] covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse: Pl.

**turpis**, e, adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus, Cic.: grex turpium morbo virorum, deformed, disfigured, Hor.: scabies, Virg. || Fig.: unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: mores, Pl.: fuga, Cic. repulsa, Hor. Comp.: quid hoc turpis? quid foedius? Cic. Sup.: turpissima fuga, Caes. Esp. turpe (neut.) a shameful thing: turpe senex multis, Ov. Adv. (poet.) turpe = turpiter, Cat. [Ety. uncertain.]

**turpiter**, adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner: Hor. || Fig.: in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: facere aliquid, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic.

**turpitudō**, inis, f. [turpis] ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. || Fig.: baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: verborum, id.: fugae, Caes.

**turpo**, avi, atum, i, v, a [id.] to make ugly or unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (scilicet), Hor.: ipso (scabies), Tac. Fig.: to disgrace: avos, Stat.: Cic. frag.

**turris**, ēra, ērum, adj. [turris geru] turret-bearing, tur. eted: humeri elephantorum, Plin.: urbes, Virg. || Turrigera; epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turris (symbolizing the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov.

**turris**, is (Acc. -im and -em; Abl. -e and -i), f = turris, turris, a tower: contionari ex turri alta, Cic.: celare,

Hor. 2. Esp.: military towers for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes.: Cic. (h) for attack in a siege: Caes. (nl) on the backs of elephants, howdahs: Liv. (iv) on a ship: id. || Transf.: any high building, a castle, palace, citadel: pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor. (Hence It torre Fr. tour.)

**turritus**, a, um, adj. [turris] set, furnished, or fortified with towers, turreted, castellated (mostly poet): moenia, Ov.: corona, of the crown of Cybele, id.: puppes, Virg. 2. Esp. turrita, f. tower-crowned, tur. et. l. epithet of Cybele. Berecynthia mater, id.: Prop. || Transf.: tower-shaped, towering: scopuli, Virg.

**turtur**, ōris, m. a turtle-dove, Pl. Virg. (Hence, through low L. turtellus, Fr. tourterelle.)

**tūs** (less correctly thūs), tūris, n. incense, frankincense: Cic.: Hor. [Borrowed from Gr. θυς.]

**tuscūm** (thus-), i, n dim. [tus] a little frankincense: Pl.

**tussio**, 4, v, n [tus-si] to cough, to have a cough: Hor.

**tussis**, is, f, a cough: Cels.: Ter. Virg.: Hor. (Borrowed from tussis, from the root of tundo.) (Hence Fr. toux.)

**tūtus**, a, um, Part [tundo]

**tūtamen**, inis, n [tutor] a means of defence, defence, protection: Virg.

**tūtamentum**, i, n [id.] a means of defence, defence, protection (rare): Liv.

**tūtē**, pron v tu  
**tūtē**, adv safely, without danger (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. See also tuto

**tūtela**, ae, f [tutus] a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection: with object Gen. Januae, Pl.: teneurum, support, maintenance, Suet. With subject Gen. belliae virtutis, Cic. Joas, Pl. 2. Esp. legal t: the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelum pervenit, Cic.: legitima, legal wardship, id.: ad sanos ab utroque propinquos, Hor. || Meton.: keeper, guardian, protector (mostly poet.): Philemon et Baucis templi tutela fore, Ov.: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. So of the image of the tutelary deity of a ship: navis, ejus tutela (chore caelata est, Sen. 2. Pass.: an object of charge, care (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, belliae tutela Deae, Hor. Lanuvium annosius vetus est tutela draconis, Prop.

**tūtēmet**, v tu

**tūtē**, adv safely; in safety, out of danger: pervenire, Pl.: dimicare, Caes.: ut tuto sim, in security, Cic. Comp.: tutius, in greater safety: ut ubique tutius quam in meo regimessim, Sall. Sup.: ubi tutissimo esset, Cic.

**tūto**, atum, i, v, a. [tutor] = tutor: to watch, defend, etc.: Pl.

**tutor**, ōris, m. [id.] a watcher, protector, defender (rare): pater Silvane, tutor filium, Hor. || Esp. legal t: a guardian, curator, tutor of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: Cic.: Liv. Fig.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relictis sumus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 122.)

**tutor**, atus, i, v, a. dep. freq. [id.] to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend continually: to act as the protector of: tutatus est domum, Pl.: r-s Italas armis, Hor.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur oculos, Cic.: servus tutatus me tuo fidem in praesidio, Hor. || Transf.: to guard against an evil: quanium, Caes.: pericula, Sall.

**tūtōrius**, a, um, adj. [tutor] of or belonging to a guardian: Just.

**tūtus**, a, um, Part [tueo] ||

Adj.: safe, secure, out of danger: mare tutum praestare, Cic.: tutissimus portus, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: non est tua tuta voluntas, not without danger, Ov.: regnum et diadema tutum defrons uni, i. e. that cannot be taken away, Hor.: male tutae muniti Oris sunt, male sanae, unsonant, id. aures, life, luxury, id. With ab, less frequently, or Abl.: a periculo, Caes.: tundo tuta ad omnes actus, Liv. 2. Naut. or ad: tuta et procula laudo, a safe and handy lot, Hor.: in tutum receptus est, into a place of safety, Liv.

|| Transf.: conditor, prudent creator: scripti huius tutus inimicum timendusque proceliae, Hor.: consilia, Liv.

**tūns**, a, um, pron. adj. [tū] thy, thine, your, yours: tūns est servus, Pl.: de tūns unus est, one of your friends, Cic.: tūns est, thy dear part, it is for you, etc.: with Inf.: Tū Made emphatic by suffix pos. turpingtona, your own, Pl. 2. proprius, suitable, or right for you: turpingtona parca tū tū: (th) war on a mother, Virg.: ad: Stat. 3. For object Gen.: desidero tū, through want of you, Ter.

**tympanizans**, antis, Part [tympanum] playing on a drum or tambour: Suet.

**tympanōtrība** (typan), ae, m = tympano trībna, a tambourer, a tambour-player, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl.

**tympanum** (yp (Cat.), i, n = tympanon, a drum, tambour, tambourine, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov. Caes. || Transf.: a drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 463.)

**typhus**, i, m = typhos, a figure, image, on a wall: Cic.

**tyranni** 6, adv tyrannically: Cic. **tyrannicida**, ae, m. [tyrannus ca-

do) a *killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*: Sen. Suet.

**tyrannicidium**, n. [id.] the *kill- ing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*: Sen.

**tyrannicus**, a, um, adj. = τυραννικος, tyrannous, tyrannical: leges, Cic.

**tyrannis**, idis (acc. Idem or Ida), f. = τυραννίς, the sway of a despot, arbitrary or despotic rule, despotism: Cic.: Liv. (V. tyrannus).

**tyrannocōnus**, i, m. = τυραννοκτονος, the killer of a tyrant: Cic.

**tyrannus**, i, m. = τυραννος, a des- potic sovereign; esp. one who has seized the sovereign power in a free state. tyrannus ejus civitatis, Liv. ejusdem, opp. to rex importunus (an oppressor king), Cic. (ii) Later a cruel ruler, tyrant: Liv. (of Na- bis). Fig. animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus, at one time our (lawful) king, at another our tyrant, Sen. 2. In gen. seignior, sovereign, monarch (rare and mostly poet.). Virg. Of Neptune (iv) Of the sign Capricornus, where the sun is in the depth of winter (the stormy season): Hor.

**tyrianthina**, -arum, n. = τυριανθίνα, purple-and-coloured garments: Mart.

**tyrōtarichos**, i, m. = τυροταριχος, a dish of self-fish prepared with cheese: Cic.

**U, u** (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Υ, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. It did not correspond phonetically to Greek υ, which, at last in the mature period of the Greek language, was pronounced like French u or German u, or is more commonly put for it by the Greeks in transliterating Roman names or other Latin words. II. Etymologically it answers to I-E and Skr u, and therefore to Gr υ; thus Lat sus, Gr (σως); Lat murus, Gr ruos, Lat lux, Gr. (αυφή)αυξη; though it has often arisen from a modification of another vowel, as in ursus, of ἀρκτος; ubi, of ἔκκος/ἡμικτος, cf. γαυα. The diphthong oe (orig. oi) is closely akin to u, of minio, mortua, pueri, poena, uis, O. I. ornos. III. Unaccented u almost always becomes in French either o or ou; thus Lat. frumentum, volutatem, Fr. froment, volonte. Lat. cubare, gubernare, nutrire, sufflare; Fr. couer, gouverner, nourrir, souffler. Accented u, if long by nature, remains unchanged, thus Lat. nudus, murus, luna, Fr. nu, mur, lune, if long by position, it remains unchanged, as in juste from justus, or becomes o, as in monde, unde, from mundus, unda, or ou, as in bouche, court, sourd, from bucca, cunus, surdus, if short, it almost always becomes ou, as in joug, loup, ou, from jugum, upus, ubi; in a

few words, however, it changes to eu, as in pleure, jeune, guirle, from fluxus, juvenis, gula. In Italian, ū is generally unchanged, as in duro, luna, from durus, luna, but ū often changes to o, as in gola, omero, from gula, humerus. The latter change is also common, when the u in Lat. is long by position, as in fondo, gotta, corso, from fundus, gutta, cursus.

IV. As an abbreviation, U (for U) stands for uti; so V.V., uti vocerant.

(1) **über**, ēris, n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck: Virg.: Ov. Suet. (ii) Plur. Cic. Virg.: Hor. II. Motion, richness, fruitfulness, fertility: f. ubi ubi campus, Virg. (i) Skr ubha, te uba, p. (for Lat. b) corresponding to Gr θ, v. ruber): A-S uder, Eng udder, Germ enter.

(2) **über**, ēris, adj. [Prob. radically ident. with über, subst.] rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive: seges spēs uberibus, Cic. fruges, Hor. ager, Liv. aqua profusus et ubi, Cic. imber, copiosus, Lucr. bellum, rich in spoil, lucrative, Just. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic. With Gen or Abl.: regio quum plumbi ubertima, tum et nimio, Just.

II. Fig. of style, language, etc.; copious, full, rich: consuetum uberiorem fecundum (oratore) fuisse, Cic. Comp.: spes uberior, more abundant, id. haec plenior etiam atque uberiora Romani ad suos perscribunt, i.e. exaggerated accounts, Caes. Sup.: uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.

**überius**, comp. adv. more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously, more luxuriantly: Cic.: Ov. Sup.: Pl. 2. Fig. of style, speech, etc.: Cic. Sup. id.

**ubertas**, ātis, f. [uber] richness, fruitfulness, productiveness: mammarum, Cic. agrorum, id.: vini (opp. to frum-uti inopia), Suet. II. Fig. ubertas et copiae virtutis, Cic.

**ubertim**, adv. [id.] plentifully, abundantly, copiously: Cat.

**ubi**, adv. in what place, where. Rel. and Indef. in eam partem rituros atque ibi futuros, ubi eos constitissit, Caes. agros, ubi hodie est haec ubi, Cic. (ii) With nam, (for the sake of emphasis): ubi nam mens constans possit in-istere, id. (iii) With terrarum or loci, where in the world: ubi terrarum esset, id. ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, in what position, Pl. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word ubi ubi, wherever, wheresoever (rare) sperantes facile, ubi ubi essent, se conversuros aciem, Liv. (v) With gentium. ubi ubi est gentium, Pl. 2. In direct interrogations, where? ubi sunt, qui negant, etc. (i) With gentium. ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. II. Transf. of time, at which or what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as: ubi friget,

huc evasit, Ter. ubi semel quis porce- raverit, ei ceteri postea non oportet, Cic. hostes, ubi primum nostros equi- tes conspexerunt, etc. Caes. 2. In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun in which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc., or of persons, with whom, by whom, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Pl.: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtinere- mus, with whom, Cic. [Acc. to those who admit a possible loss of initial c before a vowel in Lat. ubi is for cubi=quo-bi, where bi (bui)=Gr θ. So unde is regarded as acciunde. Possibly, however, the u represents a distinct pronom. gen.] (Hence It. ove, Fr. ou: and contr. from de ubi, It. dove; Fr. d'ou.)

**ubi-cunque** (-cumque), adv. Rel- atively: wherever, wheresoever: etsi, ubique ea, in eadem es navi, Cic. sic licet felix, ubique navis, Hor. (ii) With terrarum, locorum, gen- tium: qui ubique terrarum sunt, etc. Cic. ubique locorum vivitis, Hor. (iii) Very rarely with Subj: nostrum est intelligere, utcumque atque ubique opus sit, obsequi, Ter. II. In definitely, wherever it may be, any where, every where: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubique loquuntur, Ov.

**ubinam**, v. ubi, no. i. (ii). **ubi-que**, adv. every where, any where, wheresoever: illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, in any place, Hor. Interat, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. E-p in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, all wher-ever they may be, all in the world: Cic. and without omnes qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus impem, id.

**ubi-ubi**, v. ubi, no. i. (iv). **ubi-vis**, adv. where you will, wher- ever it may be, any where, every where: nemo sit, cum ubi vis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. With gentium: ubi vis gentium agere aciem, any where in the world. Ter. 2. Transf. of things (rare). ubi vis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludat, in any thing, id.

**udus**, a, um, adj. wet, moist, damp, humid: paludes, Ov.: litus, Hor.: apium, fresh and green, id.: oculi, Ov.: tempora Lyae, soaked with wine. Hor. aleator, tipsy, Mart.: gaudium, tearful, id. [A shortened form of uvidus; v. uveo.]

**ulcero**, avi, atum, i v a. [ulcus] to make sore, cause to ulcerate, rare: ulcero serpentis morsu Philocteta, Cic.

II. Fig. to wound with love: Jecur, Hor.

**ulcerōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sores, ulcerous (rare): facies, Tac. II. Fig. Jecur, i.e. wounded (with love), Hor.

**ulcisco**. no perf., ultum, 3. v. a.

(*For ulciscor*) to take vengeance on, to punish, also, to avenge: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, *Sall.* propter iras graviter ultas, *resentiments* (i.e. wrongs) deeply avenged, *Liv.*

**ulciscor**, ultus (*for ultus*), *v. v.* a *dep.* to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish: aliquem pro scelere, *Caes.*: illum ulciscuntur mores sui, *Cic.* 2. Of things, to take revenge for, to avenge, punish: injurias rei publicae, *id.*: offensas tuas, *Or.*: regum libidines, *Hor.* See also *ulcisco*

**II.** Transf.: to take vengeance for; to avenge: constr. with *acc.* of person whose wrongs are avenged: caesos fratres, *Or.*: cadentem patriam, *Virg.* [*Perh. cogn. with Gr ὑλίσσω.*]

**ulcus** (*hulc*), *eris*, *n.* [*cogn. with Gr ἔλκος*] a sore, ulcer: *Virg.* *Hor.* *Proverb.*: ulcus tangere, to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject, *Ter.*

**II.** Fig.: *ulcus* (*i. e.* amor) vivescit et inveterascit alendo, *Lucr.*: quicquid horum attingeris, *ulcus* est, it is a sore place, *i. e.* the arguments will not bear handling, *Cic.*

**uligo**, *inis*, *f.* [*appy. contr. of uviligo, from uveo, q. v.*] moisture, moist quality of the earth: *Virg.*

**ulius**, *a*, *um* (*Gen. sing. ulii*, *Pl.*), *adj. dim.* [*contr. of unulus, from unus, any, any one* (adject. word corresponding to quisquam). In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alide ulius servus istoc nomine est, *Pl.*: sine ullo domino esse, *Cic.* (h) *Subst.* = quisquam (rare). negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, *Caes.* 2. In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. wh. negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, ut . . . *Cic.*: si ulla mea apud te communiatio valeret, *id.* **II.** In affirmative clauses (rare). dum annes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, *Virg.*

**ulmēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ulmus*] of or belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-: frons, *Col.*: cēna, *i. e.* wooden models of birds, etc., to practise carving at table on, *Juv.*

**ulmitrība**, *ae*, *m* [*vox hibrila, from ulmus and τριβή, tribē, an elm-rubber, i. e. one that rubs out elms, is often beaten with elm-roads, a term of abuse: Pl.*

**ulmus**, *i*, *f.* an elm, elm-tree: *Plin.*: ulmus adjungere vites, *Virg.* *Falernae*, *i. e.* *Falernian vines* (vines being often trained on elms), for *Falernum wine*, *Juv.* 2. Transf.: *ulmorum* Acherus, the perdition of elm-roads, of one who is often beaten, *Pl.* (Hence, *It. olmo*; and through *Low L. ulmellus*, *Fr. olmeau*.)

**ulna**, *ae*, *f.* the elbow: *Plin.* **II.** Transf.: in *gen.* the arm: *Cat.* (nam) upidi amplexantur ulnis, *Ov.* 2. As a measure of length: (1) an ell: *Virg.* (2) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom: *Plin.*

(*Cf. Gr. ὤλ-εργ*; *O. H. G. elina*; *Eng. ell, elbow*; *Germ. ellenbogen*.)

**ulpium**, *i*, *n.* a kind of leek: *Pl.* [*Etym. unknown.*] (Hence *It. upiglio*.)

**ulterior**, *us*, *comp. adj.* [*from the obsolete ulter in which ul=ol in ol-ole (ille, elbow) farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior: in plus, often to be rendered as subst.: those persons or things that are farthest: Of space: Gallia (opp. to citerior), i. e. transalpine, Cic.: absol.: quum ab proximis (sc. Germanis) impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, those more remote, Caes.* 2. Transf. in *gen.*: beyond, further, later, etc.: quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? what further, i. e. worse indignity, *Liv.* pudor est ulteriora loqui, the rest, *Ov.* **II.** Sup.: ultimus, *a*, *um* [*in which -timus is superl. suffix*] farthest, most distant, utmost, extreme, last, often to be rendered as subst., the farthest part, etc. Of space: eam minima (sc. stella, i. e. the moon), quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, *Cic.*: in ultimis aedibus, the most retired part of the house, *Ter.* *Abol.*: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, the hindmost, *Caes.*: ultima signant, the goal, *Virg.* 2. Of time or order of succession, remotest, earliest, oldest, first; also, last, latest, final: principium, *Cic.*: auctor sanguinis, *Virg.* dies, last, *Ov.* lapis, i. e. grave-stone, *Prop.*: ceras, a will, *Mart.* *Abol.*: perferto et ultima expectato, final events, the end, *Cic.* *Neut. absol.*: ad ultimum, to the last, *Liv.* ultimum, for the last time, *id.* 3. Of degree or rank: (1) utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, *Cic.* supplicium, extreme (i. e. capital) punishment, *Caes.* *Neut. absol.*: omnia ultima pati, every extremity, the worst, *Liv.* ultima cernunt (=τα ἐσχάτα), the last extremity, *Virg.* (2) lowest, meanest (rare): stirps, *Vell.*: ut viginus et laborum cum ultimis militum otio raret, *Caes.*, *Liv.*

**ulteriora**, *comp. adv.* [*ultra*, further on, further: abire, *Ov.* ultimus ne tude odis, do not carry your animosity further, *Virg.* rogabat ultierius justo, more than was right, *Ov.*

**ultrius**, *a*, *um*, *v. ultior*, no. II.

**ultrio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ultra*-cor] a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge: *Tac.* *Juv.*

**ultor**, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] a punisher, avenger, revenger: *Cic.* *Virg.*

**ultra**, *adv.* and *prep.* with *Acc.* [*v. ultior*, and *cf. infra, ci-tra*]. **A.** *Adv.*: beyond, further, besides: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi quilibet possit? could malignity go further, *Cic.* eam (mortem) cuncta mortuum mala dissolvere, ultra neque curae neque gaudii locum esse, beyond the grave, *Sall.* Of time: quod ultra est, the future, *Hor.* nec ultra bellum Latium dilatatum, any longer, *Liv.* (h)

On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quam satis est, *Cic.* **B.** *Prep.*: with *Acc.* on the farther side of, beyond, past: cis Padum ultraque, *Liv.* Placed after the noun. Euphratem ultra, *Tac.* **II.** Transf. of time, beyond, past, longer than: (Gorgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, outlived him, *Quint.* 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.: beyond, above, over, more than: modum quem ultra progredi non oportet, *Cic.*: ultra fas, more than is right, *Hor.* (Hence *Fr. outre*, and through *Low L. ultraticum*, *Fr. outrage*.)

**ultrix**, *icis*, *adj.* [*ultra*-cor] avenging, revengeful: Dirae, the avenging Furies, *Virg.* **II.** Subst. a female avenger: ultrix afflictæ civitatis, Auct. pro dom. (*dub.*)

**ultrō**, *adv.* [*v. ultior*] to the farther side, beyond, on the other side: usu in connection with *citro* = *citro*

2. Transf. afar, away, off: *Pl.* (only) **II.** Fig. beyond, besides, moreover, too: celavit suos cives ultrique is sumptum intulit, *Cic.* 2. of one's own accord, without being asked, spoken to or moved, to do something spontaneously: ultro polliceri, of one's own fire will and without sollicitation, *Suet.* quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, *Caes.* nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit oportere, quod non ultro mihi *Caesar* daretur, *Cic.* ultro affata, was the first to speak, *Virg.* se ultro obtulit, without being captured, *id.* ultro bello venturam, unsolicited, *id.* miserescimus ultro, spontaneously, *id.* 3. *Phr.* ultro tributa, (and as one word, ultrotributa), expenditure incurred by the State for public works: *Liv.*

**ultrōtribūta**, *orum*, *v.* ultro, *fn.*

**ulvus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*ulviscor*]

**ulula**, *ae*, *f.* [*cogn. with ululo*] a scree, owl: *Virg.* [From the root *ul*, reduplicated in *ululo* and *ulula*, come *Skr. ulūka-s*, *German. uule*, *Eng. owl*.]

**ululātus**, *ūs*, *m* [*ululo*] a howling, wailing, a shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: *Virg.* of the wild girls or wail-schoops of the Gauls: *Caes.* of the wild cries and shouts of the Bacchantes: *Cat.*

**ululo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [*cogn. with Gr ὀυλῶν*; *cf. also ulavo*] *Neutr.*: to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry: *Virg.*: *Ov.* ululantibus voce canere, *Cic.* 2. Transf. of places, to ring, resound: plangitibus aedes femine ululant, rescho with screams, *Virg.* **II.** Act. to cry or howl out, to invoke with howling (poet.). Hecate ululata per urbem, *id.* *Mart.* (Hence *It. ululato*, *Fr. huler*.)

**ulva**, *ae*, *f.* sedge: *Virg.* *Ov.* [*Perh. from ul, to grow, seen in ol-e-sco*]

**umbella**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*umbrā*] a little shadow: *meton.* a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: *Juv.*

**umbilicus**, *i. m.* the navel: Cels. Liv. Fig. *i. m.* the middle, centre: Pl. Cic. (in a passage where it represents Gr. *ὀμφαλός*) **2.** a projecting end of the cylinders on which the books of the ancients were rolled: librum usque ad umbilicum revolvit, *i. e.* to the very end, Sen.: ianibus ad umbilicum adducere, *i. e.* to finish off, Hor. **3.** a kind of sea-snail, sea-cocle: Cic. [A lengthened form of a lost *umbilus*, cogn. with Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, v. *umbo*.]

**umbo**, *ōnis, m.* prop. any convex elevation; hence, a boss of a shield: Virg. **II.** Transf. *a shield*: id. Just. **2.** the elbow: Mart. Hence, caudatus umbo = *loga viridis*, Pers. [Cogn. with *umbilicus*, q. v. and with Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.]

**umbra**, *ae, f.* a shade, shadow: Cic. Prover. *umbrae timere*, to be afraid of shadows, *i. e.* to fear without cause, id. **II.** Transf.: in painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: id. **2.** a shade, ghost of a dead person: Hor. *umbra-rium* v. x. *i. e.* Plato, Ov. **3.** Like the Greek *σκῆν*, an unwelcomed guest, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. **4.** a shaft, shady place, that which gives a shade of shadow (poet): Ov. *vaccinatos in umbra*, in a barber's empty shop, Hor. Hence fig. *studia in umbra educata*, in the study, in privacy, Tac. **5.** a fish, called also *scōna*, a grayling, *umber*: Ov. **III.** Fig. *a shadow, an obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance*: Cratylus, Cic.: *foodris*, Liv. **2.** shade, cover, protection: *vestri auxilii*, id. [Syn. uncertain.] (Hence *It om's*, *Fr ombre*.)

**umbraculum**, *i. n.* [umbra] anything that furnishes shade, a bow, a war: Cic.: Virg. **2.** Transf. *a hat*: Cic. **II.** *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrelle*, Ov.

**umbratilis**, *ae, m.* [umbratus] one who is fond of the shade, a lounge: Pl.

**umbratilis**, *a, um, adj.* [umbra] of or belonging to shade, *i. e.* retirement, seclusion, or leisure: homo, *i. e.* a lounge, an idler, lounge, Pl.

**umbratilis**, *v. adj.* [id.] remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home, private, retired, contemplative: vita, Cic. **II.** Esp. of speech, in the manner of the schools, opp. to public, political: *statio philosophorum*, id.

**umbrifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [umbra] *frōz* shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady: nemus, Virg. **II.** (acc. to umbra, II. 2) bearing the ghosts of the dead: unda, *i. e.* the Styx, Stat.

**umbro**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [umbra] to shade, shadow, cover: tempora querevi, Virg. Transf. *umbratus genas*, *tearib*, Stat.

**umbratus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of shade, shady: locus, Cic. silva, Ov.: Hor.

**umecto**, *v. humecto*.  
• **umērus**, *i. m.* the more correct form of humerus, q. v.

**ūmidus**, the more correct form of humidus, q. v.

**ūmor**, *v. humor*.

**ūna**, *adverb* in on and the same place, at the same time, in company, together: *una cum* us, Cic. *Quos quum et ego essum una et pauci*, etc., Cic. Poet. with *but*: Virg.

**ūnānimans**, *antis, adj.* [unus animus] of one mind, of one accord. Pl. **ūnānimitas**, *ātis, f.* [unanimus] unanimity, concord (rare): Liv.

**ūnānimus**, *a, um, adj.* [unus animus] of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous (mostly poet): sodales, Cat. soror, sympathizing, Virg. *distinctio unanimes*, Liv.

**uncia**, *ae, f.* a twelfth part, a twelfth: of inheritances: Cic. (ii) of weight, the twelfth part of a pound (as or libra), an ounce: esp. with pondo: *auri pondo uncia*, Pl.: neque pscum ullum unciam hodie pondo cepi, one single ounce (in) weight, id.

**II.** Transf.: *a trifle, bit, atom* (as we say, 'an ounce of sense', etc.) *panis, a morsel*, Suet. [By some connected with Lat. *unus* (one of the 12 equal parts of the as); by others with Gr. *ὀνκος*, a weight.] (Hence *Fr once*; Eng. *ounce, inch*.)

**uncīarius**, *a, um, adj.* [uncia] of or belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth: *onus*, one-twelfth of the capital, *i. e.* 81 per cent (for the old year of 10 months: v. *semmuncianus*), Tac. Liv.

**uncīanum**, *adv.* [id.] by twelfths, by ounces: Plin. **II.** Transf. *by a little at a time, little by little*: Tr.

**uncinātus**, *a, um, adj.* [uncinus] furnished with hooks or tentes, barbed: Cic.

**uncinus**, *i, m.* [uncus] a hook. App.

**uncīola**, *ae, f.* *dim* [uncia] a little ounce: *unciolam habet heres, a poor paltry twelfth*, Juv.

**unctio**, *ōnis, f.* [ungo] a besmearing, anointing: *salutaria*, Pl. Cic.

**unctito**, *i. v. a.* [id.] to besmear or anoint often, so *unguentis*, Pl.

**unctuscūlus**, *a, um, adj.* *dim* [unctus] somewhat unctuous: Pl.

**unctor**, *ōris, m.* [ungo, unguentum] Pl. Cic.

**unctūra**, *ae, f.* [id.] an anointing of the dead: Cic.

**unctus**, *a, um, Part* [ungo]. **II.** Adj. *lit* smeared, anointed: *Achivi, i. e. anointed for the agnatum*, Hor. *aqua, greasy*, id.: *manus*, id. Hence, **2.** *tarda, resinous*, Ov.

**Transf.** *rich, luxurious, sumptuous*: *its palaceness defended*, at ab illis ipse unctor abicit, *fatter, i. e. richer* (here the word has a double meaning, cf. Cat. x. 11), Cic.: Corin-

thus, *luxurious*, Juv. **III.** Subst.: *unctum, i. n.* a rich banquet, sumptuous feast: *unctum qui recte ponere possit, i. e. can put a good dinner before his cruties*, Hor.: *cenare sine uncto, a dainty dish*, Pers. **2.** *an ornament*: App. Fig.: Cic.

**(1) uncus**, *i. m.* [cogn. with *ancus*, q. v.] *a hook, barb*: Liv. Fig.: as an emblem of Necessitas; *a cramp-iron* (for fixing blocks of stone together): Hor. Poet.: *an anchor*: Val. Fl. (ii) Esp. *a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber*: Cic. Juv.

**(2) uncus**, *a, um, adj.* [uncus, i.] hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed: *uncus*, Ov.: *aratrum*, Virg.: of the Harpies' talons: id.: *cauda*, Ov.

**unda**, *ae, f.* a wave (as natural to the sea in any state; whereas *fluctus* = *billow*, *v. g.* of the sea when rough): *mare plenum undarum*, Pl.: Hor.: Ov.

**II.** Transf. in gen.: *water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind* (mostly poet): *undis contrarius ignis*, id.: *aeris undae, i. e. the air*, Lucr.: *qua plurimus undam fumus agit, i. e. rolls in torrents*, Virg.

**III.** Fig.: *a stream, crowd, tide, throng of persons*: Cic.: Virg. [From the two-fold root *ud* and *vad* come *Skr. ud-a-m, uda-ka-m*, water; Gr. *ὕδωρ*; L. *it.* (with nasalization) *unda*; Goth. *rat-o*, Eng. *water*, O. H. G. *wazar*.] (Hence *It. Sp. onda, Fr onde*.)

**undē**, *adv.* [v. ubi] from which or what place, whence. Relatively: *ecce unde venit*, unde *mallum*, Cic.: *inde unde reherat, profectus*, Caes.

**2.** Interrogatively (i) direct: unde *dicti Galli*? a Capitolio, Cic. (ii) indirect: unde *initium belli fieret*, explorabant, Caes. With *gentium*: Pl. **II.** Trans. of persons or things, from whom or which = a quo (denoting source, origin, cause, etc.). Relatively: (narrative) *brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur*, Cic. *cum unde ipse natus esset, id. exventus belli unde jus stabat, et victoriam dedit, to the side on which*, Liv. (iii) Esp. legal *t. l. unde petitur = defendant*: Cic. **2.** Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde *haec (patra) igitur est?* Pl.: unde *sed hos novi?* Ov. (ii) indirect: *ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit*, Per. **3.** Indefinitely, unde *unde*, for *undeque*, *whencesoever*: *qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extrahat, i. e. from somewhere or other*, Hor. (Hence *It. onde*; and from *de unde*, *Sp. donde*, *Fr. dont*.)

**undecies** (-ies), *num. adv.* [unus decies] eleven times: Mart.

**undecim**, *num. card. adj.* [unus decim] eleven: Cic. (Hence *Fr onze*.)

**undecimus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [unus decimus] eleventh: Liv.

**undē-cunque** (undecumque: in times: unde *vaesit* *cunque* *ocus*,



Luci.), *adv.* from what place or part soever. Quint.

**unde-libet**, *adv.* whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere. Auct. Hor.

**un-dēni**, *ae. s. num. distrib. adj.* [unus] eleven each: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse, Ov. 2. = undecim, eleven: Hor.

**undēnonāgintā**, *num. card. adj.* [unus de nonaginta] eighty-nine: Liv.

**undēoctogintā**, *num. card. adj.* [unus de octoginta] seventy-nine: Hor.

**undēquadrāgintā**, *num. card. adj.* [unus de quadrāginta] thirty-nine: Cic.

**undēquinquāgēsīmus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [undēquinquaginta] forty-ninth: Cic.

**undēquinquāgintā**, *num. card. adj.* [unus de quinquaginta] forty-nine: Liv.

**undēsēxagintā**, *num. card. adj.* [unus de sexaginta] fifty-nine: Liv.

**undētrīcēsīmus** or **undētrīgēsīmus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [undētrīginta] the twenty-ninth: Liv.

**unde-unde**, *v. unde*, II. 3.

**undevicēsīmus** or **undevigēsīmus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [undeviginti] nineteenth: Cic.

**undēvigintī**, *num. card. adj.* [unus de viginti] nineteen: Cic. Liv.

**undique**, *adv.* [unde-que cf. quique] from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter, on all sides, in every part, everywhere: ut undique uno tempore in hostis impetus heret, Caes. cinctus periculis, Cic. vita repleta bonis, id. 2. Per hunc every one (like unde = a quo, from a point). Hor.

**undi-sonus**, *a, um, a. g.* [undica-sonus], ware-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves (poet.) saxum, Val. Fl.: dei, i. e. sea-gods, Prop.

**undo**, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a* [unda]. Neutr.: to move in waves, as the sea: Enn. ap. Non.: port. ap. Cic. 2. Transf.: to move like waves, to undulate: ad caelum undabat vortex, was flaring, Virg.: undantim ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, id. undantes hab-nae, hanging loosely, id. (ii) to overflow, abound with: regno undat equis, Val. Fl. (iii) Fig. to waver, be agitated: curi, id. II.

**Act.**: to flood, inundate: sanguine campos, Stat.

**undōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of waves, billowy: Virg.

**ūnetricēsīmāni**, *orum, m. plu.* [netricēsima, sc. legionis] soldiers of the twenty-first legion: Tac.

**ūnetricēsīmus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [unus et vicesimus] twenty-first: legio, Tac.

**ungo** ('unguo'), *unxi, unctum, i. v. a.* [unxi, besmear, anoint, cop. with any fat substance: unguenta, Cic.] canis oleo, to anoint with oil, Hor.

**nata** uncta carina, fresh tarred, Virg.

**urms** uncta crumibus, besmeared, Hor.

[Cf. Skr. ang, "ungere"] (Hence It. unguere, Fr. oindre.)

**unguen**, *nis, n.* [unguo] a fatty substance, fat, an ointment: Virg.

**unguentārius**, *a, um, adj.* [unguentum, of or belonging to ointments or unguents, ointment-] taberna, a perfumer's shop, Suet. II. Subst.

**unguentārius**, *m, m.* a dealer in unguents, a perfumer: Cic. Hor. 2.

**unguentaria**, *ae, f.* a female perfumer: Plin. (ii) (sc. ar-) the art of making unguents or perfumes: Pl.

**unguento**, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume (usu. in Part perf.) unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl. Cat.

**unguentum**, *i* (Gen. plu. unguentum, Pl.) *n* [unguo] an ointment, unguent, perfume, Cic. Hor.

**unguicūlus**, *i, m. dum* [unguis] a small nail of the finger or toe: Cic. Pl. Proverb. a teneris unguiculis = Gr. ἐλαττωρ ὄνυχων, from early infancy, Cic. perpruriscere ex unguiculis, i. e. all over, Pl.

**unguis**, *is, m.* a nail of a human finger or toe, of animals, a claw, talon, Hor. Plin. Ov. A horse's hoof.

**Art.** 2. Proverbial phrases: (i) ai nō v. v. 2. 1. usque ad viticem s. m. a. v. 2. 1. top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, Cic. (ii) non transversum unguem discidet, not to split a nail's breadth from (in the sense, id.) (iii) quum nudum ostendit ungem, i. e. show the greatest contempt, by pointing with the middle finger, Juv. (iv) de tenero unguem, i. e. from childhood, Hor. (v) ad or in unguem = as on a or in a claw, to a hair, to a word exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who ran the nail over the surface of the marble to detect flaws) ad unguem factus homo, highly polished, perfectly accomplished, id. (vi) Gr. οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος, Sans. nakho-s (in which kh is for older gn), Gr. ἄλλος, Eng. nail.]

**ungula**, *a, f.* [unguis] a claw, talon, hoof of a horse: Virg. Cic. Of hens, Pl. Of kits and eagles: id. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus unguibus, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. II.

**Transf.**: a horse (poet.): raptit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. ungula, Fr. angle.)

**unguo**, *v. ungo*

**unguo**, *adv.* alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: atque in unguem dilige re, Cic.: quid Terentium in terrent, unde securus, supremely unconcerned, Hor.

**uni-color**, *oris, adj.* of one colour, all of one or the same colour: Ov.

**Unicornis**, *a, adj.* [unus cornu] one-horned, having a single horn: Plin. (Hence It. uicorno and, from it, Fr. licorne.)

**unicus**, *a, um, adj.* [unus] one and

no more, only, sole, single: gnat 4, Pl.: filia, Tr. II. Transf.: alone of its kind, singular, unus omnium, unparalleled, unique: eximius imperator, unicus, Liv.: maritus, Hor. liberalitas, Cic. With solus: quamlibet esto unicere quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. (ii) In bad sense (rare): sc. hor. Vell.

**uni-formis**, *e, adj.* fumi forma] having only one shape or form, uniform: Tac.

**ūnigēna**, *ae, adj.* [unus and gen in ligno] only-begotten, only: Cic. II.

**unio**, *onis, m.* [unus] a single large pearl: Plin. Sen. 2, a kind of onion: Col. (Hence Fr. unguon, Eng. onion.)

**ūnitās**, *ātis, f.* [id.] oneness, unity: mundi, Just.

**ūniter**, *adv.* into one, together in one, conjointly: Lucr.

**ūniversalis**, *e, adj.* [universus] of or belonging to all of the whole, universal: precepta, Quint.

**ūniversē**, *adv.* in general, generally: singularem potius quam generalem atque universam loqui, Cic.

**ūniversitas**, *ātis, f.* [universus] the whole genus humanum, Cic. II.

**Transf.**: the whole world, the universe: universitatis aspectus, id.

**ūniversus**, *a, um* [universus, Lat. 1, adj. [unus-vter, cf. diversus] all together, all taken of, of the whole, the whole (Sing. provincia, Cic. triduum, three days together), For. (ii) Plu. de universis gloriosis rerum more, Cic. in illam universam lae compendit, Caes. II. Subst. universum, *i, n.* the whole world, the universe: Cic. (iii) in universum, adverb. phi. as a whole, universal, generally: non nominatum, sed in universum, Liv. Tac.

**ūnūcūlus**, *a, um, adj.* [unus oculi] one-eyed (Cyclops, Att. in Gell. Subst. unoculus, *i, m.* a one-eyed person, Pl.)

**ūnūmammia**, *ae, f.* [unus mamma] one-breasted land, a conically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl.

**unquam** (unquam), *adv.* of time, at any one time, ever (whereas semper means at all times), most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses, very seldom in affirmations. In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, he occidit quidem unquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave postea, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. II. In interrogations: ut Sed tu, unquam cum quinquam viro conveneris? At. Nisi quidem cum Alcimacho nemine, Pl. III.

In conditional clauses *si* unquam in dicendo lumen augmētum profecto, etc., Cic.<sup>2</sup> IV. In affirmative sentences *plusquamquam* to unquam amavit, Pl. (Some who regard initial *e* before a vowel as capable of being lost (v. ubi) make *um* in this word = cum.) (Hence *It. unque; Fr. one*.)

**unus**, a, um (*Gen. sing. unus*, Virg. Hor. also, *unus*, Virg.: Ov.), *num. card. adj. one, an or a*: Pl. Cic. omnes ad unum (unam), without exception, to a man, etc., id.: Caes. unus et alter, one or two, Hor. Plur., litterae, Cic. excidia, Virg. (ii) Adverbally, in unum, into one, to some place, together: Cic. Sall. 2. Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, *alone, only, sole, single* hic unus, ut ego suspiciō, servat fidem, Pl. Plur.: Tibi, qui unicus = *unique*, Caes.: *sequere meos unus passus*, with *solus* steps, only three steps, Pl. With *solus*, unus est solus inventus, etc. (ii) Of pre-eminence, *single, only, only happy*, Virg. auxilium omnibus unum, pre-eminently, id. 3. Indefinitely, *one or an, one, some, some one*, but not more than the English *'single article'*, *heq.* connected with aliquis quidam, quivis, quilibet, quicumque, *any* inter matrem sicuti adan adspiciat adolescentum, etc. 1. *Indefinite in parts* *like a young woman*, Ter. sicut unus pat. fidus, etc. *any one*, *any one*, Cic. Liv. unusquisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque) Cic. Caes. *in modo nobis unus exerat*, Cic. II. Transf. *the same* uno tempore, *simultaneously*, Caes. uno ore, *unanimously*, Cic. Virg.: omnes una innot nos, Hor. Plur.: unus mortuus vivunt, Cic. With or corresponding to *num. card.* quidam unus unus et id innot, id. (O L. *omnes* of Gr. *omnes*, *every* (the ace in die); *Goth. omnes*, *Germ. em, Eng. one*.) (Hence *It. Sp. uno, Fr. un*.)

**upllo** (opilio and ovilo), *ovis, m* a shepherd: Virg. (For etym. v. opilio.)

**upera**, ae, f. a hoe-pole. Plin. II. Transf. a kind of hoe or mattock. Pl. (For *opera*, cogn. with, but prob. not borrowed from, Gr. *opos*.)

**urbanē**, adv. *continuously, affably, politely, urbanely*: agere, Cic. Comp. id. 2. Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily*: id.

**urbanitas**, *avis, f.* [urbanus] a living in a city, city-life: Cic. II. Transf.: *elegance of manners, refinement, courtesy, politeness: urbanitatem*, quae est virtus, id. 2. *refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech*: id. (ii) *Exp. wit, humour, pleasant, raillery*: id. 3. In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery*: *incuriosus militis* (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam, *spoliare, mischievous humour*, Tac.

**urbanus**, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] of or belonging to the city or town, city-, town-, opp. to rusticus, tribus, Cic. praetor, Caes. administratio rei publicae (opp. to provincialis), Cic. 2. Subst. *urbanus, i, m.* an inhabitant of a city, city-man, 'cockney'. urbanum hunt rusticus, Pl. otiosus, Liv. II. Transf. *polished, courtly*: *his homo*, Cic. 2. Of speech, *refined, polished, elegant, nice*, choice id. (ii) *Especially, humorous, facetious*: comis et urbanus liberque, *wittily, cleverly*, Hor.

3. In bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent*: *audacia*, Cic. *flores, town-bred assurance*, Hor.

**urbicapsus**, i, m. [urbs capsa taken of citus, Pl.]

**urbicus**, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] of or belonging to the city, city-, town-. Suet.

**urbs**, urbis, f. a walled town, a city: Cic. Caes. 2. *Especially the city of Rome, the capital* (like *avro*, of Athens): Cic. Hor.: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. Ad urbis in esse, to stop at or near Rome: of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces. Cic. Sall.: Caes. II. Meton. *the city*, for the citizens (urbs urbem somno vinque sepulcra, Virg. Fig. urbem philosophiae proditis, dum castella defensas, i.e. *the main point*, Cic. [Possibly, as Varro thought, cogn. with urbs, 'a ring, circuit']

**urceolus**, i, m. dom. [urceus] a little pitcher or water-pot. Juv.

**urceus**, i, m. a water-pot, pitcher, *over*: Hor. [Appy adapted from Gr. *urys*]

**urdo**, *mis, f.* [uro] a blast, blight of plants: Cic.

**urgéo** (less correctly *urguéo*), *ursi, 2 v. a and u. Act.* to press, push, thrust, force, impel, urge: adversa visus vestigia, Cic. urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov. tries (moves) in struts, Virg. II. Transf. to press, bear close or hard upon: to beset, oppress, weigh down: *hanc memmiam ab hoste*, Caes. of death of the tomb quantumque perpetuis sopor urget, *weighs upon, lies heavy on*, Hor. argutus longa nocte, id. 2. To press upon, to crowd, confine: *urbem hanc urbe alia*, Cic. quam (vallem) densis frontibus atum urget utrumque latus, Virg. III. Fig. to press, ply, urge with argument, etc.: *me moris versibus*, Cic. 2. To beset, burden, oppress: to urge, solicit: quem morbus urget, Hor.: me suis lictis, Cic. With *gen* (v. rare) *crimino* urgeri, to be hard pressed by, Tac.

3. To follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on: eundem locum diutius, Cic.: opus, Ov. vestem, work hard at, Virg.: altum urgere, to keep pushing out into the deep, Hor. B. Neutr.: urget ab alto

Notus, drives in, Virg.: urgent ad liora Il. *etus, press, sweep*, id. Fig.: of a choice of evils: hac urget lupus, hac canis auge, Hor.: praecens atque urgens malum, Cic.: jam urgens aut certe adventans senectus, actually weighing upon us, id. [Cf. Skr. varg, 'avertere'; Gr. (fery) *epyrw-u*, *epyrw*; Goth. *erikan*, to press in pursuit, Eng. *urging*]

**urina**, ae, f. urine: Cic. II. Transf.: *genitalis = semen*: Plin.: also simply *urina*, Juv. [Cf. Skr. *vāri*, water; Gr. *opos*]. That the word originates 'water' is shown by *urino*, *ur*.

**urinātor**, *oris, m.* [urino] a diver: Liv.

**urino**, i. v. n. and

**urino**, i. v. dep. [v. urina] to plunge under water, to dive. Cic. ap. Non.

**urna**, ae, f. a water-pot, water-jar, urn: Ov.: Hor. As an attribute of personified rivers. Virg. II. Transf. in gen. any kind of urn: (i) a voting-urn: Cic. Hence, the urn of fate: omnium versatur urna serus oculus sors exitura, Hor. (ii) an urn to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn: Ov. (iii) a money-pot, money-jar: Hor. (iv) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn: Pers.: an indomitable measure: Juv. [Prob. cogn. with *uro*, meaning prop. a 'vessel of burnt earth']

**uro**, *usti, 3 v. a.* to burn: urit odoratum nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. 2. Esp. to burn up, destroy by fire, consume: hominem mortuum, xii Tab ap. Cic. agros, to fire them, Virg. also, to ravage with fire, Liv.: urbes hostium, Tac. (ii) Of encaustic painting, to burn in (rare). picta colonibus ustis puppis, Ov. In surgery: to burn out or up, to cauterize: Cic.

II. Transf. to scorch, parch, dry up, to sting or pain acutely partes (terrarum) calor, id. campum (seges), Virg. fauces urit stus, Hor. pestilentia uris simul urit atque agros, scourging, reaving, Liv. 2. To rub sore, to gall, fret, corrode: calcens si (pede) minor uret, Hor.: urt virgus, id.

3. To pinch with cold, to nip: venatores in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic.

III. Fig.: to burn in flame, consume with passion; pass, to glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured: me tamen urit amor, Virg.: meum jecur urere balis, Hor.: uro hominem, I gall the fellow, Ter. 2. Transf. to disturb, gall, vex, harass, oppress: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.: urebat nobilium populum dare tributa, etc., Flor. [For *uro*, cf. Skr. *ur*, to burn; Gr. *ēvō*, *arō* (for *ēvō*, *arō*)]

The root *ur* has a fuller form *urs*, whence *Ursa*. For other derivatives of the root cf. *aurora*]

**ursa**, ae, f. [ursus] a she-bear: Ov.

2. Poet. a bear, in gen.: Virg.

II. Transf.: a constellation,

either *Ursa Major*, the *Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor*, the *Lesser Bear*: Ov.

**ursus**, *l. m.* a bear: Ov.: Hdr. Proverb.: *nasum tentare ursi*, to provoke a dangerous person ('take a mad dog by the ears'), Mart. [For *ursus*: cf. Skr. *raksha-s* (for *ark-sha-s*); Gr. *ἀρκος*.] (Hence *l. orso*: Fr. *ours*.)

**urtica**, *ae, f.* a nettle, stinging-nettle: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. a sea-nettle, a kind of zoophyte: Pl.

**ur̄is**, *l. m.* desire, prurency: Juv. (Hence Fr. *urtie*.)

**ursus**, *l. m.* [a Celtic word] a kind of wild ox, or aurochs: Caes.: Virg.

**usitātō**, *adv.* in the usual manner: loqui, Cic.

**usitātus**, *a, um, Part.* [usitor]. II. Adj.: usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar: Cic.: Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

**usitor**, *atus, i. v. dep. freq.* [utor] to use often, be in the habit of using (very rare, and not classical): with Abl. like *utor*: verbo, Gell.

**usquam**, *adv.* [v. usquam] at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere: Cic.

II. Transf. in any matter: Pl. **usquam**, *adv.* at or in any place, anywhere; usu. with negatives. nullus usquam consistendi locus, Cic.

With Gen.: nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratorem, Just. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? i. e. any mark at all, Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses. si quid usquam iustitia est, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov.

II. Transf.: in any thing, in any way (rare): neque esset usquam auctoritatis locus, Cic. quasi iam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, were of any account to you (cf. οὐδ' αὖτις εἶναι), Ter. 2. With verbs of motion. to any place, anywhere: Pl. Hor. [Us- is prob. for ubi from ubi-s, cf. ob-s, sub-s, ci-s. So usque=ubi-s.]

**usque**, *adv.* [v. usquam] every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly; usu. with prep. or adv. Of space: (i) with prep. all the way: usque ex ultima Syria navigare, Cic.: usque ad castra hostium, Caes. (ii) With adv. of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, all the way from where you are, Cic.: with quaque, everywhere, id. (iii) With loc. of name of place whither, all the way to, as far as, to: usque Romam, id.

II. Of time: (i) with prep. all the while, as long or as far as, until, opink iam usque ab heronice ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, id. deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, as far as, up to, id. usque ad tempora Alexandri, even down to the age of, Just. (ii) With adv.: inde usque repetens, i. e. recalling every incident of life since then, Cic.: usque adhuc, until now, hitherto, Ter. III. Of other relations

(i) With prep.: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. (ii) With adv.: familiaris est tactus, usque eo, ut, etc., to such a degree that, id. (iii) Absol.: right on, continually, incessantly: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Virg.: Hor. (From *de usque* comes Fr. *jusque*.)

**ustor**, *oris, m.* [uro] a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner: Cic.

**ustulo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a* [dim of uro] to burn a little, to scorch, singe (rare): palos, Vitr. 2. to burn up, consume by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.

**ustus**, *a, um, Part* [uro]

**usū-cāpio**, *cēpi, captum, i. v. a* legal t. t. to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription or usucaption: hereditatem, Cic.: quod Hannibal iam velut usu cepisset Italiam, had as it were acquired a property in Italy made it his own, Liv.

**usū-cāpio**, *ōnis, f.* legal t. t.: the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, usucaption: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 406.)

**usū-captus**, *a, um, Part* [usucapio]

**usura**, *ae, f.* [utor] a using, use or enjoyment: lucus, Cic. gloria, Vell.

II. Esp. a use of money lent ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. 2. Meton interest paid for the use of money, usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans) aliquid usuram pendere, id. fenus agitare et in usuras extendere, to get interest upon interest, or compound interest, Tac. (ii) Transf. in gen. terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accipit, i. e. always gives back more than it received, Cic.

**usurarius**, *a, um, adj.* [usura] that serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment. puer, Pl.

II. of or belonging to interest or usury, that pays interest: aera, id.

**usurpatio**, *ōnis, f.* [usurpo] a taking into use, a making use of: doctrinae, Cic.: vocis, Liv. prohibetur, the following of an unusual route, id.: bonae mentis, possession, Val. Max.

**usurpo**, *avi, atum, i. v. a* [perh=usul rapio], to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis, Cic. consolationes, id. aliquid memoriam, to cherish, id. juv. Liv.

2. to take possession or cognizance of through the senses, i. e. to perceive: Lucr. usurpant aures sonitum, Pl.

3. In law, to get possession of, to acquire, obtain: amissam possessionem, Cic.: hereditatem, enter upon, Tac. 4. to name or call habitually.

is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.: have said in usurpare corpora prima, to call them also primary bodies, Lucr. 5. to assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp (late): civitatem Romanam, i. e. wrongfully to assume the status of a Roman citizen, Suet.

**usus**, *a, um, Part.* [utor].

**usus**, *ūs, m.* [id.] a using or making use of in widest sense. Objectively; usu. with Gen.: virtutis, Cic.: scientia atque usu nauticarum, practice, Caes.: vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quod satis in usum erant, ignes, more than were actually needed, Liv.: pervius usus, a thoroughfare, Virg. 2. Of persons; intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (ii) sexual intercourse: Tib. 3. In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct: usus ejus fundi et fructus testamenti viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 406.

II. Subjectively, practice, experience: usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. magnam in re militari usum habere, Caes. III. Meton use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, usu or ex usu esse, to be of use or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous, or profitable: esse usui civitati, id. utrum proclum committi ex usu esset nocere, expedire, Caes. 2. use, need, necessity: usum provinciae supplere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in plur., usus est, and usu venit, there is need of (a) Usus est, with the Abl.: viginti jam usui filio argenti munus, Pl. curatore usus est, Cic. With acc. ad eam rem usui hominem astutum, Pl. (dub.) (3) Usus venit: si usus veniat, should need arise, Caes.: With Abl. ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. 3. a fit occasion or opportunity: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, when the necessity or opportunity came, Cæs. esp. in the phrase, usu venit, to happen: quid homini potest turpius usu venire? what can happen? Cic. (Hence Fr. *usage*, Fr. *us*.)

**usufructus**, *us, v. usus, no i*

**ut**, or **utī**, *adv.* and *conj.* A. Adv. in what manner, how (both affirmative and interrogative), in the manner that, as instructo exercitu, ut loci natura postulabat, Caes. credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, Cic.: ut valet: ut memini nostri? how does he? Hor. Corresponding to ita or sic: Cic. Ter. sic sum, ut videas, Pl. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), in whatever way or manner, however: ut ut res haec esse habet, id. II. Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to *ut*, ita, item, etc. sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole, in the same manner as, Cic. (ii) ut . . . ita, not only . . . but also, although: ut Dolabellam ut Tarsensem, ita Laetanium ultro arcescerint, id. (cf. ita, l. 2. ii) (iii) ut . . . ita, in proportion as . . . esp. with quique and sup. in former clause, foll. by sup. alio in later (but the comp. or positive is

sometimes used; and at times the force of *sup* is expressed by a vrb or subest; also *ita* is not unliq omitted) ut quisque est vir optimus, *ita* difficillimo esse alios improbos suspicatur, *in proportion as he surpasses others in goodness or, rendering by Eng compar., the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others*, id. ut quisque gradu proximus erat, *ita, i.e. in the order of rank*, Liv. ut quisque aetate antecedit, *ita sententia principatum tenet, i.e. according to seniority*, Cic. (iv) ut *sup* and posse, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (v. *quam*, no II. 3. ii): *habe ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, have been spoken of as briefly as possible*, id. 2. In introducing examples, *as, su has, as for instance*, in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. 3. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses, *as, inasmuch as, as being, for*: id. civitas aequalis atque florens, ut est captus Germanicum, *according to the notions of*, Caes. ut captus est servorum, non minus, *not a bad fellow, as slaves go*, Ter. 4. In exclamations, to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!* quae ut sustinuit! ut contempnit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic. ut vidi, ut perii! *how was I undone!* Virg. 5. Of time (1) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *as, when, as soon as* usually connected with perfenses ut vero aquam ingressi sunt, tum ... Liv. ut quisque me videbat, narrabat, Cic. Strengthened with *primum* ut primum potestas data est, id. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since*, ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improbo, Ter. ut Brundisio profectus es, aulae misisti ut sunt redditae litterae, Cic. III. Transf. of place (very rare), *whence*: labitur ... ut forte, *where, as it chanced*, Virg. Indolens ut tunditur unda, Cat. B. conj. with *Subj*: To denote the effect or consequence of what is expressed by the principal clause often corr. with some demonstrative word in the principal clause; *as, sic, ita, tam, adeo, talis, tantus, is, etc.* (correl. clauses): *so that, as that, that* Targunius sic Servium diligebat, ut ejus vulgo haberetur filius, *but he is commonly passed as his son*, Cic. adeo angustis montibus mare continebat, ut ... *so close that*, Caes. 2. Under this head comes (1) *ut* used after verbs of effecting or happening sol efficit ut omnia florent, *notker all things flourish*, Cic.: accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae deicerentur, *it happened that*, Nep. (ii) after such expressions as, *mos est, ut, consuevit, sequitur* (tantum) *abest, mos est hominibus, ut nolint eum*

om pluribus rebus excellere, Cic. nam hoc necesse est, ut is ... id. (iii) also the explanatory use of *ut*. vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici sempervivunt, *it is an old-standing law of friendship, that* ... id.: non haec dederas promissa parenti, cautius ut velles ... *(to wish) that you would be willing*, Virg. II. To denote the purpose or intention of what is expressed by the principal clause (final clauses) *to the end that, in order that, that*, constituerunt semineas quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. III. After verbs of wishing, asking, advising, commanding, also of endeavouring and striving, to denote the direct Object or Complement of the verb (substantive clauses) Phaeon ut in currum patris tolleretur optavit, *desired that he might be taken up (or Inf)*, Cic. suades ut ad Quintum scribam id. placuit ei ut ad Aristivm legatos mitteret, Caes.: curavi ut bene viverem, Sen. Sic auctor sum ut, *I recommend that*, Cic. IV. After verbs of fearing, to denote the fear that something may not occur: *timeo ut sustineas labores, I am afraid you will not be able to bear them*, id. V. To introduce a supposition (=fac ut), *supposing that, granted that*: verum ut ita sit, tamen ... *, granting that it is so, still* ... id. (This is called the concessive use of *ut*) [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, *ut*=*cui*, for *quo-tu* (to being a locative form) Others recognize a distinct pron stem *u, v, ubi*] ut-cunque (cumq), *adv in whatever way soever, whosoever, however* Cic. II. *at whatever time, whenever*, utcumque praecedens, *whenever, as soon as*, Hor. utens, entis, Part. [utor] II. Adj. possessing (v. rare) utentior saepe sit, *i.e. a larger possessor, richer*, Cic. utensilis, e, adj. [utor] *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful* Varr. II. Subst. utensilia, *um, n plu things for use, i.e. utensils, materials, necessaries, etc.* exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. uter, tris, m. a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, etc. Virg. Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams - Caes. Liv. Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sormibus utrum, *the swelling skin, i.e. the vain man*, Hor. [Etyim uncertain] uter, utra, utrum (Gen. sing. utrius, Hor.), *pron. interrog. and rel. whether or which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant), ignorantem rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.: agnum horum uter est pinguior? Pl. (ii) When *uter* is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be translated *the other*: quaerere uter utri insidias

fererit, *which of the two plotted against the other*, Cic.: neuter utri invidet, Pl. In plur.: *which of the two parties*, id.: Cic. II. Indef. rel.: *whichever of the two, the one that*: utrum harum vis conditionem, accipe, Pl.: uter demutassit, poculo multabitur, id. III. Transf. indef.: *one or the other, either one, either of the two* (rare): quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aequae sapientes: si bene uter rapiat, alter cedat alteri? Cic. [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, *uter*=*quatero* s: cf. Gr. *no-repo* s, Ion *ko-repo* s; Goth. *hwa-ter*, Eng. *whether* V. ubi and ut.] uter-cunque (cumq), utracunque, utrumcunque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): Cic. II. Transf. indef.: utrocunque modo, *either way*, Quint. uter-libet, utralibet, utrumlibet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, Cic.: with Gen.: eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum ... *geri recte possit*, Liv. uter-que, utraque, utrumque (Gen. sing. utriusque: Hor.: Ov., etc.), *pron. for the indef. que, cf. quisque* both the one and the other, both, each of two, severally (ambo, both together): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.: sermones utriusque linguae, *i.e. Greek and Latin*, Hor.: Phoebus, *i.e. rising and setting*, Ov.: parens, *i.e. father and mother*, id.: sententia in utramque partem tuta, *in both cases, on both suppositions*, Caes. With plur. predicate: uterque insanit, Pl. uterque ambigui, Tac. 2. plur. usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones *both parties, etc.*: utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. illa utroque (patrem et aviam) Intuens, Tac. uterus, i, m. (Neutr. Pl.) *the womb*, matrix utero exorti dolores, Pl.: Hor. II. Transf. of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr. III. Meton. *the fruit of the womb, an unborn child*: Tac. 2. In gen. the belly, paunch: Juv. Poet. of inanimate things: equi (hignei), Virg. [sic *utero* (= *utero*) is cogn., the Lat. word being for *ut-teru* s, Skr. *ud-arm*, belly, has the same root, with a different suffix.] uter-vis, utra-vis, utrumvis, *pron. in which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: ut minus habeo vitrum quam vestrum utervis, Cic. Proverb.: in aures utrumvis otiose dormire, to be at liberty to sleep on either ear, *i.e. to be free from care*, Ter. uti, v. ut utibilis, e, adj. [utor] *that can be used, fit, serviceable*: locus, Pl.

**utilis**, e, adj. [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous, etc.* with *dat.* of person to whom, and *acc.* of purpose for which: aliquid utilis esse amicis, Caes.: homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Poet. with *gen.* (after anal. of trans. adj.) or *infin.*: radix medendi utilis, Ov.: adesse choris erat utilis (tibia), Hor. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: *what is useful, the useful*: qui miscuit utile dulci, id.

**utilitas**, ātis, f. [utilis] *usefulness, utility, expediency, advantage*: Cic.: Hor.

**utiliter**, adv. *usefully, profitably, expediently, advantageously*: Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Quint.

**utī-nam**, adv. [uti] *oh that! I wish that! would that! etc.* (Tibullus) sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor.: utinam mihi ore uti liceret alioquin! Cic. 2. Introduced by *quod*: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! and *oh that!* id. 3. Negatively, utinam ne and utinam non, *oh that... not, would that... not!* id.

**utī-quē**, adv. [for the indef. *que*, cf. *quisque*] *anyhow, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least* (like Gr. *ye*): hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaleat. annum quidem utique teneto, at least keep to a year, Cic.: at (haec) in Graccia, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, formerly at least, Nep. 2. With negatives Quint.: Cic.: momentes (eum), ne utique vellet, that at all events he should not, Liv.

**utor**, ūsus, 3 v. *dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.*: constr. usu with *abl.*: less freq. *absol.*: very rarely with *acc.* (i) With *abl.*: suis bonis, Cic.: parvis tegumentis, Caes.: ea condicione, to accept, id. (ii) *Absol.*: quaerere ut uti, to get and to enjoy, Hor. (iii) With *acc.*: utris ut voles operam meam, Pl. In *gerundive*: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, id. 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with*: his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissimus, Cic. 11. Transf.: to be in possession of, to have, hold, or find: mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, he shall find an indulgent father in me, Ter.: bonus iustique regibus, to have, be under, Cic.: valetudine non bona, to enjoy but poor health, Caes. [Etyim. uncertain] (From low Lat. freq. *usare* comes Fr. *user*.)

**ut-pōtē**, adv. [lit. as is (or was) possible] *as be ng, as, inasmuch as, since; although usually connected with *pron. relat.*: satis nequam suum, Expete qui hodie incepisti amare, as being one who only began to-day, Pl. a nos, utpote qui nihil continere solemus, non pertimescebamus, while not in the habit of treating anything*

with contempt, Cic. With participles: inde Rulos lessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, i.e. *since we had been travelling a long stage*, Hor. With adjectives: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus cobat, id.

**utrārius**, ī, m. [ūter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

**utrōcūlarius**, ī, m. [utriculus, a small skin] *a bagpiper*: Suet.

**utrīnquē** (utrinque), adv. [inter] *from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. *acriter utrimque pugnatum* (est, Caes. (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, utrimquesecus), *along or on both sides, on either hand*: quoniam utrimque secus quoniam corpus, caput t, Liv.

**utrīnquēsecus**, v. utrimque.

**utrō**, adv. *to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way (are)*: nescit utro potius ruat, (v.)

**utrōbi**, adv. v. utribi.

**utrōbidem**, adv. v. utribidem.

**utrōbique**, adv. v. utribique.

**utrōlibet**, adv. *to either of two sides, to either side*: Quint.

**utrōquē**, adv. *to both sides, parts, or sides, in both directions*: utroque versus signis, forming front both ways, Liv.: Cic. 2. Strengthened by *versum* (sometimes written as one word, utroqueversum). Pl.

**utrōquēversum**, adv. v. utroque.

**utrūbi** (utrobi and utribi), adv. [utro- with suffix -bi, cf. i-bi] *at which of two places on which of the two sides, where (of two places)*: St. Utrubi accumbat? So Utrubi tu vis St. Cum ambobus volo, Pl.

**utrūbidem** (utrobidem), adv. [utribi and suffix -dem] *on both sides, on each or either side*: Pl.

**utrūbique** (utrobique), adv. [utribi] and inde *utrimque* *on both parts or sides; with rel. to either parts or persons*: Cic.: utribique Lamenus plus valebat, both by land and sea, Nep.: pavor est utribique molestus, on either hand, Hor.

**utrum**, interrog. adv. introducing alternative questions (direct or indirect) of two or more members, and corresponding to an which introduces the second and following alternatives, is that... or that? (i) In direct questions: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? is that your fault or ours, Cic. Strengthened by *ne*: utrum tu amine an praedicem? which shall I do, hold my peace or... Ter. With more than two alternatives: utrum hoc-tum an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignorat? is it that you know not the enemy, or... or... Liv. (ii) In indirect questions; whether

... or: multum interest utrum laus immutatur, an salus decuratur, Cic. Strengthened with *ne*: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possint se defendere, an... id. Foll. by *anne* and (in a negative alternative) *neque*: paratior utrum aurum reddat, arae... Pl.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, whether it were expedient or not, Caes. Also *ne* is occasionally found in the second member: quum interrogaretur, utrum plures patrum matrem faceret, Nep.

2. Sometimes without a second clause: utrum in clarissimis est civibus is, quum iudicatio hic dixit Herminippus? Cic.: quum multos misisset consulatum, utrum... veniret, whether or no, Nep. With the interrog. particle *quid*: quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in porta stare possit, Liv.

**ūtut**, adv. *however*: v. ut, A. no I n.

**ūva**, ae, f. *a grape*: usu collect. *a bunch or cluster of grapes*: Cic.: Virg. Hor. 11. Transf. *a bunch or cluster of any fruit*: amom, Plin.

2. *a cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which loses form when they swarm on trees: Virg. 3. *a root*: but uva racemosa, id. Prob. for *uva*, the root hanging up, to increase a row, whence Gr. *uvos*, Lat. *uvas*, *coth. uva*, *to increase*.  
**ūvens**, ūs, Part. [v. *uresco*] *moist, wet, squally*, Stat.

**ūvesco**, ī, v. n. *to creep to grow or become moist or humid* (poet.): Lucr. 2. *to moisten or refresh oneself*: Hor. (i) *v.*, implied in *ūvens*, *uresco* is for *uvasco* (v. *trior*) from the root *ug*, to be moist, whence also (or *uvasco* v. *uor*, *umidus*).

**ūvidūlus**, a, um, adj. *dim.* [ūvidus] *small, hot, moist, wet* (of small objects): A. B. C. Cat.

**ūvidus**, a, um, adj. *dim.* [v. *uresco*] *moist, wet, damp, drunk, humid*: v. B. C. C. Cat. 11. Transf. *drunk*: Hor. *vestimenta*, Hor. *rura assiduis aquis*, Ov. 11. Transf. *moist* (with wine), *having well drunk*: Hor.

**uxor**, ōris, f. *a wife, spouse, consort*: uxori in adiungere, Cic.: herus, quantum audio, uxore exedit, must go without a wife, Ter. 11. Transf. of animals: olentis uxores mariti, mates of the unsavoury partner, i.e. she-goats, Hor. Of a poor man's cloak: e. his inseparabile companion: Mart. [Etyim. uncertain]

**uxorecula**, ae, f. *dim.* [uxor] *a little wife*: as term of endearment, Pl.

**uxorius**, a, um, adj. [id.] *of or belonging to a wife or married woman*: res, Cic.: abhorrens aere uxoria,averse to marriage, Ter.: levamentum, the solace of a wife's company, Tac.: imber, tears for a dead wife, Stat.

11. *excessively fond of one's wife*, uxoriosus Viri amicus (Tiberis), as the husband of Iliia, Hor.

**V**, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character was derived from the Greek  $\chi$ . This letter bears to  $u$  the same relation as  $Lat. j$  (Eng.  $y$  in *year*) to  $i$ . Thus its sound was most probably like that of English  $v$ . From the easy interchangeability of the  $u$ - and  $v$ -sounds it arises that poets use *silva* for *silva*, *larva* for *lurva*, *evoluisse* for *evolvuisse*, and on the other hand *tenua* for *tenuia*, and the like. Between two vowels there is often a disappearance of  $v$ , giving rise to contraction, as in *delevator*, *nostri*, *ditor*, *prudens*, *bubus*, for *delevator*, *novisti*, *divitor*, *providens*, *ovibus*; so also *sis* is for *si vis*, *sultis* for *si vultis*, *Juppiter* for *Jovis pater*, *malis* for *maulo* (*maie volo*). It is to be observed that in some Latin words  $v$  has become initial by the loss of a consonant which originally preceded it, thus *viginti* is for *duiginti*, *venio* for *gvenio*, and *voro* for *gvoro*, and *vapor* most probably for *kvapor* (see those words). **II.** Latin  $v$  corresponds to  $I-E$  and  $Skr. v$ , and to Greek digamma.

**V** occurs in many Latin words, whose Greek cognates contain no corresponding sound; but those cognates originally had a  $F$ , which in the course of time was lost; cf. *ver* (= *vrser*),  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\eta\phi$ , *vestis*, *αὐτῆς*; *vicus*, *οἶκος*; *vinum*, *οἶνος*, *ῥῖνῶ*, *τοῦ*, *ῥῆκο*, *οἶκος*; *ovis*, *οἶς*, *silva*, *ῥῖλῶ* (= *σῡλῶ*), etc. In the Germanic languages,  $v$  (High German  $v$ ) corresponds to  $Lat. v$ , thus *Lat. vir*, Goth. *air*. O. H. G. *wir*, *war*, *Lat. verbum*, Goth. *vaurd*, O. H. G. *wort*, *Lat. ventus*, Goth. *vunt*, O. H. G. *wint*. In Irish,  $f$  answers to  $Lat. v$  when initial, as in *far*, a man = *Lat. vir*.

**III.** In the Romance languages,  $v$  is commonly remains unchanged. In a few instances it becomes  $b$ , as in *It. berber*, *Fr. brebis*, from *Lat. verber*; *It. berger*, from *Low Lat. verricarius*, *courbe*, from *Lat. curvus*, *corbeau*, from *Lat. corvellus*; this change had probably shown itself in popular Latin at an early period. In a certain number of Italian and French words  $v$  has been commonly supposed to have been changed to  $gu$  or  $g$ ; thus *Lat. vespa*, *Fr. guêpe*; *Lat. viscum*, *Fr. gui*; *Lat. vadum*, *It. guado*, *Fr. gué*; *Lat. vastare*, *It. guastare*, *Fr. gâter*. These Latin words, however, Prof. F. M. Müller (Lectures on Language, n. p. 265) regards as having been first adopted and corrupted by the Germans, and afterwards readopted, with  $gu$  for the German  $v$ , by the Roman provincials. The etymological notes on such words in the following pages must be read subject to this correction. Medial  $v$  is frequently omitted in the Romance languages, as in *It. rio*, from *rivus*; *Fr. aieul*, *paon*, *peur*, *vande*, from *avivulus*, *pavo*, *pavor*, *vivenda*. As a final,  $v$  in French becomes  $f$ ; thus *cerf*,

*bref*, *neuf*, *boeuf*, from *cervus*, *brevia*, *novus*, *bovem*. Before consonants it is vocalized into  $u$ , as in *autruche*, from *avis-struco* (for *struthio*). **IV.** As an abbreviation  $V$  stands for *vir*, *vivus*, *vixit*, *voto*, *vale*, *verba*, etc.;  $V C$ , *vir clarissimus*;  $V C P$ , *voti commodum*;  $V V$ , *virgo Vestalis*. **2.** As a numeral,  $V$  stands for *five*, being in this case perhaps half of the  $X$  or cross, which was the symbol of *ten*.

**vacatio**, *ōnis*,  $f$ . [*vacuo*] a being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation: (i) With *Gen. obj.*: omnium munus, exemption from, *Cic.*: militiae, *Caes.*: With *ab.*: ab belli administratione, *Liv.* (ii) With *Gen. subj.*: adolescentiae, attaching to youth, *Cic.*: aetatis, to which one was entitled by his age, *Nep.*: *Cic. Absol.*: ob vacationem pretium datum, *id.* *Es p.* (sc. militiae) *furlough*: *Tac.*

**II.** *Transf.* a sum paid for exemption from military service: vacationes annuas exsolvere, *id.*

**vacca**, *ae, f.* a cow: *Cic.*: *Virg.* [*Etym. uncertain.*] (Hence *It. vacca*; *Fr. vache*)

**vaccinium**, *ii, n* the whortle-berry; acc. to others, a hyacinth: *Virg.* *Ov.*

**vaccula**, *ae, f.* dim. [*vacca*] a little cow or heifer: *Cat.*

**vaceo**, *fio, fieri, v. pass.* [*vacuus*] to become or be made empty ( $v$  rare): multusque vaceti in medio locus, *Lucr.*

**vacerra**, *ae, f.* a log, stock, post: *Col.*

**vacerrōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [*vacerra*] wooden-headed, crack-brained: *Aug. ap. Suet.*

**vacillatio**, *ōnis, f.* [*vacillo*] a rocking to and fro, a reeling motion: *Suet.*

**vacillo** (*vacillo*, *Lucr.*), *avi, atum, i v. n.* to sway to and fro; to stagger, reel, totter: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, *Lucr.* accept tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, with its poor shaky writing (of an invalid), *Cic.*

**II.** *Fig.* to waver, vacillate: tota res vacillat et claudicat, *id.*: in veteri aere alieno, to stagger under a load of old debts, *id.* [*Cf. Skr. vak*, to stagger, waver;  $v$  vagus.]

**vacivē**, *adv.* at leisure, leisurely: libellum perlegere, *Phaedr.* (*dub.*: *ab. varie*)

**vacivitas**, *ātis, f.* [*vacivus*] emptiness, want: *clvi, Pl.*

**vacivus** (*vacivus*, *Pl.*: *Ter.*), *a, um, adj.* [*vacuo*] empty, void: aedes facere aliquid, *Pl.* With *Gen.*: valens afflicto me vacuum virum, destitute of strength, powerless, *id.*

**vago**, *avi, atum, i v. n.* to be empty, void, or vacant: to be void of, free from, or without, to lack or want: (i) *Absol.*: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triduum vacaret, was at liberty, unoccupied, *Cic.*: vacantes saltus, empty, *Virg.*: vacare agros, to be uninhabited, uncultivated, *Caes.*

(ii) With *abl.*: humore, *Cic.*: metu ac periculo, *Liv.* (iii) With *ab.*: haec a distodis classium loca maxime vacabant, *Caes.* **2.** Of possessions; ut populus vacantia teneret, *Caes.* *vacant* properties, *Tac.*: regnum vacans, vacant throne, *Just.* **II.** *Esp.* of persons; to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time: si vacabis, *Cic.*: festus in pratis vacat otio-cum bove pascas, keeps holiday, *Hor.* **2.** With *Dat.*: to be free to attend, apply, or devote oneself to; to have leisure or time for: philosophiae, *Cic.*: clientum negotia, *Tac.* Rarely *absol.*: dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, *Caes.* attend, *Ov.* Poet. with *in* and *ab.*: in nullum opus, *id.* with *Inf.*: acies sternere, *Stat.* **3.** *Impers.* there is time, room, or leisure for: usually with *Inf.*: si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, *Virg.* (ii) With *Dat.* of person, *I* (*thou, he, etc.*) have leisure or time: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, *Ov.* *Absol.*: si vacat, *Juv.* [From the root *vac*;  $v$  vanus and vastus.]

**vacuē-facio**, *feci, factum, 3. v. a.* [*vacuus*] to make empty; to empty, clear, free (rare): subellia vacuefacta sunt, *Cic.*

**vacuitas**, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption: molestiae, *Cic.*: ab anguribus, *id.*

**vācuo**, *avi, atum, i v. a.* [*id.*] to make empty or void; to empty, clear, free: locus inanis ac vacuatus, *Lucr.*

**vācuus**, *a, um, adj.* [*vacuo*] empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without: *Const. absol.*, with *abl.*, *ab.* or (rare and poet.) *Gen.*: (i) *Absol.*: vacua castra, *Caes.*: viator, empty-pocketed, *i. e.* who has nothing to lose, *Juv.*: aer, *Hor.*: vacuus agros, the open fields, *Virg.* Hence *Subst.*: vacuum, *i. n.* an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacancy: In vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, *id.* (ii) With *abl.*: moenia defensoribus, bare, stripped of, *Liv.* (iii) With *ab.*: oppidum ab defensoribus, *Caes.* (iv) With *Gen.*: operum, released from, *Hor.* **2.** Of possessions, free, vacant, without an occupant or master: *Cic.*: vacuum possessionem regni sperans, *i. e.* a vacancy on the throne, *Caes.* *Subst.*: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, you may step into the vacant inheritance, *Hor.* **3.** Of places, in reference to entering them, free, open, accessible (poet.): Romanis vatibus aedem, standing open for, *id.*

**4.** without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable (rare): si res publica et senatus vacua nomina sunt, *Tac.*: vacuos exercet in aera morsus, *Ov.*: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, her empty head, *Hor.* **II.** *Esp.* of persons; free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: quoniam vacuissimus, *Plaut.*, *Cic.*: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, *Hor.* *Sup.*: nec

rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, quæras. Ov. Poet. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: T. Bur. Hor. (1) *free from care, calm, or composed* (rare): Rutillus animo vacuus, *careless, without apprehension*. Sall. cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, *heart-free, disengaged*. Hor. *to be temper vacuum sperat, not preoccupat by any other passion, id.* 2. Of women, *free, unmarried*: mulier, Tac.

**vādimōnium**, *li. n.* [vas, i] legal t. f.: *a promise to appear in court under a penalty, which was usually secured by sureties (vades); bail, security, recognizance*: vadimonium promittitur, Cic. *a concipere, to draw up a form of recognizance, id.* vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am under recognizance, am bound to appear, id.* sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court, id.* (v. Smith's Ant. 5).

**vādo**, *3. v. n.* to go, ad eum posttridie mane vadobam, Cic. (1) *to make one's way, to go forcibly, to rush*: per media hostes, Liv. in mortem, Virg. (Hence It vado, co, Fr vais, va, ra)

**vādōr**, *atu- i. v. a dep* [vas, i] legal t. f.: *to bind (anyone) over by bail (vades) to appear in court*: Cic. respondere vadato, *to answer, i. e. keep an appointment with one who had bound him over to appear, Hor.* II. Perf. part with pass. sense; *bound over, and in gen. pledged, engaged*: me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl.

**vādōsus**, *a. um, adj* [vadum] *full of shallows or fords, shallow, shoal*: mare, Caes. Syrtis, Sall. ostium, Liv.

**vādum**, *i. n.* a shallow, shoal, Jord. Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. II. Transf. *a body of water, a sea, stream, etc.* (poet.). sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. 2. *the bottom of a body of water, the bed of the sea*: imis saxa vadis levata, Hor. *So, the bottom of a well, Phædr.* III. Fig.: *emergisse jam e vadis et scopulos præteracta videtur oratio mea, to have got clear of shoals (i. e. difficulties)*, Cic. (Of Skr. gādha-m, a ford.) (Hence It guado; Fr gué)

**vae**, *interj.* (cf Gr. oiai) *an exclamation of pain or dread, ah! alas!* Mantua, vae, miseræ minum vicina Cremonæ, Virg. Very freq like Gr. oiai and our woe! with Dat.: vae misero mihi, Ter. *So in the exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis esse, the weakest must go to the wall, Liv.* With Acc (rare): vae te! *woe to you!* Pl.

**vāenēo** and **vāenūm**, *v. veneo* and *venum*.

**vāfer**, *fra, from, adj* sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: in disputando, Cic. *just, subtle, full of niceties, Hor.* Sup.: somnium vāferissimum interpres, Cic. [Etyim uncertain]

**vāfrō**, *adv.* slyly, cunningly, artfully: Cic.

**vāgō**, *adv* abroad, far and wide, dispersedly (v rare): Liv.

**vāgīna**, *ae, f.* a scabbard, sheath: Cic.: Caes.

II. Transf. *the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk*: Cic. [Perh from vak, to be empty (root of vac-u-a-s), with media for tenuis; cf. sagina from root sak] (Hence It guaina; Fr gaine)

**vāgiō**, *lvi or li, 4 v n* of the cries of young children, *to cry, squall*: in cunis, Cic. Of swine Mart. [Cogn with Gr φαγ-η, Dor. φαγ-α] (Hence It. guano)

**vāgitus**, *ūs, m.* [vagio] *a crying, squalling of young children*. Virg. Of the bleating of kids: Ov.

**vāgō**, *avi, atum, i v n* = *vagor*, *to ramble, wander*: Pl.

**vāgōr**, *ūs, i v n dep* [vagus] *to stroll about, to ramble, range, wander, roam, rove*: Cic. Caes. Oit. with ref. to military depredations: populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. II. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen vagari latissime, Cic. fama vagatur, *spreads abroad*, Virg. idcirco vagor scribamque licenter *break rule*, Hor.

**vāgōr**, *ōris, m.* [vagus] *the cry or wail of an infant*: Lucr. (dub)

**vāgus**, *a. um, adj* *strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant*: Cic. Gavius vagi, palantes, Sall. mercator, Hor. (1) Of things: stellæ, Cic. luna, Hor.: arena, flying, light, id.

II. Fig.: *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague*: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, Cic.: vagus adhuc Dominus, *i. e. vacillating between the parties*, Vell. juvenis, *flighty*, Mart. Poet with gen.: vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. [Perh. with vada for tenuis, from the root vas, seen in vacuō, q v]

**vah**, (fuller form, vaba, Pl.) *interj* = *vah, ah, on' vail, priu' Ter*

**vaha**, *interj* v vah.

**valdē**, *adv* [contr. fr. m. valido] *strongly, vehemently, intensely, greatly*, with verbs (cf. valde) *litteras tuas valde exspecto*, Cic. Comp.: novum valdus ipso, *better*, Hor. 2. *Adv. of degree, with adj. and adv.*, exceedingly, *very*: magistratus valdè lenis et remissus, Cic. rem valde bene gerere, *extremely well*, id. 3. *An strongly confirmative reply*: yes, certainly; *to be sure*: Ca. Meum tu amicum vendidisti? Ba. Valde, viginti minis, Pl.

**valē**, *v. valeo*, no. 1. 2. II.

**valē-dico**, *3 v. n.* to say farewell, bid adieu: Sen. (In Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 57, the words are separate, valē dicto)

**valēns**, *entis, Part* [valeo] II. *Adj.* strong, stout, vigorous: satelites, Cic.: membris valens, Ov. tunicae, *stout, thick*, id. Sup.: Cic. 2.

Esp. *well in health, healthy, hale, hearty*. id.: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 3. Fig. strong, powerful, mighty: tam valenti resistere, Cic. civitas, id.: ad letum causae sat valentes, Ov.

**valēnter**, *adv* strongly, stoutly, violently: praeceps aspirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. II. Fig. forcibly, energetically: dicere, Sen.

**valētūlus**, *a. um, adj* dim [valens] strong, stout (and little) ut valentula est? *what a strong little woman she is!* Pl.

**valēō**, *ūi, itum, 2 v n* to be strong, stout, or vigorous: puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet? *how big and strong he is*, Pl. 2. Esp. to be well in health, be healthy, hale, hearty: optime valere et gravissime aggravare, Cic. pedibus, Nep. stomacho, Liv. So often in the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated, S. V. B. E. and, more fully, with the addition ego, or ego quidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. q. V.) fr. q. in Cicero's letters. (1) Vale or vales, in leaving-taking, farewell, adieu. In Vales Ph. Vale, Pl. (Before a vow I, vale et longum, formosè valē, vale, inquit, Eolia, Virg.) As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura tibi vales, fr. q. in Cicero's letters. Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Paula, vale inquit vale, Virg. Hence valedi, *to bid adieu, to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu*: illum salvi viri postquam pueri valedi, Cic. (2) Frased as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone*: Vales tu habes res tuas, Tullias inuas, Pl. Valtis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneat, valedi, *good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic.

II. Transf. *to have succeeded, strength or power for some specified purpose; to be able, capable, or efficacious*: constr. usu with ad or inf. (later) ad leges exvertendas, id. nec continue suos a diripiente castrorum valui, *was he able to*, Liv. valui tina summus mutare deus, Hor. Of impers. subjects: ego linare vae cotis, autem reddere quae brum valet, id.

2. In gen. and fig. to be powerful, effective, influential, valid: constr. usu with qualifying adverbs, or (abl. of the respect in which) multum Caesar equitatu valdèbat, *he was very strong in cavalry*, Caes. qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic. Iur. minus venena Medæe valent, *are less efficacious*, Hor.: necne, quo valeat numerus? quem præbeat usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it*, id. Apud aliquem valere, *to have influence with or over, to weigh with*: Cic. Caes. 3. Esp. of money value, to be of the value of, be worth: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valetur, Liv. 4. Also of words (like Gr. dyuoai), to mean, signify, import: quæ-

rimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valet, Cic. [Must prob cogn. with Skr. *vala-m*, 'strength'] (Hence It. *valere*; Fr. *valoir*.)

**vālesco**, 3 v. n. *incept* [valeo] to grow strong, acquire strength (rare) ut puerorum aetas recreata valetat, Lucr. 2. Fig. scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valeoerunt, Tac.

**vālētūdinārius**, a, um, adj. [valitudo] sickly, infirm. Varr. II. Subst.: valetudinarius, ii, m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian: Sen.

**vālētūdo**, inis, f. [valeo] state of health, health, whether good or bad. Optima valetudine uti, Caes. I. Hor. confirmata, Cic. 2. In partic a good state or condition, soundness of body, good health: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat, Hor. (ii) ill-health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition: affectus valetudine, suffering from illness, Caes.: oculatorum, Cic. Plur.: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, i.e. to attend the king in his illnesses, Tac. Fig. mentis, un sound state of mind, mental infirmity, Suet. II. Of style: soundness, correctness: Cic.

**valgus**, a, um, adj. having the legs bent outwards, bow-legged (varus is knock-knee, having the legs turned inwards): Cels. II. Transf. suavia, very mouths, Pl. [From a root *varg*, to turn, twist, distort, whence Skr. *virga-n*, crooked, deceitful.]

**vālīdē**, adv. strongly, stoutly, mightily, vehemently, etc. ut valide consult! Pl. (comp.: validus clamare, Phaedr. *Syr.* validissime alicui favore, Cael in Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, certainly, to be sure: Pl.

**vālīdus**, a, um, adj. [valeo] strong, stout, powerful, able: homines, Pl. tauri, Lucr.: legiones, id.: vires, Virg.: urbs, Liv.: validior s. munitiones, id. (ii) Of medicines, strong, powerful, active: medicamen, Ov. venenum, Tac. 2. Esp. well in body, sound, healthy: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.: validus male filius, sickly, Hor. II. Fig. strong, powerful, effective, influential: aevi leges, Lucr.: Juppiter, Pl. urbs, Cic. mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. With Gen.: virum et opum, strong in resources, Tac.

**vālīaris**, e, adj. [vallum] of or belonging to a rampart: corona, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, Liv.: Suet.

**vallis** (Nom. sing. *valles*, Virg.), is, f. a valley, vale: Caes.: Virg. Pl. Poet. transf. a hollow: valle sub alarum, Cat. [Cf. Gr. *ἄλ-ος* (*ἄλ-ος*)] (Hence It. *valle*; Fr. *val*.)

**vallo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vallum] to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate: castra, Liv.: Tac. II. Transf. in gen. to fortify, protect, defend:

Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. sol radiis frontem vallatus acutus, Ov.

**vallum**, i, n. [vallis] an earth wall or rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation. Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 406). II. Transf. in gen. a wall, rampart, fortification: Alpium, the barrier of the Alps, Cic.

**vallus**, i, m. a stake, pale, for supporting vines. Virg. II. In military lang. a stake, palisade, used for intrenchment. Caes. 2. Collectively, palisading, a rampart of palisades: id. 3. Any row of pointed things: pectinis, the teeth of a comb, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *ῥῆος* (*ῥῆος*), a nail.]

**valvae**, arum, f. plu. the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, folding-doors: Cic. Caes. [From same root as *volvere*, q. v.]

**vānesco**, 3 v. n. *incept* [vanus] to pass away, disappear, vanish: nubes, Ov. in auras (of the breath), id. II. Fig. to lose strength, fade or die away: of love, id.: of anger, Tac.

**vānidicus**, a, um, adj. [vanus dico] vain-speaking, false-speaking: as subst. a liar: Pl.

**vāniloquentia**, ae, f. [vaniloquus] empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting (rare): Liv.: Tac.

**vāniloquidōrus**, i, m. [vanus loquor] gabble-giver, a facetiously-formed name of a liar. Pl.

**vāniloquus**, a, um, adj. [vanus loquor] talking empty or idly, lying. Pl. II. boastful, bragging, vaunting: Liv.

**vānitās**, ātis, f. [vanus] emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity: opinumum, Cic.: itineris, uselessness, Liv.: populi, frivolity, id. famam vanitatis metueret, of a fruitless experiment, Tac.

**vānitudo**, inis, f. [id.] emptiness, vain-glory, vanity: vera vanitudine convincere, by empty, lying talk, Pl.

**vannus**, i, f. a fan for winnowing grain: Col. mystica vannus Iacchi, the winnowing fan borne about in the Bacchic festival, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407). [From the root *va*, to blow, augmented by *n* as in *ventus*, q. v.]

**vānus**, a, um, adj. [for *vac-nus*, from the root of *vacuus*, *vaco*] empty, void, vacant: aristae, with nothing in them, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, should be a mere empty show, Liv.: imago (of the dead), unsubstantial, Hor. II. Fig. empty as to purpose or result, idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain: falsum aut vanum aut fictum, opp. to vera, Ter.: oratio, Cic. fides, Virg. omen, Ov.: pila omnia, Liv. With Gen.: aut ego (Juno) veri vana feror, void of truth (i.e. quite ignorant of it), Virg. (ii) Subst.: vanum, i, n. emptiness, baselessness: ex vano criminatione, i.e.

groundless, without cause, Liv. With part. Gen.: corruptus, vanis rerum, Hor. 2. Of persons, false, deceptive: auctor, unworthy of credit, Liv.: vanus et perfidiosus et impius, false, Cic.: vanus mendaxque, Virg.: ingenium dictatoris, unstable, Liv. (Hence It. *Sp. vano*; Fr. *vain*, and, through a verb *vanito*, It. *vantare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

**vāpidē**, adv. poorly, ill: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, to be 'seedy', Suet.

**vāpidus**, a, um, adj. [v. vapor] that has emitted steam, i.e. that has lost its spirit; flat, vapid vinum, Col. II. Transf.: spoiled, bad: plex, Pers. 2. Fig. astutiam vapido servas subpectore vulpem, corrupt, id. (Hence Fr. *fade*.)

**vāpor** (vapos, Lucr.), ōris, m. steam, exhalation, vapour: aquarum, Cic.: volat vapor ater ad auras, i.e. of mingled smoke and steam, Virg. II. Esp.: a warm exhalation, warmth, heat: Cic.: Lucr.: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. [For *vap-or*; cf. Gr. *καπν-ός*, *καπν-ός*, Lith. *kvap-as*, breath, vapour. In Greek, *φ* has been lost after *κ*] (Hence It. *vapore*, Fr. *vapeur*.)

**vāporārium**, ii, n. [vapor] a steam-pipe in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic.

**vāporifer**, ēra, ōrum, adj. [vapor ferō] that gives off steam, vaporous. Stat.

**vāpōro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [vapor]. Neutr. to emit steam or vapour. Plin. 2. Fig. to glow, burn: invidia, cum fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, are blasted, Lucr. II. Act. to fill with steam, to steam, fumigate, heat, warm: templum ture, fill with the steam of incense, Virg.: laevum decedens (sol) currus fugiente vaporet, wraps in vapour, Hor.

**vappa**, ae, f. [vapor] wine that has lost its spirit and flavour: flat, vapid wine: Hor. II. Transf.: a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing fellow: Cat. Hor.: Pers.

**vāpūlaris**, e, adj. [vapulo] that gets a flogging, tribunes, perh. 'colonel flogger', facetiously, of a slave, Pl.

**vāpūlo**, avi, i. v. n. to smart, get a cudgeling or flogging, to be flogged: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. 2. Vapula, vapulet, you be flogged! he be flogged! or, as we might say, you be hanged! he be hanged! nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. II. Transf. of troops (colloq.) to get a beating, to be conquered septimum legionem vapulasse, Cael in Cic. 2. Of property, to be dissipated, squandered: vapulat pecuniam, Pl. III. Fig.: to be lashed, attacked: omnium sermonibus, Cic. sub Veneris regno, to be tormented, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

**variantia**, ae, f. [vario] a difference, diversity, variety: rerum, Lucr.



**variatio**, ōnis, *f* [id.] a difference, variation: Liv.

**varico**, avi, atum, *i. v. n* [varicō] to spread the legs apart, to straddle: Quint.: (Hence it. varicare.)

**varicosus**, a, um, adj. [varix] full of dilated veins, varicose: Pers.: Juv.

**variosus**, a, um, adj. [varus] with feet set wide apart, straddling: Ov.

**varis**, adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner: refugens, Plin.

**2. Fig.** moveri, Cic. bellare, with varying fortune, Liv.

**variētas**, atis, *f* [varius] difference, diversity, variety: fructuum, Cic. bellum in multa variēte versatum, changes, vicissitudes, id.

**vario**, avi, atum, *i. v. a* and *i. d* [id.] to diversify, fleck, variegate

atque maculis, to show a spotted disk (of the sun), Virg.: corpora caerulei guttis, Ov. **2. Fig.** to alter, change, vary: vocem, Cic. sententias, Liv.

variatio hominum sententias, at variance, Cic. Pass impers: senatus consili coeptus: ibi quum sententia variaretur, there being differences of opinion, Liv.

**2. Neut.** to be diversified, variegated: to change, alter, water, vary, etc. variat liventibus uva racemis, turns colour, Prop.

**2. Fig.** to be various or different: to change, vary: inter se figuræ, are different: Lucr.: sic abeunt reduntque mei varietate timores, ebb and flow, Ov.: fama variat, Liv.

**varius**, a, um, adj. parti-coloured, spotted, striped, variegated. lynces, Virg.: serpentes, Ov.: plumæ, Hor.

caelum, star-spangled, Ov.: varios testudine postes, inlaid with, Virg.

latera loris varia, i. e. black and blue, Pl.

**2. Fig.** diverse, manyfold, changing, varying, changeable, fickle, various, etc. mores, Cic.: fortuna, id.: eventus vari fortunæ, Caes.: victoria, fluctuating, Sall. varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. [Appy cogn with varus]

**varix**, icis, comm. a dilated vein, varix, esp. in the thighs: Cels.: Cic. [Eym. unknown]

**varus**, a, um, adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed (varus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): Hor.

**2. Transf.** in gen. bent, crooked: manus, bent round (in front of the body), Ov.

**2. Fig.** diverse, different (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. With lat.: alterum (genus) huic varum, different from this, Hor.

[Perh. for cvarus, from the root kvar, whence Gr. κῠρ-ρῶ-ς: Lat. cur-ru-s, q. v.]

**(1) vās**, vāsīs, *m.* one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense: while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad of, (ir ā-ē-ā-ē) (ā-ē-ā-ē), in which the a is prothetic. The root is vadā, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

**(2) vās**, vāsīs, *m.* one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense: while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad of, (ir ā-ē-ā-ē) (ā-ē-ā-ē), in which the a is prothetic. The root is vadā, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

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**(6) vās**, vāsīs, *m.* one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense: while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad of, (ir ā-ē-ā-ē) (ā-ē-ā-ē), in which the a is prothetic. The root is vadā, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

**(7) vās**, vāsīs, *m.* one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense: while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad of, (ir ā-ē-ā-ē) (ā-ē-ā-ē), in which the a is prothetic. The root is vadā, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

**(8) vās**, vāsīs, *m.* one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense: while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad of, (ir ā-ē-ā-ē) (ā-ē-ā-ē), in which the a is prothetic. The root is vadā, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

**(9) vās**, vāsīs, *m.* one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense: while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad of, (ir ā-ē-ā-ē) (ā-ē-ā-ē), in which the a is prothetic. The root is vadā, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

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(From low Lat. vadium came Fr. gage.)

**(2) vās**, vāsīs; plur. vasa, otum, *n* (Nom. sing. vasum, Pl. Apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic.)

a vessel, dish: also, a utensil, implement of any kind nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas vestimentum, Ter.: sinerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis accedit, Hor.

**(11) In plur.** military equipments, baggage, Nile ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, had packed up, Cic.: vasa conclamare, to raise the shout for packing up, Caes. [Eym. uncertain]

**vāsarium**, ii, *n* [vas, 2] furniture-money, equiptage-money, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

**vascularius**, ii, *m* [vasculum] one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, & whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.: Cic.

**vasculum**, i, *n* dim [vas, 2] a small vessel: Pl.: Juv. (Hence, through vasellum, Fr. vaseau.)

**vastatio**, ōnis, *f* [vastō] a laying waste, ravaging, devastation: omnium, Cic.: agri, Liv. Plur.: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

**vastator**, ōris, *m* [id.] a desolator, ravager (poet). Arcadiae (apoer), Ov.

**vastē**, adv. coarsely, uncouthly: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, with a broad accent, in an inelegant manner, Cic. **2. widely, monstrously, hugely, enormously:** vastus insurgens impetus undae, Ov.

**vastificus**, a, um, adj. [vastus facio] laying waste, devastating: belua, Cic. poet.

**vastitas**, atis, *f*. [vastus] the condition of lying waste, wasteness, desolation: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic. **2. Transf.** in act. sense: devastatio, ruin, destruction: quum vastitatem a templis, urbi, Italia depellebam, id. Liv. **3. terrible size, immensely, vastness:** beluae pari vastitate, of likeliest size, Col. **4. In contr. sense, a waste place, desert (lat):** Tac.

**vastities**, ei, *f* [id.] ruin, destruction: vastities venit, Pl.

**vasto**, avi, atum, *i. v. a* [id.] to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited (rare): vastatum ac relictum forum, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv.: pati terrain stipulum asperitate vastari, to be overgrown, Cic.: vastata lustra, destitute of game, Val. Pl. With Abl.: cultoribus agros, to unpeople, Virg. **2. Transf.** to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate: to ruin, destroy: agros, Cic.: Caes.: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv.: dirēpti vastatque classe, Tac. **2. Fig.** ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, Sall. (Hence it. quastare, Sp. gastar, Fr. gâter.)

**vastus**, a, um, adj. empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate (rare) Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs,

Liv.: dies per silentium vastus, Tac. **2. Fig.: unwilded, uncultivated, rude, inelegant:** vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, clumsy, Cic. **2. Transf.: laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed (rare):** fit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabō, Virg. **2. vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous:** belua, Cic.: mare, Caes.: iter, i. e. a long voyage, Ov.: impetus, mighty, Hor. **Fig.: vastus animus, insatiable, Sall.** [Perh. for vac-s-tus, from vac, root of vaco, vacuus: cf. mistus for mucus-t]

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**vectigal**, *ālīs, n.* [vectus, from *veho*] a toll, tax, impost paid to the State. Caes. 2. a contribution or honorarium paid to a magistrate: praetorium, Cic. II. Transf.: of private persons, revenue, rents, income, etc.: Id.: Hor. Proverb: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic. **vectigālis**, *e, adj.* [vectus] of or belonging to imposts or taxes: pecunia, tribute, Cic. 2. subject to imposts, tributary: Id.: Caes. II. of or belonging to revenue, that brings in revenue or income: equi, Cic.

**vectio**, *ōnis, f.* [veho] a carrying, conveyance: Cic.

**vectis**, *is, m.* [id.] a strong pole or bar, esp. a lever or crowbar: saxa vectibus promoveant, Caes. 1. signum vectibus labefactura, Id. Caes. 1. a bar, bolt. Cic. 1. Virg.

**vector**, *avi, atum, i, v.* a. a freq. [id.] to be wont to bear, carry, or convey: corpora Stygia carinā, Virg.: vectari, to ride about on horseback, Ov.

**vector**, *ōnis, m.* [id.] Act a carrier, carrier: Silem (aessum), Virg. II. Neutr. a passenger, rider: Cic. 1. Virg. vector equum regit, Ov.

**vectorius**, *a, um, ady.* [id.] for carrying, navigi, transport-ships, Caes.

**vectoria**, *ae, f.* [id.] a bearing, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship, a riding, etc.: pro vectura solvere, to pay for carriage, Cic. sine vecturae periculo, of transportation by sea, Id. Plin. remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, transport, conveyances, Caes. II. Transf. passage-money, fare, freight: Pl. Sen. (Hence *ictoria*, Fr. *voulure*) **vectus**, *a, um, Part.* [veho]

**vēgo**, *2 v. a.* to move, excite, quicken, arouse: Enn. ap. Non. (The root is *vag*, sister form of *ug*, on which *vaugeo* *Vigeo* is cognate.)

**vēgetus**, *a, um, ady.* [vegeo] enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly: Cic. 1. oculi, bright, quick, Suet.: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. Fig. meus, Cic. ingenium, Liv.

**vēgrandis**, *e, adj.* not very large, little, small, diminutive (rare): *vegrandia* farrā colonae quae male creverunt... vocant, stunted, i. e. poor in straw and ear (diff from *veca*, v. *vecus*), Ov. (Vegrandis, for valde grandis, Cic. Agr. II. 34, 93, is very dub.)

**vēhēmens** (scanned as *vēmēns*, Hor.), *entis, adj.* eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement in agendo, Cic. 1. lupus, Hor. (II) Of abstract things: incitatio, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong: plium vehementius lectu missequere telum, Liv. vehementis violentia vini, Lucr. [From root of *veho*, cf. Hom. *ὀξέσθας*, which is prob. from the same root. *mentis* is adj. term.; cf. Skr. *man-*]

**vēhēmenter**, *adv.* [id.] eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, veh-

mently irata, Pl. eos incusavit, rated them soundly, Caes. Comp.: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Sup.: vehementissime contendere, Caes. 2. strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much: Cic.: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, particularly concerns, Lucr. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id

**vēhēmentia**, *ae, f.* [id.] eagerness, fervency, vehemence: Plin. II. strength: vini, Id.: odoris, Id.

**vēhiculum**, *i, n.* [veho] a carriage, conveyance, vehicle: Cic. 1. Liv. Of a ship: furturum vehiculum, Cic.

**vēho**, *xi, atum, i, v.* a. and *n.* Act.: to carry, convey, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: ille rauris, qui vestit Europam, Cic. quum triumphantem (Canillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 2. Pass. or reflect. to be borne along, to ride, sail, travel, etc.: ut animal sex notibus veheretur, Cic.: in navibus vehi, Id. apes liquidum trans aethra vectae, Virg. II. Neut. to be borne, to ride, sail, etc. (rare, and perch. only in Imperf. Part. and gerund.) per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. [Cf. Skr. *vah* (for *vagh*), to move, to carry; Gr. *ὄξω*, Goth. *ga-rag-jan*, A-S. *wegan*]

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Aeneas, pariter pictate vel armis egregius, alike renowned, whether you look at his filial affection or his prowess in arms, Virg. (ii) Joined with *potius*, to correct or put somewhat differently what has been said, or rather: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. II. With a climax implied, even (prop. an elliptical expression, the less emphatic alternative being understood): quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, ready even to take the lead, Caes.: per me vel stertis licet, you may even snore if you like, Cic.: hoc assensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcerint, even so few as three, Liv. (ii) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: vel minimum, vel plurimum, the very least, the utmost possible, Cic.: cuius vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 2. Giving an instance, where others might equally well be given: for instance, in particular: amoris tui quoquo...

**vēstigia**, *vel proxime de Tigellio, Cic.*

**vēlāmen**, *inis, n.* [velo] a cover, covering, clothing, garment, robe, shawl: Virg.: Ov.

**vēlāmentum**, *i, n.* [id.] a cover, covering: Cels. 2. a veil, curtain, i. q. *velum*: Sen. 3. In plu.: olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which supplants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supphum, Liv.

**vēlārium**, *ii, n.* [velum] a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun. Juv.

**vēlati**, *orum, m. plu.* supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell; always in the phrase, *accensi velati* (i. e. accensi et velati); like empty venditio, socii Latini, etc.: Cic. [Part. of *velo*; so called because only clothed with the sagum, not regularly armed.]

**vēles**, *itis, m.* (rare except in pl.) a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher or tirailleur; usually plur.: Liv.: Ov. II. Transf. ut scurram velitem, perch. a sharp-shooting jester, Cic. [Cogn. with *velox*, q. v.]

**vēlifer**, *era, erum, adj.* [velum] sail-bearing: carina, Prop. Ov.

**vēlificatio**, *ōnis, f.* [velifico] a making sail, sailing: Cic.

**vēlificio**, *i, v. n.* and *a.* [velum facio] to make sail, to sail: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. Poet.: Athos velificatus, navigated, sailed through, Juv.

**vēlificio**, *atus, i v. n. dep.* [id.] to make sail, spread sail, sail: ad infernos lacus, Prop. II. Fig.: to make sail for, i. e. to exert oneself to effect of gain; with *Dat.*: honori suo velificari, Cic.

**vēlitaris**, *e, adj.* [veles] of or belonging to the velites: hastae, Liv.

**velitatio**, ōnis, f. [velitor] a skirmishing with words; a bickering, wrangling, dispute: verbis velitationem fieri, Pl.

**velites**, um, v. veles.

**velitor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [veles] to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish: App. II. Fig. nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, hanc velatam, Pl.

**velivolans**, antis, adj. [velum volo] sail-flying, flying with sails, a poet epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. ap. Cic.

**vellivolus**, a, um, adj. [id.] sail-flying, winged with sails, a poet epithet of a ship: rates, Ov. puppes, Lucr. Transf. of the sea. ship-wafting, id.: Virg.

**vellicio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vello] to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip: coram vellicat, Pl. II. Fig. to twist, taunt, carp, rail at: Cic. Hor.

**vello**, velis (vulsis), vulsum, 3 v. a. to pluck, pull, to pluck off or out: lanam (opp. to tondere, to shear), Varr. pilos equinae caudae, Hor. vallum, to tear down, Liv. aureum, to pull or twitch the ear, Virg. poma manu, to gather, pick, Tib. [Ety. uncertain.]

**vellus**, ōris, n. wool shorn off, a fleece: Hor.: Ov. II. Transf. the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt entire: Virg. Ov. 2. the skin of any other animal, with the fur: fulvi leonis, id. cervinum, id. 3. any woollen substance: wool, down: velleraque ut folius deprecant tenuia Seres, i. e. the fleeces or flocks of silk, Virg. (ii) Of fiery clouds: id. (iii) Of snow: Mart. [For vel-nus, of Skr. ū-ṇa-m (for vā-ṇa-m), wool, Gr. ἑῶν, ἑῶν (which orig. had f), Goth. vulla, Eng. wool.] The l, from orig. r, appears in Gr. ὀλοός.

**velo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [velum] to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil: capite velato, Cic. velatae antennae, the yards covered with or supporting the sails, Virg. velatus manibus orant, i. e. bearing the emblems of supplicants (v. velamentum, 3), Pl. velatas comas, pilled hair, Virg. II. Fig.: to cloak, veil, hide, conceal: cūm fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

**velocitas**, atus, f. [velox] swiftness, rapidity, velocity: corporis, Cic. Fig. mali, Tac.

**velociter**, adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily: Ov. Temp. Cic. Sup. id.

**velox**, ōris, adv. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedily: pedites velocissimi ad fortissimi, Caes.: cervi, Virg.: pes, Ov. Jaoulum, Virg.: toxicum, quickly working, Hor. Witā ad: principes ad praemia velox, Ov. With Inf. Stat. Poet = adv. ille velox desilit in latices, swiftly, Ov. Fig.: nihil est nimio velocius, Cic.: Hora. [This word and veles are appy. cogn. with velo, to fly.]

**velum**, i, n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth: tabernacula cur-

baseis intenta velis, Cic.: of chambers-curtains, hangings: Suet. Juv.: of the awnings stretched over theatres or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. II. Esp. a sail (usu. plur.) ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, vela do, Cic.: in altum vela dare, to spread sail for, Virg.: contrahere, to furl sail, Hor. Sing. Pl. Ov.: Virg. Proverb: remis velisque, with oars and sails, i. e. with might and main: res velis, ut ita dicam, remi-que fugienda, Cic.

2. Fig. vela orationis (cf. remus, II.), id. [Sense II appears to be the primary one; the word is for vex-lum (v. vexillum and cf. ala, mala), from vexo, the sail being conceived as moving, carrying on, the ship] (Hence It. Sp. velo, Fr. voile)

**vel-ut** or **vel-uti**, adv. even as, just as, like as: Correl. with sic or uti (rare), just as: sic: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura variis motus clere, Cic. 2. Esp. in poetical similes: Virg. Without correlative particle: vitam silentio transant, veluti pecora, Sall. Hor. 2. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, For example: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid faceret et commodum dican: veluti in hac re aebant, Cic.

3. To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: as, like as, as it were: frena dabit Supplex, veluti quum rector caribsa dēducit, Ov. 4. Velut is, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, just as if, just as though, as if, as though: absintis Amovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram addesset, horrenter, Caes. Sometimes si is omitted: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudis fore, Hor.

**vena**, ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein: Cic. 2. Esp. an artery, id. venas tentare, to feel the pulse, Suet. II. Transf. of things that resemble veins: a water-course, Hirt. (iii) A vein of metal: Cic. (iv) The urinary passage: Cels. (v) The penis: Mart.

III. Fig.: the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing: periculum inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. 2. natural bent, genius, disposition, vein: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. veine)

**venābulum**, i, n. [venor] a hunting-spear: Cic.: Virg.

**venalicus**, a, um, adj. [venalis] for sale: Petr. II. Esp. of or belonging to slave-selling: familiae, i. e. slaves exposed for sale, Suet. 2. Subst. venalicus, i, m. a slave-dealer: Cic.

**venālis**, e, adj. [venus] of or belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale: amicus, Pl. horti, Cic.: familia, i. e. slaves, Quint. 2. Subst. venalis, i, m. a slave offered for sale: Pl. Cic. Also in gen. sense, venales = servi,

Hor. II. Transf.: *thgs can be bought by bribes or presents, venal, corrupt*: Sall.: Liv.

**venālitius**, v. venalicus.

**venaticus**, a, um, adj. [venatus] of or belonging to hunting, hunting: canis, a hound, Pl.: catulus, Hor. II. Transf.: prolatis rebus paraisti venatici sumus, i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds, Pl.

**venatio**, ōnis, f. [venor] hunting, the chase: Caes. 2. Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue, also, a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatus pecunias profundunt, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 seq.) II. Meton.: that which is or has been hunted, game: Liv. (Hence Fr. venaison, and, from it, Eng. venison)

**venator**, ōris, m. [venor] a hunter: Cic. Caes. Adj.: venator canis, a hound, Virg. Fig.: physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, tracker, Cic. (Hence Fr. veneur.)

**venatorius**, a, um, adj. [venator] of or belonging to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting-: galea, Nep.

**venatrix**, icis, f. [venor] a huntress: Virg. II. Adj. dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.

**venatura**, ae, f. [id.] hunting, the chase: Fig.: Pl.

**venātus**, ūs, m. [id.] hunting, the chase: Cic. II. Transf. fishing: Pl.

**vendibilis**, e, adj. [vendo] that may be sold, saleable: Hor. II. Fig. acceptable, agreeable, taking: Cic.

**vendico**, v. vando, ad int.

**venditarius**, a, um, adj. [vendo] of or belonging to selling, for sale: Pl. (dub.)

**venditatio**, ōnis, f. [vendito] 1. an offering for sale; hence, fig. a specious display, a boasting, blazoning: venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.

**venditator**, ōris, m. [id.] a boaster, vaunter: Gell. Adj.: famae nec invidiosus nec venditator, neither indifferent to nor making much of fame, Tac.

**venditio**, ōnis, f. [vendo] a selling, sale: Cic.

**vendito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell: Cic. II. Fig. to cry up: as one who wishes to sell a thing, to puff, recommend extravagantly: pacem pretio, Liv.: operam suam, id. valde to venditavi, have praised you to the skies, Cic.: ne plebi, Liv.

**venditor**, ōris, m. [id.] a seller, vender: Cic.

**venditus**, a, um, Part. [vendo].

**vendo**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (contr. from venundo, venundo) to put up for sale, to sell, vend: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig. to sell or give up, to betray: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic. suffragia, Juv.: auro patriam, Virg. 2. Transf. to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale: rare): Cic. (Ep.):

Hor. (Hence *It vendere*, Sp *vender*; Fr *vendre*)

**veneficus**, a. v. veneficus, no. II. **veneficium**, n. n. [veneficus] a poisoning; freq. in pl. de veneficis accusare, Cic. **II.** *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery; quoque veneficis abstulisti illa* (Medea) suis, Ov.

**veneficus**, a. um, adj. [for veneficus, from venenum facio] poisoning, poisonous, magical: verba, Ov. **II.** Subst. veneficus, i. m. and venefica, a. f. a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress Cic. Hor. As term of abuse, witch, hag: Pl.

**venenarius**, n. m. [venenum] a poison-master, poisoner: Suet.

**venenatus**, a. um, Part. [veneno] **II.** Adj. poisonous, venomous: Colubra, Lucr. dentes, Ov. **2.** Transf. bewitched, enchanted: virga, id. **3.** Fig. nulla venenato littera mixta joco, envenomed, a e tainted with malice, malicious, id.

**venenifer**, era, etum, adj. [venenum ferens, containing poison, poisonous, venomous] palatum, Ov.

**veneno**, avi, atum, i. v. a [venenum, to poison] carnem, Cic. sagittas, Hor. **2.** Fig. of the venom of calumny and envy: id.

**venenum**, n. n. strictly hoc papaver, any powerfully acting draught or drug: hoc the sp. m. venenum, mala venena, implying that all drugs or potions were not harmful: quicquid est qui venenum malum leget, et le ap. Cic. Obsolete, however, in this sign. **1.** Esp. a poison that destroys life, poison: Cic. hoc est fig. mischief, destruction: ratio discordia ordinum est venenum: aris huius, hanc, Liv. **2.** a magical poison, charm: Medea, Hor. (ii) Fig. castas isto satius tentare veneno (i.e. amice) Prop. **3.** a colouring material, a dye (poet.) alba nec Assyrio fœtatur lana veneno, Virg. [Ety. m. known:] (Hence *It teleno*, Sp *teñir*, Fr *teindre*)

**venéo** (vaeneo), ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. [venum eo] to go for sale, i.e. to be sold (as pass. of vendo): Cuius eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierat i, quum magno venissent, Cic. quia venoit auro rata avis, is sold for gold, i.e. fetches a high price, Hor.

**venérabilis**, e, adj. [veneror] worthy of respect or reverence, reverend, venerable: dives, Hor. donum, Virg. **II.** Act. showing veneration, reverent: Val. Max.

**venérabundus**, a. um, adj. [id.] worshipping, venerating, revering, reverent: Liv.

**venératio**, ónis, f. [veneror] the highest respect, reverence, veneration (rare) habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. **II.** Meton. the quality that commands veneration, commanding aspect, venerable character: Just.

**venérator**, óris, m. [id.] a reverencer, venerator: domus vestrae, Ov.

**venérus** and **venérius**, a. um, adj. [venus] of or belonging to Venus or to love: servi, temple-slaves of Venus Erycina v. Sicily, Cic. Also in same sense as subst. id. **II.** Subst. venerus (venerius), i. m. (ac. jactus) the Venus-throw (which was the best at dice, as that called 'canis' was the worst): id. cf. vènus, iv.

**vénéro**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to reverence, adore: Pl. Chiefly in Part. perf. venerata Ceres, revered, Hor. Sibylla, Virg.

**venétor**, atus, i. v. a. dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate: deos, Cic. aliquem, id. Larem farre pio, Virg. patris memoriam, Tac. **II.** Transf. to ask recently for, to beseech, supplicate: nunc quisquis est deus, venetor, ut, etc., Pl. nihil horum, Hor. Nymphas agrestes, to pray of, call on, Virg. (Cf. Skr. ran, to desire, love, honour, whence also Lat. ven-ia, Ven-us.)

**venétus**, a. um, adj. [It Venetian] sea-coloured, bluish, factio, the party clothed in blue, the Blues, Suet. Hence, **2.** Subst. Venetus, i. m. a Blue: Mart.

**venia**, ac, f. complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour: mi gnate, da veniam haec mihi, reddite illam, Ter. quum data esset venia eius diei, when indulgence had been granted for that day, Liv. **2.** Bona venia or cum bona venia, used parenthetically with a verb of saying, by good leave, with permission: Cic. Ter. Also with amio, indulgently, without prejudice: expromerent quid sentirent, cum bona venia se audiretur, Liv. **3.** forgiveness, pardon, remission: Cic. Caes. [From same root as veneror, q. v., and Venus.]

**venio**, veni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come: ad aliquem, Cic. ad urbem, id. ad cenam, Pl. sub ora viri, Virg. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, descends to each of us, Cic. Pass. impers. ventum in insulam est, they arrived, id. ubi eo ventum est, Caes. **II.** Fig. dies venit, id. pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, presenting itself, Virg.

**2.** Esp. with in and Acc. to come into, fall into any state or condition in calamitatem, Cic. summum in cruciatum, Caes. in partem alligatus rei, to share in it, Cic.: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, placed themselves under, Caes. **3.** In speaking, to come to a topic: ad fabulas, Cic.

**4.** Of crops: to come forward, yield (=provenio). Virg. **5.** to become. nemo repente venit turpissimus, Liv. (dub. al. fuit). [For *venio* (cf. voro for groro; v. also vivo): cogn. with gam, nasalized form of root ga (whence Skr. á. Gr. é-γω-ν, Lat.

be-t-o); cf. βαίν-ω (=Bau-yu); Gogh. quim-an, Germ. komm-en, Eng. come.] (Hence *It venire*; Sp. Fr. venir.)

**venor**, atus, i. v. n. and a. *depa* to hunt, chase. Neutr. qui venari solent, Cic. **II.** Act.: leporem, dammas, Virg. **2.** Fig.: to hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing (mostly poet.): suffragia plebis, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

**venosus**, a. um, adj. [vena] full of veins, veiny, venous: renes, Cels. **II.** Fig.: liber Atti, swollen, perh. exaggerated: Pers.

**venter**, tris, m. the belly: Cic. **2.** Esp.: the paunch, maw; and fig.: stomach, appetite, esp. with ref. to gluttony: Pl. Hor. **II.** Transf.: the womb: Juv. **2.** Meton.: the fruit of the womb, a child unborn: ventrem ferre, to be with child, Liv.

**3.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, a belly, i.e. a swelling protuberance: tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. Virg. [Prob. for *gventer*, the word being cogn. with Gr. γαστήρ, though in the latter the radical part has final s (cf. Germ. wans-t). Goth. guth-us, belly, stomach, womb, is from the same root.] (Hence *It ventre*; Sp. vientre; Fr. ventre.)

**ventilo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dim. from ventus] to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing: populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov.: facem, Prop.

**II.** Fig.: to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate: contonem, Cic. **ventio**, ónis, f. [venio] a coming: Pl. **ventito**, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort: Caes. i. m.

**ventosus**, a. um, adj. [ventus] full of wind, windy: folles, Virg. mare, Hor.: cucurbita, i.e. a cipping-glass, Juv. Comp.: Germania, more exposed to storms, Tac. Sup.: regis, Liv. **2.** Transf.: like the wind (poet.): equi, swift as the wind, Ov. **II.** Fig.: windy, puffed up, vain, conceited: gloria, Virg. **2.** light, changeable, inconstant, fickle: ventosus gloria curru, capricious as the wind, Hor.: plebs, id.: ingenium, Liv.

**ventriculus**, i. m. dim. [venter] the belly: Juv. **II.** Transf.: the stomach. Cels. **2.** cordis, a ventricle of the heart: Cic.

**ventriósus**, a. um, adj. [id.] having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied: Pl.

**ventulus**, i. m. dim. [ventus] a slight wind, breeze: Ter.

**ventus**, i. m. wind: (aër) effluens huc et illic ventos efficit, Cic.: in appos. with the names of particular winds: Corus, Caes.: Septentriones, Cic. Proverb.: (H) in vento et rapida aqua scribere, cf. "write the characters in dust: stamp them on the running stream," Cat. (ii) profundere verba ventis, to talk to the winds, Lucr. (iii) verba ventis dare, i.e. not to keep one's word or promise, Ov.

(iv) ventis remis: v. remus. **II.** Fig.: the wind as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, etc.: *cujus (Caesaria) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, who is enjoying the gales of prosperity.* Cic.: *rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, every breath of rumour.* Id. [Cf. Skr. *vā*, to blow, *vā-ta-s*, wind. The Lat. *ventus* and Goth. *vind-s* (Eng. *wind*) are participial forms from *vān*, nasalized form of the root *vā*; v. *vanus*.] (Hence Fr. *vento*; Sp. *viento*, Fr. *vent*, *vantail*.)

**venūcula** (venūcula and venūcula) *uva*, a kind of grape fit for preserving: Hor.

**vēnūla**, ae, f. *dān*. [vena] a small vein: Cels.

**vēnum**, i, v. *vēnus*. **6** **vēnum-do**, dēdi, dātum, i, v. a. also written as two words *vēnum do* (v. *vēnus*), to sell, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: *captive*, Suet. Fig.: *quæsturam, to put up for sale*, Tac.

(1) **vēnus**, ēris, f. [Venus, the goddess of love] sexual love, the pleasures of love: *sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus*, Ter.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: a beloved object: Hor.: Virg. **2.** qualities that excite love; loveliness, attractiveness, charm: *fabula nullius veneris, without any charm*, Hor.: *omnes dicendi veneres*, Quint. **III.** the planet Venus: Cic. **IV.** the highest throw of the four 'tali' (q. v.), when each presented a different number, the *Venus throw*: Hor. [For etym. v. *veneror*, *venia*.]

(2) **vēnus**, ūs, m. or **vēnum** (væn-), i, n. only in forms *venui* [late], *veno*, and *venum*, sale. *Dat.*: *posita veno irritamenta luxus, offered for sale*, Tac. *Acc.*: *dare aliquem venum* (= *ad venum*), to sell, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ῥώος*, *ῥώεω*, *ῥώω*.]

**venustus**, ūs, f. [vōnus] loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, etc. *Physical*: *corporea*, Cic. *Transf.* of inanimate things: *signa eximia venustate, figures of extraordinary beauty*, Id. **II.** *Mental*: *homo affluens omni lepore et venustate*, Id. **2.** acceptableness of a suitor: *good fortune in love* (cf. *invenustus*): *quis me fortunator, venustatque adeo plentor*, Ter.

**venustē**, adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: *dicere*, Quint. *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: Cael. in Cic.

**venustulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [venustus] lovely, charming, delightful (of a small or beloved object): Pl.

**venustus**, a, um, adj. [vōnus] lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, comely, pretty, etc. *Physically*: *gestus et motus corporea*, Cic.: *diva venustissima Venus*, Pl. *Transf.* of inanimate things: *sphaerae*, Cic.: *hortuli*, Phaedr.

**II.** *Mentally*: *Graculus facillie et valde venustus*, Cic.: *sententiae*, Id. **vē-pallidus**, a, um, adj. very pale, very pallid: *mulier*, Hor. (dub.)

**vēprēscila**, ae, f. dim. [vēpre] a little thorn- or briar-bush: Cic.

**vēpres**, is, and more usually *plur* *vēpres*, um, f. (less freq. m.) a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush: Cic. *Sing.*: *vēpre*, Ov. [Etym. unknown]

**vēr**, vēris, n. the season of spring, the spring: Cic.: *verque novum stabat cinctum forente corona*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: the productions of spring: *ver populatur apes*, Mart. *Phr.*: *ver sacrum*, a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring, usually vowed in critical circumstances *ver sacrum* *vovendum*, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410)

**III.** Fig. the spring-time of life, youth (poet.): *jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret*, Cat. [For *veser*, which became *verer* and thence *ver*. Cf. Gr. *ῥεω* for *ῥεω-απ*. The orig. form is seen from Skr. *vas-anta-s*, spring. Lth. *vas-ara*, summer.] (Hence It. *Sp. primavera*.)

**vēstrum**, i, n. hellebore: Lucr. *Phr.*

**vērax**, ācis, adj. [verus] speaking truly, true, veracious (rare): Cic. *Hor.* (*Comp.*: Cic. [Hence Fr. *vérai*].)

**verbēna**, ae, f., usu *plu* *verbēnae*, arum, f. boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs: such boughs were borne by the *fœtales*. Liv.: also by priests suing for protection: Cic.: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts. Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 326)

**verbēnātus**, a, um, adj. [verbēnae] crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: Suet.

**verber**, ēris, n. (Nom., *Dat.*, and *Acc. sing.* do not occur, and the other sing. cases very rarely) a lash, whip, scourge, rod. *Sing.*: *verber*, totto, Virg. Fig. of the lash of a guilty conscience: *sordo verbera cædit*, Juv. *Plur.*: *adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri*, Liv. **II.** *Transf.* a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. **III.** Meton.: a lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.: *mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securas*, Cic. (ii) any stripe, stroke, blow (mostly poet.): *remorum*, Ov.: Hor. **2.** Fig. (*Plur.* only). contumelliarum, Cic.: *linguae*, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *ῥεβρ-ῥεω*.]

**verberābilis**, e, adj. [verbero] worthy of a beating: Pl.

**verberatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a striking, beating: Callistr. **II.** Fig.: chastisement, punishment: Q. Cic. in Cic.

**verberēns**, a, um, adj. [verber] worthy of stripes: Pl.

**verbero**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat: *homines*, Cic.: *laterum cotas ense*, Ov. *Abol.*: *quo firme verberatur insistent*, Suet. **2.** to attack with siege engines: *to batter*: *tormentis Mutinam verberavit*, Cic. **3.** In gen. sense, to

strike, beat: *aquila aethera verberat alis*, Virg. (Charybdis) *sidera verberat unda, lashes*, Id. **II.** Fig.: to lash, chastise, torment, harass: *senatus convicio verberari*, Cic.

**verbēro**, ōnis, m. [id.] one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.: Ter. **verbōsē**, adv. with many words, verbosely: Cic. *Comp.*: Id.

**verbōsus**, a, um, adj. [verbum] full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose (rare): *verbosa simulatio prudentiae*, Cic. *Comp.*: *verbosior epistola*, Id.

**verbum**, i, n. (Gen. *plur* *verbum*, Pl.) a word, plur. words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation, etc.: *verbum nullum fecit, said not a single word*, Pl. Cic. *verbum* *usitatus et tritius*, Id. *verbum e* (de, pro) *verbo* *expunire*, to give the literal meaning, Id. *Plur.* *verba* *rebus* *impressit, gave them names*, Id. with ref. to the praetor's court, *tria verba* (do, dico, addico), Ov. *pro his Divitiacis facit verba, speaks*, Caes. *contumelia verborum, insulting language*, Id. *Pr.* *verb* *verba* *facit* *emortuo, he talks to the dead*, Id. in vain, Pl. **2.** a verbal phrase (i) *ad verbum*, word for word, exactly, literally: Cic. Ter. (ii) *verbi causa* or *gratia*, for the sake of example, for example, for instance, Cic. (iii) *uno verbo*, in one word, in a word, briefly: Id. *eo, tribus verbis*, Pl. (iv) *meis, tuis, suis verbis*, in my, thy or his name, for me, thee, or him, *gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis* *eris gratulatus*, Cic. *denuntiatur Fabio senatus verbis*, Liv. **II.** *Esp.* a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Pl. *ler* (ii) a proverb: *verum est verbum*, *quod memoratur ubi amici*, *ibidem opus*, Pl. **2.** *mere talk*, *mere words*, *opp to deed*, *fact, reality*: Cic. Hence, *verba dare* (aliquid), to give one empty words, to deceive, cheat: *cul verba dare difficile est*, Ter. *dare verba curis, to beguile them*, Ov. **III.** In gramm. a verb (Cf. Gr. *ῥεω-ῥεω-ῥεω*, *ῥεω-ῥεω*, *ῥεω-ῥεω*). Goth. *vair-d*, Eng. *word*, Germ. *wort*. For the term of *verbum*, cf. *ta-bum*, the suffix in the Germanic forms is different.]

**verecūlum**, i, n. dim. [ver] little spring, as a term of endearment: Pl.

**vērē**, adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact: properly, rightly: Cic. (*Comp.*: Id. *Sup.*: Id. [Hence Fr. *voire*].)

**vērēcundē**, adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic.: Liv. *Comp.*: Cic.

**vērēcundia**, ae, f. [verecundus] the natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: Cic.: Liv. (ii) With Gen. obj.: *turpitudinis, dread of wrong-doing*, Cic.: *majestatis magistratum, awe*, Liv. **II.** *Esp.* over-shyness, bashfulness: Quint. (Hence It. *vergogna*; Sp. *vergüenza*; Fr. *vergogne*.)

**vērēcundor**, i, v. n. *dep.* [id.] to

feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident\* (rare). Pl.: Cic. II. Transf. of things manus verecundantur, express shame, Quint.

**verecundus**, a, um, adj. [vereor] feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident: homo, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, a blush, Hor.: Bacchus, perh. blushing, id. Comp.: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Sup.: in honoribus gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

**verendus**, a, um, Part. [vereor] full, awful, venerable, fearful, terrible: majestas, Ov.: patres, id.

**vereor**, itus, 2. v. a. and n. dep. to feel awe of, to regard reverently, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid of apprehensive of: Constr.: with Acc. Gen. (rare), Inf., Acc. and Inf., Subj. or depend. clause: (1) With Acc.: metuebant eum servi, verbabantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (2) With Gen.: Tu tunc quidem testimonium veritatis, not respecting even your testimony (where the Part. has a kind of adjective force), Cic. (3) With Inf. or Acc. and Inf.: aliquem interficere, Caes. verear iniqua, me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. Imper. (rare) Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, who were not ashamed, Cic. (iv) With Subj. foll. by ne, ut (the former, of what it is feared may happen, the latter, of what it is feared may not happen) Divitiarum animus offenderet verchatur, he was afraid of wounding his feelings: Caes.: non vereor, ne assemtatricula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, I am not afraid of seeming, Cic.: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possum concedere, I am afraid I cannot grant you those two things, id. (v) With depend. interrog. clause: heri semper lenitas verebar quorum excederet, Ter. 2. Absol. to be apprehensive; with Dat. of person or thing on behalf of whom or which (rare) eo minus veritus navibus, being the less apprehensive for the safety of his fleet, Caes.: de Carthagine, to have apprehensions about Carthage, Cic. 3. to have a sense of shame: Pl. [The root is var, whence Gr. φόβος (phobos), Eng. ware, be-ware, ward, Germ. wahr-en]

**veretrum**, i, n. the organs of generation: Phaedr.

**vergilias**, arum, f. plu. the Pleiades: Arat. in Cic. [Perh. from virga, a sprout, twig; as rising in Spring]

**vergo** (perg. versil, dub.), 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to turn, incline (point and rare): alicui venenum, to incline the cup, i. e. pour out, Lucr. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, directs itself, id. II. Neutr.: to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, trend, verge: collis ad flumen Sabin vergit, Caes.: portus

ad meridiem, Liv. 2. Fig.: Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere, Cic.: suam aetatem vergere, was on the decline, Tac. with Abl.: femina vergens annis, growing old, id. [Root varg, to turn; v. valgus]

**veridicus**, a, um, adj. [verus dico] that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

**veriloquium**, i, n. [verus loquor] a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, etymology, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic.

**verisimilis** and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, veri similis, etc.

**veritas**, atis, f. [verus] truth, truthfulness. Subjectively: truthfulness, truth-speaking: veritas odium parit, opp. to obsequium, complaisance, saying what will please, Ter. veritatis cultor, a lover of truth, Cic. II. Objectively: that which is true; the real facts about anything: veritatem patefacere, id.: plus quam res et veritas concedat, fact and truth, id. 2. reality: e.g. in works of art: veritatem imitari, real life, id. ex veritate, in accordance with truth, Sall. 3. rectitude of character: tristis veritas, meret in vultu atque in verbis fides, Ter. Cic. 4. the true derivation of a word = ἐτυμολογία, id. (Hence It. verità; Sp. verdad. Fr. vérité)

**veritus**, a, um, Part. [vereor] **veriverbum**, i, n. [verus verbum] a telling the truth, veracity: Pl.

**vermiculatus**, a, um, Part. [vermiculus] II. Adj.: involut as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated: Lucr. in Cic.

**vermiculor**, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [vermiculus] to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees Plin.

**vermiculus**, i, m. dim. [vermis] a little worm, grub, in decaying things: Lucr. (Hence It. vermiglio, Fr. vermeil, because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

**vermina**, um, n. plu. gripings, writhings with pain: Lucr. [Prob. cogn. with vermis]

**vermis**, is, m. a worm: Lucr. [Cf. Goth. wurm-s, Eng. worm. The root is uncertain] (Hence It. verme, Fr. ver.)

**verna**, ae, comm. a slaveborn in his master's house, a home-born slave: Pl. Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. II. Transf. a native, and adj. native: Mart. [For ver-na, from the root var, to dwell, whence Skr. vās-tu, place, house, and Gr. φάσ-ru.]

**vernaculus**, a, um, adj. [verna] of or belonging to home-born slaves: multitudo, the rabble of slaves, Tac. 2. Subst.: vernaculi, orum, m. plu. buffoons, jesters (home-born slaves being often trained as such): Suet.

II. native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular, i. e. Roman: festivitas, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself, id.

**vernilis**, e, adj. [id.] slavish, fawn-

ing: blanditiae, Tac. II. jesting, pert, wagging: dictum, id.

**vernitas**, atis, f. fawning subservience: Sen. 2. pertiness, sauciness: Pl. frag. Quint.

**vernilter**, adv. slavishly, servilely: fungi officii, Hor.

**verno**, i, v. n. [ver] to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, etc.: humus, Ov.: avis, i. e. begins to sing, id.

II. Transf.: dum vernat sanguis, is young or lively, Prop. dubia lanugine malae, sprout with the first down, Mart.

**vernula**, ae, comm. dim. [verna] a little or young home-born slave: Juv.

II. Adj.: native, indigenous: Tiberinus et ipse vernula riparum, i. e. a fish bred in the Tiber, id.

**vernus**, a, um, adj. [ver] of or belonging to spring, spring-: tempus, Cic.: venti, Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Hor.

**vero**, adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl.: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, I do really wish, Cic. 2. In corroborative replies: M. Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. A. Vero, ac libenter quidem, yes, and with pleasure too, id. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satissime pater? Immo vero, O yes; yes indeed, id. And to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: S. Quid totam domum: num quicquam alter, praeter te, regit? L. Minime vero, no indeed; certainly not, id. 3. In urgent or encouraging expostulation: minue vero iram, pray be cool, Ter. 4. To indicate a climax, even, indeed, esp. with tum: tum vero ardemus, etc., then more than ever, freq. in Virg. 5. In transitions: nec vero tibi de verbis respondere, Cic. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, but in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod, etc., id.

**verpa**, ae, f. the penis: Cat.

**verpus**, i, m. a circumcised man: Cat.: Juv.

**verres**, is, m. a male swine, boar-pig: Hor. Transf.: contemptuously of a man: Pl. (Hence O. F. ver, and, from it, Fr. verrat.)

**verrinus**, a, um, adj. [verres] of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-: Jecur, Plin. In a pun (jestingly, with ref. to the name Verres) jus, Cic.

**verro**, verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out, etc.: Cic.: favillas, Ov.: quicquid de Libyis verritur areis, is swept (up), i. e. collected, Hor.: arenas cauda, (C. mpel. (poet.): verrunt venti nubila, Lucr.: nautae caerulea, brush, Virg.: remis vada, id. 2. to sweep away,

*to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare): *maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras*, id. [Perh. cogn. with the Hom. *ἀρό-φερος*.]

**verrūca**, ae. f. *a wart on the human body*: Plin. **2**. Fig.: *a slight fault, small failing*, opp. to *tuber* (q. v.): Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *verruce*.)

**verrucosus**, a. um. adj. [verruca] *full of warts, warted*: an appellation of *Q. Fabius Maximus (uncator)*: Aur. Vict. **II**. Transf.: *of sly, prob. rough, rugged*: *Antiope* (the title of a tragedy), Pers.

**verrūno**, i. r. n. [acc. to Fest. from *verto*] *to turn, turn about*; hence, in relig. lang. *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue*. Liv.

**versābilis**, e. adj. [verso] *moveable, aer*, Sen. **II**. Fig. *changeable, versatile*: *fortuna*, Curt.

**versābundus**, a. um. adj. [id.] *turning around, revolving* (rare): Lucr.

**versātilis**, e. adj. [id.] *that turns or moves around, revolving, moveable*: *mundi templum*, Lucr. **II**. Fig. *versatile*: *ingenium*, Liv.

**versicōlor**, ōris, adj. [verto color] *that changes its colour, of changeable colour*: of various colours: *plumae*, Cic.: *vestis*, Liv.

**versicūlus**, i. m. dim. [versus] *a short or single line whether of prose or verse*: *epistola*, Cic. Esp. of verse-compositions (as a sort of depreciatory expr.) *versiculi mei, my little verses*, Cat. Virg. ap. Don.

**versificātio**, ōnis, f. [versifico] *verse-making, versifying, versification*: Quint.

**versificātor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a verse-maker, versifier*: Quint. Hence, a poet: Just.

**versificō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [versus facio] *to put into verse, write in verse, versify*: Quint.

**versipellis**, e. adj. [verto pellis, lit. that changes its skin; hence, in gen.] *that changes shape or appearance*: (Jupiter) *versipellem se facit*, Pl.: *capillus fit versipellis*, i. e. *turns gray*, id. **II**. Fig. *skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle*: id.

**verso** (verso), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [verto] *to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently*: *turbo* in igne, Hor.: *manum, Ov.* *currum in gramine, to wheel about*, Virg.: *oves, to drive from pasture to pasture*, id.: *sortem urna, to shake*, Hor. *delectum gramen, to shake out, turn over hay*, Ov.: *versabant se in utraque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore*, Cic. Reflect. *mundum versari circum axem caeli*, id. **II**. Fig.: *to turn, bend*: *ad omnem malitiam et fraudem mentem suam*, id.: *fors omnia versat*, Virg.: *versatur coleri fore levis orbe rotae* (cf. Shak. "and turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel"), Tib.: *verbo, to twist, wrest*, Cic. **2**.

*to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: *versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, I'll give him a proper roasting* (q. v. *turn on a spit*), Pl.: *muliebrem animum in omnes partes, to try to work upon a woman's mind by every art of persuasion*, Liv. **3**. *to turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, reflect upon, to transact, carry on*: *dolos dirumque notas in pectore*, Virg.: *versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, ponder long*, Hor. *dolos, to execute*, Virg.

**versor**, atus, i. e. n. dep. [id.] *lit. to turn oneself about, i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be in a place in convivia*, Cic.: in castris, Caes. **II**. Fig. *to be circumstanced, or situated, to be in malis*, Ter. in pae. Cic. Of abstract subjects: *mors, exilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, stared me in the face*, id. **2**. *to occupy or busy oneself, to be engaged in any thing*: in sordida arte, id.: *inter arma ac studia*, Vell.

**versōria** (vors), ae. f. [id.] *a turning round, return, or perch a short (i. e. the rope at the foot of a sail by which it is hauled across in tacken)*: only fig. *versoriam capere, to take, i. e. change one's line of conduct*: Pl.

**versum** (vorsum), adv. = *versus* (q. v.), *turned in the direction of, towards*, rare, usu. after other adv. of direction: *versum versus, backwards*, Pl.: *versum versus, upwards*, Cat.

**versūra** (vors), ae. f. [verto] *a turning around, twisting about, rotating*: Varr. **II**. Transf. *the borrowing of money to pay a debt*: V. Smith - Ant. 177. Cic. *versura solvere*, id. also, fig. *to get out of one's difficulty by getting into another*: Ter.

**2**. In wider sense; *any loan*: *versuram ab aliquo facere, to get a loan from*, Cic.: Nep.

**versus** (vors), a. um. Part. [verto] *turned*, hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning, a turn: Col. **2**. *a line, row*: in *versum distulit umos, planted out in rows*, Virg.: *retinam a bank, ter. Liv.* (n) Esp. *a line of writing*; and in poetry, *a verse*: Cic. **3**. *a kind of dance, or a turn, step, pass, in a dance*: Pl. (Hence It. *verso*, Fr. *vers*.)

**versus** (vors), adv. and prep. **A**. Adv. *turned in the direction of, towards*: usu. after a word denoting place: *ad Oceanum versus, towards the Ocean*, Caes.: *sursum versus, upwards*, Cic. **B**. Prep. with *acc* *towards* (follow its case) *Arpinum versus*, id. *Caes* (Hence It. *verso*, Fr. *vers*.)

**versūte**, adv. craftily. Cic. **versūtia**, ae. f. [versutus] *crafty, subtly, ingenuity* (rare): Liv.

**versūtilōquus**, a. um. adj. [versutus loquor] *crafty-speaking, sly*: Cic.

**versūtus** (vors), a. um. adj. [verto, versus] *adroit, dexterous, versatile*, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense

in good sense: *shrewd, clever*, *ingenious*: Cic. (n) In bad sense, *crafty, cunning, wily, deceitful*: Pl. *Sulp.*: Vell.

**vertēbra**, ae. f. [verto] *a joint*: Sen. **II**. Esp. *a vertebra of the spine*: Cels.

**vertex** (less correctly *vortex*, on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered *vortex* and *vertex* as two separate words), *icis*, m. [id.; prop. that which turns or revolves, hence] *a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex*: *torto vertex torrens*, Virg.: Hor. (n) Fig. *amoris*, Cat. **2**. *an eddy of wind or flame, a tornado, whirlwind, spire of flame*: Lucr. Liv. Virg. **3**. *the pole (as being the pivot) of the heavens*: Cic. *poet*: Virg. **II**. Transf. *the crown or top of the head*: *propter illi xum capillorum* [vertex est] *pars summa capitis*: Quint.: *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, Cic. *vertex in gen.*, *the head* (poet): Virg.: Ov. **2**. *the highest point, top, summit of a mountain, tree, house, etc.*: *ignes, quoniam Aetnae vertex erumpunt*, Cic. *quous*, Virg.: *a vertex, from aloft, down from on high, from the zenith*: id.

**4**. Fig.: *that which is in the highest place, the highest, uppermost, chief*: *dolorum anxiorum vertex* (i. e. *a sorrow's crown of sorrows*), Cic. poet. **verticōsus** (vors), a. um. adj. [verto] *full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying*: *amnis*, Liv.

**vertigo**, ōnis, f. [verto] *a turning or whirling around*: *caeli*, Ov. **2**. Transf. *a whirling of the mind, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*: Liv. of persons intoxicated: *Juv.* (Hence Fr. *vertige*.)

**verto** (vorto), ti, sum, i. v. a. and n. **A**. *to turn, to turn round or about*: *sidera retrā*, Virg.: *cadum*, Ov. *cadum, to tilt or tip up*, Hor.: *Pompeianae vertuntur de locis occurrent, turned their backs*, Caes.: *triga vertere, to take to flight*, id.: *hostem in fugam verto, to put to flight*, Liv.: *terram aratro vertere, to plough*, Hor. Reflect. *vertitur cadum, rolls round*, Virg. So by anal. of revolving periods of time: *septima jam vertit aetas, is rolling on*, id. Esp. in Part. *impet*, *anno vertente, in the course of a year*, id. Phr. *annus vertens, a great epoch*, id. **2**. Esp. *to overturn, overthrow*: *omnia, to spoil all*, id. *Tyras arces*, Virg. **II**. Fig. *to en suam contumeliam vertat*, (as a pun) *quid agam? quo me vertam? which way am I to turn?* Ter. *dibene vorant, quod agas, make to turn out*, id. *aliquid vitio, to impute*, Cic.: *Philippus totus in Persea versus, inclined towards him*, Liv. **2**. Esp. *to turn, i. e. change, alter, transform*: *quoniam terra in aquam se vertit*, Cic.: *ebios in corpora viva*, Lucr. Fig. *cliban in pulverem, to reduce it to dust, utterly destroy it*, Hor. **3**. *to exchange*:

triumphos funeribus, id. Esp. in phr. solum, *to change one's country*, i. e. *to emigrate or go into exile*: Cic. i. e. solum no. I. 2. Reflect. : saevus apertam in rabiem coepit veri jocus, Hor. 4. *to turn into another language, to translate*: (librum) ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem, Cic. Liv. 5. *to ply* stimulus sub pectore, i. e. *excite to frenzy*, Virg. 6. Reflect. *to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing omnia in unius potestate vertuntur*, Cic. spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. B. Neut. *to turn about*: versurus exemplo in fugam omnes rates, id. 2. *to turn, change*: jam verterat fortuna, id. quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. [Cf. Skr. *var*, whence *var-ukta* = 'rotundus'.]

**verū**, ūs (Nom. sing. verum, Pl. n.) a put. esp. for roasting upon Virg. (v.) (u) a dart, javelin Virg. [Etyim uncertain.]

**verūna**, ae, f. [veru] a small javelin Pl.

**verum**, i, v. veru, ad init.

**verum**, i, v. verus.

**verum**, ade true (it is), just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply (rare) So Facus? Ch. Verum, certainly, I shall, Ter. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adverbative particle, but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet, and after negative clauses, but even, but, standing at the beginning of its clause, like sed Cic. (u) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum). verum etiam quoque, not only, but also, id. Hor. 2. In making a transition to another subject, but, yet, still. verum veniat sane, Cic. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, but truly, but indeed. Ter. Cic. (u) In breaking off the current of discourse verum quidem haec hactenus, but no more of this, id.

**verum-tāmen** or **verum-tāmen** sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even sep. by a word, verum aliquid tamen, Cic.) cony but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless. consilium stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. (II) Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo quum essem in Ceramico), veruntamen quum ibi essem, but as I was saying, Cic.

**verus**, a, um, adj. true, real, actual, genuine, etc.: vera an falsa, Ter. amicitia, Cic.: causa verissima, id. 2. Subst.: verum, i, n. what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact: si verum scire vis, id.: nec procul a vero est, from the truth, Ov. Plur. i. recta et vera loquere, Pl. (ii) Esp. in Gen. sing. dep. on similis and similitudo (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, etc.) narrationem juben verisimile esse, like truth.

i. e. having an inherent probability, probable, Cic. veri similitudinem sequi, probability, id. 3. speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious (rare): sum verus? Ter.: vates, Ov.

II. Transf. right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just: most freq. in neut. sing. with esse and subject-clause. neque verum esse qui suos hinc tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, and that it was not right that, Caes.: verum esse, agrum habere eos quorum sanguine partus sit, it was simple justice that, id. 1. w. So Comp. verius esse, it was more proper, id. Caes. [Cf. O H G. vāra, truth, vā-i, sure, true, Mod. Germ. wahr. The root is the same as that of veror, q. v.]

**verūtum**, i, n. [veru] a dart, javelin: Caes.

**verūtus**, a, um, adj. [id] armed with a dart or javelin: Virg.

**vervex** (herbex and vorbex), ēcis, m. a vether. Pl. Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, 'mutton-head'. Pl. Juv. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence Fr. brebis, and, through Low Lat. verrecarius, Fr. berger.)

**vesānia**, ae, f. [vesanus] madness, insanity (rare) Hor.

**vesānienis**, entis, Part. [id] raging, furious, ventus, Cat.

**vesānus**, a, um, adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane (mostly poet.) Cic. poeta, Hor. Transf. of things, hence, wild, savage, furious, raging, vultus, Liv. fames, Virg. pontus, Prop.

**vescor**, 3 r. n. and (rarely) a dep. to feed upon, eat. Constr. usually with Abl., rarely with Acc. or absol. With Abl. an ne escant potumibus vescuntur, Cic. (u) With Acc.: lauros, Tib. Tac. (u) Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, for food, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to enjoy, make use of, use, have (mostly poet.) aura aethera, Virg. paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. [Perh. from *vesc* = *gus* in Gr. *vevo* (for *vevo-w*), Lat. *vesc-tus*, *gus-tu*.]

**vescus**, a, um, adj. small, thin, meagre, weak, feeble. Vescaque parva vocant (farrā), i. e. when small in the grain, Ov. papaver, Virg. vesca salicem frondes, i. e. containing little nourishment, id. vesco sale saxa peresa, by the fine particles of spray, Lucr. [Perh. from re-escā, without food, ill-nourished, cf. ve-cord(s).]

**vesica**, ae, f. (also vesicula) the bladder in the body of animals, the urinary bladder: Cic. Hor. II. Transf. anything made of bladder, e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball, etc. Plin. Sen. Ov. Mart. (Hence Fr. vessie.)

**vesicula**, ae, f. dim. (vesicula) [vesica] a little blister, vesicle, containing air. Lucr. containing seeds (Cf. vespa, ae, f. a wasp. Phaedr. [Cf.

O H. G. *vespa* (which, however, Grimm regards as borrowed from the Lat.) Whether *vespē* is cogn. is uncertain.] (Hence It. *vespa*; Fr. *guêpe*.)

**vesper**, ēris and ēri (in class. prose usu Acc. vesperum, Abl. vespere or adu. vesperi), m. the evening, ene, even-tue: jam diu vesper erat, Sall.: sub vesperum, towards evening, Caes. Proverb.: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv.: de aliquis vesperi cenare, to sup with any one, Pl. II. Transf.: the evening-star. Virg. 2. the west: Ov. [Cf. Gr. *Ἑσπερος*, *Ἑσπέρα*.] (Hence Fr. *vépres*.)

**vespēra**, ae, f. (v. vesper) the evening, even-tide. Cic.

**vespērasco**, avi, 3 v. n. incep. [vespera] to become evening, grow towards evening. vespērascente die, Tac. Inf. pers.: vespērascit, it grows late, Ter. vespertilio ōnis, m. [vesper] a bat: Plin.

**vespertinus**, a, um, adj. [id] of or belonging to evening or even-tide, evening-: tempora (opp. to matutina), Cic. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito te opprēserit hospes, in the evening, Hor.

II. of or belonging to the west, vespērin: regio, id.

**vespērigo**,inis, f. [id] the evening-star: Pl.

**vespillo**, ōnis, m. dim. a corpse-bearer, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet. [Appy. from vesper.]

**vestālis**, e, adj. [Vesta] of or belonging to Vesta, vestal sacra, Ov.: virgines, priestesses of Vesta, Vestal ruginis, Vestals, Cic. II. Subst.: vestalis, is, f. (sc. virgo), a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal. Liv. Adj. vestales oculi, of the Vestals, Ov.

**vester** (vost), tra, trum, pronom. adj. [vos] your (in addressing more than one person) Cic. For the obj. gen. of vos odio vestro, from hatred towards you, Liv. Subst.: ibi voster cenat, your master, Pl. (From voster come It. *rostre*, Sp. *vuestro*, Fr. *votre*.)

**vestibulum**, i, n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court: Cic. Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 142.) II. Transf. in gen. any entrance, castrorum, Liv. Siciliae, Cic. III. Fig. on opening, beginning id. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**vestigium**, i, n. [vestig] a foot-step, step, footprint, foot-track, track: in foro vestigium facere, to set foot in the market, Cic.: quod (litus solidum) nec vestigia seruet, Ov.: Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, on the same spot, Caes.: hostem vestigia sequi, i. e. to go in close pursuit of, Liv.: vestigium abscidi ab Hannibale, a foot's breadth, id.

2. In gen. a trace, token, vestige: Caes. Liv. II. Transf. the sole of the foot, qui adversis vestigis stent



contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιποδας vocatis, Cic. ||| Fig.: a *footstep*, trace, example: a pueritia vestigia ingressus patriis, id. 2. Transf. of time, a point, moment, instant: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. (ii) Advb.: e (ex) vestigio, instantly, forthwith: quorum (consilliorum) eos e (ad. in) vestigio paenitere necesse est, id. (Hence Fr. *vestige*).

**vestigo**, i. v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, explore, investigate (rare): (ramum) oculis, search out, Virg. 2. Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. With depend interrog. clause: Curt. || Transf.: to find out by tracking, to trace out: perugas, Liv. 2. Fig.: to find out: quod vestigari volunt (reges), id. [Etym. uncertain.]

**vestimentum**, i. n. [vestio] a garment, vestment: very oft. pl.: Cic. Proverb.: nudo detrahere vestimenta (v. nudus), Pl.

**vestio**, i. v. a. to cover (a. past imperf. vestibat, Virg.) [vestus] to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe: homines male vestiti, Cic. Reflect. pellibus sunt vestiti, Caes.

2. Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, to clothe, cover, surround, adorn, etc.: oculos membranis, Cic.: montes alvis, Liv.: messibus agros, Ov. || Fig.: sententias mollis et pellicuda vestiebat oratio, Cic. (cf. Milt. "words clothed in reason's garb.") (Hence lt. *vestire*, Fr. *vêtir*)

**vestiplica** (v. vestispica), ae, f. [vestis plica], a clothes-folder, ironer, laundress: Pl.

**vestis**, is, f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe, clothing, attire, vesture: Cic.: Hor.: mutare vestem, to put on mourning garments, go into mourning, Cic. || Transf. of any sort of covering, a carpet, curtain, tapestry: plebeia in veste cubandum, under a poor man's blanket, Lucr. Hor. 2. Poet. the skin or slough of a serpent: Lucr. (ii) the beard, as the covering of the chin: id. (iii) a spider's web: id. (iv) a veil. Stat. [Root vas, to clothe; whence Gr. *ἵσχυς* (for *ἵσχυς*), *ἵσχυς*; Goth *ga-was-jan*, to clothe, was-ti, a garment.] (Hence Fr. *veste*)

**vestispica** (al. vestiplica, q. v.), ae, f. [vestis specio] a wardrobe-woman: Pl.

**vestitus**, a, um, Part. [vestio].

**vestitus**, ūs, m. [id.] clothing, clothes, dress: Cic.: Liv.: mutare vestitum, to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning, Cic.: redire ad eum vestitum, to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning, id. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: montium, i. e. forests, id. || Fig.: orationis, id.

**vetēramētarius**, a, um, adj. [vetus] of or belonging to old things, a mender of old shoes, cobbler, Suet.

**vetēranus**, a, um, adj. [id.] old, veteran: hostis, seasoned, Liv.: milites, experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic.: also, absol. veterani, Caes.

**vetērasco**, avi, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] to grow old, to become confirmed: [id.]

**vetērator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who has grown old, practised, or skilled in anything: in causis privatis, Cic. || Esp. a crafty fellow, an old fox: id.

**vetēratoris**, adv. craftily: Cic.

**vetēratorius**, a, um, adj. [veterator] crafty, cunning, sly: Cic.

**vetērinus**, a, um, adj. [prob. contr. from veterinus, from vete] of or belonging to carrying or drawing burdens: Lucr.: Plin. || Subst. veterinae, arum, f. plu and veterina, orum, n. plu draught-cattle, beasts of burden: Varr.

**vetērnus**, a, um, adj. [veterus] afflicted with lethargy, lethargic: Plin. 2. Transf. sleepy, drowsy: homo, Ter. || Fig. languid, spiritless: Sen.

**veterinus**, a, um, adj. [vetus] of great age, ancient (v. rare) Fulg.

|| Subst.: veterinus, i, m. aq., antiquus, old age; lethargy, sleepiness (of old people) Pl. (iii) sluggishness, sloth: Virg.: Hor.

**vetitus**, a, um, Part. [veto] Neut. as subst. a prohibition: contra vetitum, Virg.

**veto**, ūi, itum, 1. v. a. [perf. vetavi, Pers. Part. pass. vetitus, Pl.] to forbid, prohibit: constr. what is forbidden expressed by Inf. or Acc. or Inf. suby. clause (poet.), or Acc., the person forbidden in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.). lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: quid vetat et nomet quaerere? Hor.: edicto vetuit ne quis... id.: bella vetabat, he was opposed to war, Virg. Pass. vetitae terrae, Ov.: acta agminis: quod vetatur vetere proverbio, Cic. Abs. res ipsa vetat, Ov. || Esp.: veto, I forbid it, I protest, the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure: Liv. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. And in the lang. of augury: Ov.: Ter. [Etym. unknown.]

**vetulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [vetus] little (and) old, rather old: gladiator, Cic.

|| Subst.: vetulus, i, m. a little old man: Pl.: mi vetule, my little old fellow, Cic. 2. vetula, ae, f. a little old woman: Pl. (Hence lt. *vecchio*, veggio, Fr. *vieil*, vieux)

**vetus**, ōris, adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old-standing (in sing. usu. of things, not persons) navi, Caes.: infamia vetus ac dura, Cic. Sup.: veterrima laurus, Virg. (ii) With Gen.: veteres militiae, old campaigners, veteran troops, Tac.

|| Subst.: veteres, um, n. plu the ancients, ancestors; old authors: Cic. [cf. Skr. *vata-s* (prob. for *vetas-a-s*), a year, Gr. *ἔτος*]

**vetustas**, ātis, f. [vetus] great age (of things): Cic. 2. ancient times: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes.

3. With ref. to the future (rare): quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, i. e. likely to last, Cic.

**vetustus**, a, um, adj. [id.] that has existed a long time; bearing the outward marks of antiquity, of very old standing (stronger than vetus in pos. mostly poet. and almost exclusively of things): templum Cereris, Virg. opimo, Cic.: cornicum saecula vetusta, very long-lived, Lucr. Of a person vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, olden, Hor. Comp.: pix, Col. Sup.: sepulchra, Suet. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex his, qui viverent, censoris esset, Liv. || Fig. old-fashioned, antiquated: Lachus vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

**vetex**, imis, n. [vexo] a shaking, quaking: mundi, Lucr.

**vetatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a violent movement, shaking: Plin.

|| Transf. discomfort, annoyance, distress: trouble, vexation corporis, Cic. vulneris, irritation (in travelling), Liv. 2. abuse, violence, ill-treatment sociorum, Cic. per vexationem et contumelias, id.

**vexator**, ōris, m. [id.] a trouble, vexer: Cic.

**vetillarius**, ūi, m. [vexillum] a standard-bearer, ensign: Liv. || vetillarii, orum, m. plu under the emperors, soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a vexillum of their own: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 170)

**vexillatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a body of vexillarii (q. v. acc. to others, any body of soldiers united under one flag (vexillum), a corps, battalion: Suet.

**vexillum**, i, n. [dim. of velum v. axilla, maxilla] a military ensign, standard, flag: Caes. Cic.

|| Esp. a red flag hoisted on the general's tent, as a signal for battle: Caes.: Auct. B. Hisp. 2. Transf. the troops belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop: Liv.

**vexo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vexo] orig. to shake, jolt, toss in carrying; hence, in gen. to move violently, to shake (rare) navigia, Lucr. caeli quoque nubila vexant (venti), Ov.

|| Transf. in gen. to injure, molest, trouble, harass, plague, maltreat, abuse, vex: omnem Galliam, Caes.: urbes, Cic. hostes, Caes. comas (poet.), to twist, frizzle, Ov.

2. Fig. aliquem maledictis, Cic. sollicitudo vexat impios, disquiets, torments, id.

**via**, ae, f. (Gen. sing. viāi, Lucr.) a way, a highway, road, path, street, aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl. in viam se dare, to set out on a journey, Cic.

2. In gen. a way, path, passage, channel, pipe, etc. a lane in

a camps Cas: the wind-pipe: Ov.: a cleft: Virg.: a *strype* in a particular coloured fabric: Tib. 3. Transf. a *march, journey* (=iter): quum de via languerem, Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: a way, method, mode, manner, fashion, etc docendi, Cic. vitae, id.: mortis, Tac 2. Esp. the right way, the true method: Cic. [O L *vea*, for *vegia*, from the root *vagh*, v. *veho*; cf. Goth *vug-s*, Germ. *weg*, Eng. *way*.] (Hence It. Sp. *via*, Fr. *voie*.)

**viālis**, *e*, *adj* [*via*] *of or belonging to the highways or roads*: *Lares, placed or worshipped by the road-side*, Pl.

**viārius**, a, um, *adj* [id] *of or belonging to the highways or roads*: *lex, Caes.* in Cic. (Hence Fr. *voyer*)

**viaticātus**, a, um, adj [viaticum] furnished with travelling-money: Pl.

**viaticum**, *i. n.* [*via*] travelling-money, provision for a journey. *Cic* : *Liv* II. *Transf* allowances or savings of soldiers on service: *Suet* : *Hor*. (Hence *il viaggio*, *Fr* voyage)

**viaticus**, a, um, adj [id] of or belonging to a road or journey (-are):  
una a parting meal, Pl.

**viātor**, ōis, m [*id.*] **a wayfarer, traveller.** The **Cæs.** II. **a summoner, apparitor**, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates. The

**vībex** (vībax), *Idem*, *f* the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal Pers [Etyml. uncertain]

vibro, avi, atum, I v a. and n.

*vibrare*, *Act* = to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate, *hastas ante signant*, Cic. *vibrantia flamma vester*, *adterd* to flutter, *Ov. Poet.*: *truces vibrati, &c. curled, frizzled*, *Virg.* *vibrata flamma aequora, sparkling*, *Val Fl.* *vibratus ab aethere tollor, flashed quivering*, *Virg. II.* *Fig.* of language, to *swing, hurl, launch*: *truces iambos*, *Cat. B.* *Neutr.* = to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, *vibrate*, to glimmer, *glitter, sparkle, scintillate*, etc.: *lingua vibrante (serpentin)*, *Lucr.* *mare, qua a sole collucet*, *albescit et vibrat*, *Cic.*

II. Fig of language: oratio in-  
citata et vibrans, perh *thrilling*, id.  
[ Skr. *śuv-ri-s*, staggering ]

**viburnum**, i, n the wayfaring tree Virg (Hence Fr *viorne*.)

**vīcānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*vīcus*] of  
or dwelling in a village: Tmolites ille  
*vīcānus*, *villager*, Cic. II. *Subst*  
*vīcān* | *orum*, *m. plu.* *villagers* Liv

**vicārius**, a, um, *adj.* [vici] *that supplies the place of a person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious*: Cic.

II. Subst. : vicarius, II, m. a substitute, deputy, proxy : id. : defunctum-que laboribus aequali recreat sorte vicarius, successor, Hor. (ii) Esp. an under-servant, under-slave, kept by another slave, as part of his peculium (Hence Fr. *valet*.)

**vīcātim**, adv. [vicus] *from street to street, through the streets*: Tac.: Hor.

II. *from village to village, through the villages; in hamlets: habitare.* LIV.

**vicenārius**, a, um, adj. [viceni] of or belonging to the number twenty: *lex me perdit quina vicenaria*, i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts, Pl.

**vīcēni**, ae, a, num. adj. distr. [for *vi-centi-ni*, where *centi* is for *decenti*; *v* *viginti*], *twenty each*: *Caes.*

**vīcēsīma**, ae, v. *vicesimus*, *no. II*  
**vīcēsīmāni**, *orum, m. plu.* [*vicesi-*  
*ma*] *soldiers of the twentieth legion.*  
 Tac.

**vicesimarius**, a, um, adj [id] of  
or belonging to the twentieth part:  
aurum, derived from the tax called  
vicesima. Liv.

**vicesimus** or **vicensimus** (vigésimus, Caes. : Sall.) : a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [viginti] *twentieth*: Pl. Cic. II. Su hst *vicesima*, ae, f (sc pars), *the twentieth part, as a tax - the twentieth part or 5 per cent. of the value of a slave manumitted*: Liv. (h) As export-duty: portorii, Cic. v. Smith's Ant 414.

**vicia**, ae. *f.* a vetch. Virg.: Ov  
[Cf. Gr βίκ-ος, βίκιον.] (Hence It  
veccia; Fr. vesce.)

**vīciēs** (-ens), adv. num [viginti]  
twenty times: Caes : Cic.

**vicinālis**, e, *adj.* [vicinus] *neighbouring, near* - *usus*, *Liv.*

**vicinia**, ae. f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity: Cic. II. Meton.: the neighbourhood, i.e. the people living in it (rare). Hor. III. Fig.: near likeness, resemblance, affinity: *diversarum rerum* Quint

**vicinitas**, *âtis*, *f.* [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: Cic. II. Meton. the neighbourhood, & e neighbours: id.: Sall. III. Fig.: near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity: Quint.

**vicinus**, a, um, adi. [vicus] near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: taberna, Hor bellum, Liv With Dat. v. *vicina* astris sedes, Virg P. o. t.: jurgia, i e of neighbours, Hor. Neut. pl. without subst. *vicina*, neighbouring places, the neighbourhood, Plin. Comp : Ov. 2. Subst : vicinus, i, m., and *vicina*, ae, f. a neighbour : Cic. : Hor : Pl. (ii) After a prep., vicinum, i, n the neighbourhood, *vicinitas* : stellae in vicinio terrae. Plin.

II. Fig. nearly resembling in quality or nature, like, kindred, allied: *Cic* (Hence *It. vicino*; *Sp. vecino*; *Fr. voisin*.)

*Liv.*: *versâ vice*, *reversely*, *Just.* (II) *Plur.*: *mutat terra vices, renews her changes*, *Hor.*: *cui vicibus factis convivia ineant, alternately, by turns*, *Qv.*: *nec tela nec ullas vitavisse vires Danaum, hand to hand conflicts (interchange of blows)*, *Virg.* 2. *Adverbially*: in *vicem* (and as one word, *invicem*), and less freq. *vicem* or in *vices*, *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally*: *hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes.*: *eamque cujusque vicem, according to each one's own turn, to each in turn*, *Liv.*: *defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their stead*, *Caes.*: *Liv.*

II. Esp. *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation*: vicem officii praestantis, Cic. *Plur* : sequenti reddere vicem, l. e. do as much in *return*, Ov. 2. the *changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune*: convertere humanam vicem. *Hor* *Plur* : fors et debita iura vicemque superbae to maneant ipsum, a *return of contumely*, id. III. *Transf.* the *position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another : per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. *More generally, office, function*: sortiti vicem, *having drawn lots for our several duties*, Virg. : vestramque meamque vicem explete, *your duty and mine*, Tac. 2. *Adverb.* (i) *vicem*, with *Gen.* or *pronoun adj.*, in the *place of, instead of, on account of, for* : heri vicem meamque, Pl. tuam vicem saepe doleo, *on your account*: Cic. Hence (B) in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, id. In same sense, *vice*: Tac. (ii) *vice*, *instead of, for*: arenae vice bitumine interstrato, *instead of mortar*, Just [The root is vik, to separate, put asunder, whence Gr. (ῥικ) ἐκείνῳ; O. H. G. *wichu* (mod. Germ. *weiche*). I go aside, also *wehsal* (mod. Germ. *wehsel*), change, exchange.] (Hence *It vice, vicee, Sp. vez, Fr fois.*)

**vīciśātīm**, *adv* [from root of *viciś*] used by ancient writers = *viciśim*, *in return, again* : Pl.

**vicissim, adv** [Id.] *in turn, again:*  
Cic.

**vicissitūdo**, *inis, f.* [id] *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*:  
Ter.: Clc.

**victim**, *ae, f* a beast for sacrifice, a sacrifice, victim. Hor : Clc Fig : se victimam rei publicae praeberet, id. [Etyim. uncertain.]

**victimarius**, a, um, *adj.* [victimā of or belonging to victims: Plin. II. Subst.: victimarius, ii, m. an assistant at sacrifices: Li.

**victito**, *i. v. a. freq. [vivo]* to live  
support oneself, subsist on : Pl.

**Victor**, *cris. m.* [vinco] a conqueror, vanquisher, victor. *Absol.*: quod (still pendium) *Pictores* victis imponere consuerint, *Caes.* With *Gen.*: omnium

gentium, Cic. With Abl. bello civili, id. (u) A dj. : exereitus, victorious, Caes. Of things: currus, i. e. a triumphal car, Ov. II. Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, that rose superior to, Sall. propositi, i. e. having achieved, Hor.

**victoria**, ae, f. [victor] victory. Cic. : Caes. In plur. victoriae eorum bellorum, Cic. In gen. sense victory, success: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.

**victoriatus**, i, m. (sc. numus) [victoria] a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Cic. Liv.

**victoriola**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little statue of Victory: Cic.

**victrix**, icis, f. and n. (the masc. form is victor, q. v.) [vincto] conquering, victorious: Athenae, Cic. litteras, telling of victory, id. arma, Virg. (u) Subst. fem.: victrix Asiae et Europae Roma, Flor. Fig. mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

**victus**, a, um, Part. [vincto]

**victus**, us (Gen. sing. victi, Pl.), m. [vivo] that upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: Cic. faciem victu, abounding in the means of life, wealth, Virg. Plur. : Pl. : Cic. II. a way of life, mode of living (rare). consuetudo victus, Caes. (From victualis comes Fr. vitaille.)

**viculus**, i, m. dim. [vicus] a little village, hamlet: Cic. Liv.

**vici**, i, m. a district or quarter of a city, a street: Cic. : Caes. Hor.

II. a village, hamlet: Cic. Caes. [Of. Skr. vica-s; Gr. *vicos*; Goth. *vichs*, Eng. *wick* or *wich*, as in *Norwich*.]

**videlicet**, adverb [videre] licet; cf. *li-cet* and *sci-licet* hence it is easy to see, 'as clear or evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc.' (i) With Acc. and Inf. dep. on *videre*, one may see that: videlicet parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. (ii) Adv., evidently, undoubtedly: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consuetudine, sed ex doctrinae indicibus interpretabatur, Cic. 2. In ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, of course, forsooth: tuus videlicet salutaris consiliatus, periculosus meus, id. quid metuebant: vim videlicet, id. II. Transf. as a complementary or explanatory particle, to wit, namely: caste infelix adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id.

**vidéo**, vidi, visum, 2 v. a. (viden), i. e. *videne*, Pl. Virg. to see: constr. usu. with Acc. or Nom. with pass. i, or with Acc. and Inf. : ea, quae videmus, Cic. Caes. videres infernas errare canes, Hor. Poet. with ut and Ind. or Subj.; esp. in calling attention to something: viden, ut germinant vertice cristae! sees thou how? Virg.: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. (If the former case viden is interjectional) Absol.

jamque vident . . . pingit, as he begins to open his eyes, Virg. 2. Esp. to see on purpose, to look at: quin tu me vides? only look at me! Cic. Also, me vides, look to me, i. e. trust to me: Pl.

3. In colloquial lang., as in English, to visit: id. 4. Transf. to perceive, observe by any other sense: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Virg.: naso pol jam haec quidni videt plus quam oculis, Pl. II. Fig. to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark,

observe, discern, understand, be aware, know, etc.: exitum animo, Cic.: video meliora proboque, Ov. 2. Esp. to look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon: to see to, care for, provide: to memento, videas quid agas, Cic.: antecessat, ut prandium nobis videret, i. e. see after, i. e. provide, id.

3. to be to see a period or event utinam etiam tamen videam, cum, etc., id. [i] R. flet. vidoor, visum sum to seem, appear: to be regarded as: freq. with fut. of person; the predicate is completed either by an adv. or by an Inf. (i) With adv.: ut imbelles timideque videamur, id. (ii) With fut. : id. beate vivisse videar, id. 2. Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration, consult adject. Senatusconsultum, Ambracium non videtur captum esse, Liv. 3. Impersonal, with subj. videntur: non minus videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (ii) Esp. *losum proper*, right of good, he/she, etc.) phrase, takes ut consult, quoniam videtur ei, cum imperio mittere, whosoever he thought proper to send, Liv.: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. [Of. Skr. *vid*, Gr. *fid* (fideo, odo); Goth. *vid*, Eng. *wit*, O H. G. *wasin*, mod. Germ. *wissen*. The radical idea, from which those of seeing and knowing are derived, is prob. that of *disruption* here, as in *cerno*; cf. Skr. *nu-rin*, 'dignoscere,' and Lat. *dis-videre*.] Hence *It. vedere*; Sp. *ver*; Fr. *voir*.)

**viduitas**, atis, f. [viduus] bereavement, want: Pl. II. Esp. widowhood: Cic.

**vidularia**, ae, f. [vidulus] the 'play of the portmanteau,' the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.

**viduus**, i, m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack: Pl. (Hence through low Lat. *vidulitia*, It. *caligua*, Fr. *valise*.)

**viduo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [viduus] to deprive or bereave of: constr. usu with Abl. : urbem civibus, Virg. Absol. : Agrippina, viduata morte Domitii, left a widow, Suet. With Gen. : manuum viduata, deprived of, without, Lucr.

**viduus**, a, um, adj. bereft of, constr. with Abl., rarely Gen. : pharetra, roborda, Hor. : solum arboribus viduum, destitute of, Col. pectus amoris, Ov. Also with ab: lacus viduus a lumine Phoebi, Virg. (Cul.)

2. Esp. bereft of husband or wife: vir, Pl. : puellae, Prop. : Fem. as subst., vidua, a widow, Cic. : also in sense of not married, single, a spinster, Liv. Transf. of animals: columba, Plin. (ii) Of things: cubile, Ov. : noctes, id. : So of a vine not trained to a tree, Cat. : also of trees without vines: Hor. : Ov. [With *vidua* cf. Skr. *vidhavi*; Goth. *viduor*, Eng. *widow*. The root is prob. *vidh*, *mindh* (which is found in Vedic Skr.), 'to be empty, to want': Gr. *η-θη-ος*, an unmarried man, is perh. cognate, the *η* being prothetic (for *ε*).] (Hence Fr. *vide* and *veuf*.)

**vidéo**, no per, etum, 2 v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave. Varr. [The root is *vi*, 'to bend, to twist, weave,' whence Gr. *τε-ναι* (orig. *τε-ναι*), *τε-ναι*, willow, osier, Lat. *vi-men*, *vi-tis*, *vitia*, O H. G. *wi-da*, a rope, *wi-da*, osier, Eng. *withe*.]

**victor**, oris, m. [vicio] a cooper : Pl. victus (as dissyl., Hor.), a, um, Part. (vicio) II. A dj. : shrunk, withered, wrinkled: aliquid victum et caducum, Cic. : vestis (of a spider's web), shrivelled, Lucr. senex, Ter.

**vigéo**, 2 v. n. to be lively or vigorous: in flourish, bloom, etc. : quae terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, thrive, Cic. : utriusque vobis se vigintibus, when you were in your full vigour, Liv. quem (Plautum) in Academia maxime vigere audio, i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem, Cic. [Cogn. with *vegeo*, q. v.]

**vigescó**, gú, i, r. n. incepo [vigéo] to become lively or vigorous, to thrive, to begin to flourish or bloom. Lucr. : Cic. : Tac.

**vigésimus**, a, um, v. vicésimus.

**vigil**, ius, adverb awake, watchful, on the watch, alert. amore vigil torquere, sleepless, Hor. : alio, i. e. the cock, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things: oculi, ever wakeful, Virg. : lucernae, night-lamps, Hor. : ignis, ever-alight, Virg. : cera that keeps one awake, id. 2. Subst. : a watchman, sentinel. clamor a vigilibus famule custodibus tollitur, Cic. Suet. Transf. mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. [Cogn. with *vegeo*, *vegetus*, *vig-eo*, cf. Eng. *wake*, Germ. *wachen*.]

**vigilans**, antis, Part. [vigillo] II. A dj. : watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant: Cic. Comp. : id.

**vigilanter**, adverb watchfully, carefully, vigilantly: Cic. Comp. : id. Sup. : id.

**vigilantia**, ae, f. [vigilo] wakefulness (rare): Cic. II. Fig. : watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance: id.

**vigilax**, acis, adj. [vigilo] watchful (rare) canes, Col. II. Fig. : curae, Ov.

**vigilia**, ae, f. [vigil] wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake: patiens vigilae, able to go without sleep, Sall. : Cic. In plur. : Demosthenis vigiliae, i. e. his nightly studies, id. II. In

partic. a *keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, a *watching, watch, guard*: vigilas agere ad aedes sacras, id. Hence,

**2.** Meton.: a *watch, i.e. the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, Caes. Liv. (ii) *the watch, i.e. those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels*: vigilas ponere, Sall. Cic. **3.** a *watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils*, esp. in plur.: Cereris vigilae, Pl. III. Fig. *watchfulness, vigilance*: vigilia et prospectiva, Cic.

**vigilo**, avi, atum, i v. n. and a [id.] *Next to watch, i.e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful*: ad multam noctem, Cic. Transf.: *lunina vigilantia* (of a light-house), O. II. Fig.: *to be watchful, vigilant*: vigilandum est sumptu, Cic. Of non-personal subjects: *vigilantes curiae*, id. **2.** Esp. *to keep watch over, to be attentive to*: with Lat. studius severus, Prop. B. Act.: *to watch through, spend in watching, to do or make whatever work* poet., votes amaras, Ov.: *vigilatum carmen*, Sall. id. (Hence It. vegliare Sp. velar Fr. veiller.)

**viginti**, num. adj. card. twenty: *the Forid estomach, two tens*: *et is fore, as in to-genta and in digitus* (side back ways). Cf. Skr. vānti, vānti vānti (vānti vānti) (Hence It. vinta Sp. veinte Fr. vingt.)

**vigintiviratus**, as, m. (viginti-viri) *the office of the vigintiviri, for the distribution of lands*. Cic. (ii) of the inferior civil court (v. iud. art.) Lat.

**viginti-viri**, orum, m. plu. a *colleague or band of twenty men*, the vigintiviri. (i) Appointed by Caesar for distributing the Campanian lands. Cic. (ii) *an inferior civil court*, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, while the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 417.)

**vigor**, oris, m. (vigeo) *liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: Hor.

**villicus**, v. villicus  
**villendo**, i v. a [villus pendere] *to hold in slight esteem, to despise, vilipend*: aliquem, Pl.

**villus**, e, adj. of *small price or value*, cheap supellex, Virg. Comp.: Cic. Sall. id. Neutr. absol.: Ep. Quanti caum erit? The Vill. at a cheap rate, Pl.

**II.** Transf. of *trifling value, paltry*, common. Cic. villor algā, of less value than sea-weed, quite worthless, Hor. **2.** found or produced in great quantities (and thus cheap), common (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. vile, Sp. Fr. vil.)

**villitas**, atis, f. [villus] *lowliness of price, cheapness*: annonae, low price of corn, Cic. II. Transf.: *trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness*

Plin. **2.** low esteem, disregard, contempt: Sen.

**villiter**, adv. cheaply: App. Comp. Pl. Sup.: Plin.

**villa**, ae, f. dim. [for vicula from vicus] a *country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*. Cic. Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 415) II. In partic.: *villa publica*, in the Campus Martius, as a gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc.: Liv. As quarters for foreign ambassadors: id. (Hence Fr. ville, and, through low L. villaticum, It. villaggio, Sp. Fr. village.)

**villica**, ae, v. villicus, ¶ 2  
**villico**, i v. a [villicus] *to manage an estate or farm in the country*: Cic.

**villicus** (more correctly villicus), a, um, adj. [villa] of or belonging to a country-house or villa: Aus. II. Subst.: villicus, i, m., *an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff*: Cic. Hor. **2.** villica, ae, f. *the wife of a villicus, a female overseer*: Cat. Juv.

**villōsus**, a, um, adj. [villus] *hairy, shaggy, rough*: leo, Virg. (Hence Fr. velous.)

**villula**, ae, f. dim. [villa] a *little country-house, a small villa*: Cic.

**villum**, i, n. dim. [confr. from vinulum, from vinum] a *cup of wine*: Ter.

**villus**, i, m. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair: Cic. tōnis villus, with smooth horn nap, Virg. [Etr. vil-nus; cogn. with vellus, q v.]

**vimen**, ius, n. [v. vicio] a *pliant twig, a switch, withie, osier, etc.*: Caes.: Ov. **2.** the wand of Mercury: Lethaeum, Stat.

**vimentum**, i, n. [id.] *an osier, withy*: Tac.

**vimineus**, a, um, adj. [vimen] *made of osiers*: tegumenta, Caes.

**vin**, i v. visne, v. volo, ad init.

**vinaceus**, a, um, adj. [vinum] of or belonging to wine or the grape: acinus, a grapestone: Cic.

**vinālia**, ium and idōrum, n. plu. [id.] the name of two wine-festivals, the former (priora) celebrated annually on the 23rd of April, at which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter, and the latter (rustica) on the 19th of August, when the vintage was begun Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 415)

**vinārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to wine, wine: vas, Cic. II. Subst.: vinarius, i, m. a wine-dealer, vintner: Pl. **2.** vinaria, orum, n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks: Hor.

**vincēus**, a, um, adj. [vincio] that serves for binding Pl. (dub. al. junceus)

**vincibilis**, e, adj. [vincio] that can be easily gained: causa, Ter.

**vincio**, vixi, vinctum, a, v. a. to bind, to bind or wind about, to fetter: civem Romanum, Cic.: suras cothurnae, Virg.: digitum puellae, to encircle of a ring, Ov.: (virgo) vincto pectore,

with tight stays on, Ter. II. Fig. to bind, fetter, confine, restrain: to fortify, secure: vi Veneris vinctus, Pl.: religione vinctus, Cic.: numine teste fidem, Ov. [Prob. from root of vico, augmented by k and nasalized.]

**vinco**, vici, victum, 3. v. a. and n. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish: Carthaginienses, Cic.: Galliam bello, Caes. II. Transf.: in gen. to be successful, to get the better of, prevail over: to win, gain, etc.: vincere judicio, Cic.: aliquem carnalibus, to outdo, surpass, Virg.: causam suam, to win, Ov.: Othonem vincas volo, outbid (in an auction), Cic.: to win at play: l. millia, Suet. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, be overpowered, Virg.: aëra (sagittae), surmount, id. (iii) to reduce: metallorum primitias fornacibus, to smelt, Tac.: viscera flammā, to purge by fire (i.e. in cooking), Virg. III. Fig.: naturam studio, Caes.: rationem, Cic. With Subj.: vincor ut credam, am constrained, compelled, Hor. **2.** to prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively: with Acc. and Inf., or Subj.: vincet stultos ratio insanne nepotes, id.: nec vincit ratio, hoc ut, etc., nor will any logic prove, id. **3.** Absol.: to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day: vicit in senatu pars illa quae, etc., Sall. (ii) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, have it your own way, Caes. [The root is vic: cf. vicio, per-vic-ac: this root seems to imply stubborn effort: v. vix.] (Hence It. vincere, Sp. vencer; Fr. vaincre.)

**vinctus**, a, um, Part. [vincio].

**vinculum** (confr. vinculum), i, n. [id.] that with which anything is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. Of the latchet or thong of a sandal: Virg.: epistolae, i.e. the thread tied round, Nep.: the cable of a ship, Virg.: the strap of the caestus, id.: tunicarum, Ov. (ii) Esp. plur. of the fetters of prisoners; hence, a prison: mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, Cic.: in vincula coniecti, Caes.: in vincula ducti, Liv.: ex vinculis causam dicere, to plead in chains, Caes. II. Fig. a bond, fetter, tie: Cic.: mercenaria vincula, business engagements, Hor. (Hence It. vinchio.)

**vindemia**, ae, f. [vinum demo] a grape-gathering, vintage: Pl. Plur.: Suet. II. Transf.: grapes, wine: arboribus pendet vindemia, Virg. (Hence Fr. vendange.)

**vindemiator** (quadrissyll. in Hor.: vindemystor), oris, m. [vindemia] a grape gatherer, vintager: Hor. II. Transf.: a star in the constellation Virgo: Col. called also, vindemitor? Ov.

**vindemiola**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little vintage: transf. of minor sources of income: Cic.

**vindex**, icis, comm. one who lays

**legal claim to a thing, a claimant;** hence, a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator: libertatis, Cic. *aeris alieni, a protector of debtors, id.* *injuriæ, a protector from wrong, Liv.* Adj.: \**vincibilis pacatus viribus orbis, avenging, Ov.* II. *an avenger, punisher, revenger:* conjurationis, Cic. *Pem.: deae vindices scelerum, i.e. the Furies, id.* Adj.: *flamma, Ov.* [Etym. uncertain.]

**vindicatio, ñis, f.** [vindicō] a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; *an avenging, punishment:* Cic.

**vindicatio, ñis, f. plu.** [vindex] a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the plur.); a legal claim made in respect of a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: Cic. *vindicatis ab libertate in servitutem dare, to sentence a free person to slavery, Liv.* *vindicatis secundum libertatem dare, to admit a claim to liberty, id.*

**vindicō (vencidō), avi, atum, i. v. a.** [id.] to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: *rem publicam in libertatem, to claim the restoration of freedom to the commonwealth, Cic.* Liv. With the words in libertatem understood, to deliver, save; usu. with a or ab: *te ab eo vindicō et libero, Cic.* *quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alaudes, rescues, Ov.* II. Transf.: in gen., to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate: *omnia pro suis, Cic.* *Homerum Chii summe vindicant, id.* ad se, Liv.: *universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, for asserting their independence, Caes.*

III. to avenge, revenge, punish, to take vengeance on: *maleficium in aliis, Cic.* *in quos vindicandum statuit, Caes.* (Hence It. *vengiare*; Sp. *vengar*; Fr. *venger*.)

**vindicta, ae, f.** [vindicō] the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff (v. Smith's Ant. 248). Cic. II. Transf.: assertion, defence, maintenance: *libertatis, Liv.* Vell. 2. *vengeance, revenge, punishment:* Juv. Tac.

**vinēa, ae, f.** [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. Hor. Transf.: a vine: Phaedr. II. Milit. t. t.: a kind of pent-house, shed, or mandrel, for sheltering besiegers: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). (Hence Fr. *vigne*.)

**vinetum, i, n.** [id.] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. Proverb.: *vineta nō egomet caedam mea, to clip my own vineyard, i. e. be severe against myself, Hor.*

**vinitor, ñris, m.** [id.] a vine-dresser: Cic.: Virg.

**vinivālus, a, um, adj.** delightful, sweet: Pl. [Prob cogn. with *venus*.]

**vinolentia, ae, f.** [vinolentus] wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine: Cic. **vinolentus, a, um, adj.** [vinum] full of or drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated: Cic. 2. mixed with wine: *medicamina, id.*

**vinosus, a, um, adj.** [id.] full of wine, drunk with wine: Liv. 2. fond of wine, wine-bibbing: Hor. Comp.: *aetas, Ov.* Sup.: *lena, Pl.*

3. having the flavour or taste of wine: *pomum sucti vinosioris, Suet.*

**vinum, i, n.** wine: Cic. Hor. 2. Transf. (i) grapes: Pl. Cato. (ii) vines: *vinum conserere, Cato.* Plin.

3. Meton.: drunkenness, intoxication: *vinum plenus, Cic.* *vinum sepulta urbs, Virg.* per vinum, owing to 'drunk,' Cic. [This word cannot be separated from *vitis*, for which v. *vitio*; cf. Gr. *οἶνος* (*Fēvos*), and *οἶνος* (a vine) Goth. *vein* was borrowed from the Latn.] (Hence It. Sp. *vinu*; Fr. *vin*.)

**violā, ae, f.** dim. a name applied to the violet, and also to the wall-flower: Virg.: Cic. II. a violet colour, violet: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *ῥιό-ν* (*Flō-v*)]

**violābilis, e, adj.** [violō] that may be injured or violated, violable (poet.) only with neg. non violabile nūmen, inviolable, Virg.

**violārium, i, n.** [violā] a bed or bank of violets: Virg. Hor.

**violārius, ii, m.** [id.] a dyer of violet colour: Pl.

**violatio, ñis, f.** [violō] an injury, profanation, violation: *templi, Liv.* violator, ñris, m. [id.] an outrager, profaner, violator: *templi, Ov.* juris gentium, Liv. foederis, Tac.

**violens, entis, adj.** impetuous, vehement, furious, violent (violentus more usual, q. v.). Aufidus, Hor. [Appy from *vis*, but the formation is peculiar.]

**violenter, adv.** impetuously, vehemently, violently. Hor. Liv. Comp.: Suet. Sup.: Just.

**violentia, ae, f.** [violentus] violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity: *novi hominis, Cic.* *leonum, feroceness, Lucr.* (ii) Of things. vultus, fierceness, Ov.: *vinu, Lucr.*

**violentus, a, um, adj.** [violens] forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous: *homo, Cic.* Comp.: *violenter Eurys, Virg.* *para violentior natalis horae, more potent influence in the hour of birth, Hor.* Sup.: *violentissimae tempestates, Cic.* Transf. of style: *nimis violentum esse dicere, it is overdoing it, it is exaggeration, id.*

**violo, avi, atum, i. v. a.** to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate: *hospites, to do violence to, Caes.* *finēs, to ravage, waste, id.* *agros, Virg.* *parentes, Cic.* *Cereale nemus securi, Ov.* *indutias per scelus, to break, Caes.* [Appy. from *vis*, but the formation is peculiar.]

**vipera, ae, f.** [contr. from *vivipera*, from *vivus pario*, because supposed to

be the only serpent that brings forth its young living] a viper: Plin. II. Transf.: an adder, snake, serpent, in gen.: Virg.: Hor. 2. viper 'serpent' as a term of reproach, Juv. (Hence Fr. *guivre*.)

**vipérus, a, um, adj.** [vipera] of a viper, serpent, or snake: *sanguis, Hor.* monstrum, i. e. the serpent-headed head of Medusa, id.: *anima, poisonous breath, Virg.*

**vipérinus, a, um, adj.** [id.] of a viper, serpent, or snake: *sanguis, Hor.*

**vir, viri, m.** a male person, a man: Cic. Caes. de viro factus femina, Ov.

II. In various special uses. (i) husband: Pl. Hor. Ter. Transf. of animals: *vir gregis, mate, sire, Virg.*

(ii) a man, opp. to a boy, id.: Just. (iii) As disting. from homo (a human being), a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man: *tult dolorem, ut vir, et ut homo majorem ferre sine causa noluist, Cic.* (iv) In military lang. as opposed to cavalry, equites virique, horse and foot, Liv.

Hence proverb. equis viris or viris equisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main v. equus. III. Meton. manhood, virility (poet and rare). Cat. [Cf. Skr. *virā-s*, a hero, Goth. *veir*, Irish *feir*, and perh. Gr. *ἥρως*.]

**virāgo, ñis, f.** [vir] a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine: Pl. Ov. Virg.

**virēctum, v. viretum.**

**virēo, 2 v n. ti** be green or verdant: Cic.: Virg. II. Fig. to be fresh, vigorous or lively, to flourish, bloom: *ingenium virebat, Liv.* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

**virēs, ium, f. plu.** strength: v. *vis*. **virēso, 3. v n. incep.** [vireo] to grow green or verdant: *gramina, Virg.*

**virētum (virect-), i, n.** [id.] a green or verdant spot, turf, greensward usu. plur.: *vireta nemorum, Virg.*

**virga, ae, f.** a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Ov. *rasae hastilla virgae, of peeled shrub-wood, Virg.* E. sp. a graft, scion, set: Ov. 2. a rod, switch for flogging: Pl.: Juv.: esp. the rods in the faxes of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Hence, poet. for faxes, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. 3. a wand, a staff, as a support: Liv.

4. a magic wand: Virg. 5. Transf. a coloured stripe in a garment: *purpureae, Ov.* [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. *verga*; Fr. *verge*.)

**virgator, ñris, m.** [virga] one who beats with rods, a flogger: Pl.

**virgatus, a, um, adj.** [id.] made of twigs or osiers: *calathisci, Cat.* II. striped: *agula, Virg.* *nurus, in striped garments, Val. Fl.*

**virgētum, i, n.** [id.] a thicket of rods or osiers: Cic.

**virgēus, a, um, adj.** [id.] of rods or

twigs, of brushwood. flamma, a fire of sticks, Virg.

**virgidemia**, *a. f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] a harvest of rods, i. e. of blows: Pl.

**virgiliae**, *v. vergiliae*

**virginalis**, *e. adj.* [virgo] of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin: habitus atque vestitus, Cic. - feles, a girl-servant, Pl.

II. Subst.: virginalis, *is, n.* (se membrum) Phaedr.

**virginarius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or belonging to virgins. Pl.

**virginæus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin (poet.): forma, Ov. sagitta, i. e. of Diana, Hor. ara, of Vesta, Ov. umnae, of the Danaides. Prop. bellum, with the Amazons. Val. Fl. volucres, the Harpies, Ov.

**virginisvendônides**, *is, m.* [virgo vendô virgini-seller]: Pl.

**virginitas**, *âtis, f.* [virgo] maidenhood, virginity, Cic. - Virg.

**virgo**, *tus, f.* a maid, maiden, virgin, an unmarried woman. Cic. bella, i. e. Pallas, Ov. In apposition virgo filia, virgin daughter, Cic. - dâ, i. e. Diana, Ov.

II. Transf. in gen. a young woman, girl. Virg. Hor. 2. the constellation Virgo. Cic. poet. 3. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, an aqueduct constructed by M. Tullius (so called because a young girl discovered the source of the water). Ov. - Ety. uncertain! (Hence It. vergine, Sp. virgen, Fr. vierge.)

**virgula**, *ae, f. dim.* [virga] a little twig, a small rod, a wand. Cic. divina, a divining-rod, id.

**virgultum**, *i, n.* [cont. from virgultum, from virgula] a bush, thicket, cane, in pl., brushwood, twigs. Caes. - in, Virg.

**virgunculâ**, *ae, f. dim.* [virgo] of hominulus (from homo) a little maid, young girl: Juv.

**viridarium** (viridarium, and cont. viridarium), *n, n.* (viridis) a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden (Hence It. verziere, Fr. vergier.)

**viridia**, *ium, v. viridis, no. 1*

**viridicatus**, *a, um, adj.* [viridis] male green, green: silva, Cic.

**viridis**, *e. adj.* [viridis] green (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour) smaragdus, Lucr. colles viridissimi, Cic. colubrae, Hor.

2. Subst.: viridia, *um, n. plu.* green plants, herbs or trees: Plin. Phaedr.

II. Transf. green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous: juvenia, Virg.: senectus, Virg., hearty, id. (Hence It. Sp. verde: Fr. vert, vert.)

**viriditas**, *âtis, f.* [viridis] green colour, greenness, verdure: Cic. II. Transf. freshness, briskness, vigour. Id.

**virido**, *i v. a. and n.* [id.] Act. to make green, cause to grow green: Ov. II. Neutr. to grow or be

green (only in Imperf. part): cingit viridantia tempora lauro, Virg.: viridantia toro, id.

**virilis**, *e. adj.* [vir] of or belonging to a man, male, masculine: vox, Ov.

(i) In grammar, of the masculine gender, masculine: nomen, Varr. 2. manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood: partes viriles, the parts of full-grown men (in plays), Hor. - toga (also called pura), assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year, Cic. II. In law, belonging to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars. Gai. 2. Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, share, part, lot: est aliqua mea pars virilis, some duty devolves upon me, Cic.: haec pro virili parte defendunt, to the utmost of their ability, id. - pro virili portione, Tac. III. Fig. manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc. Cic.

**virilitas**, *âtis, f.* [virilis] the age of manhood: Plin. 2. the power of procreation, virility: Abdus, ademptae virilitatis, an eunuch, Tac. II. Fig. manliness, manly vigour: Quint.

**viriliter**, *adv.* manfully, firmly, courageously: Cic. Ov.

**viripotens**, *entis, adj.* [vis] mighty in power, an epithet of Jupiter. Pl.

**viritim**, *adv.* [vir] man by man, to each one separately: aliquid dividere, Cic. - Sall. Hor.

**virôsus**, *a, um, adj.* [virus] full of or covered with slime, slimy: loci, Cato. II. having a bad odour, strong-smelling, rank. castorea, Virg.

**virtus**, *tus, f.* [vir] manliness, manhood: including all that is excellent in the physical and moral nature of man: excellence, virtue, merit. ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponeatur, excellence, superiority, Cic. 2. moral perfection, virtue: id. 3. Esp. courage, valour, bravery, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: Cic. II. Transf. of animals and things, goodness, excellence, value, etc.: equi, Cic.: navium, Liv. - Cic. (Hence It. virtù, Sp. virtud: Fr. vertu.)

**virus**, *i, n.* a slimy liquid, slime: of animals and plants. Virg. II. Esp. a poisonous liquid, poison, virus: Cic. - Virg. (ii) Fig. exomere virus acerbissimum sanguis, venom, Cic. 2. strong smell, pungency: Lucr. 3. saltiness, saline taste, of seawater. id. [Cf. Skr. visha-m, poison, Gr. iōs (for Fio-s).]

**vis**, *vis, f.* plu. vires, *um* (Nom. and Acc. plu. vis, Lucr. Gen. and Dat. sing. very rare: Gen. vis, Tac.: Dat. vi, Auct. B. Afr. Acc. vim), strength, physical or mental: force, vigour, power, energy. Sing.: equorum, Cic.: tempestatis, Caes. fluminis, id. (ii) Plur. (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus corporum res magnae geruntur, bodily strength, Cic. - me jam sanguis viresque deficient, Caes. Poet.

with Inf.: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. 2. Esp. hostile strength, force, violence: in sing. only. vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, neither by assault nor by blockade, Liv. 1. vim viribus exit, he eludes the attack by means of his strength, Virg. Esp. in legal phr. de vi (reus, etc.), of open violence, Cic. (ii) In partic. force, violence offered to chastity: id. II. Meton. quantity, number, abundance: auri argentique, id.: hominum, Liv.: odora canum vis, a pack of keen-scented hounds, Virg. 2. vires, military forces, troops: vires ad coerendum habere, Caes. III. Fig. mental or legal strength, power, energy, vigour: orators, Cic. - vim ac ius magistratui demere, Liv. 2. Transf. of abstract things, force, meaning, import, nature, essence: amicitiae, Cic. - quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendas, intelligis, id. [App. cognate with Gr. i-s (Fio-s)], the radical *v* being augmented in Greek by *n* (*iv*-os), in Latin by *s* (*vis*-es, *vir*-es).]

**viscatulus**, *a, um, adj.* [viscum] smeared with bird-lime: virga, Ov.

**visceratio**, *ônis, f.* [viscera] a public distribution of flesh or meat: Cic.: Suet.

**viscum**, *i, n.* (viscus, *i, m.* Pl.) mistletoe: Virg. Hence, birdlime made from its berries: Cic.: Virg. 2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, i. e. a mere trap or snare, Pl. [Cf. Gr. iōs (Fio-s)] (Hence It. visco, Fr. guai.)

(1) **viscus**, *êris*, and more freq. in plu. viscera, *um, n.* the internal organs of the animal body, the viscera, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, etc. Sing.: Cels. Ov. Plur.: Cels. Ov. II. Transf. flesh, as being beneath the skin: Cic.: solida taurorum viscera, whole carcasses, Virg. 2. the fruit of the womb, offspring: Ov. III. Fig. the bowels, i. e. inward or inmost part: montis (Aetnae), Virg. in mediis populis Romani ac visceribus haerebant, in the very heart of, Cic. magnarum domum, the minion of, Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

(2) **viscus**, *i, v.* viscum, *ad init.*

**visendus**, *a, um, Part.* [viso]. II. Adj.: worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable: Cic.

**visio**, *ônis, f.* [video] the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision: App. II. Transf.: a thing seen, an appearance, apparition: Cic. 2. Fig. an idea, notion: veri falsique, id.

**visito**, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [viso] to see frequently or habitually: aliquem, Pl. II. to go to see, to visit (rare): aliquem, Suet.: Cic.

**viso**, *si, sum, 3. v. a. freq.* [video] to look at often or attentively, to view, behold, survey: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro vastatos, Liv. Absol.: visendi causa venire, Cic. II.

**Transf.** to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after: (i) with *Acc*: filios, Pl. (ii) With *depend. interrog. clause*: ego quid me velles, visibam, id. (iii) With *ad*: vise ad portum, id. 2. to go to see, to visit (esp. a sick person): (i) With *Acc.*: uxorem, Ter: Cic. (ii) With *ad*: aegrum esse simul mulierem: nostra illico ite visere ad eam, to pay her a visit, Ter.

**visum**, i, n. [id.] something seen, a sight, appearance, vision: visa somniorum, Cic. 11. *Esop.* as transl. of the Gr. *phantasia*, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium: id.

**visus**, a, up, Part. [video].

**visus**, ūs, m. [id.] a seeing, looking: a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision: oculorum visus, Lucr. Plur: Ov. 11. a sight, appearance, apparition, vision: rite ascendunt visus, that they would duly prosper (give a favourable issue to) the sights seen, Virg.: augustinus humano visu, grander than any (mere) human appearance, Liv.: inopino territa visu, Ov.: nocturni visus, Liv.

**vita**, ae (old *tiēn*. sing. vital, Lucr.), f. (v. vivo) life: Cic.: vitae necisque potestas, Caes.: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, a good, pleasant life, Pl. 11. Transf.: a livelihood: sibi reperire, id. 2. a way or mode of life: rustica, Cic.: utriusque vita et mores, Liv. 3. To denote a very dear object: mea vita, or simply vita, my life (i.e. dear as life), Cic. 4.

**Meton.** the living, i.e. mankind, the world (late). Plin. 5, a life, i.e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: Nep. 6, a spirit, shade, in the infernal regions (=umbra) teneus sine corpore vitae, Virg. (Hence *It. vita*; Sp. *vida*, Fr. *vie*.)

**vitabilis**, e, adj. [vito] that may be or ought to be shunned: Ov.

**vitabundus**, a, um, adj. [id.] shunning, avoiding, evading (rare): with *Acc.*: castra hostium, keeping out of the way of, Liv. *Absol.*: vitabundus, per saluosa loca exercitum ducere, Sall.

**vitalis**, e, adj. [vita] of or belonging to life, vital: vis, vital power, Cic.: viae, i.e. the air-passages, Ov.: secla, generations, i.e. periods over which a (human) life extends, Lucr. 11. Subst.: vitalia, lum, n. plu. the vital parts, vitals: fusa sola vitalia, Lucan.: rerum (sc. principia), life-giving elements, Lucr.

**vitaliter**, adv. vitally: Lucr.

**vitatio**, ōnis, f. [vito] a shunning, avoiding, avoidance: doloris, Cic.

**vitelliani**, ōrum, m. pl. (sc. codices) tablets used for wanton subjects, so named from Vitellius: Mart.

**vitellus**, i, m. dim. [vitulus] a little calf, as a term of endearment: Pl.

11. Transf. the yolk of an egg: Cic. (Hence Fr. *veau*.)

**vitēus**, a, um, adj. [vitis] of or belonging to the vine: pocula, i.e. wine, Virg.

**vitilatus**, a, um, Part. [vitio] 11. A dj.: forged, counterfeit: Cic.

**viticula**, ae, f. dim. [vitis] a little vine: Cic.

**vitifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [vitis fero] vine-bearing, that produces vines: Mart.

**vitigenus**, a, um, adj. [vitis and gen in gigno] vine-born, produced from the vine: liquor, Lucr.

**vitilena**, ae, f. [vitium lena] a bowed, procress: Pl. (dub.)

**vitineus**, a, um, adj. [vitis] of the vine, vine: Flor (dub.)

**vitio**, ōvi, atum, i v a [vitium] to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate: lucritaverat auras, Ov.: oculos, id.: vina, Hor. 2. V.p.p. to violate: virguem, Ter. 11. Fig.: to falsify: senatus-consulta, Liv.: vitandis diebus, by tampering with the days (dates), Cic.

**vitiose**, adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly: Cic. 2. Fig. id.

**vitiositas**, ātis, f. [vitiosus] faultiness, corruption: humoris, Macr. 11. Fig. Cic.

**vitiosus**, a, um, adj. [vitium] full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt: nux, empty, rotten, Pl. vitiosissimus orator, Cic. 11. Fig. defective in point of order or ceremonial: suffragium, informal, not good in point of law, id. consul, chosen contrary to the auspices, id. 2. morally faulty, vicious: vita, id.: cura, morbid, Hor. Comp. progenies vitiosior, id. Sup: Vell.

**vitis**, is, f. [v. vicio] a vine, grape-vine. Cic.: Virg. 11. Transf. a vine-branch: Ov. 2. a centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch. Tac. Ov. Used for flogging: Tac. (ii) Meton. the office of a centurion, centurionship. Juv. (Hence *It. vite*, Sp. *vid*.)

**vitī-sātor**, ōnis, m. [vitis] a vine-planter: Virg.

**vitium**, ūi, n. a fault, defect, blemish, flaw, imperfection, vice: corporis, Pl.: in parietibus aut in tecto, Cic. animadverso vitio castrorum, i.e. the fault, unfavourable position, Caes.: serie, sickness, Virg.: in animals, distemper: id.: of the soil: omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, every noxious property, id. 11. Fig. a fault, defect, blemish: vitia in dicente videri, Cic. 2. Esp. a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice: id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor.: in collect senile: vitio parentum rara juvenus, thinned by their vices, id. (ii) a violation of female chastity: Ter. 3. In relig. lang. a defect in the auspices or auguries, causing any subsequent proceedings to be null and void: comitiorum, i.e. a cause sufficient to render them illegal, Cic.: vitio creatus, informally appointed, Liv. [Etyim. un-

certain.] (Hence *It. vizio*; Sp. *vicio*, Fr. *vicio*.)

**vito**, avi, atum, a v. ā. and n. to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade: tela, Caes.: aliquid, Hor. 11. Fig.: vitia, Cic.: suspiciones, Caes. With *Abbl.*: infortunio, Pl. With *Subj.*: erit vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. With *Inf.*: tangere vitet scripta, Hor. [Prob for vici-to, from root vici, to separate, v. viciis. Cf. Gr. (fix) *εἰκω*.]

**vitreus**, a, um, adj. [vitrum] of glass, glass-, vitreous: hostia, i.e. a glass draughtsman, Ov. 2. Subst.: vitrea, ōrum, n. plu. glass vessels, glass-ware: Mart. 11. Transf. like glass, glassy, in colour or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Virg. hence, of Circe, as a sea-nymph, glassy, Hor. 2. Fig.: fama, brilliant, glittering, id.

**vitruis**, i, m. a stepfather. Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus. Ov. [Etyim. unknown.]

**vitrum**, i, n. glass. Lucr. Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 420). 11. wood, a plant used for dyeing blue: Caes. [Perh. for vit-tru-m, from the root of video, as transparent.] (Hence *It. vetro*, Sp. *vidrio*, Fr. *verre*.)

**vitta**, ae, f. [v. vicio] a band, esp. a fillet or chaplet, worn round the head, and in relig. lang. a head-band, a sacerdotal or sacerdotal fillet. Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421). Also bound around the altar: Virg. and upon the branches borne by supplicants for protection or pardon: id.: Hor.

**vittatus**, a, um, adj. [vitta] bound with a fillet or chaplet: capilli, Ov.

**vitula**, ae, v. vitulus.

**vitulinus**, a, um, adj. [vitulus] of a calf: caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic. assum, roast of veal, id. Subst. vitulina, ae, f. (sc. caro), calf's-flesh, veal: Pl. Also, vitulina, ōrum, n. plu.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *velein*.)

**vitulor**, i, v. n. dep. [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy] to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful. Jovi lubens vitulor, i.e. bring a thank-offering, Pl.

**vitulus**, i, m. and vitula, ae, f. [coagn. with Gr. *φίραλος* (= *ραγος*, Hesych.) a calf:] (i) Masc. a bull-calf: Cic. (ii) Fem. a cow-calf: Virg. 11. Transf. in gen. a calf, foal: of the horse: id. 2. vitulus marinus, a sea-calf, seal: Juv.

**vitupērābilis**, e, adj. [vitupero] blame-worthy, blameable, censurable (rare): Cic.

**vitupērātio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a blaming, censuring, blame, censure, vituperation: Cic. Plur.: id. 11. Transf.: blame-worthiness, scandalous conduct: id.

**vitupērātor**, ōnis, m. [id.] a blamer, censurer, vituperator: Cic.

**vitupēro**, avi, atum, i v. ā. [vitium

paro, i.e. to find fault; hence] to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate: Pl. Cic. Proserb.: qui caelum vituperant, who find fault with heaven itself, i.e. are satisfied with nothing, Phaedr. II. In relig. lang. to render defective, to spoil an omen: alicui omen, Pl.

**vivacitas**, ātis, f. [vivax] tenacity of life: Plin.

**vivarium**, ii, n. [vivus] an inclosure in which game or fish are kept alive, a preserve, fish-pond, etc.: Juv. Virg. exipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i.e. to get them under their control in order to secure their fortunes, Hor.

**vivatus**, a, um, adj. [id.] animated, lively (v. rare) potestas animi, quick-wind, Lucr.

**vivax**, ācis, adj. [vivo] tenacious of life, long-lived, voracious phoenix, Ov. mater, Hor. cervix, Ov. Comp. heros, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, lasting long, enduring, durable oliva, Virg. gratia, Hor. carmine fit vivax virtus, Ov. II. lively, vigorous, voracious (rare) sulfura, burning brightly, inflammable id. Quint.

**vivesco** (vivisco), vixi, 3 v n in-cep. [id.] to become alive, get life: Plin.

II. Transf. to get lively, strong, or vigorous ulnus, Lucr.

**vividus**, a, um, adj. [vivus] full of life, living, animated tellus, teeming, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid signa, life-like, Prop. ita, Mar. II. full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid vis animi, Lucr. spectas, Tac. Umber (caus), Leon, Virg. virtus, glowing valour, id. Lav. **vivi-rādix**, ius, f. a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quickset: Cic.

**vivisco**, v. vivisco.

**vivo**, vixi, vixitum, 1 v n (past perf. Subj. syncope vixet, Virg.) to live, be alive, have life vivere ac spirare, he ad summam senectutem, id. vixit (emiss), et e minimo maximum vivus erit, vixit revive, Ov. In pass. notia vivitur aetas, i.e. is now passing, id.

2. Particular phrases (1) vixit (like funt), he has done with life, he is dead: Pl. (ii) ita vivam, as true as I live, and negatively (with ne), may I not live, may I die, if, etc.: as a formula of asseveration nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. ne vivam, si scio, id. 3. With ref. to the conduct of life: secum vivere, to live for oneself, Cic. Pass. impers.: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, that one can live happily, id.

4. Esp. to live well, enjoy life: aet quando vivemus? id. Cat. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor.

5. To last, endure, remain (poet.): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae i.e. still live and glow in verse, Hor. II. Transf. to live on anything (r. in any manner,

i.e. to support life piscibus atque olivariis, Caes.: raptio, Virg.: parcius, Hor. 2. to pass one's life to reside, dwell - vixit Syracusis, Nep.: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. [Cf. Skr. giv, to live, giva-s=vivus; Gr. βίω-ς; Goth. quu-s, living, O H. G. quek, Eng. quick. Orig. initial g became ge, whence Gr. β and Lat. v; cf. venio] (Hence Ital. vivere, Sp. vivir, Fr. vivre)

**vivus**, a, um, adj. [v vivo] alive, living, that has life: (simulacrorum) membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. Tatio vivo, in the lifetime of Tatus, Cic. Esp. in phrase, vivus vidensque, before one's very eyes hunc vivo videntique funus ducitur, id. vivus vidensque petro, with my eyes wide open, Ter. 2. Of things: caespes, fresset cut turf, Hor.: Ov.: flumen, running, Lav. ros, fresh, Ov.: Incerina, burning, Hor.: saxum, natural, unworked, Virg.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, life-like, speaking, id. vox, i.e. as opp. to reading and writing, Cic. Quint. (ii) Neut. absol. ad vivum, to the quick v. resco

**vix**, adv. [not etym. v. vixco] with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely: carros ducere, Caes. vix tener quin, etc., Cic. Strengthened with aegre, vix et aegre, Pl. II. Of time, hardly, scarcely, only just. Cic. With quem, or (poet. v. el, to denote the immediate succession of two events scarcely had (something happened) when, id. Virg. 2. Strengthened with dum, and usually written in one word, vixdum, hardly then, scarcely yet: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

**vixdum**, adv. v. vix, fin.

**vixet**, v. vivo, ad imit.

**vocābūlum**, i, n [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Cic. II. Esp. in grammar, a substantive or noun, both in gen. and an appellative noun in partic., in contradistinction to nomen, a proper name: Varr.

**vocalis**, e, adj. [vox] that has a voice, sounding, speaking, singing, vocal: Orpheus, tuneful, Hor. chordae, Tib. carmen, Ov. ne quem vocalem praeterea videamus, that speaks, Cic.: hoves, gifted with speech, Tib.: antra, in which oracles were given, Stat. II. Subst. vocalis, is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel: id. (Hence Fr. voyelle)

**vocāmen**, inis, n [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Lucr.

**vocatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a citing before a court, a summons: Varr. II. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Cat.

**vocativus**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to calling: casus, the vocative case, in grammar: Gell.

**vocātor**, ōnis, m. [id.] a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.: Suet.

**vocātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation:

Cic. II. Esp. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Suet.

**vociferatio**, ōnis, f. [vociferor] a loud calling, outcry, vociferation: Cic. **vocifero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. = **vociferor** (rare) Liv.

**vociferor**, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [vox fero] to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate: Cic.: Virg. (ii) Of things: to sound, resound, Lucr.

**vocito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [voco] to be wont to call, to call, name. Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. II. to call repeatedly, call out again and again (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

**voco**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to call, to call upon, summon, invoke: nutu vocibusque hostes, to ravle, challenge, Caes.: populum R. ad arma, to summon, id. milites ad concilium, Liv.: aliquem in contionem, Cic.: imbrem votis, to call down, Virg. 2. Esp. to cite, summon into court, before a magistrate: Cic. 3. to bid, invite one as a guest to dinner, etc.: Pl. (ii) In gen. to invite, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, i.e. you dissuade me from suicide, Cic.: arrogantia offensas, to provoke, Tac. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, to invite, summon, incite, arouse: vocat Auster in altum, Virg. quaque vocant fluctus, Ov.

4. to call by name, to name, denominate, style: aliquem regem, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. Pass.: ego vocor Iyconides, Pl. II. Transf.: to call, i.e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiarum vocos, Cic.: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: quae fecisti, in iudicium voco, I call to account, Cic.: [Cf. Skr. vak, to speak, Gr. Fer in enos, elavos, vā; Germ. er-wachen]

**vocula**, ae, f. dim. [vox] a small or feeble voice (rare) Cic.: Prop. II. Transf. a soft note or tone:

2. a little, petty speech; a little word, particule: id.

**volans**, ntis, Part. [volo, 2]. II. Subst. in pl. only: volantes, ium, birds (poet.): Virg.

**volativus**, a, um, adj. [volo, 2] flying, winged: Pl. II. Transf. fleeting, flighty, volatilis, inconstant, transitory: Cic. (Hence Fr. volage)

**volatilis**, e, adj. [id.] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: puer, i.e. Cupid., Ov. II. Transf. swift, rapid: telum, Lucr.: ferrum, flying, Virg. 2. fleeting, transitory: aetas, Ov. (From n. pl. volatilia comes Fr. volaille.)

**volātus**, ūs, m. [id.] flying, flight: aquilae, Cic. Plur. id.

**volēma** (-aema) pira, n. pl. a kind of large pear: Virg.

**volens**, entis, Part. [volo, 1]. II. Adj.: willing, voluntary, ready:

fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura sponte



tulere sua, Virg. 2. *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus, Sall. (ii) Subst. volentia, n. n. plu. *acceptable or suitable things*: Muciano volentia rescripsit, answers agreeable to the wishes of M. Tac.

**volgo** and **volgus**, v. vulgus. **volitans**, antus, part. [volito] 2. Subst. a flying creature, winged insect, Virg.

**vólito**, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [volo, 2] to fly to and fro, to fly or flit about, to flutter: Cic. 2. Transf. to fly or hover about: Ki fori, to flit about, id. tota acie, Liv. tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut r. i. e. roams about as if it belonged to him, Cic. (ii) Of things extra favilla in nimbo, Virg. vices per auras, Ligr. umbræ inter voces, id. (ii) Fig. speramus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, fly abroad and spread, Cic.

**volnus**, **volnêro**, etc. v. vuln

(i) **vôlo**, volui, velle (contr. vin) for visco, Pl: Ter sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis, *areg and defeat v n and a. to will, be willing, to wish, desire, be disposed; to intend, purpose*, constr. with Inf., Acc. and Inf., Acc. with which an Inf. may usu be understood, Subj or absol. (i) With Inf.: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. With ellipsis of Inf. before Acc. of place, deinde Arpinum voluimus, I am thinking of (going to) A. id. (ii) With Acc. and Inf.: si vis me fero, Hor. (iii) With Acc.: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic. eadem, to have the same desires, Sall. (iv) With Subj: voluit haec ut infecta faciant, Pl. quam vellem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. (v) Absol. vult, nolit, *scare difficile est, id.* (vi) With ad: sic Di voluisti, Virg. hactenus Vitellius voluerat, i. e. this was all V wanted, Tac. 2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. (ii) Esp. with Acc. of person, elliptically, to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to: si quid ille se velit, wanted him for anything, Caes.: num quid me vis? have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go? Pl. and without Acc. of pers. numquid vis aliud? Ter.

2. With Dat. of person and odi, to wish one (well or ill): tibi bene ex animo volo, id.: male alui, Pl. 3. Legislative t. t.: to will, determine, ordain: majores vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law; velitis, jubeatis, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: Liv. 4. to suppose, be of opinion, to think, say, maintain: quod quom voluit, declarant quodam esse vera, Cic.: Mars alter, ut isti volunt, will have it, Liv. 5. to mean, signify, only with Interrog. quid et sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, what that

law or those words meant, Cic. 6. to wish rather, to prefer = malo. namque ro se quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv. [Ct Skr var, to choose, Gr. βούλομαι (Hom. βόλ-ε-ται); Germ. wollen, wählen, Eng. will, Scot. wale] (Hence, through low Lat. volare, it volare, Fr. voler.)

(2) **vôlo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly: corvi, Lucr. apes, Ov. (ii) Transf. to move swiftly like one flying, to hasten: i. sane, vola curriculo, Pl. litterae ad Pompeium, Cic. faces et saxa, Virg. hasta, id. [Cogn. with volare, velox, but the further affinities of these words are obscure.] (Hence, through the form volata, Fr. vole, and, from it, Eng. volley.)

**vôlones**, um, m. plu. [volo, 1] volutones ('vellers'), the slaves, who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv.

**volpes**, is, v. vulpes.

**volbella**, ae, f. [vello] a kind of pincers for pulling out hairs, tweezers, Pl.

**volvus**, a, um, Part. [vello]

**volutus**, us, v. vultus

**vôlubilis**, e, adj. [volvo] that is turned round, or (more freq.) that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving buxum, i. e. a top, Virg. amnis, rolling on and on, Hor. caelum, Cic. (ii) Fig. of speech, rapid, fluent, voluble: id. Transf. of the speaker. id. 2. changeableness, mutability: fortuna, id.

**vôlubilitas**, âtis, f. [volubilis] a rapid, whirling motion: mundi, Cic.

2. Transf. roundness, round form: capitis, Ov. (ii) Fig. of speech, fluency, volubility. Cic. 2. changeableness, mutability: fortunae, id.

**vôlubiliter**, adv. of speech, rapidly, fluently, volubly: Cic.

**vôlucer**, is, e, adj. [volo, 2] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic. dracones, Ov.: o nuntium volucrum, Cic. (ii) Subst.: volucris, is, f. (sc. avis: once only masc, sc. ales, teneris volucres, Cic. poet.), a bird. Lucr.: Virg. Hor.: Titiv. volucres, volucres, Prop.: novae coeunt volucres, insects, Ov.: of bees, id. 2. Transf. flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid (mostly poet.): Iumen, Lucr.: sagitta, Virg.: equi, Ov. Fig. malecium, Cic.: Somnus, Virg. 3. Esp. passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory: fortuna, Cic. dies, Hor.

**volucris**, is, v. volucer

**vôlumen**, inis, n. [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up, hence] a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume: Cic. Hor. 2. Esp. like libr. of a separate portion of a work, a part, book, Cic. (ii) e. roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, with rolling motion, Virg. fumi, wreath, whirl, Ov.: alterna volumina crurum,

curves (of a horse's action in trotting), Virg.

**vôluntarius**, a, um, adj. [voluntas] willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary: milites, volunteers, Caes. auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst.: voluntarii, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), volunteers: Caes. (ii) Transf. of things, mors, suicide, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

**vôluntas**, âtis, f. [volens] will, wish, choice, desire, inclination: Caes.: Cic. A dverb. p. h. r.: (i) voluntate with pronom. adj. or Gen., or alone, of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily: sua voluntate descendere, id.: voluntate omnium concedi, id.: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. (ii) ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, according to the will, at the desire of: ad voluntatem loqui, at the will of another, Cic. 2. Esp. good-will, favour, affection: erga Caesarem, id.: in se, Caes. 3. a last will, testament: Cic. 4. Of speech, meaning, sense, signification, import Quint. (Hence Fr. volonte.)

**vôlûpe**, or, apocopated, **vôlûp**, adv. agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction, etc. Pl. Ter. [Ct. φαίη in Gr. ελπί-ο-μαι. The u in volupe is an inserted auxiliary vowel.]

**vôluptabilis**, e, adj. [voluptas] that causes pleasure or satisfaction Pl.

**vôluptarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous: possessione, Cic. Just.: Epicurus, homo, ut seis, voluptarius, a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good, Cic.

**vôluptas**, âtis, f. [volupe] satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight of whatever kind: omne id quo gaudemus voluptas est, Cic.: corporis, sensual pleasure, id. In plur. use of sensual gratifications: id. a voluptati-bus (servus), an officer in the imperial household, master of the revels, Suet. (ii) Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my son, my charmer, Virg. 2. voluptates, sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people, Cic. (Hence Fr. volupté.)

**vôlûtâbrum**, i, n. [voluto] a wallowing-place for swine, Virg.

**vôlûtâbundus**, a, um, adj. [id.] wallowing about, Cic.

**vôlûtatio**, ônis, f. [id.] a rolling about, wallowing: corporis, Cic. (ii) Fig. restless, disquiet: animi, Sen.: rerum humanarum, changefulness, id.

**vôlûto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [volvo] to roll, turn, twist, or tumble about: genas amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, writhing round, Virg. (ii) Fig.: vocem per ampla astra, to roll, spread, id. Reflect.: in omni genere et scelorum et flagitiorum volutari, to wallow, Cic. 2. to turn over or revolve in the

mind : to consider, weigh, ponder : aliquid animo, *id.* : aliquid in animo, *Liv.* 3. Transf. : to engross, occupy : animum cogitationibus, *id.*

**volutus**, a, um, Part. [volvo].

**volva** (vulva), ae, f. [id.] a wrapper, covering, integument : fungorum, *Plin.* II. Esp. the womb, matrix of women and animals : Juv. (H) a sow's womb as a favourite dish. *Liv.*

**volvo**, volvi, volūtum, 3 v. a. to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble sub undis scuta virum galessaque et fortis corpora, *Virg.* (amnis) saxa, *Lucr.* huc illic oculos, *Virg.* volvendunt libri, unrolled, i.e. opened and read, *Cic.* sub naribus ignem, to exhale, *Virg.* volvere orbem, as milit. t. to form circle, *Liv.* (ii) Reflect. to turn or roll about or along (angulus) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, *Virg.* volvuntur stellarum cursus, *Cic.* lacrimae volvuntur, roll down the cheeks, *Virg.*

II. Fig. (lunam) celerem promissos volvere menses, in rolling on, *Hor.* celeriter verba, to roll off, *Cic.* tot casus, run the round of, pass through, *Virg.* sic volvere Parcas, are unfolding the future, *id.* 2. Esp. to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider : multa cum animo suo, Sall. immensa omnia animo, to brood over all kinds of extravagant schemes, *Liv.* : ingentes iras in pectore, *id.* (cf. Gr. εὐνο-ω, εὐνο-ω (root fax); Goth. raif-jan. In Gr. (fax-F), Lat. and Goth. there is broken reduplication, the simple root *val* appears in O H G wellan, to roll; Hence through the part. volutus, it volta, Fr. volte, volte, and, through low Lat. volutare, Fr. vautre.)

**vomer**, eris (Nom. sing. vomis, *Virg.*), m. a ploughshare : *Cic.* : *Hor.* II. By analogy, of the organ of generation : *Lucr.* [Ety. uncertain] by some connected with vomo, as 'throwing out' the earth.]

**vómica**, ae, f. a sore, boil, ulcer, abscess : *Cic.* : *Juv.* II. Fig. an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint.) : *Liv.* (old prophecy). [Most prob. from vomo, 'a discharging sore']

**vómia**, éris, v. vomer

**vomitio**, ónis, f. [vomo] a vomiting : *Cic.*

**vómito**, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to vomit often. *Suet.*

**vómitus**, ūs, m. [id.] a vomiting : *Pl.* : *Suet.* II. Meton. a disgusting fellow : *Pl.*

**vómo**, ūi, itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. : to throw up, vomit : post cenam, *Cic.* 2. Transf. of a river : quae largius vomit (Padus), discharges itself into the sea, *Plin.* II. Act. : to throw or pour out in abundance, to emit, discharge (poet.) : fluctus, *Ov.* : argentum, to disgorge, give up, *Pl.* [cf. Skr. vom, "vomere;" Gr. φῆμι-δω.] (Hence Fr. vomir.)

**vōrācitās**, ātis, f. [voras] greediness, ravenousness, voracity : *Enn.*

**vōragō**, ūis, f. [voras] an abyss, chasm : submersus voraginibus (fluminis), deep holes, *Cic.* : fluvii profundas voragines, *Liv.* Sing. collect. vasta voragine, *Virg.* Of a gulf or chasm in the earth. *Liv.* Poet. of a devouring stomach : ventris, *Ov.* II. Fig. gorges et vorago patrimonii, i.e. a wholesale spendthrift, *Cic.* republican, an abyss of perdition to the state, *id.*

**vōrax**, ācis, adj. [id.] swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive : Charvdis, *Cic.* Comp. ignis, *Ov.*

**vōrā**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour (cibum) animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, *Cic.* Proverb : meus hic est : hamum vorat, gorges, *Pl.* 2. Transf. to overwhelm, swallow, cover, etc. (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, *Virg.* viam, to get over very quickly, *Cat.* II. Fig. to devour, i.e. to acquire with rapacity, pursue passionately (rare) : litteras, *Cic.* [The orig. root was gar, whence yap-yap-iz-ō, gar-ges, gur-gul-iz-ō, and most prob. gul-a Gai became gear, whence (v. letter B) Gr. βόρ-α, β-βρω-α-ω, and Lat. vor-ā (for gwr-ā), for loss of initial g, before r, cf. cento and vivo.]

**vortex**, et, v. vers.

**vortēx**, et, v. vici.

**vos**, v. tu.

**voster**, tra, trum, v. vester.

**vōtivus**, a, um, adj. [votum] of or belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive, *ludi*, *Cic.* : tabula, *Hor.* legatio, which was undertaken (often as a mere pretext) to fulfil a vow in a province, *Cic.* **vōtum**, i, n. [voveo] a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow : *Cic.* : *Virg.* voti damiari, to obtain one's wish (lit. to be condemned to the payment of one's vow), *Liv.* : voti reus (v. reus), *Virg.* 2. Meton. that which is vowed or devoted, a votive offering (poet.) : votis incendium aras, with burnt offerings, *id.* pro reatu, a votive offering for their safe return, *id.* II. Transf. a wish, desire, longing, prayer : *Cic.* audire de mea vota, my prayers, *Hor.* (Hence Fr. vœu.)

**vōtus**, a, um, Part. [voveo].

**vōvō**, vōvi, vōtum, 2 v. a. to vow, i.e. to promise solemnly or sacredly, to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity : Herculi decumani, *Cic.* : voti ludi, *Liv.* : vietum pro reatu, *Ov.* With ut and Subj. : Just. II. Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), to wish, wish for (rare, and only poet.) elige, quid voveas, *Ov.* With ut and Subj. : ut tua sim voveo, *id.* [Ety. uncertain] (Hence, through freq. votare, Fr. voter.)

**vōcis**, f. [same root as voveo,

q. v.] a voice, sound, tone, cry, call. Cf. magna voce dicere, with a loud voice, *Caes.*

II. Meton. that which is uttered by the voice, i.e. a saying, speech, exclamation, a proverb, maxim : vocem pro aliquo mittere, *Cic.* : quae vox potest esse contemptior, what saying, *id.* : nescit vox missa reverti, words once uttered, *Hor.* *Plur.* : illius nefarii gladiatoris voces, remarks, the things he said, *Cic.* : contumeliosae, abusive expressions or cries, abuse, *Caes.* 2. speech, language, in gen. : cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), *Hor.* 3. accent, tone : acuta, *Cic.* (Hence It. voce, Sp. voz, Fr. voix.)

**vulcānus**, i, m. [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transt.] fire. *Virg.* : *Ov.*

**vulgaris** (volg), e, adj. [vulgus] of or belonging to the multitude, general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar : (artis) usus, *Cic.* : consuetudo, id. liberalitas, extended to all, *id.* : jejuna raro stomachus vulgaria tenent, common, every-day fare, *Hor.*

**vulgārter**, adv. after the ordinary or common manner (rare) : scribere, *Cic.*

**vulgātor** (volg), ōris, m. [vulgo] one that makes generally known, a divulger : tacti, of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods, *Ov.*

**vulgātus**, a, um, Part. [vulgo]

II. Adj. general, common : vulgatisimus sensus, *Quint.* 2. Esp. commonly or generally known, notorious : vulgator fama est, a more popular tale is, *Liv.*

**vulgi-vāgus** (volg), a, um, adj. [vulgus, vagus] that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant : *Lucr.*

**vulgo** (volg), avi, atum, i. v. a. [vulgus] to make general, common, or universal : to publish : morbos, spread, *Liv.* : librum, to publish, *Quint.* Reflect. : vulgari cum privatis, i.e. to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with, *Liv.* II. Esp. to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge : dolorem verbis, *Virg.* 2. Of sexual intercourse, to make common, confound, prostitute : concubitus plebis patrumque, *Liv.*

**vulgō**, adv. [vulgus] lit. in the multitude; hence, before every body, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly : vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, *Caes.* : aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, before all the world, *Cic.* : habitant vulgo, they live scattered about, *Virg.*

**vulgus** (volg), i, n. (masc. *Virg.*) the great mass of the people, the masses, the multitude, the people, public : non est consilium in vulgo, no ratio, *Cic.* 2. any crowd, throng, multitude : animae, vulgus inane, a substantial throng, *Ov.* : servorum, common run, generality, *Ter.* : Of deer; the herd (opp. to ductores) : *Virg.* II. With the idea of contempt, the crowd, the vulgar, mob

**vulnere**, *populace*: Sall. - odi profanum vulgus, Hor. [Ety. uncertain]

**vulneratio** (voln.), *ōnis*, *f* [vulnero] a wounding, wound: Cic. Fig. an injuring: famae, salutis, id.

**vulnēro** (voln.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [vulnus] to wound, to hurt or injure by a wound: Caes.: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. (ii) Of things: to damage: naves, Liv. Fig.: virorum animos, id.

**vulnificus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [vulnus facio] wound-making, wound-inflicting (poet.): sus, Ov.: chalybs, Virg.

**vulnus** (voln.), *ēis*, *n.* a wound. In latere, Cic.: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. 2. Transf. of things, a wound, i. e. a blow, injury, cut, rent, crack: vulneribus evicta (ornus), strokes of the axe, Virg. Fig.: a blow, disaster: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Esp. of campaigning: disaster, defeat: Tac.: Just. (ii) of grief, sorrow: Lucr.: Virg. (iii) of the wounds of love. Prop. Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. *vra-na-m*, a wound; and perh. with Gr. *οὐλ-η*, a scar.]

**vulpēcula**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [vulpes] a (sty) little fox: Cic. (From low Lat. *vulpulus* comes Fr. *goupil*.)

**vulpes** (volpes), *is*, *f.* a fox: Hor. (ii) Meton.: cunning, craftiness: id. Proverb.: (i) jungere vulpes, to harness foxes, of any absurd undertaking, Virg. (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, of a hypocrite, Suet. [Cf. Gr. *άλων-η* (stem *φαλω-ε*); for inserted *u* cf. Gr. *ἐρῳδός*, Lat. *ardea*.]

**vulsus**, *a*, *um*, Part. [vello]. Adj.: with the hair plucked out, i. e. smoothfaced, beardless, effeminate Pl.: Prop. 2. Fig.: mens, soft, Mart.

**vulticulus** (volt.), *i*, *m.* dim. [vultus] a (mere) look: Cic.

**vultum**, *i*, *v.* vultus, ad init.

**vultuōsus** (volt.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [vultus] of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected: Cic.: Quint.

**vultur** (volt.), *ēris*, *m.* a vulture: Liv.: Virg. Transf. a grasping, avaricious person: Sen.: Mart. (Perh. cogn. with *vellō*.)

**vulturinus** (volt.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to a vulture, vulturelike: collum, Mart.

**vultūrius** (volt.), *is*, *m.* [vultur] a vulture, bird of prey: Pl.: Lucr. Transf.: a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner; etc.: Cic. 2. An unlucky throw at dice: Pl. (Hence Fr. *vautour*.)

**vultus** (volt.), *ūs*, *m.* (neut. plur. *volta*, Lucr.) the countenance, visage, as to features and expression: hence, features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect: imago animi vultus est, Cic.: vultus acur in hostem, fierce glare, Hor. Plur.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. an angry countenance, stern look, grim

visage: instantis tyranni, Hor. Transf. in gen. the face: potanque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, *will tear thy features*, id. 2. Of things, the look, appearance (poet.) unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. [Commonly connected with *volo* (velle) through the notion of 'expression', but this is very doubtful.]  
**vulva**, *ae*, *v.* vulva.

**X, x**, the twenty-third letter of the Roman alphabet. It is found in the oldest Latin inscriptions known to us. It is a double consonant, like the Greek *ξ*, being substituted for *es*, *e*, *g* pax=pac-s, dixi=dic-s. As the other gutturals, *g*, *g*, and *h*, become *c* before *s*, *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs*, *gs*, and *hs*, *e* *g* rex=reg-s, coxi=coq-s, traxi=trah-s. In *mx*, and in the perfects of *mitor*, *convivo*, *vivo*, the *x* arises from a guttural which was radical in each of these words, but disappeared in some of their parts, in the perfects *fluxi*, *struxi*, a (so-called) *determinative g* has been added to the root (*flux*, *strug*, for *flu*, *stru*). The sibilant element of *x* was very strongly pronounced, whence *xs* is written for *x* in some, though not the earliest, inscriptions; hence *s* sometimes remains alone before *c* and *t*, as in *secenti*, *Sestius*, *mixtus* (beside *mixtus*); in *sedecim*, *se-mi*, etc., the sibilant also is lost. As an initial, *x* appears only in a few Latin words, all of which are borrowed from the Greek.

In Italian, *x* becomes *s*, *ss*, or *sc*, as in *exemplum* from *exemplum*: *testo* from *testus*, *tesere* from *texere*, *grassinum* from *fraxinus*; *coscia* from *coxa*. In French it commonly changes to *ss*, as in *aisselle* from *axilla*, *examen* from *examen*, *cuisse* from *coxa*, *laiser* from *lazare*, *tasse* from *texere*, or, less frequently, *s*, as in *buis* from *buxus*, *frêne* (through *frene*) from *fraxinus*, *seta* (through *setur*) from *setarius*. III. As an abbreviation, *X* stands for denarius and also for the number ten.

**xērapēlinae**, *arum*, *f.* plu. (se vestes) = ξηραπέλιαι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), dark-red or dark-coloured clothes: Juv.

**xiphias**, *ae*, *m.* = ξιφίας, a sword-fish: Ov.

**xysticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ξυστικός, of or belonging to a xystus (q v) Trt. Subst. xystici, *orum*, *m.* plu. athletes: Suet.

**xystum**, *i*, *v.* xystus.

**xystus**, *i*, *m.* and **xystum**, *i*, *n.* = ξυστός. Among the Greeks, a covered portico or gallery, where athletes exercised in winter: Tert. 2. Among the Romans, an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc. Cic. Suet.

**Y, y**. Though (as was mentioned on letter U) the Latin *y* had a different sound from Greek *y*, yet in the early period of the language, it was used to represent the latter; thus we find *Pulades*, *Eurudica*; and Cicero tells us that Ennius wrote *Bruges* (for Φρυγες) and *Burrus* (for Πυρρος). But the letter *Y* was adopted into the later Roman alphabet as representative of *v*. It appears to have been already in use in Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms *Sylla*, *Tybris*, *pyrum*, *satyra*, are to be rejected.

**Z, z**. This letter had a place in the oldest Roman alphabet, and occurred in the *Carmentis* *salutis*. It afterwards ceased to be written. In Cicero's time it again came into use, but only to represent *z* in words borrowed from the Greek. When in our MSS of Plautus, *zona*, *zonarius*, *zanidia*, *badzio*, *trapezia* are found, these forms must be attributed to the grammarians of the first century A. D., who adapted the orthography of the poet to that of their own period. In Plautus' time, initial *z* was represented in Latin by *s*, as in *sona* for *ζωνη*; medial *z* by *ss*, as in *bulisso*, *cyathisso*, *malacisso*; so also *comissor* (from *κωμίζω*). In the ecclesiastical and other late Latin writers *z* sometimes takes the place of initial *d* before a vowel in words borrowed from the Greek, as in *zabolus*, *zacoanus*, *zeta*, for *diabolus*, *diaconus*, *diacta*.

**zāmia**, *ae*, *f.* = ζήμια, hurt, damage, loss: Pl.

**zēlōtypus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος, jealous: Iarbas, Juv. II. Subst.: zelotypus, *i*, *m.* a jealous man: Quint.

**zēphyrus**, *i*, *m.* = Ζέφυρος, a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr (pure Latin, Favonius). Hor.: Ov.

2. Poet. word, in gen.: Virg.

**zmāragdus**, *i*, *v.* smaragdus.

**zōdiācus**, *i*, *m.* = ζωδιακός, the zodiac: pure Lat., orbis signifer: Cic.

**zōna**, *ae*, *f.* = ζώνη, a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by women: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 422).

2. a girdle worn by men for containing money, a money-belt: Hor. II. Transf. the girdle or belt of Orion, a constellation: Ov. 2. one of the imaginary belts which divide the earth into five climates, a zone: Virg. Ov.

**zōnārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [zona] of or belonging to a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Pl. II. Subst.: zonarius, *i*, *m.* a maker of girdles: Cic.

**zōnūla**, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a little girdle: Cat.

# PROPER NAMES.

(Part I. signifies the former part of the Dictionary.)

## ABAS

**Abas**, antis, m. the twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra (q. v.). Hence **Abantēus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Abas, and **Abantiādēs**, ae, m. a male descendant of Abas: esp. Acrilius, son of Abas and Perseus, his great-grandson.

**2.** son of Metanira, changed by Ceres into a lizard. **3.** a companion of Aeneas. **4.** a Tuscan chieftain in Virg. **5.** a centaur.

**Abātōs**, i, f. (i. e. inaccessible), a rocky island in the Nile, near Philae.

**Abba** (more correctly Obba), ae, f. a town in Africa.

**Abbassus**, i, f. a town in Phrygia.

**Abdalonymus**, i, m. a king of Sidon.

**Abdēra**, ae, f. (also ōrum, n. plu.) a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abdērīta**, ae, and **Abdērītēs**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Abdēra, esp. the philosopher Democritus, and **Abdērītānus**, a, um, belonging to Abdēra, i. e. foolish, insane.

**Abella** (not Avella), ae, f. a town in Campania, abounding in nuts, now Avella. Hence **Abellāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants, and **Abellāna** nux, the filbert.

**Abīi**, ōrum, m. plu. a Scythian tribe in Asia.

**Abnōba**, ae, m. a mountain range in Germany, the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises.

**Abōrigīnes**, um, m. the original inhabitants of Italy, the ancestors of the Romans.

**Absyrus**, i, m. a son of Aetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea; also called Aegleus.

**Abdus**, and Abydos, i, f. and m. a town in Mysia, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Abydēnus**, a, um, and **Abydēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Acādēmus**, i, m. a Greek hero, from whom the Academia is said to have

## ACHAEMENES

derived its name (V. academia, academicus, Part I.)

**Acāmas**, antis, m. a son of Theseus and Phaedra.

**Acanthus**, i, f. a town of Macedonia.

**Acarnān**, ānis (Acc. Acarnāna), m. an Acarnanian.

**Acarnānia**, ae, f. the most westerly province of Greece. Hence **Acarnānicus**, a, um.

**Acastus**, i, m. son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.

**Acca**, ae, f. a companion of Camilla.

**2.** Acca Laurentia, v. Laurentia. Hence **Accālīa**, ium, n. the festival of Acca Laurentia.

**Accius** (Attius), ii, m. a Roman proper name. More esp. L. Accius, a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy. Hence **Acciānus** (Att.), a, um, belonging to Accius. **2.** Accius Navius, a soothsayer who, in the time of

Turquinius Priscus, cut through a grindstone with a razor.

**Acco**, ōnis, m. a chief of the Senones (Gauls).

**Accē**, ēs, f. (later Ptolemais or Acca), a town in Phoenicia, now Acre.

**Acēbas**, ae, m. another name for Sichæus, q. v.

**Acerrae**, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra. Hence **Acerrāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Acēsīnes**, ae, m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus, now the Chenab.

**Acesta**, ae, also Acestē, ēs, f. a town in Sicily. Its earlier name was Egēsta, later Segēsta. Hence **Acestenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Acestes**, ae, m. a mythical king of Sicily.

**Achaemēnes**, is, m. the first king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus. Hence **Achaemēnius**, a, um, Persian; and **Achaemēnīdae**, ōrum, m. the royal house of Persia.

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**Achaemēnides**, is, m. a companion of Ulysses.

**Achæus**, i, m. son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and reputed ancestor of the Achæans. **2.** a king of Lydia.

**Achæus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Achæa, Achæan, Grecian. As Subst.: an Achæan, a Greek.

**Achāia**, ae, f. (in poets Achāia quadri-syll.) the province of Achæa, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. **2.** the name of Greece as a Rom.

province. Hence **Achāias**, ādis, f. an Achæan or Greek woman; **Achāicus** (Achālus), a, um, Achæan, Grecian. **Achāis**, īdis, f. adj. Achæan, Grecian, also subst. an Achæan or Greek woman.

**Acharnas**, ōrum, f. plu. a district (or demus) in Attica. Hence **Acharnānus**, i, m. a native of Acharnas.

**Acharrae**, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Thessaly.

**Achātes**, ae, m. a companion of Aeneas. **2.** a river in Sicily.

**Achēlōus**, i, m. one of the largest rivers in Greece in Epirus, now the Aspropotamo. **2.** the river-god Achelous. Hence **Achēlōius**, a, um, adj. belonging to the river A.: pocula Achelica = draughts of water (Virg.). **3.** Aetolian: heros, i. e. Tydeus, king of Aetolia. Also **Achēlōias**, ādis, and **Achēlōis**, īdis, f. a daughter of Achelous. In plur., the Sirens.

**Achēron**, ōntis, or **Achērūn**, untis, m. (f. in Pl., and the 1st syll. long; Acc. Acherunta, Lucr.): in Liv. coll. form **Achēros**, i, m. a river in Epirus. **2.** a river in Southern Italy.

**3.** a river in the Lower World; hence the Lower World itself. Hence **Achērōntēus**, a, um, **Achērōntius**, a, um (-untis), and **Achērōntionis**, a, um, belonging to Acheron, or the Lower World. (See Part I.)

**Achērōntia**, ae, f. a small town near Venusia (birthplace of Horace), now Aceretia.

**Achērūns**, v. Acheron.

**Achilla**, v. Acholla.

**Achillas**, ae, m the murderer of Pompey.

**Achilles**, is, m (poet. Nom. Achilleus, trisyl.; Gen. Achillei and Achilli; Acc. Achillēa; Voc. Achille; Abl. Achillē rarely -i, Ov.) the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis. Hence **Achillēus**, a, um, belonging to Achilles, and **Achillides**, ae, m, a descendant of Achilles, esp. his son Pyrrhus.

**Achivus**, a, um, adj. Achaeae, Grecian. Hence **Achivi**, ōrum, (Gen. plur. Achivom; Virg.), m. the Greeks.

**Acholla** (Achilla), ae, f. a town in Africa, near Thapsus. Hence **Achilliani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Achrādina**, or Acradina, ae, f. a part of the city of Syracuse. Hence **Achrādinus**, a, um, adj.

**Acidālius**, a, um, adj. belonging to Venus. Hence **Acidālia**, ae, f. an epithet of Venus.

**Acilius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Acilianus**, a, um.

**Acis**, is and Idis, m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.

**Acmōn**, ōnis, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. a companion of Diomedes mentioned by Ovid.

**Acmōnensis**, e, adj. belonging to Acmōnia, a town of Phrygia.

**Acmōnides**, is, m. [ἀκμων, anvil] one of Vulcan's workmen.

**Accontius**, i, m. a lover of Cydippe.

**Acrae**, ōrum, f. a city in Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo.

**Acraephia**, ae, f. a town in Boeotia.

**Acraeus**, a, um, adj. "occupying a height," an epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights.

**Acragās**, antis, m. (Acc. Acraganta) a mountain on the S W coast of Sicily and a city upon it; the city was also called Agrigentum, q v, now Girgenti. Hence **Acragantinus** (Agrigent-), belonging to Agrigentum, applied to Empedocles, who was born there.

**Acriae**, ōrum, f. a town in Laconia.

**Acrillae**, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Sicily.

**Acrisius**, ii, m. king of Argos, father of Danae, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus. Hence **Acrisioñē**, ōs, f. the daughter of Acrisius, i e Danae. Hence **Acrisioñeus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Acrisius, and **Acrisioñiades**, ae, m, a descendant of Acrisius, i e Perseus, son of Danae.

**Acroēsaunia**, ōrum, n. plu. a lofty mountain-range on the W. coast of Epirus, running out into the sea in a promontory, now C. Linguetta.

**Acrocorinthus**, i, f. the citadel of Corinth.

**Acon**, ōnis, m. a king of the Caenenses, slain by Romulus. 2. a Greek, slain by Mezentius.

**Acrōta**, ae, m. a king of Alba, brother of Romulus Silvius.

**Actaeon**, ōnis, m. a grandson of Cadmus, who, on account of his intrusion upon her when bathing with her nymphs, was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.

**Actē**, ae, f. (lit. coast-land), the early name of Attica. Hence **Actaeus**, a, um, belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian, and **Actias**, ōdis, f. epith of Cleopatra (Stat.) adj. Attic, Athenian.

**Actium**, ii, n. a promontory and town in Epirus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, n. 31. Hence **Actiacus**, a, um, and **Actius**, a, um, also **Actias**, ōdis, f. 2. a harbour in Crete.

**Actor**, ōris, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. the grandfather of Patroclus. Hence **Actōrides**, ae, m. a descendant of Actor, i e Patroclus.

**Adherbal**, ālis, m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa. 2. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

**Adiabēna**, ae (-ē, ēs), f. a district of Northern Assyria. Hence **Adiabēnus**, a, um, and s ub st **Adiabēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Admētus**, i, m. a king of Phrae in Thessaly, the husband of Alceis. 2. a king of the Molossii, the protector of Themistocles.

**Adōnia**, is or Idis (also, in Pl. Adōneus, ei, tri-vl.) m. (Acc. Adōnem or Adōnum; Voc. Adōni) a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his great beauty.

**Adōrēs**, i, m. a mountain range of Galatia.

**Adramyttēos**, i, f. and **Adramyttēum**, or **Adramyttium**, i, n. a maritime town in Mysia, now Adramytti. Hence **Adramyttēnus**, a, um.

**Adrāna**, ae, f. a river of Germany, in Hesse, now the Eder.

**Adrastēa** or **Adrastia**, ae, f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, similar in power to Nemesis.

**Adrastus**, i, m. a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.

Hence **Adrastēus**, a, ōm, and **Adrastis**, Idis, f. a female descendant of Adrastus, esp. Agra, daughter of Adrastus.

**Adria**, etc. v. Hadria, etc.

**Adrūmētum**, v. Hadrumētum.

**Adūatica**, ae, f. a fortress in the territory of the Eburones, now (prob.) Tongres.

**Adūātioi** or **Adūātioi**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.

**Aea**, ae, f. a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed. Hence **Aeaeus**, a, um, Colchian, also Aecean.

**Aeacus**, i, m. (Gr. acc. Aeacou) son of Jupiter by Aegina, a king of Aegina on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhodantheus. Hence **Aeacēdus**, a, um, and **Aeacēdinus**, i, um, belonging to the Aeacidae.

Also **Aeacides**, ae, m. (loc. Avacida and Avacēda) a male descendant of Aeacus. Esp. his son Phoenix. 2. his son Peleus. 3. his grandson Achilles. 4. his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. 5. his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. 6. Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Augustus Paulus.

**Aeaea**, ae, f. an island in the Euxine Sea where the voice of Homer led her abode, and where Calypso also dwelt, now called Monte Circello.

**Aeas**, antis, m. a river in Epirus.

**Aeculanus** (Aecl-), i, n. a city of the Hippurii in Samnium. Hence **Aeculani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Aedui** (less correctly Haedui), ōrum, m. a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.

**Aeetes**, Aeētas, or Aeēta, ae, m. king of Colchis, father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeētaeus**, a, um, belonging to Aeetes, and **Aeētias**, ōdis, f. or **Aeētiē**, ōs, f. daughter of Aeetes, i e Medea.

**Aegae** and **Aegaeae**, ōrum, f. a town in Macedonia. 2. a town in Aeolis. 3. a town in Cilicia. Hence **Aegēates**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Aegaeon**, ōnis, m. a giant. 2. a sea-god.

**Aegaeus** (Aegēus), a, um, adj. Aegean, epith. of Neptune and Venus.

**Mare Aegaeum**, the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor, now the Archipelago. Also absol. **Aegaeum**, i, n. for Aegaeum Mare. [Ety. uncertain. Curt. connects it with αἶψα, storm-and; αἶψα, waves.]

**Aegētes**, ōm, f. plu. a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, which terminated the first Punic War, n. c. 241.

**Aegeus** (div-y), ēi, m. king of Athens, father of Theseus. Hence **Aegides**, ae, m. Theseus; and plur. **Aegidae**, ōrum, m. descendants, children, or grandchildren of Aegeus.

**Aegeus**, *adj.*, v. *Argaeus*.  
**Aegialeus** (quadri-syl), *es*, *m* son of Aegle, brother of Menelaus, commonly called Absyrtus.

**Aegina**, *ae*, *f* the mother of Aeacus 2, an island near Attica. Hence

**Aegineta**, *ae*, *m* a native or inhabitant of Aegina, and **Aegineticus**, *a*, *um*, *adjectivum*.

**Aegium**, *ii*, *n* a fortress in Thessaly, now Stagus. Hence **Aeginensis**, *is*, *m* an inhabitant of Aegium.

**Aegisthus**, *i*, *m* the son of Thyestes, he was the parricide of Clytemnestra, and joined with her in murdering Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.

**Aegium**, *ii*, *n* a town in Achaia. Hence **Aegieseus**, *i*, *m* the inhabitants of Aegium.

**Aegle**, *es*, *f* a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera.

**Aegon**, *onis*, *m* the name of a shepherd in Virg.

**Aegros flumen** (= *αἰγρός ποταμός*), a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Alexander defeated the Athenians, b.c. 485.

(1) **Aegyptus**, *i*, *f* Egypt, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia. Hence **Aegyptius**, *a*, *um*, Egyptian, and **substantivum** **Aegyptiacus**, *a*, *um*.

(2) **Aegyptus**, *i*, *m* a mythical king of Egypt, son of Belus and brother of Danaus. He had 50 sons, who married the 50 daughters of Danaus.

**Aelius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Aelinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Aello**, *is*, *f* one of the Harpies 2, the name of a swift dog in Ovid.

**Aemilius**, *a*, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. **Aemilia** via, or simply **Aemilia**, a famous highway in the North of Italy. Hence

**Aemilianus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Aemilian gens, thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, was called Aemilianus.

**Aemilius Macer**, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.

**Aemonia**, v. *Haemonia*, etc.

**Aenaria**, *ae* (also called *Pithecia*), *f* an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas, now Ischia.

**Aenea** or **Aenia**, *ae*, *f* a city of Chalcedonia, in Macedonia. Hence **Aenetae**, *i*, *m* the inhabitants.

**Aeneas**, *ae*, *m* (Nom. sometimes Aenea; Gen. sometimes Aenea, Acc. often Aeneas; Loc. Aenea) a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Jupiter Indiges. Hence

**Aenesides**, *ae*, *m* (Gen. plur. *synecdoche* Aeneidum) a descendant of Aeneas, esp. in plur. **Aeneadae**, *ae*, *um* and *um*, the Trojans, and hence the Romans. Also an epithet of Augustus. Another

form of the patronymic is Aenides, which is now read in Virg. Aen. 9 65; = *Aeneas*. **Aeneis**, *idis* or *idos*, *f* Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas, and **Aeniū**, *a*, *um* (quadri-syl), *of* or belonging to Aeneas.

**Aenobarbus**, v. *Ahenobarbus*.

**Aenus** (os), *i*, *f* a harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus. Hence **Aenii**, *orum*, *its* inhabitants.

2, a river between Rhaetia and Noricum, now the Inn.

**Aeolēs**, *um*, *m* *pl* more freq.

**Aeoli**, *orum*, the Aeolians of Greece and Asia Minor; one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.

**Aeolia**, *ae*, *f* a group of islands near Sicily, now the Lipari Islands.

2, the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds. 3, the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Aeolians.

**Aeolis**, *idis*, *f* a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.

**Aeolius**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Aeolus or Aeolus, Aeolian. Esp. used with ref. to the poetry of Alcæus and Sappho, who were Aeolians born in Lesbos.

**Aeolus**, *i*, *m* the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in cæcus.

2, a king of Thessaly. Hence

**Aeolides**, *ae*, *m* a descendant of Aeolus, esp. his son Sisyphus also, Athamas, and others.

**Aequi**, *orum*, *m* *pl* a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome. Hence, **Aequiculus** or **-colus**, *a*, *um*, and **Aequicus**, *a*, *um*.

**Aequimaelium** (not *mælium*), *i*, *n* an open space in Rome below the Capitol, on which the house of Sp. Maelius stood, before it was levelled to the ground (aequata solo).

**Aerōpē**, *es*, and **Aerōpa**, *ae*, *f* the wife of Atræus.

**Aesacus** (-os), *i*, *m* a son of Priam (1) **Aesar**, a name of God among the Etruscans.

(2) **Aesar**, *aris*, *m* a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona. Hence

**Aesareus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*.

**Aeschines**, *is*, *m* a disciple of Socrates 2, a celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.

**Aeschylus**, *i*, *m* the first great tragic poet of Greece, flourished about b.c. 485. 2, a rhetorician of Chius, contemporary of Cicero.

**Aesculapius**, *i*, *m* son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine, the god of medicine.

**Aesernia** (not *Es*), *ae*, *f* a town in Samnium, on the river Voltturnus, now Isernia or Segna. Hence **Aesernius**, *a*, *um*.

**Aeson**, *onis*, *m* a Thessalian prince.

brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth. Hence **Aesonides**, *ae*, *m*. Jason; and **Aesonius**, *ae*, *um*, Aesonian.

**Aesopus**, *i*, *m* a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus. Hence **Aesopius**, *a*, *um*, Aesopian, and **Aesopicus**, *a*, *um*, Aesopic. 2, a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

**Aesquillae**, v. *Esquillae*.

**Aestii** (not Aestui), *orum*, *m* a people of Germany on the Baltic, now the Lithen.

**Aesula**, *ae*, *f* a town near Tibur. Hence **Aesulanus**, *a*, *um*.

**Aethalia**, *ae*, *f* a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called *Pea*, now Iba.

**Aethiopia**, *ae*, *f* a country in Africa, S. from Egypt, on both sides of the Equator. Hence **Aethiopicus**, *a*, *um*, Aethiopian.

**Aethiops**, *ōpis*, *m*. (also *adj*) (1, *e* sun-burnt face) any Ethiopian, also an Egyptian. 2, any black man.

**Aethon**, *ōnis*, *m*. (1, *e* burning) the name of a horse in the chariots of several gods.

**Aethra**, *ae*, *f* daughter of Oceanus and Tethys 2, daughter of Pitheus and mother of Theseus.

**Aetna**, *ae*, anæ Greek form *Aetnē*, *es*, *f* the volcano Aetna in Sicily, now called also Monte Gibello. Hence **Aetnaeus**, *a*, *um*, Aetnan. 2, a town at the foot of Mt. Aetna. Hence **Aetnensis**, *e*, *adj*.

**Aetolia**, *ae*, *f* a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania. Hence **Aetolicus**, *a*, *um*; also **Aetolis**, *idis*, *f* an Aetolian woman.

**Afer**, *fra*, *frum*, *adj* African. Subst. **Afri**, *orum*, *m* *pl*u Africans. Hence **Africanus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Afri, African.

**Afranius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Lucius Afranius, a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.

2, a general of Pompey. Hence **Afranius**, *orum*, *m* soldiers of Afranius.

**Africa** (strictly fem. of *Africanus*, *a*, *um* v. *Afer*), *ae*, *f* originally the territory of Carthage, which was made a Roman province under this name after the third Punic war, b.c. 146.

2, in an extended sense, the continent of Africa. Hence **Africanus**, *a*, *um* esp. as the appellation of the two most distinguished Scipios, viz. P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (b.c. 202), and his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war.

**Africanus**, *i*, *m* the south-west wind, the Sirocco.

**Agamēdes**, ae, m. brother of Troilus, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.

**Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. (Nom. also Agamemno) king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy. Hence **Agamemnonides**, ae, m. his son, Orestes; and **Agamemnonius**, a, um.

**Aganippē**, ēs, f. a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses. Hence **Aganippēus**, a, um, and **Aganippis**, idis, f. ady. belonging to Aganippe, i. e. sacred to the Muses.

**Agathocles**, is, m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island. Hence **Agathocleus**, a, um. 2. the author of a history of Cyzicus.

**Agathyrna**, ae, f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacte.

**Agathyrai**, ōrum, m. plu. a Scythian people of Europe, in what is now called Transylvania.

**Agavē** (-auē), ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus, whom, when in a state of frenzy, she tore in pieces with her own hands, because he despised the orgies of Bacchus.

**Agendicium**, i, n. a town of the Senones in Gallia, prob. the mod. Sens.

**Agenor**, ōris, m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido. Hence **Agenorēus**, a, um, and **Agenorides**, ae, m. a descendant of Agenor: esp. his son Cadmus; also Perseus, whose grandfather Danaus was descended from Agenor.

**Agestāus**, i, m. a celebrated Spartan king, about 400 B.C.

**Agis**, idis (Acc. Agin), m. the name of several kings of Sparta. Esp. Agis II., brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus; and Agis IV., who endeavored to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors. 2. a Lycian warrior in Virg.

**Aglaïa**, ae, or **Aglaïē**, ēs, f. one of the Graces.

**Aglaōphon**, ōntis, m. a celebrated Greek painter: father and teacher of Polygnotus, about 400 B.C.

**Aglauros**, i, f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.

**Agriola**, ae, m. a Roman family name. Esp. Cn. Julius Agricola, a celebrated Roman commander, for seven years governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life.

**Agrirentum**, i, n. • Agragras. Hence **Agrirentini**, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrirentum.

**Agrippa**, ae, m. a Roman family name. Esp. Mucienus Agrippa, who pacified the plebs in the 1st Secession, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. 2. the surname of several members of the family of Herod, king of Judaea.

**Agrippina**, ae, f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus. 2. a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula. 3. daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Agrippinensis**, e, ady. of or belonging to Agrippina; and Colonia Agrippinensis (now Cologne), a colony planted on the Rhine and named after No. 3.—As Subst.: **Agrippinenses**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Agryeus** (trisy), ēl or eos, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways (ἀγριαί).

**Agylla**, ae, f. a town in Etruria, subsequently called Caere, now Cervetri. Hence **Agyllini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Agyrium**, ii, n. an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus. Hence

**Agryrius**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants, and **Agryrinus**, a, um.

**Agrytes**, ae, m. a parricide mentioned by Ovid.

**Ahala**, ae, m. a family name of the gens Servilia. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala, master-of-the-horse to the Dictator Cincinnatus; the slayer of Maelius.

**Aharna**, ae, f. a town in Etruria.

**Ahenobarbus** (Aēn-), i, m. a family name of the gens Domitia.

**Aius Lōquens** or **Aius Lōcūtius**, a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."

**Ajax**, acis, m. = Aias, the name of two Greek heroes, renowned for their bravery: Ajax Telamonius (son of Telamon), 'the greater,' who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles. 2. Ajax Oileus (son of Oileus), 'the less,' king of the Locri.

**Alābanda**, ae, f. and ōrum, n. plu. a town in Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Alābandenses**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants; and **Alābandēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants; and **Alābandeus** (quadrisyll.) belonging to Alābanda.

**Alaesa**, v. Halaesa.

**Alamanni**, v. Alemanni.

**Alani**, ōrum, m. plu. a warlike Scythian nation on the Tanais (Don).

**Alastor**, ōris, m. one of the companions of Sarpēdon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.

**Alba**, or **Alba Longa**, ae, f. the

mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake (Lacus Albanus) and Mons Albanus (Hence **Albanus**, a, um. Alban; and **Albani**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants, the Albans. Also **Albensis**, e, in plur. populi Albenses, the tribes having a common origin with Alba. 2. Alba Fuentia, a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi.

**Albici**, ōrum, m. plu. a Gallic tribe of mountaineers, N. of Massilia.

**Albigunum** (Albin-), i, n. a town of Liguria, now Albengo. Hence **Albingani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Albinus**, ii, m. a Roman who conveyed the sacred vessels to Caere, after the defeat on the Allia.

**Albinovanus**, i, m. a Roman family name. Esp. C. Peto Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid.

2. Celsus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace.

**Albintimellum**, ii, n. i. q. Intimellum, ōrum, m. a town of Liguria, now Ventimiglia.

**Albinus**, i, m. a Roman family name.

**Albion**, ōnis, f. an ancient name of Britain.

**Albis**, is, m. a river of Germany, now the Elbe.

**Albius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Albius Tibullus, a Roman elegiac poet. Hence **Albianus**, a, um, ady.

**Albula**, ae, f. (sc. aqua) the old name of the Tiber.

**Albūnea**, and **Albūna**, ae, f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks, or poet the nymph who dwelt there.

**Alburnus**, i, m. a mountain in Lucania, now Monte di Postiglione.

**Alcaeus**, i, m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him, Alcaic. Hence **Alcaicus**, a, um, il-lic.

**Alcāmēnes**, is, m. a celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias.

**Alcander**, dri, m. a Trojan, mentioned by Ovid. 2. a companion of Aeneas.

**Alcathōs**, ēs, f. the castle of Megara. Hence Megara itself.

**Alcathōus**, i, m. a son of Pelops, founder of Megara.

**Alcē**, ēs, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Alcestis**, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phærae, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

**Alceus** (dissyl.), ēl and eos, m. father of Amphitryo, and grandfather of Hercules. Hence **Alcides**, ae, m. Hercules.

**Alcibiades**, *is*, *m*. (Voc Alcibiadē) a celebrated Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

**Alcidas**, *v*. **Alcens**

**Alcidamas**, *antis*, *m* a wrestler mentioned by *Cratylus*.

**Alcimēdēs**, *ēs*, *f* wife of *Aeson*, and mother of *Jason*.

**Alcimēdon**, *ontis*, *m* a wood-carver mentioned by *Virgil*.

**Alcinoüs**, *i*, *m* a king of the Phaeacians, by whom *Ulysses* was entertained. He and his courtiers were proverbial for luxury; hence, *juventus Alcinoi* (*Hor*)

(1) **Alois**, *idis*, *f* an appellation of *Minerva* among the Macedonians (*dub*)

(2) **Alois**, *is*, *m* a deity of the Naxians

**Alcithoēs**, *ēs*, *f* one of the daughters of *Mygdon* of *Thebes*, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of *Bacchus* (1)

**Alcmaeo** and **Alcmaeon**, *ōnis*, *m* a son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphyle*. In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and hence was pursued by the Furies. Hence, **Alcmaeonius**, *a*, *um*

**Alcmena** or **Alcēmēna**, *ēs*, also **Alcēmēnē**, *ēs*, *f* daughter of *Eleus*, wife of *Amphytrion*, and mother of *Hercules* by *Jupiter*

**Alcyōnē** (*Halc*), *ēs*, *f* daughter of *Abolus*, wife of *Ceryx*, changed into a king-fisher. Hence **Alcyōnēus** and **nus** (*Halc*), *a*, *um* *Dies Alcyoni* = *alcionida*, *q* v. (Part 1)

**Alēbas** or **Alēvas** (-*ēvas*), *ēs*, *m* a mythical ruler of *Larissa*.

**Alēctā** (*All*), *ūs*, *f* (found only in *Voss* and *Acc*.) one of the three Furies or *Erynies*.

**Alēus**, *a*, *um*, pertaining to *Ale* in *Lyca*. 2. **Alēi** (*αἰεῖ*), *ōrum*, *m* the Aleian plains (*Gr.* ἀλαῖαι, *to wander*), in which *Bellerophon*, thrown by *Pegasus*, and blinded by the lightning of *Jupiter*, wandered.

**Alēmāni** (more correctly **Alēmānni**), *ōrum*, *m* (i.e. *Germ. alle Manner*), *Alēmānni*, a people of Germany on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, whose name the Gauls used to signify the whole German people. Hence 1. **Alēmānnia**, *ēs*, *f* the country of the *Alēmānni* (whence *Fr. Allemagne*) 2. **Alēmānnicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* belonging to the *Alēmānni*

**Alēmōn**, *ōnis*, *m* father of *Myseus*, who built *Cratona*. Hence **Alēmōnidēs**, *ēs*, *m* his son *Myseus*.

**Alēsia**, *ēs*, *f* a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by *Caesar*, now *Alise*

**Alētrium**, *i*, *n* a town in *Latium*, now *Alatri*. Hence **Alētrinas**, *ātis*, and **Alētrinensis**.

**Alexander**, *dri*, *m* a frequent Greek name. Esp. the son of *Philip II*

and *Olympias*, surnamed the Great.

2. a son of *Perseus*, king of Macedonia

3. a tyrant of *Phærae*, in Thessaly

4. a king of *Epirus*

5. another name of *Paris*, son of *Priam*. **Alexandria** (also **Alexandrēa**, the form in the time of *Clg.*), *ēs*, *f* a city built by *Alexander the Great* on the coast of Egypt. Hence **Alexandrinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Alexandrine*. 2. a town in *Troas* (called also *Alexandria Troas*)

**Alexirhōē**, *ēs*, a daughter of the river-god *Granicus*, mother of *Aesacus*

**Alexis**, *idis* (*Acc* *Alexim*; *Voc* *Alexi*), *m* the name of a beautiful youth, in *Virg* 2. a freedman and amanuensis of *T. Pompeius Atticus*

**Algīdum**, *i*, *n* a town on Mount *Algidus*

**Algīdus**, *i*, *m* (sc. mons) a mountain near *Rome*. Also *adj* **Algīdus**, *a*, *um*

**Aliphēra**, *ēs*, *f* a town in *Arcadia*.

**Alis**, *idis*, *f* = *Elis*, *q* v. Hence **Alis** or **Alēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* = *Elius*.

**Aliso**, *ōnis*, *m* a fortress built by *Drusus* near the *Wesel*, now *Liesborn*.

**Allia** (not *Alia*), *ēs*, *f* a small river which flows into the *Tiber*, 11 miles north of *Rome*: it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 18th of July B.C. 390, which day, called *dies Alliensis*, was considered ever after as a *dies nefastus*.

**Allifae**, *ārūm*, also **Alifa**, *ēs*, *f* a town of *Samnium*, situated in the alley of the *Vulturnus*, now *Alife*. Hence **Allifanus**, *a*, *um*: pocula, drinking-cups made at *Allifae*.

**Allōbrox**, *ōgis*, and plur. **Allōbrōges**, *um*, *m*. (*Acc* sing *Allōbroga*, *Juv*), the *Allobrogi*ans, a people of *Gallia*, who occupied the country between the *Rhone* and the *Isère*: subdued B.C. 121 by *Q. Fabius Maximus*. Hence **Allōbrōgius**, *a*, *um*, *Allōbrogian*.

**Almo**, *ōnis*, *m* a small stream, which flows into the *Tiber* just below the walls of *Rome*, now the *Aqueducta*. 2. the deity of the stream, father of the nymph *Lara*.

**Alēus** (*trisy*l), *ēs* and *ēs*, *m* the name of a giant. Hence **Alēidae**, *ārūm*, *m* plu. his sons, *Ōtus* and *Ephialtes*.

**Alpēs**, *ium*, *f* plu. (*Nom. sing.* *Alpis*, rare) the Alps. Hence **Alpīcus**, *a*, *um*, and **Alpinus**, *a*, *um*, *Alpine*.

**Alphēias**, *ādīs*, *f* the nymph and fountain *Arethusa*, which unites its waters with the river *Alpheus*.

**Alphēsihoēs**, *i*, *m* the name of a herdsman, in *Virg*.

**Alphēūs** (*trisy*l) or **Alphōēs**, *i*, *m* the chief river of *Peloponnesus*.

which flows in a westerly direction through *Arcadia* and *Elis*, and falls into the *Ionian Sea*. It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and reappearing in *Sicily*, mingles with the waters of *Arethusa*. Hence **Alphēus**, *a*, *um*, *epith* of *Pisae* (*Pisa*) in *Italy*, founded by a colony from *Pisa* in *Elis*; *Alphean*.

**Alsiūm**, *i*, *n* a city on the coast of *Etruria*, now *Palo*. Hence **Alsiensis**, *e*, and **Alsius**, *a*, *um*

**Althaea**, *ēs*, *f* wife of *Oeneus*, king of *Calydon*, and mother of *Meleager*

**Altinum**, *i*, *n* a town in the north of *Italy*, near *Venice*, now *Altino*. Hence, **Altinātes**, *ium*, *m* its inhabitants.

**Aluntium**, *i*, *n* a town on the north coast of *Sicily*. Hence **Aluntinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Alŷattes**, *is* or *ēi*, *m* a king of *Lydia*, father of *Croesus*.

**Alŷia** or **Alŷēa**, *ēs*, *f* a town on the west coast of *Acarnania*.

**Amalthēa**, *ēs*, *f* a nymph, daughter of *Melissus*, king of *Crete*, who fed the infant *Jupiter* with goat's milk; or, acc. to others, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the *Cornu Amalthaeae*, or *Cornu copiae*. 2. the name of the *Cumaean sibyl*.

**Amantia**, *ēs*, *f* a town on the coast of *Illyria*. Hence **Amantiani**, *ōrum*, *m* plu. its inhabitants.

**Amānus**, *i*, *m* a mountain range, a branch of the *Taurus*, between *Cilicia* and *Syria*. Hence **Amānicae Pylae**, the *Passes of Amānus*; and **Amānien-tes**, *ium*, *m* plu the inhabitants of *Mt. Amānus*.

**Amāryllis**, *idis* or *idos*, *f*. (*Acc.* *Amāryllida*; *Voc.* *Amārylli*), a shepherdess in *Virg*.

**Amāsēnus**, *i*, *m* a small river of *Latium*, now *Amaseno*.

**Amāsīs**, *is* and *Idis*, a king of *Egypt*, about 500 B.C.

**Amastria**, *is*, *f* a town of *Paphlagonia*. Hence **Amastriānus**, *a*, *um*

**Amāta**, *ēs*, *f* the wife of king *Latinus* in *Virg*

**Amāthūs**, *untis*, *f*. (*Acc. Gr.* *Amāthunta*) a town on the southern coast of *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*, who was hence called **Amāthūsia**. Hence **Amāthūsiaicus**, *a*, *um*.

**Amāzon**, *ōnis*, *f*: plur. *Amazōnēs*, the Amazons, warlike women, said to have dwelt on the river *Thermodon*, near the S.E. coast of the *Euxine*. Hence **Amāzōnius**, *a*, *um*, and



(poet.) **Amazōnia**, a, um, Amazonian; and **Amazōnis**, Mus, f. an Amazon.

**Ambarri**, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul, between the Aedui and the Allobroges.

**Ambiani**, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was Samarobria, now Amiens.

**Ambiāri**, ōrum, m. a people in the N.W. of Gallia (Armorica).

**Ambigatus**, i, m. an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.

**Ambiorix**, Igi, m. a chief of the Eboracis in Gaul.

**Ambivareti**, ōrum, m. a Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarii.

**Ambivariti**, ōrum, m. a Gallic people near the Meuse.

**Ambivius**, i, m. (L. Turpio) a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.

**Ambracia**, ae, f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta. Hence **Ambraciensis**, e, and **Ambraciū**, a, um; also **Ambraciōtes**, ae, m and n. Ambracian.

**Ambrōnes**, um, a Celtic tribe, conquered by Marius.

**Amēnānus**, i, m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna. Also adj. **Amēnānus**, a, um.

**Amēria**, ae, f. a very ancient town in Umbria, noted for its oysters, now Amelia. Hence **Amērius**, a, um.

**Amilcar**, v. Hannibcar.

**Aminaeus** (-ēus), a, um, belonging to Aminea, a region in the Paeonia country, celebrated for the culture of the vine.

**Amisia**, ae, m. a river in Germany, now the Ems. 2. f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.

**Amisus**, i, f. a town in Pontus, now Samsūn.

**Amīternum**, i, n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country, the birth-place of Sallust; now San Vittorino. Hence **Amīternus**, a, um, and **Amīternini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Ammōn** (more correctly Hannōn), ōnis, m. an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented in the form of a ram. Hence **Ammoniācus**, a, um.

**Amorgus** (-os), i, f. one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birth-place of the elder Simonides.

**Ampelos**, i, m. (Gr. ἀμπελος, vine), a Thracian youth, beloved by Bacchus.

**Amphiarāus**, i, m. a distinguished Greek seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus. Hence **Amphiarēus**, (five syll.) a, um, Amphiaran, and **Amphiarāides**, ae, m. son of Amphiarāus, i.e. Alcmaeon.

**Amphitryōnes**, um (Acc Gr. -as), m. plu. the representatives of certain Gr. states, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi; the Amphitryons.

**Amphilocheia**, ae, f. a small province in Icaria. Hence **Amphilocheus** or **Amphilocheus**, a, um, and **Amphilochei**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amphilocheia.

**Amphilochus**, i, m. a son of Amphiarāus, founder of Argos Amphilocheia in Argolis. 2. a son of Alcmaeon and Mantio, who had a temple at Crotopus in Attica.

**Amphimēdon**, ontis, m. a Libyan slain by Perseus.

**Amphion**, ōnis, m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, and twin-brother of Zethus, king of Thebes, and husband of Noto, renowned for his musical skill. Amphionis arcus, i. Thebes (Ox.). Hence **Amphionius**, a, um.

**Amphipolis**, is, f. a city in Macedonia, on the Strimon. Hence **Amphipolitānus**, a, um.

**Amphissa**, ae, f. the chief town of the Locri Opuntii. 2. a promontory of Locri Epizephiri, in Lower Italy. Hence **Amphissius**, a, um, Amphissan (Ox.).

**Amphissus** (-os), i, m. son of Apollo and Pyrrha, founder of the town Ceta, at the foot of Mt. Ceta.

**Amphitritē**, e, f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.

**Amphitryō** (-iō) or -ōn, ōnis, m. son of Zeus and Hippocleia, king of Thebes and husband of Alcmena. Hence **Amphitryōniādes**, ae, m. Heracles.

**Amphrysus** or -os, i, m. a small river in the Thessalian province of Atholus, on the banks of which Apollo set the flots of king Almetas. Hence **Amphrysus**, a, um, Amphrystus, and thus, belonging to Apollo. Also **Amphrysī** cius, i, um.

**Amphrysus**, i, m. father of Mopsus, the seer, who is named after him. **Amphrysides**, ae, 2. a priest of Pans in Cnid.

**Ampyx**, ae, m. (Gr. ἄμψυξ, a, um, of the Tophis). 2. a companion of Phaeus, changed by Perseus into a stone.

**Amsanctus** (better, Amps), i, m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their pestilential exhalations, now Le Mujah.

**Amūlius**, i, m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered Numitor's grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

**Amŷclae**, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndareus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux. 2. a town in Latium, between Minturn and Tarracina. Hence **Amŷclaeus**, a, um.

**Amŷclides**, ae, m. a descendant of Amŷclae, founder of Amŷclae, i.e. Hydruntum.

**Amŷcus**, i, m. a centaur slain in

the contest with the Lapithae. 2. the name of two followers of Aeneas, killed by Turnus.

**Amŷdon**, ōnis, f. a town of Macedonia, in Macedonia.

**Amŷmōnē**, ēs, f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes. 2. a fountain near Argos.

**Amŷntas**, ae, m. the father of Philip II., king of Macedonia. Hence **Amŷntiādes**, ae, m. Philip. 2. a shepherd in Virg.

**Amŷntor**, ōnis, m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix, who is called **Amŷntōrides**, ae.

**Amŷthāon** (also Amŷth), ōnis, m. son of Creteus and father of Melampus, who is called **Amŷthāonius**.

**Amŷes**, um, m. plu (Gr. ἄμψες) an epithet of the Dioscuri.

**Amŷcharris**, is, m. a distinguished Sythian philosopher in the time of Solomon.

**Amŷcrēon**, ontis, m. a distinguished pupil of Teos. Hence **Amŷcrēonius** (-tius), a, um.

**Anactōrium**, i, n. a promontory at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, now la Molineta.

**Anagnia**, ae, f. a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici, now Anagni. Hence **Anagninus**, a, um, and **Anagnini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Anāphē**, ēs, f. one of the Sporades, E. of Thera, now Naxos or Samos.

**Ānāpis**, i, and **Ānāpis**, is, m. a river in Sicily, now Anapo.

**Anartes**, tum (-i, ōrum), m. a people of Transylvania, on the Theiss.

**Ānas**, ae, m. a river in Spain, now the Guadiana.

**Ānaurus**, i, m. a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion.

**Ānaxāgoras**, ae, m. a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

**Anaxarchus**, i, m. a philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus.

**Ānaxārētē**, ēs, f. a maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the addresses of Iphig, was changed into a stone.

**Ānaximander**, dri, m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus, who was the first to make a map of the world.

**Ānaximēnes**, is, m. a famous philosopher of Miletus. he taught that all things began from air.

**Ancaeus**, i, m. an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.

**Ancalites**, um, m. a people of Britain mentioned by Caesar.

**Anchialus**, i, f. a small town of Thrace, mentioned by Ovid.

**Anchorises**, ae (Abl. Anchisā), m son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders Hence **Anchiseus**, a, um; and **Anchisiades**, ae, m son of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas

**Ancon**, ōnis, f (also Anconā, ae) an important city of Picenum in the Adriatic, now Ancona

**Antus Marcius**, i, m. the fourth king of Rome

**Ancyra**, ae, f a town in Galatia, now Angora. Hence **Ancyranus**, a, um. Monumentum Ancyranum, an important record of the reign of Augustus found at Ancyra.

**Andegavi** or **Andecavi**, ōrum, also Andes, ium, m pl a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Angou

**Andes**, ium, f a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil. Hence **Andinus**, a, um

**Andraemon** (-ēmoa), ōnis, m father of Amphissus and husband of Pyrope, changed into a lusus. 2, the father of Theas, who fought at Troy

**Andria**, ae, v Andros

**Andriscus**, i, m a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war

**Andrōcles**, is (-us, i), m a slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterwards recognized and saved from death by the lion

**Andrōgēos** (-ēus), i, also -on, ōnis, m (Acr sung Andrōgēia), a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Minotaur and Megarians. Hence **Andrōgēonēus**, a, um, adj

**Andromachē**, ēs, and -a, ae, f daughter of king Eetion, and wife of Hector

**Andrōmēda**, ae, and -ē, ēs, f daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus after her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven

**Andronicus**, i, m the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Varius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, about 250 B.C.

**Andros** and **Andrus**, i, f the most northerly and one of the largest of the Cyclades, now Andro. Hence **Andrius**, a, um; and **Andria**, ae, f a woman of Andros. *The Maid of Andros*, a comedy of Terence.

**Anēmūrium**, ii, n. a promontory and town of Cilicia, opp. to Cyprus. Hence **Anēmūriensis**, e, adj

**Angitia**, ae, f a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea. Hence **Nemus Angitia**, in the Marsian territory

**Angli** (Angli), ōrum, m. plu. the Angles, a German tribe, conquerors of Britain (in union with the Saxons) about the middle of the fifth century A.D., from whom England derives its name.

**Angrivarii**, ōrum, m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser

**Anicius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Aniciānus**, a, um; Anicianā nota, the Anician brand (of wine) dating from the consulate of Anicius, B.C. 159)

**Anien**, v Anio.

**Anigros**, i, m. a small river of Elis

**Anio**, ōnis (the original form was Anien whence Gen -enis, there was a form Anienus, i), m a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome, now the Tevere. Hence **Aniensis**, e, and **Anienus**, a, um

**Anius**, ii, m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas

**Anna**, ae, f the sister of Dido

**Anna Perenna**, a native Italian goddess, wrongly identified with Anna, the sister of Dido

**Annibal**, v Hannibal.

**Annius**, a, name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Annius Milo, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration. Hence **Anniānus**, a, um

**Anno**, v Anno

**Anser**, ōnis, m a duck, a friend of the traveller Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Talerium

**Ansibaril**, ōrum, m. a Thracian tribe on the western bank of the West

**Antaeus**, i, m. a huge giant in Libya slain by Hercules; he was said to gain new strength for the struggle every time he touched earth

**Antandros** (ūs), i, f a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida. Hence **Antandrius**, a, um

**Antemnae**, ōrum, f (also Antemua, ae, f) a Sabine town, situated at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber. Hence **Antemnates**, ium, its inhabitants.

**Antenor**, ōris, m a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua). Hence **Antenorēus**, a, um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian, Paduan. and **Antenorides**, ae, m a mole descending from Antenor

**Anteros**, ōtis, m (an opponent of Eros), an avenger of slighted love

**Anthēdon**, ōnis, f a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea, the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges. Hence, **Anthēdonius**, a, um

**Antioleā** (-ia), ae, f the wife of Laertes and mother of Ulysses.

**Anticyra**, ae, f a town of Phocis, situated on the Corinthian gulf, now Aspra Spita. 2, a town in Thessaly

3, a town in Locris. All three towns were celebrated for the produc-

tion and preparation of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness.

**Antigōnē**, ēs (a, ae), f, daughter of the Theban king Oedipus. 2, daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, changed into a stork.

**Antigōnē** (-ia), ae, f a town in Epirus. Hence **Antigonensis**, e. 2, a town in Macedonia.

**Antigonus**, i, m. the name of several kings: 1, "king of Asia"; a general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died B.C. 301. 2, Antigonus Gōnātes, king of Macedonia, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died B.C. 239. 3, Antigonus Doson, brother of No. 3; died B.C. 220.

**Antilibānus**, i, m a mountain range in Phoenicia, parallel to Libanus (Lebanon).

**Antilocheus**, i, m. son of Nestor, slain by Memnon before Troy.

**Antimachus**, i, m a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato. 2, a centaur.

**Antiochia** (also Antiochēa), ae, f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes; now Antakieh. (There were several other cities of this name.) Hence **Antiochenses**, ium, m its inhabitants.

**Antiochus**, i, m the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus the Great was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans; died B.C. 187. Hence **Antiochinus**, (-ēnus), a, um, and **Antiochenis**, e.

2, the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus. Hence **Antiochinus**, a, um, and **Antiochēus** (-ius), a, um.

**Antiope**, ēs (-a, ae), f daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. 2, the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius

**Antipater**, tri, m. one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander. 2, his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. 3, the name of several philosophers: of a Cyrenaic; of a Stoic; of a contemporary of Cicero from Tyre. 4, a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.

**Antiphates**, ae, m king of the Teagrygonēs (a race of giants). 2, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, in Virg.

**Antiphon**, ōntis, m the first of the "Attic Orators," born 480 B.C. 2, a sophist, contemporary with Socrates.

**Antipolis**, is, f a city of Gaul, now Antibes. Hence, **Antipolitānus**, a, um.

**Antissa**, ae, f a town in Lesbos. Hence **Antissaei**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Antisthenes**, is and ae, m. a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.

**Antistius**, a, the name of a Roman

gens Esp. Q. Antistius Labeo, a celebrated jurist.

**Antium**, *li, n.* a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune, now Anzio. Hence **Antianus**, *a, dm.* **Antiatinus**, *a, um*, also **Antias**, *ātis*, and **Antiatēs**, *i, um*, *its inhabitants*.

**Antoninus**, *i, m.* the name of several Roman emperors; esp. of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161) and of M. Aurelius Antoninus (A.D. 161-180). Hence **Antoninianus**, *a, um*.

**Antonius**, *a, um*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.

2. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. 3. M. Antonius, the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium, B.C. 31. Hence **Antonius**, *a, um*, and **Antonianus**, *a, um*.

**Anubis**, *is* and *Idis* (Acc. Anubini or -im), *m.* an Egyptian deity who was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.

**Anxur**, *ūris*, *n.* an ancient town in Latium, also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxurus**, *a, um*, epith. of Jupiter, as worshipped at Anxur and **Anxuras**, *ātis*, *m.* a native of Anxur.

**Anŷtus**, *i, m.* one of the accusers of Socrates.

**Aōnes**, *um, m.* (Acc. Aōnas) the Boeotians.

**Aōnia**, *ae, f.* a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe. Hence **Aōnia**, *īdis, f.* a Boeotian woman, plur. **Aōnides**, the Muses, and **Aōnius**, *a, um* (poet.), Aonian, Boeotian; also relating to the Muses: Aōnius vir, i.e. Hercules (Ov.) deus, i.e. Bacchus (Id.). Also **Aōnides**, *ae, m.* a Theban.

**Aornos**, *i, m.* the Lake of Avernus. **Aōus**, *i, m.* a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian sea.

**Apāmēa** or **-ia**, *ae, f.* one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes. 2. a town in Phrygia. Hence **Apāmēnsis**, *e*.

**Apella**, *ae, m.* prob. the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.

**Apelles**, *is* (Voc. Apella), *m.* a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great. Hence **Apellēus**, *a, um*.

**Apenninus** (perh. better App-), *i, m.* (from Celtic pen, "a head" or "height") the Apennine Mts. Hence **Apenninēōla**, *ae, comm.* an inhabitant of the Apennines. Also **Apenninēna**, *ae, m.* adj. born on the Apennines: of a river rising in the Apennines (Ov.).

**Apērantia**, *ae, f.* a small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes.

Hence **Apērantii**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Aphāreus** (trisyll.), *ēi, m.* a king of the Messenians. Hence **Aphāreus**, *a, um*: proles, i.e. Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus. 2. a centaur in Ov.

**Aphidnae**, *ārūm, f.* -a, *ae, f.* a small place in Attica.

**Aphrōdisias**, *āsīs, f.* a region in Asiatic Aeolis.

**Apicius**, *li, m.* a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius. Hence **Apiciānus**, *a, um*.

**Apīdānus**, *i, m.* a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.

**Apīna**, *ae, f.* a poor and small town in Apulia. Hence perh. pl. trifles, worthless things (Mart.)

**Apīōlae** (App-), *ārūm, f.* plu. a town of Latium.

**Apīs**, *is, m.* a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of an ox.

**Apollo**, *īnis, m.* son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god. Hence **Apollināris**, *e*, and **Apollinēus**, *a, um*; belonging to Apollo.

**Apollōdōrus**, *i, m.* a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus. Hence **Apollōdōrēi**, *ōrum, m.* his pupils. 2. a distinguished grammarian of Athens. 3. an Academic philosopher. 4. a tyrant of Cassandrea.

**Apollōnia**, *ae, f.* the name of several towns: 1. in Macedonia. 2. in Illyria: in Crete. Hence **Apollōniātes**, *ae, m.* and **Apollōniās**, *ātis, m.* a native of Apollonia; **Apollōniēnis**, *e*, belonging to Apollonia, and **Apollōnienses**, *i, um*, the inhabitants of Apollonia.

**Apollōnidenses**, *i, um*, *m.* plu. the inhabitants of Apollōnis in Lydia. **Apollōnius Rhōdius**, *li, m.* a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the Argonautica.

**Appias**, *āsīs, f.* an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia. **Appi Fōrum**, a small town in Latium, on the Appia Via.

**Appius**, *li, m.*, and **Appia**, *ae, f.* a Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appius**, *a, um*, and **Appianus**, *a, um* **Appia**, *via*, or simply Appia, the Appian highway, leading S. from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium, made by the censor Ap. Claudius; and **Appia aqua**, the aqueduct made by the same Appius.

**Appulsius** (Apul.), *i, m.* the name of several Romans: esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, B.C. 102. Hence **Appulsius**, *a, um*. 2. Of *Ma'taura* in

Africa, who lived in the 2nd century A.D., and wrote a tale called the *Metamorphoses*.

**Aprōnius**, *i, m.* a Roman name. Esp. a tribune of the people, B.C. 449.

2. an officer under Verres in Sicily. 3. consul, A.D. 8. Hence **Aprōnianus**, *a, um*.

**Aprus**, *i, m.* a river of Illyria.

**Apruāni**, *ōrum, m.* plu. a Ligurian tribe.

**Apūlla** (Appul.), *ae, f.* a region in the south-east of Italy, now Puglia. Hence **Apūllius** (Appul.), *a, um*, and **Apūlus** (Appul.), *a, um*, Apulian.

**Aquileia**, *ae, f.* the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy. Hence **Aquileiensis**, *e, adj.* and **Aquileienses**, *i, um*, *m.* plu. its inhabitants.

**Aquillius** (-ilius), the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Aquillius Gallus, a famous jurist, and friend of Cicero. Hence **Aquillianus** (-iliānus), referring to the jurist Aquillius.

**Aquilo**, *ōnis, m.* the husband of Crithyia and father of Calais and Zetes. Hence **Aquilonius**, *a, um*: proles, i.e. Calais and Zetes.

**Aquilonia**, *ae, f.* a town of the Harpini, in the south of Samnium. 2. a town in the north of Samnium, now Lacedogna. Hence **Aquilonii**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Aquinum**, *i, n.* a town of the Volscians, now Aquino, the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Aquinas**, *ātis*, belonging to Aquinum, and **Aquinātes**, *i, um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Aquitania**, *ae, f.* a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenaei. Hence **Aquitani**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Arābia**, *ae, f.* a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix. Hence **Arābicus**, *a, um*, and **Arābius**, *a, um*.

**Arabs**, *ābis* (Gr. acc. Arabās), *adj.* Arabian. Hence subst. an Arab, Arabian; and **Arābus**, *a, um*. As Subst. **Arābi**, *ōrum, m.* the Arabians.

**Arachnē**, *ēs, f.* a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by her into a spider.

**Aracynthus**, *i, m.* a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.

**Arādus**, *i, f.* an island off the coast of Phoenicia, with a city of the same name. Hence **Arādus**, *a, um*.

**Arar** (Nom. Arāris, Claud.; Acc. Ararium), *āris, m.* a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus, now the Saône.

**Arātus**, *i, m.* a Greek poet of Soli,

in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled *Φαεινομενα*, which Cic. and, after him, Caesar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Arätēus**, a. um. 2. of Sicily, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.

**Araxes**, is, m. a river in Armenia Major. 2. a river in Persia.

**Arbaces**, is, m. the first king of Media.

**Arbēla**, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Assyria, now Arbil. Near this town Alexander the Great finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

**Arbuscula**, ae, f. a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.

**Arades**, v. Arcas

**Aradia**, ae, f. a mountainous inland district of the Peloponnesus. Hence **Aradiūs**, a. um, and **Arādus**, a. um.

**Aras**, ādis, m. son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians. Hence, 2. an Arcadian. plur **Arades** (-es, Virg.), um, m. (Gr. acc. **Arādās**) and adj. (= Alcadiūs) Arcadian.

**Arceſilas** (-lās), ae (Acc. **Arceſilam**), m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.

**Arceſius**, i, m. son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.

**Archelaus**, i, m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, pupil of Anaxagoras and teacher of Socrates. 2. a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.

3. son of a general of Mithridates (also called Archelaus), slain by Galenus. 4. a king of Cappadocia in the time of Tiberius.

**Archias**, ae, m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, whom Cicero defended. 2. Appy a maker of cheap furniture at Rome, whose couches (**Archias lecti**) are mentioned by Horace.

**Archilochus**, i, m. a Greek poet of Paros, the originator of iambic verse, and the author of bitter satires. Hence **Archilochius**, a. um, **Archilochian**, and so, sarcastic, bitter.

**Archimedes**, is (Gen. **Archimedi**, Cic., Acc. -eū and -ū), m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Julius Caesar. Hence **Archimedeus** or -ius, a. um.

**Archytas**, ae, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato. He perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Italy.

**Ardea**, ae, f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome, now Ardea. Hence **Ardeas**, ātis, adj. Ardean, and in plur. **Ardeates**, ium, m. the inhabitants of Ardea, **Ardeatini**, a. um.

**Arduenna**, ae, f. the largest forest in Gaul in Caesar's time, now Ardennes.

**Arctaeus**, a. um, adj. [orig. Hebr. word] Babylonian. camp (Tib.).

**Arēlas**, ātis (Arēlātē, ēs), f. a town in Southern Gaul, now Arles. Hence **Arēlātensis**, e.

**Arēopāgus** (-os), i, m. better as two words, **Arēus pāgus** or **Arīus pāgus**, Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions. Hence **Arēopāgites**, ae, m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.

**Arēs**, is, m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars. Hence **Arēus**, a. um, adj. pertaining to Mars.

**Arēstōrides**, ae, m. son of Arēstor, i. e. Argus.

**Arēthusa**, ae, f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse. According to fable, she was a nymph pursued by the river-god Alpheus in Peloponnesus, and changed by Diana into a fountain, which flowed under the sea, appearing again near Syracuse. Hence **Arēthūsia**, Idis, adj. Arēthusan, a poet. epithet of Syracuse, and **Arēthūsian**, **Arēthūsianus**, a. um.

**Arēthūsianus**, a. um

**Arētium** (Arretium), ii, n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, now Arezzo. Hence **Arētini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Argaeus**, i, m. a lofty mountain of Cappadocia. Hence **Argaeus**, a. um.

**Arganthōnius**, ii, m. a king of Icarissus, who lived to a great age. Hence **Arganthōniacus**, a. um.

**Arganthus**, i, m. a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia.

**Argēi**, ōrum, m. certain consecrated places in Rome ascribed to Numa.

**Argēus**, a. um, **Argi**, ōrum, v. Argos.

**Argia**, ae, f. a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices.

**Argiletum**, i, n. a part of Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, between the Circus Maximus and Mons Aventinus, inhabited chiefly by mechanics and book-sellers. Hence **Argiletanus**, a. um.

**Argivus**, a. um, v. Argos.

**Arginūsae**, ārum, f. plu three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.

**Argō**, ūs (Acc. **Argo** and perh. also **Argon**), f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. Hence **Argōus**, a. um, and **Argonautae**, ārum, m. the Argonauts.

**Argōs**, n. (only Nom. and Acc.), more freq. as plur. **Argi**, ōrum, m. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece. Hence **Argivus**, a. um, **Argive** or **Grecian**; and Subst. **Argivi**, ōrum, m. the Argives or Greeks. **Argēus**, a. um; **Argolis**, Idis, f. adj.; and as Subst.: the country so called; **Argollicus**, a. um, and **Argus**, a. um (rare).

**Argus**, i, m. the hundred-eyed keeper

of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. He was slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter.

2. a guest of Evander.

**Argyrippa** (-ipa), ae, f. the ancient name of Arpi, q. v.

**Ariadne**, es (-a, ae), f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens (Ariadne's Crown). Hence **Ariadneus**, a. um.

**Arīoia**, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome, now La Riccia. Hence **Arīonius**, a. um, **Arīan**, and Subst. **Arīini**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Aricia. 2. wife of Hypolytus and mother of Virbius.

**Arīdæus**, i, m. a natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna; half-brother and successor of Alexander the Great.

**Arīmaspi**, ōrum, m. a Scythian people in the north of Europe.

**Arīminum**, i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, now Rimini. Hence **Arīminensis**, e, adj.; and **Arīminenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Arīobarzānes**, is, m. a king of Cappadocia.

**Arion**, ōnis, m. (Acc. **Ariona**) a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin. Hence **Arīonius**, a. um. 2. a horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adiasus.

**Arīovistus**, i, m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.

**Arīaba**, ae, or -ā, ēs, f. a town in Troas.

**Arīstaeus**, i, m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have been the first to plant olive-trees.

**Arīstarchus**, i, m. a grammarian and distinguished critic of Alexandria.

**Arīstides**, is, m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles. 2. a poet of Miletus.

**Arīstippus**, i, m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school, which was akin to the Epicurean. Hence **Arīstippēus**, a. um.

**Arīstius**, v. Fuscus.

**Arīstogiton**, ōnis, m. (Acc. -onem and -oni) an Athenian who conspired against the Pseustridae.

**Ariston** (and -o), *ónis*, *m.* a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Zeno. Hence **Aristonēus**, *a*, *um*.

**Aristonēus**, *i*, *m.* son of Eumenes II, conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.

**Aristophānus**, *is*, *m.* the most celebrated comic poet of Greece. Hence **Aristophāneus**, or -*ius*, *a*, *um*. **2.** a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.

**Aristotēles**, *is* (Gen. Aristoteli, Cic.), *m.* a celebrated philosopher, born at Stagira, in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy. Hence **Aristotēlius**, -*nd*-*ēus*, *a*, *um*.

**Aristoxenus**, *i*, *m.* a Peripatetic philosopher and musician.

**Arīsius**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Arius in Chios.

**Armēnia**, *ae*, *f.* a country of Western Asia. Hence **Armēniānus**, *a*, *um*. As *Subst*: **Armēniāca**, *ae*, *f.* (ss. arbor) the Armenian tree, i.e. the apricot tree: **Armēniācum**, *i*, *n.* (cc. malum) the Armenian apple, i.e. the apricot (called also Armenum). **2.** **Armēnius**, *a*, *um*, adj. Armenian. As *Subst*: **Armēnius**, *ii*, *m.* an Armenian.

**Armīlustrum**, *i*, *n.* [arma, lustrum], a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated.

**Arminius**, *ii*, *m.* a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus, and saved the independence of Germany.

**Armoricæ**, *arum*, *f.* plu. certain states in the northern part of Gaul, now Brittany, with a part of Normandy.

**Arna**, *ae*, *f.* a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perugia, now Civitella d'Arno. Hence **Arnates**, *i*um, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Arnē**, *ēs*, *f.* a woman who betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw.

**Arno**, *i*, *m.* a river of Etruria, now the Arno. Hence **Arniensis**, *e*.

**Arpi**, *orum*, *m.* plu. a city in Apulia, now Arpa. Hence **Arpinus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Arpi, and **Arpini**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Arpinum**, *i*, *n.* a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero, now Arpino. Hence **Arpinas**, *ātus*, *adj.* belonging to Arpinum, a native of Arpinum; and **Arpinates**, *i*um, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Arretium**, *v.* Arretum.

**Arria**, *ae*, *f.* the wife of Paetus, distinguished for her fortitude.

**Arsaces**, *is*, *m.* the first king of the Parthians. Hence **Arsaciāe**, *orum*, *m.* plu. his successors; **Arsaciūs**, *a*, *um*, Arsacian, poet. for Parthian.

**Arsia Silva**, a forest in Etruria,

celebrated for a battle between the Tarquins and the Romans.

**Arsinōē**, *ēs*, *f.* the name of several princesses of the Ptolemies in Egypt. **2.** the name of several towns: **1.** in Egypt; in Cyrene; in Cilicia. Hence **Arsinōēticus**, *a*, *um*.

**Artabānus**, *i*, *m.* a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae. **2.** a general of Artaxers.

**Artaxāta**, *orum*, *n.* plu. (-*a*, *ae*, *f.*) the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

**Artaxerxes**, *is*, *m.* the name of several Persian kings: esp. Artaxerxes I. the son and successor of Artaxers; and Artaxerxes II. the brother of Cyrus the younger.

**Artēmis**, *Idis*, *f.* the Greek name of Diana.

**Artēmisia**, *ae*, *f.* the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, to whose memory she built the celebrated Mausoleum.

**Artēmisium**, *ii*, *n.* a promontory of Euboea.

**Aruns**, *ntis*, *m.* an Etruscan name for the younger son of a king (while the elder was called Lar or Lars). **1.** a brother of Lucumo (Tarquinius Priscus). **2.** a younger son of Tarquin the Proud. **3.** a son of Postumus.

**Arverni**, *orum*, *m.* plu. a people of Gaul, in Auvergne.

**Asbōlus**, *i*, *m.* the name of a black hound belonging to Acteion, in Ov.

**Ascalāphus**, *i*, *m.* son of Ascheron and Orphion, changed into an owl.

**Ascalō**, *onis*, *f.* a town on the coast of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus, now Ascalon. Hence **Ascalōnius**, *a*, *um*.

**Ascanius**, *ii*, *m.* son of Aeneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa.

**Asciurgium**, *i*, *n.* a town in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine, now prob. Asburg.

**Asclepiādes**, *ae*, *m.* a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus. **2.** a blind philosopher of Eretria. **3.** a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him, metrum Asclepiādeum.

**Asora**, *ae*, *f.* a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod. Hence **Ascoraeus**, *a*, *um*, Ascoraean, or of belonging to Hesiod.

Also *Subst*: **Ascoraeus**, *i*, *m.* the Ascoraean, i.e. Hesiod.

**Asculum**, *i*, *n.* the capital of Picenum, now Ascoli. Hence **Asculānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Asculāni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants. **2.** a town in Apulia.

**Asdrubal**, *v.* Hasdrubal.

**Asellio**, *onis*, *m.* an early Roman historian.

**Asellus**, *i*, *m.* a Roman cognomen; the name of a messenger employed by Horace.

**Asīa**, *ae*, *f.* (poet. for Asia, *Idis*, *f.* Ov.), orig. a town of Lydia, and afterwards the country around it. Hence **Asius**, *a*, *um*, of or belonging to Asia: palus, the marshy region on the river

Cayster, near this town. **2.** the kingdom of Troy. **3.** the Roman province of Asia comprehending Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. **4.** Asia Minor. **5.** the kingdom of Pergamos. **6.** the continent of Asia.

Hence **Asiānus**, *a*, *um*, Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia. As *Subst*: **Asiāni**, *orum*, *m.* the inhabitants of the province Asia. Also **Asiaticus**, *a*, *um*, adj. Asiatic. As *Subst*: **Asiaticus**, *i*, *m.* a surname of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus.

**Asīnius**, *ii*, *m.* a Roman name, esp. Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Caesar and Pompeius, and a writer of Tragedies.

**Asōpus**, *i* (Gr. acc. Asopon), *m.* a river in Boeotia, personified, the father of Argona, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Asacus. Hence **Asōpiādes**, *ae*, *m.* a grandson of Asopus, i.e. Asacus, and **Asōpis**, *Idis*, *f.* (Gen. Asopidos, Arc. Asopida) a daughter of Asopus.

**Aspāsia**, *ae*, *f.* a celebrated and accomplished Greek woman in the time of Pericles.

**Aspendos**, *i*, *f.* a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon. Hence **Aspendius**, *a*, *um*.

**Assārācus**, *i*, *m.* king of Phrygia, son of Trus, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Cypri and grandfather of Anchises.

**Assyria**, *ae*, *f.* a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Hence **Assyrius**, *a*, *um*, Assyrian, and **Assyrii**, *orum*, *m.* the Assyrians, and in general the eastern nations.

**Asta**, *ae*, *f.* a town in Liguria, now Asti. **2.** a town in Hispania Baetica. Hence **Astensis**, *e*, and as *Subst*, **Astenses**, *i*um, *m.* the inhabitants.

**Astācides**, *ae*, *m.* son of Astacus, i.e. Melanippus.

**Astapa**, *ae*, *f.* a town of Hispania Baetica.

**Astartē**, *ēs*, *f.* a Syro-Phoenician goddess, acc. to Cic. the fourth Venus.

**Asteria**, *ae* (-*e*, *ēs*), *f.* daughter of Polus and Phoebe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules. **2.** daughter of the Titan Coeus, changed by Jupiter into a quail (ορνις), and thrown into the sea. Hence, a name of the island (ortygia) (quail-island), afterwards Delos, which arose in the place where Asteria fell into the sea. **3.** name of a woman in Hor.

**Astraea**, *ae*, *f.* the goddess of Justice. **2.** As a constellation = Virgo.

**Astraeus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Astraeus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds: fratres, i.e. the winds (Ov.).

**Astur**, *v.* Asturia.

**Astūra**, ae, m. a river in Hispania *Tarraconensis*, now *Esla*. 2. a river in *Latium*; and 3. f. an island at its mouth, on which *Cicero* had a villa.

**Astūria**, ae, f. a province of Hispania *Tarraconensis*, in the N. of Spain. Hence **Astūricus**, a, um, adj. belonging to *Asturia*. As *Subst.*: **Astūria**, ae, f. the capital of *Asturia*, now *Astorga*. **Astur**, ūris, adj. belonging to *Asturia*: equus (Mart.). As *Subst.*: **Astur**, ūris, m. an *Asturian*.

**Astýges**, is, m. king of *Media*, father of *Mandane*, and grandfather of *Cyrus*. 2. an enemy of *Perseus*, changed by him into stone by means of *Medusa's* head.

**Astýanax**, actis, m. (Acc. *Astyan-* acta, Virg.), son of *Hector* and *Andromache*. 2. a tragic actor in the time of *Cicero*.

**Astýlos**, i, m. a centaur and soothsayer, who warned his fellow-centaurs against the conflict with the *Lapithae*.

**Astýpalaea**, ae, f. an island near *Cree*, one of the *Sporades*, now *Stimpalia*. Hence **Astýpalaenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. **Astýpalaicus**, a, um, and (poet.) **Astýpalaëus**, a, um.

**Ātābūlus**, i, m. a hot, burning wind, blowing in *Apulia*, now called *Sirocco*.

**Ātālanta**, ae (-ē, ēa), f. daughter of king *Schoeneus*, in *Boeotia*, celebrated for her swiftness in running. She was wooed and gained by *Meleager*. Hence **Ātālantaëus** (-ēus), a, um. 2. daughter of *Iasus* of *Arcadia*, beloved by *Meleager*.

**Ātax**, ācis, m. a small river in *Gallia Narbonensis* (now the *Aude*). Hence

**Ātācinus**, i, m. an inhabitant of the country through which the *Atax* flows. P. Terentius Varro *Atacinus*, a poet in the time of *Caesar*.

**Ātella**, ae, f. an ancient town of *Campania*, midway between *Capua* and *Neapolis*, near the modern *Aversa*. Hence **Ātellānus**, a, um: *Atellanæ* fabulae, a kind of native Italian drama which originated in *Atella*. **Ātellānius**, a, um; and **Ātellānius**, a, um.

**Āternum**, i, n. a town of *Samnium*, on the river *Aternus*; now *Pescara*.

**Āteste**, is, n. a town in the Venetian territory, now *Este*. Hence, **Ātesti-** nus, a, um.

**Āthacis**, i, f. a town of *Macedonia*.

**Āthāmānia**, ae, f. a district in *Epirus*. Hence **Āthāmānes**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants; **Āthāmānis**, idis, f. an *Āthamanian* woman: and **Āthāmānus**, a, um.

**Āthāmas**, antis, m. son of *Aeolus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king in *Thessaly*, the father of *Helle* and *Phrixus* by

*Nephele*, and of *Melicerta* and *Learchus* by *Ino*. In a fit of madness he pursued *Ino*, who, with *Melicerta*, threw herself into the sea, when both were changed into sea-deities: *Ino* becoming *Leucothea* (*Mutula*), and *Melicerta* becoming *Palaemon* (*Portunus*). Hence **Āthāmāntaus**, a, um **Āthāmāntiades**, ae, m. son of *Athamas*, i. e. *Palaemon*. **Āthāmantis**, idis, f. daughter of *Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*.

**Āthēnae**, ārum, f. plu. *Athens*, the capital of *Attica*, and the most celebrated city of *Greece*. Hence **Āthēniensis**, e, belonging to *Athens*, *Athenian*, and **Āthēnienses**, ium, m. the *Athenians*. Also **Āthēnaeus**, a, um.

**Āthēnaeum**, i, n. a fortress in *Athamas*. 2. a temple of *Minerva* at *Athens*, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works.

3. a similar temple at *Rome*, built by the Emperor *Adrian*.

**Āthēnio**, ōnis, m. a slave, leader in a slave insurrection in *Sicily*, about 100 B. C.

**Āthēsīs**, is (Acc. *Athesim*; Abl. *Athesi*), m. one of the principal rivers of northern Italy, now the *Adige*.

**Āthōs**, also *Atho* and *Athon* (Gen. not found; Dat. *Atho*; Acc. *Atho*; Abl. *Athōnem*; Abl. *Athōne*), m. a high mountain in *Macedonia*, on the *Strymonian Gulf*, now *Monte Santo*.

**Ātīlius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. To this gens belonged M. *Attilius* Regulus, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians* in the first Punic War. Hence **Ātīlānus**, a, um.

**Ātīna**, ae, f. a town in *Latium*, still called *Atina*. Hence **Ātinās**, ātis, belonging to *Atina*; **Ātinātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Ātīntānia**, ae, f. a region in *Epirus*, on the borders of *Macedonia*.

**Ātīns**, a, name of a Roman gens.

**Ātīs**, antis, m. a mythical king of *Mauretania*, son of *Iopetus* and *Clymene*; changed by *Perseus*, with the aid of *Medusa's* head, into Mount *Atlas*, because he refused him a hospitable reception. He was the father, by *Pleione*, of the *Pleiades*, and by *Aethra* of the *Hyades*. The name is given to a man of colossal height, and (ironically) to a dwarf (Juv.). Hence (ii) as geogr. name, the *Atlas Mts.*, in N. Africa. **Ātīntiādes**, ae, m. a male descendant of *Atlas*. 1. *Mercury*, the grandson of *Atlas* by *Maia*. 2. *Hermaphroditus*, great-grandson of *Atlas*, and son of *Mercury*. **Ātīntis**, idis, f. a female descendant of *Atlas*: 1. *Electra*. 2. *Calypso*. **Ātīntionis**, a, um, belonging to Mount *Atlas*: mare, the *Atlantic Ocean*. **Ātīntiācus**, a, um, **Ātīntiāus**, a, um, African, Libyan.

**Ātraz**, ācis, m. a river of *Ætolia*

Hence **Ātrāciūs**, a, um. 2. f. a town in *Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*. Hence

**Ātrāciūs**, a, um, *Thessalian*; **Ātrāciōdes**, ae, m. the *Thessalian Caenæis*; and **Ātrācis**, idis, f. the *Thessalian woman*, *Hippodamia*.

**Ātrēbātes**, um, m. plu. a people in *Gallia Belyca*. In sing.: **Ātrēbas**,

ātis, m. an *Atrēbatian*. Hence **Ātrēbāticus**, a, um.

**Ātrēus** (disstyl.), ei (Acc. *Atrea*, Ov.; voc. *Atreu*, Sen.), m. son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, brother of *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, king of *Argos* and *Mycenae*. Hence **Ātrides** (rarely **Ātridā**; Prop. 9 Hor.), ae, m. a male descendant of *Atreus*; esp. *Agamemnon* his son. In pl. **Ātridæ**, ārum, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*.

**Ātrōpos**, i, f. one of the three *Parcae* or *Fates*, who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.

**Ātta**, ae, m. the comic poet, T. *Quintilius Atta*. 2. *Atta* (-us) *Clausus*, the ancestor of the gens *Claudia*.

**Āttālenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants of *Āttālēa* (-ia) in *Pamphylia*.

**Āttālus**, i, m. the name of several kings of *Pergamos*, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was *Attalus III.*, who made the Roman people his heir. Hence **Āttālīcus**, a, um, *Attalian*, like or worthy of *Attalus*. *Attalici* condicio-nibus, by offers worthy of *Attalus* (Hor.). 2. a general of *Alexander* the Great. 3. a *Macedonian*, enemy of *Alexander*.

**Āttēus** (better *Ātēus*), il, m. the name of several Latin grammarians: esp. of *Atteus Philologus*, friend of *Sallust* and *Asinius Pollio*. 2. *Atteus* *Capito*: v. *Capito*.

**Āttis** (less correctly *Attis*), idis, f. a female friend of *Sappho*. 2. a name for *Attica*.

**Āttica**, ae, f. the most celebrated district of *Greece*, the capital of which was *Athens*. 2. the name of the daughter of T. *Pomponius Atticus*.

**Ātticus**, a, um, belonging to *Attica* or to *Athens*; *Attic*, *Athenian*: also, a surname of the Roman, T. *Pomponius*, the intimate friend of *Cicero*.

**Āttis**, idis (also *Attis* or *Atys*, ūs), m. a young *Phrygian* shepherd, whom *Cybele* loved.

**Āttius**, v. *Accius*.

**Āttys**, v. *Attis* and *Atys*.

**Ātūrus** (-urris), i, m. (nom. *Atur*, Tib.) a river of *Aquitania*, now the *Adour*.

**Ātys** or **Āttys**, ūs, m. son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*, ancestor of the 1st dynasty of *Lydian* kings, who are therefore called *Atyadæ*. 2. a son of *Alba*, king of the *Albani*. 3. ancestor of the gens *Atia*.

**Aufidēna**, ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afidena*.

**Aufidius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Aufidius, who wrote a Grecian history. 2. T. Aufidius, an orator. Hence **Aufidianus**, a, a, um.

**Aufidus**, i, m. the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream, now *Ofanto*.

**Auge**, ēs, f. daughter of Alceus and Neaera, and mother by Hercules of Telephus.

**Augias** (better **Augēas**), ae, m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules, who turned through it the waters of the *Alpheus*. Hence **Augēas**, a, um.

**Augusta**, ae, f. under the Emperors, a title of the Emperor's mother, wife, daughter or sister. 2. the name of several towns. **Augusta Taurinorum**, Turin; **Augusta Praetoria**, Aosta.

**Augustodūnum**, i, n. a town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now *Aulun*.

**Augustus**, i, m. a surname of Octavianus Caesar after he attained to undivided authority, and subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty. Hence **Augustus**, a, um, **Augustan**, belonging to Augustus, Imperial; esp. Mensis Augustus, the month of August (previously called Sextilis) named after the emperor. 2. **Augustalis**, e, belonging to Augustus. Subst: **Augustalis**, is, m. (sc. sodalis) a priest of Augustus. 3. **Augustānus**, a, um, or 4. **Augustīanus**, a, um, belonging to Augustus. As Subst: **Augustāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. equites) Augustan or Imperial Knights.

**Auleri**, ōrum, m. plu. a generic name, including several tribes in Celtic Gaul: 1. Auleri Eburonices or Eburones, in the modern diocese of Evreux. 2. Auleri Cenomāni, between the Seine and the Loire. 3. Auleri Brannovices, in the modern Biennais.

**Aulētēs**, ae, m. = Ἀλκυγῆς, "the flute-player," the surname of an exiled Egyptian king, one of the Ptolemys.

**Aulis**, is or idis (Acc. Aulidem, Liv., Gr. acc. Aulida, Ov., Aulin, Lucan), f. a sea-port in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.

**Aulon**, ōnis, m. a wine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.

**Aurēlius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. I. L. Aurelius Cotta, author of an important law concerning trials (judicia). 2. Roman emperor: v. Antoninus.

3. Sex. Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the 4th cent. A.D.

4. **Aurilia**, ae, f. a prophetic reverence by the Germans.

**Aurunoi**, ōrum, v. Ausones.

**Aurunca**, ae, f., more fully, *Suessa Aurunca*, an old town in Campania,

the birth-place of the satirist Lucilius. Hence **Aurunus**, a, um.

**Ausētānus**, a, um, adj. belonging to the city Ausa, in Hispania Turraconensis. Hence **Ausētāni**, ōrum, m. the Ausetani.

**Ausēna**, ae, f. an ancient town of the Ausones, on a stream still called *Ausente*.

**Ausōnes**, um, m. plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy. (Aurunci is prob. cogn. and equivalent.) Hence **Ausōnia**, ae, f. the country of the Ausonians, and (poet.) Italy. **Ausōnius**, a, um, Ausonian. **Ausōnii**, ōrum, m. and **Ausōnidae**, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or of Italy; and **Ausōnis**, idis, f. adj. Italian.

**Ausōnius**, il, m. a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor Gratian.

**Autōlōles**, um, m. a Gaetulan people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas.

**Autōlēus**, i, m. son of Mercury and Chione, a very dexterous thief, who could transform himself into various shapes. Hence applied to any clever thief.

**Autōmēdon**, ōntis, m. the charioteer of Achilles.

**Autōnōē**, ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actaeon. Hence

**Autōnōēus**, a, um, epith. of Actaeon, in Ov.

**Auvōna**, ac, f. a river of Britain, now the Avon.

**Auximum**, i, n. a town of the Piceni, now *Osimo*. Hence **Auximātes**, um, m. its inhabitants.

**Avaricum**, i, n. a chief town of the Bituriges in Gaul, now Bourges. Hence **Avaricoensis**, e.

**Avella**, v. Abella.

**Avēnio**, ōnis, f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Avignon.

**Avēntinus**, i, m. also *Aventinum*, i, n. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian. Hence **Avēntinus**, a, um. 2. a son of Hercules.

**Āvernus lacus**, or abso. *Āvernus*, i, m. a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumae, enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now Lago d'Averno), whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it, and from which there was a descent to the Lower World. Hence **Āvernus**, a, um, and **Āvernālis**, e. As Subst. **Āverna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) 2. the Lower World, the infernal regions.

**Āxenus**, i, m. adj. = ἄξενος, inhospitable; an early appellation of the sea afterwards called Pontus *Euaxenus* (hospitable).

**Āxōna**, ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Aisne.

**Āxius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

2. a river in Macedonia, now the Vardar.

**Āzōrus**, f. a Thessalian town, at the foot of Mount Olympus.

**Āzōtus**, i, f. a city of Palestine, called in Scripture *Ashdod*.

**Bābylōn**, ōnis, f. (Gr. acc. *Babylōna*), the ancient and renowned capital of Babylonia on the Euphrates. Hence **Bābylōnius**, a, um, *Babylonian* and Subst: 1. **Bābylōnii**, ōrum, m. the Babylonians. 2. **Bābylōnia**, ae, f. the country of Babylon, and also the city of Babylon.

**Bābylōnicus**, a, um, *Babylonian*. *Bābylōnicus* numeri, astrological tables, horoscopes (Hor.). also, *Bābylōnica*, ōrum, n. *Babylonian* coverings or tapestry (Lucr.) and (in Plaut. only) *Bābylōniensis*, e. *Babylonian*.

**Baccha**, ae, f. a Bacchant, a female companion of Bacchus. The *Bacchai*, in company with *Silenus* and the *Satyrs*, celebrated the festival of Bacchus in a frantic manner, with an ivy crown upon the head, and a fawn-skin upon the shoulder.

**Bacchānal**, *Bacchānālīa*. See Part I.

**Bacchīādae**, ōrum, m. plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse, iv. 734.

**Bacchus**, i, m. son of Jupiter and Semelē, god of wine. Meton for wine and hence. Hence **Bacchicus**, a, um, **Bacchiūs**, a, um (Ov.), **Baccheūs**, a, um, and **Baccheiūs**, a, um.

**Bacēnis**, a great forest in Thuringia in Germany.

**Bactr**, ōrum, n. plu. the chief city of Bactria or Bactram, now Balkh, one of the oldest cities in the world. Hence **Bactriānus**, a, um, and **Bactriāni**, ōrum, m. plu. the *Bactrians*. Also **Bactrius**, a, um (Ov.).

**Bactrus**, i, m. a river near Bactria, q. v.

**Baduhennae fōcus**, a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland, now *Iselt Pade*.

**Baebius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Baēcūla**, ae, f. a town of Hispania Baetica. Hence **Baēcūlōnenses**, um, m. its inhabitants.

**Baetis**, is (Acc. *Baetis*, Mart.: *Abi. Baetis*, Liv., *Baeti*, Plin.), m. a large river in southern Spain, now *Guadalquivir*. Hence **Baeticus**, a, um; and subst. **Baetica**, ae, f. the province of Baetica, now *Andalusia*; and **Baetici**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. **Baetiōtus**, a, um, adj. clothed in Baetian wool. **Baetiōbia**, ae, adj. com. dwelling on the river Baetis. **Baetiōgēna**, ae, adj. com. born on the Baetis.

**Bagaudae**, *arum*, *m* a class of peasants in Gaul who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian

**Bāgous**, *i* (-as, *ae*), *m* an eunuch at the Persian court. Hence any guard of women (*Ov*).

**Bagrāda**, *ae*, *m* a river in North Africa, near Utica, now *Mogerdah*

**Baiae** (*diessyl*), *arum*, *f* plu a small town on the coast of Campania, a favorite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation. Hence **Bāianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Bālātro**, *ōnis*, *m* [*balatro*, a jester] a pseudo-cognomen of Servilius in Hor.

**Balbus**, *i*, *m* [*balbus*, stammering] a Roman cognomen, esp of L. Cornutus Balbus, a native of Gades, whom Cæsar defended in an oration still extant

**Baliāres insulae**, or also **Bālīares**, *ium*, *f* plu the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skillful slingers. Hence **Bālīaris**, *c*, *balæar*, and subst **Bālīares**, *ium*, *m* the inhabitants of the Balearic islands, also **Bālīaricus**, *i*, *um*, and **Bālīarici**, *ōrum*, *m* the inhabitants. **Baliaricus** was a cognomen of C. Cæcilius Metellus, on account of his conquest of these islands

**Ballio**, *ōnis*, *m* name of a worthless fellow in the *Pseudolus* of Plautus. Hence any worthless fellow (*Cic*)

**Bambōlio**, *ōnis*, *m* the cognomen of M. Fulvius, father-in-law of M. Antonius

**Bandusia**, *ae*, *f* a pleasant fountain, (*prob* *ab*) near Venus, the birth-place of *Idaeus*

**Banica**, *ae*, *f* a town of Apulia, near Venus, the birth-place of *Idaeus* here. **Bantinus**, *a*, *um*

**Baphrus** (*prob* *ab*), *i*, *m* a river of Thessaly, near Mt. Olympus

**Baptae**, *arum*, *m* priests of the lewd goddess Cybele

**Barcae**, *ae*, *m* ancestor of the renowned Barine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence **Barcinus**, *a*, *um*, of *Barrae*, and **Barcini**, *ōrum*, *m* the Barine faction

**Barcē**, *ēs*, *f* a city of Cyrenaica. Hence **Barcae**, *ī*, *ōrum*, *m* plu its inhabitants. 2. the nurse of *Sichaeus*, in Virg

**Bardaei**, *ōrum*, *m* an Illyrian people (in *Cic*. *Vardaei*). Hence **Bardaeius**, *a*, *um* = *calceus* (or simply *Bardaeus*), a kind of soldier's boot, poet for the soldiers themselves (*Juv*.)

**Bardulis**, *is*, *m* an Illyrian king

**Barē**, *ae*, *m* a Roman cognomen

**Bargusii**, *ōrum*, *m* a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees

**Bargyllae**, *arum*, *f* plu a town in Caria. Hence **Bargyllisticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Bargylotae**, *arum*, *m* its inhabitants.

**Barinē**, *ēs*, *f* the name of a girl in *Ion*

**Barium**, *ii*, *n* a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, now *Bari*

**Bassania**, *ae*, *f* a town in Illyria. Hence **Bassanitae**, *arum*, *m* its inhabitants

**Bassareus** (*trisyll*), *ei*, *m* [*bas-crope*, a fox-skin] a title of Bacchus. Hence **Bassareus**, *a*, *um*

**Bastarnae** (also *Basternae*), *arum*, *m* plu a powerful German tribe on the Lower Danube

**Bātavi** (*Bātāvi*, *Lucan*), *ōrum*, *m* plu the inhabitants of the country now called Holland. Also as *Adj* **Bātāvus**, *a*, *um*

**Batavōdūrum**, *i*, *n* a town of Holland, now *Wyk* near *Dordrecht*

**Bathylus**, *i*, *m* a Samian boy, beloved by *Diocoon*. 2. a celebrated pantomime of Alexandria

**Battis**, *idis*, *f* a female beloved by the poet *Phaëdon* of *Cos*, mentioned by *Ov*

**Battus**, *i*, *m* the founder of Cyrene. Hence **Battiades**, *ae*, *m* an inhabitant of Cyrene, esp the poet *Callimachus*. 2. a herdsman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone *baucis*

**Bātulum**, *i*, *n* a town built by the Samnites in Campania

**Bē**, *ēs*, *idis*, *f* the wife of *Philemon*, who entertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, when once they visited Phrygia in the form of mortals. The pair were changed into two sacred trees before their cottage, which became a temple

**Bauli**, *ōrum*, *m* plu a place near *Capri*, now *Capolce*

**Bāvius**, *is*, *m* a dull poet, contemporary with *Virgil* and *Horace*

**Bēbr̄yia**, *ae*, *f* a district of Asia Minor, afterward *Lithyria*. Hence **Bēbr̄yicius**, *a*, *um*, and **Bēbr̄yoces**, *ium*, *m* the inhabitants. In sing **Bēbr̄yx**, *is*, esp the Bēbr̄yean *Amicus*, who, being a formidable antagonist with the *Carians*, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by *Pollux* and slain

**Bēdr̄iacum** (*Bēdr̄i*-), *i*, *n* a village in northern Italy, between *Verona* and *Cremona*, the scene of two important battles between the armies of *Attila*, *Vitellius*, and *Vespasian*. Hence **Bēdr̄iacensis**, *c*

**Bēlgae**, *arum*, *m* plu an exceedingly warlike people, partly of German and partly of Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul. Hence **Bēlgicus**, *a*, *um*, *Belgic*, and **Bēlgium**, *ii*, *n* the country of the *Belgae*

**Bellerōphōn** (-*phontēs*), *ōntis*, *m* son of *Glauco* and grandson of *Nisyrus*, the slayer of the *Chimæra*, and the rider of *Pegasus*. Hence **Bellerōphontes**, *a*, *um*

**Bellocassi**, *ōrum* (also *Velocasses*,

*ium*), *m* plu. a Gallic tribe on the right bank of the *Seine*

**Bellona**, *ae*, *f* the goddess of war, sister of *Jars*

**Bellovaci**, *ōrum*, *m* plu. a Belgic tribe in the modern *Beauvais*

**Bēlus**, *i*, *m* builder of *Babylon*, and founder of the *Babylonian* empire. 2. an Indian deity, resembling the Greek *Hercules*. 3. king of *Tyre*, and father of *Dido*. 4. an ancient king of *Egypt*, father of *Darius* and *Argemone*. Hence **Bēlides**, *ae*, *m* a descendant of *Bēlus*, in partic. one of his two sons; also his descendant *Palamedes* (*q v*); and **Bēlis**, *idis*, *f* a female descendant of *Bēlus*, usu *plu* **Bēlides**, *um*, the grand-daughters of *Bēlus* = *Danaides* (*q v*).

**Bēnacus**, *i*, *m* a large lake in northern Italy, through which the *Mincio* (*Mincio*) flows; now *Lago di Garda*

**Bēnēventum**, *i*, *n* a very ancient and important city of *Samnium*, formerly called *Malercentum*, now *Benevento*. Hence **Bēnēventanus**, *a*, *um*

**Bērēcētus**, *i*, *m* a mountain in *Phrygia*, sacred to *Cybele*. Hence **Bērēcētus**, *a*, *um*; as *Subst*. **Bērēcētia**, *ae*, *f* the *Berecynthian* goddess, *c* *Cybele*

**Bērēnice**, *ēs*, *f* daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Arinoe*, and wife of her own brother, *Ptolemy Euergetes*, her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in the heavens (*Coma* or *Crimis Berenices*). Hence **Bērēnicus**, *a*, *um*. 2. daughter of *Herod Agrippa I* and sister of the younger *Agrippa*. 3. the name of several towns, esp one in *Cyrenaica*, previously called *Isperis*. Hence **Bērēnicia**, *idis*, *f* the region around *Berenice*

**Bērō**, *ēs*, *f* the nurse of *Semele*. 2. one of the *Oceanides*. 3. the wife of *Doryclus* of *Epirus*, in *Vug*

**Bēroea**, *ae*, *f* a town in *Macedonia*. Hence **Bēroecaeus**, *i*, *m* a *Beroean*

**Bērytus**, *i*, *f* a sea-port of *Phoenicia*, distinguished for its excellent wine, now *Beirut*. Hence **Bērytius**, *a*, *um*, and **Bērytensis**, *c*

**Bessi**, *ōrum*, *m* plu. a warlike people of *Thrace*. Hence **Bessicus**, *a*, *um*

**Bestia**, *ae*, *m* a cognomen of the gens *Calpurnia*. Esp L. *Bestia*, one of *Catiline's* fellow-conspirators

**Bestius**, *is*, *m* a miserly man, mentioned by *Hor*

**Bētasi**, *ōrum*, *m* a Belgian people

**Bētor**, *ōnis*, *m* a centaur. 2. an ancient hero, founder of *Mantua*

**Bias**, *antis*, *m* a Greek philosopher of *Prisme*, one of the seven wise men

**Bibracte** (*Abt*. *Bibracte* and *Bibracti*), *i*, *n* the chief town of the *Aedui*, later *Augustanum*, now *Autun*

**Bibrax**, *actis*, *n* a town in Gaul, in the territory of the *Remi*; now *Biezra*

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**Bibrocī**, ōrum, m. a British people.  
**Bibulus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen.  
 Esp. M. Calpurnius Bibulus, consul with Cæsar, B.C. 59.

**Bida**, is, f. a small town in Sicily, near Syracuse, now *Bibino*. Hence  
**Bidinus**, a, um, and **Bidini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Bigerā**, ae, f. a town of the Basti tani, in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Bigeriōnes**, um, m. a Gallic people in Aquitania. Their name still exists in *Bigorre*. Hence **Bigerri-tānus**, a, um.

**Bibilis**, is, f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Sulo, the birthplace of the poet Martial, now *Bambolo*, near Calatayud.

**Bingium**, i, n. a town on the Rhine, now *Bingen*.

**Bion**, ōnis, m. a philosopher of the Academic and later of the Cynic school, born in Scythia, a bitter satirist. Hence **Bionēs**, a, um.

**Bisaltæ**, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon. Hence **Bisaltica**, ae, f. their country.

**Bisaltis**, Idis (Gr. acc. *Bisaltida*), a female descendant of *Bisaltis*, esp. Theophrastus, a daughter of *Bisaltis*, changed by Neptune into a eue.

**Bisanthē**, ēs, f. a town of Thracia, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians, now *Constantinople*.

**Bistōnes**, um, m. plu. a Thracian people. Hence **Bistōnius**, a, um, and **Bistōnis**, Idis, f. adj. Thracian: ales, i.e. *Proone*, wife of the Thracian king, *Terres*. Subst. a Thracian woman; a *Bacchante*.

**Bithynia**, ae, f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea. Hence **Bithynicus**, a, um, **Bithynus**, a, um; Subst. **Bithyni**, ōrum, m. the Bithynians, and **Bithynis**, Idis, f. a Bithynian woman.

**Bito** (-on), ōnis, m. a son of the Argive priestess *Calyptis*, brother of *Cleobis*, distinguished for his filial affection.

**Bituriges** (sing. *Biturix*, Luc.), um, m. plu. a people of Aquitania, whose chief town was *Burdigala*, now *Bordeaux*.

**Boudicæ** (or *Boudicæ* or *Boudica*, ae), f. the queen of the British tribe Icel in Norfolk and Suffolk.

**Blaesus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Sempronia*.

**Blанда**, ōrum, f. a maritime town of Lucania.

**Bocchar**, ōris, m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war. 2. Meton. any African (Juv.).

**Bocchus**, i, m. a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

**Bodotria**, ae, f. the Firth of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland.

**Boebē**, ēs, f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly. Hence **Boebēis**, Idis or

**Idos**, f. a lake near Boebe, and **Boebēis**, a, um, Thessalian.

**Boeotia**, ae, f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes. Hence **Boeotius**, a, um, and **Boeotus**, a, um, also **Boeotii** and **Boeoti**, ōrum, m. the Boeotians.

**Bœii**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany. In Germany they were called **Bolemi**, **Boihemi**, or by the collective term **Boihemum**, more correctly **Boiohemum**, whence the modern Bohemia.

**Bōla**, ae, or **Bōlæ**, ōrum, f. a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Bōlānus**, a, um, and **Bōlani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Bolānus**, i, m. a hot-headed person mentioned by Horace.

**Bomilcar**, ōris, m. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

2. a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.

**Bona Dea**, the Good Goddess, worshipped by the Roman women as the goddess of chastity.

**Bonna**, ae, f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine. Hence **Bonnensis**, e.

**Bonōnia**, ae, f. a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now Bologna. Hence **Bonō-niensis**, e.

**Bootes**, ae (also Gen. *Booti*, Acc. *Booten*, Voc. *Boote*), m. the constellation *Bootes*, the Waggoner.

**Bōræa**, ae (Acc. *Boræan*, Voc. *Boræan*, Prop.), m. the north wind (quasi lat. *aquilo*). Hence **Bōræus** (-ius), a, um, belonging to the north wind; northern. Meton. the North (Juv.).

2. Personified the son of the river-god *Strymon*, and father of *Calais* and *Zetes*, by *Orthoia*, daughter of *Erechtheus*, king of Attica.

**Bōrysthēnes**, is, m. a large river of Scythia, which flows into the Black Sea, now the *Dniester*. Hence **Bōrysthēnius**, a, um, and **Bōrysthēniæ**, ōrum, m. plu. the dwellers on or near the *Borysthenes*.

**Bosphorus** (less frequently *Bosphorus*), i, m. = Gr. *Βοσπορος* "the beller's ford," from Iolus' passage as a beller. There were two principal straits of this name. 1. Thracian, the strait which unites the waters of the *Euxine* and the *Propontis*. Hence **Bosphorus** (*Bosp.*), a, um. 2. B. *Chelmerius*, the strait connecting the sea of *Azov* with the *Euxine*. Hence **Bosphorānus** (*Bosp.*), i, m. a dweller near it; also adj.

**Bottiaea**, ae, f. a small province in Macedonia.

**Boudicæ**, v. *Boudicæ*.

**Bovianum**, i, n. a town of Samnium, the capital of the *Penri*, now *Boiano*.

**Bovillæ**, ōrum, f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, near which *Clodius* was killed.

Hence **Bovillus**, a, um, and **Bovillānus**, a, um.

**Branchus**, i, m. a son of Apollo. Hence **Branchidae**, ōrum, m. the descendants of *Branchus*, hereditary priests of the temple and oracle of Apollo at Miletus.

**Bratuspantium**, ii, n. a town of the Bellovacii, now *Breuil*.

**Brennus**, i, m. a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of the Romans at the *Allia*, B.C. 390. 2. another leader of the Gauls who invaded Macedonia and Greece in the second century B.C.

**Breuni** (or *Brenni*), ōrum, m. plu. a people of Rhaetia.

**Brīareus** (trisyll), ei, m. a hundred-armed giant, also called *Aegæon*. Hence **Brīarēus**, a, um.

**Brigantes**, um (acc. *Brigantæ*, Tac.), m. plu. a powerful people in Britain, in Yorkshire.

**Brimō**, ōs (Acc. *Brimo*, Stat.), (prob. "the angry one"), a name of *Proserpine* (Prop.).

**Briseis**, Idos (Acc. *Briseida*, Voc. *Brise*, Voc.), f. *Hippodamia*, daughter of *Brises*, slave of *Achilles*, from whom she was taken by *Agamemnon*.

**Britannia** (not *Britt.*), ae, f. in its most extended sense, Great Britain, consisting of *Albion* (England and Scotland) and *Hibernia* or *Ibernia* (Ireland), in a more restricted sense, the larger island, England and Scotland; and finally, England alone, as opposed to *Caledonia* (Scotland). Hence **Britannus**, a, um, and **Britannicus**, a, um; also **Britanni**, ōrum, m. the Britons. As *Sept. Britannicus* was a surname of the emperor *Claudius*, given to him for victories in Britain, and borne also by his son, *Germanicus*, who was poisoned by *Nero*.

**Brixellum**, i, n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po, now *Brescia*.

**Brixia**, ae, f. a city of northern Italy, now *Brescia*. Hence **Brixianus**, a, um.

**Brūmius**, ii (Voc. *Bromie*, Plaut.), m. (= *Br.*), "the roaring god," a surname of *Bacchus*.

**Brōmus**, i, m. a centaur, slain by *Cæneus* in the contest with the *Lapithæ*.

**Brontes**, ae, m. a Cyclops, one of *Vulcan's* workmen.

**Brōtæa**, ae, m. one of the *Lapithæ*, mentioned by *Ov.* 2. twin brother of *Ammon*, and with him slain by *Phineus* (Ov.).

**Bructeri**, ōrum, m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the *Ems*. Hence **Bructeris**, a, um.

**Brundisium** (less correctly, *Brundisium*), ii, n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic, now *Brindisi*. Hence **Brundisius**, a, um, *Brundisian*,

and **Brundisini**, *orum*, *m* the inhabitants of *Brundisium*.

**Brutidius**, *ii*, *m*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Brutidius Niger**, an historian of the age of Tiberius.

**Bruttii** (**Britti**), *orum*, *m*, plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. The same name is given to the district. The word *Bruttium* does not occur in ancient writers. Hence

**Bruttius**, *a*, *um*

**Brutus**, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. **L. Junius Brutus**, a relative of **Tarquinius Superbus**, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from royal dominion.

**2. M. Junius Brutus**, son of **Servilia**, sister of **Cato Uticensis**, and of **M. Brutus**; an intimate friend of **Caesar**, one of the murderers of **C. Julius Caesar**.

**3. D. Junius Brutus**, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding. Hence **Brutiānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Brutiānus**, *a*, *um*.

**Bubastus** (**-astus**), *i*, *f*, a district of *Aria*. Hence **Bubastis**, *idis*, *f*, the goddess worshipped there.

**Bubastis**, *is*, *f*, a town in *Egypt*, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, near the village *Benalhassir*.

**2. a goddess**, worshipped at *Bubastis*, corresponding to *Isis*. Hence **Bubastus**, *a*, *um*

**Bucephalus**, *ae*, *m*. [*βους*, κεφαλή, "bull-head"] the horse of *Alexander the Great*.

**Bupalus**, *i*, *m*, a statue of *Chios*, contemporary with the poet *Hippocax*, who repaid the sculptor's exhibition of his deformity by his satire.

**Busris**, *idis* (*acc. Busrin*, *Ov.*), *m*, a king of *Egypt*, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by *Hercules*.

**Butes**, *ae* (*acc. Buten*, *Virg.*), *m*, son of *Amycus*, king of the *Hebrucians*, slain by *Dares* at the tomb of *Hector*.

**2. son of the Athenian Pallas** (*Ov.*).

**3. an armour-bearer of Anchises**.

**4. another Trojan** mentioned in *Virg.*

**Buthrotum**, *i*, *n*, (-os, *i*, *f*), a maritime town in *Epirus*. Hence

**Buthrotus**, *a*, *um*, and **Buthrotii**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Buxentum**, *i*, *n*, a town in *Lucania*, now *Policastro*.

**Byblis**, *idis* (*acc. Byblida*, *Ov.*; *Virg. Bybli*, *Ov.*), *f*, daughter of *Amiletus* and *Cyanee*, who was changed into a fountain.

**Bellis** or **Bullis**, *idis*, *f*, a Greek city in *Illyria*. Hence **Bullidenses**, *i*, *m*.

**Bullenses**, *i*, *m*, **Bulliones**, *um*, and **Bullini**, *orum*, its inhabitants.

**Byssa**, *ae*, *f*, the citadel of *Carthage*.

**Byzantium**, *ii*, *n*, an ancient and celebrated city in *Thrace*, on the *Bosphorus*, later *Constantinopolis*, now *Constantinople*, among the *Turks* *Stamboul*. Hence **Byzantius**, *a*, *um*, *Byzantine*, and **Byzantii**, *orum*, *m*, the inhabitants of *Byzantium*.

**Cabillonum**, *i*, *n*, a town in *Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Châlons-sur-Saône*.

**Cacus**, *i*, *m*, son of *Vulcan*, a giant who dwelt on *Mons Aventinus*; having robbed *Hercules* of the cattle of *Geryon*, he was slain by him.

**Cadi**, *orum*, *m*, a town in *Phrygia*, on the borders of *Lydia*.

**Cadmus**, *i*, *m*, son of the *Phoenician* king *Agenor*, brother of *Europa*, husband of *Harmonia*, father of *Polydorus*, *Ino*, *Semele*, *Automee*, and *Agave*; founder of *Bacchian* *Thebes*. Hence

**Cadmēus**, *a*, *um*, **Cadmēius**, *a*, *um*, **Cadmean**, *Theban*.

**Subst. Cadmea**, *ae*, *f*, (*sc. arx*) the citadel of *Thebes*.

**Cadmēis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj.* *Cadmean*.

**2. an executioner in the time of** *Harace*.

**Caduzii**, *orum*, *m*, a people of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Cahors*. Hence

**Cadureus**, *a*, *um* As *Subst. Cadureum*, *i*, *n*, a *Cadurcian* coverlet;

and *Meton* a bed ornamented with a *Cadurcian* coverlet.

**Cadusii**, *orum*, *m*, a people of *Media*, on the *Caspian* Sea.

**Caecilius**, *a*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Caecilius Statius**, a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of *Ennius*.

Hence **Caecilii**, *a*, *um*, and **Caecilii**, *orum*, *m*.

**Caecina**, *ae*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens *Lucinia*; esp. *Lucinius Caecina*, whom *Cræro* defended.

**Caecubus**, *a*, *um*, a marshy tract in southern *Latium*, near *Amyclae*, distinguished for producing an excellent kind of wine. Hence **Caecubus**, *a*, *um* As *Subst. Caecubum*, *i*, *n*, (*sc. vinum*) *Caecuban* wine.

**Caeculus**, *i*, *m*, a son of *Vulcan*, founder of *Praeneste*.

**Caelius** (*Cacl.*), a name of a Roman gens. Esp. **M. Caelius Rufus**, whom *Cræro* defended. Hence **Caelianus**, *a*, *um*.

**2. Caelius Mons**, one of the seven hills of *Rome*, now the *Lateral* Mount.

**Caenus** (*dissyl.*), *ei* and *eos* (*Voc. Caenou*), *m*, originally a girl, named *Caenis*, afterwards changed by *Neptune* into a boy.

**Caenina**, *ae*, *f*, a small town in *Latium*, near *Rome*. Hence **Caeninensis**, *e*, and **Caeninus**, *a*, *um*; also *Subst. Caeninenses*, *i*, *m*, the inhabitants.

**Caenis**, *idis*, *f*, *v.* *Caenus*.

**Caere**, *n* indecl. (*f. Gen. Caeritis*, *Abt. Caerete*, *Virg.*) a very ancient city of *Etruria*, previously called *Agylia*, now *Cervetri*.

Hence **Caeres**, *itis* and *etis*, *adj.* dignus *Caerite* certa, worthy of the *Caerite* franchise (without the right of voting). Also *plur. Caerites* (*Caeretes*), *um*, *m*, the inhabitants of *Caere*.

**Caesar**, *aris*, *m*, a surname in the gens *Julia*: the most celebrated is **C. Julius Caesar**, alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by *Brutus* and *Cassius*, *B.C.* 44.

After him all the emperors bore the name *Caesar*, with the title *Augustus*, until, under *Hadrian*, *Augustus* was used to denote the ruling emperor, and *Caesar*, the heir to the throne. Hence **Caesarianus**, *a*, *um*, and **Caesariēus**, *a*, *um*.

As *Subst. Caesariāni*, *orum*, *m*, the adherents of *Caesar* in the *Civil* war: As *A. d.*: *meton. Imperial*.

**Caesar-Augusta**, *ae*, *f*, a town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, on the *Ebro*, so called after the Emperor *Augustus*, who colonized it, now *Saragossa*.

**Caesarea** (**-ia**), *f*, a town in *Palestine*, previously called *Stratonis Taurus*, founded by *Herod the Great*, and named *Caesarea* in honour of *Caesar Augustus*, now *Kaisariyeh*. Hence **Caesariēnsis**, *e*, *2.* a town of *Maurelania*.

**3. the chief town of Cappadocia**, now *Kaisariyeh*.

**Caesario**, *onis*, *m*, son of *Caesar* by *Cleopatra*.

**Caesia Silva**, a forest in *Germany*, in the western part of *Westphalia*.

**Caeso** (*Kaeso*), *onis*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens *Fabii*.

**Caesonius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Caicus** (*Caicus*), *i*, *m*, a river of *Mysia*.

**2. one of the companions of Aeneas in *Virg.***

**Caïeta**, *ae* (*-ē*, *ēs*), *f*, the nurse of *Aeneas*.

**2. a town on the coast of Latium**, now *Gaeta*.

**Caïus**, *Cāia* (more correctly, *Galus*, *Gaia*), *i*, *m*, a common Roman praenomen.

*Galus* was the proper name of the Emperor *Caligula*.

**2. an eminent jurist**, who lived about 110-180 *A. D.*, whose work on law was discovered by *Nubukh*. Hence **Caïanus**, *a*, *um*.

**Caïabria**, *ae*, *f*, the south-eastern peninsula of *Italy*, now *Terra di Otranto*.

**Caïaber**, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* and **Caïabri**, *orum*, the inhabitants.

**Caïactē**, *ēs*, *f*, a town on the north coast of *Sicily*, now *Canonica*. Hence **Caïactinus**, *i*, *m*, an inhabitant of it.

**Caïaguris** or **Caïagurris**, *is*, *f*, a town of the *Vascones* (*the Basques*) in the North of *Spain*, the birth-place of *Quintilian*, now *Valahorra*. Hence **Caïaguritani**, *orum*, *m*, plu. its inhabitants.

**Caïais**, *is*, *m*, the winged son of *Boreas* and *Orithyia*, and brother of *Zeus*.

**Caïamis**, *idis*, *m*, a distinguished Greek sculptor, in the 5th cent. *B.C.*

**Caïanus**, *i*, *m*, an Indian gymnosophist in the time of *Alexander the Great*, who is old age burned himself on his funeral pile.

**Caïatia**, *ae*, *f*, a town in *Campania*, 667

now Calazze Hence **Calatini**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Calauria** (Calaurēa), ae, f. an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, now Porō.

**Calchās, antis** (Acc. Calchanta, Virg. *Abd.* Calchā, Plaut.), m. son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy.

**Calēdōnia**, ae, f. the northern part of Britain, the Highlands of Scotland. Hence **Calēdōnius**, a, um.

**Cales**, ium, f. plu. a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its wine, now Calvi. Hence **Calēnus**, a, um. Subs. **Calēni**, ōrum, the inhabitants; and **Calēnum**, i, a. Calenian wine.

**Calētes**, um (-i, ōrum), q. a people of Belgic Gaul.

**Caligūla**, ae, m. [dim. of caliga, "little boots"] the name given by the soldiers to the third Roman emperor, who was brought up from childhood in the camp, and whose proper name was Caius Caesar.

**Calliorātidās**, ae, m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain in a naval engagement with the Athenians near the Arginusae, B.C. 406.

**Calliōula**, ae, f. a mountain in Campania.

**Callidōrōnis**, i, m. a mountain in Locria, near Thermopylae.

**Callifae** (prob. i), arum, f. a town of the Hirpini in Samnium, per h. Calvis.

**Callimachus**, i, m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, about 250 B.C.

**Calliōpē**, ēs (Calliōpēa, ae), f. the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.

**Calliphōn**, ōntis (Dat. -ōni, Acc. -ōnem, Cic.) m. a Greek ethical philosopher who made the "chief good" (summum bonum) to consist in virtue with pleasure.

**Callirrhōē** (in the poets, Callirrhōē), ēs, f. daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmaeon. 2. a celebrated fountain at Athens.

**Callisthēnes**, i, m. a philosopher of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle and friend of Alexander the Great, by whom he was finally put to death.

**Callistō**, ōs (Dat. Callisto, Cat.) f. daughter of an Arcadian king, Ledaon, and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as Helice or Ursa major.

**Calōr**, ōris, m. a river in Samnium, now the Calore.

**Calpē**, ēs, f. one of the Pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now Gibraltar.

• **Calpurnius**, a, name of a distinguished Roman gens. Esp. f. **Calpurnia**, the wife of Cæsar. Hence **Calpurnianus**, a, um.

**Calvinus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Esp. C. Sextus Calvinus, an eminent pleader.

**Calvisius**, ii, m. the name of several Romans: esp. C. Calvisius Sabinus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, and subsequently prætor in Africa.

**Calýdon**, ōnis, f. a very ancient town in Peloponnesus, on the river Euenus, the residence of Oeneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Theseus. It was celebrated for the hunt of the boar sent by Diana and killed by Meleager. Hence **Calýdōnius**, a, um. Calydonian, heros, i.e. Meleager, and Calýdōnia, Idis, f. a Calydonian woman, i.e. Deianira (Ox.).

**Calymnē**, ēs, f. an island in the Aegean sea, near Rhodes.

**Calýpsō**, ōs, f. regularly Calypso, f. a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or of Oceanus), who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea.

**Camarina**, ae (sic, acc. Camarinan, Ox.), f. a city on the south coast of Sicily, now Camarina. Near Camarina was a marsh, which was forbidden to be disturbed, whence the proverb "mores non Camarina".

**Cambyses**, is, m. the son and successor of the elder Cyrus, the second king of Persia, B.C. 529.

**Camēnae**, arum, f. plu. goddesses of prophecy and song, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; in effect, they regarded as identical with the Greek Muses.

**Camēria**, ae, f. a town in Latium. Hence **Camērinus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Sulpicia.

**Camērinum**, i, n. a town in Umbria, on the borders of Praenium, now Camerino. Hence **Camēres**, ōris, adj. Pl. **Camērtes**, ium, m. the Camērtes, and **Camērtinus**, a, um.

**Camilla**, ae, f. a Volscian heroine, who was killed in the war between Aeneas and Turnus.

**Camillus**, i, m. a cognomen of several persons in the gens Furia, esp. of M. Furius Camillus, who took Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls.

**Camirus** or **ōs**, i, m. a Dorian town on the west coast of Rhodes, birth-place of the poet Pisanides, and said to have been so named after its founder.

**Campania**, ae, f. a region of central Italy; chief city, Capua. Hence **Campanus**, a, um, **Campanius**, a, um, **Campani**, ōrum, m. the Campanians, and in Plaut. **Campas**, ātis (Campanis, antiq. Pl.), adj. Campanian.

**Campi**, ōrum, m. pl. plains: esp. **Campi Alerii**, the Alerian plains (v. Alerius); **Campi Lapidēi**, the stony plains; now La Crau, in the S. of France.

**Campus Martius**, sometimes simply **campus**, a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, where the Comitia Centuriata assembled. (Part i. Campus.)

**Camulōdōnum**, i, n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, now Colchester.

**Cānāōē**, ēs, f. daughter of Aeolus, and sister of Mæareus.

**Cānidia** (prob. a fictitious name), ae, a sorceress, in Hor.

**Caninēfas** (Cannum-), usually plur. **Caninēfates**, um, m. a branch of the Batavi who dwelt in the west of the Batavian peninsula. Also **Caninifas**, ātis, adj.

**Cāninus**, a, name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Cannius Rebilus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul, and consul for part of a day only, B.C. 44.

Hence **Cāninianus**, a, um.

**Cannae**, arum, f. plu. a village in Apulia, on the south bank of the Aufidus, famous for a great victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans near it, B.C. 216. Hence **Cannensis**, e.

**Cānōpus**, i, m. a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile. Hence **Cānōpius**, a, um, and **Cānōpius**, a, um, also, **Cānōpitae**, arum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Canopus.

**Cantābria**, ae, f. a province in the north-west of Spain, corresponding to Asturias and Biscay. **Cantāber**, bri, m. a Cantabrian, and pl. **Cantābri**, ōrum; and **Cantābrius**, a, um.

**Cantium**, i, n. a district in Britain, now Kent.

**Cānūliūsis**, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Canuleius, author of a law permitting intermarriage of patricians and plebeians.

**Cānūsius**, i, n. a very ancient town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, celebrated for its wool, now Canosa. Hence **Cānūsianus**, a, um, also **Cānūsianatus**, a, um, clothed in Canusian wool.

**Cāpāneus** (trisyll.), ei (for Capanus, Ox.), m. one of the seven heroes who attacked Thebes. Hence **Cāpāneus** (-ēius), a, um.

**Cāpēna**, ae, f. an ancient city of Etruria, 24 miles from Rome, now San Martino. Hence **Cāpēnas**, ātis, and **Cāpēnus**, a, um. Porta Capena, a gate of Rome looking S.E.

**Cāpētus**, i, m. a mythical king of Alba.

**Cāphāreus** or **Cāphēreus** (trisyll.), ei (Acc. Cāphārēs, Ox.), m. a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Iubaea, where the Grecian fleet was wrecked on its return from Troy, now C. Doro. Hence **Cāphārēus** (-ēus, Prop.), a, um.

**Capitinus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Capua, a town of Southern Italy.

**Cāpito**, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. C. Ateius Capito, an eminent Roman jurist, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

**Capitōlium**, ii, n. the Capitol at Rome: in a restricted sense, the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the summit of Mons Tarpeius: in a wider

sense, the whole hull. Hence **Cāpitōlinus**, a, um. **Cāpitōlini**, ōrum, m. persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games.

**Cappadōcia**, ae, f. a province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia. Hence **Cappadōx**, ōis, m. a Cappadocian; and **Cappadōcius**, a, um.

**Cāprae**, ārum, f. plu an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania, now Capri.

**Capsa**, ae, f. a city in Gaetulia, taken by Marius, now Caspa. Hence **Capsenses**, ūm, m. plu its inhabitants.

**Capta**, ae, f. a surname of Minerva (Ov.).

**Capua**, ae, f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.

**Cāpyrs**, ōis, m. son of Issaracus, and father of Anchises. 2. a companion of Aeneas. 3. the eighth king of Alba. 4. a king of Capua.

**Car**, a, aria.

**Cāraccalla**, ae, the Emperor Antoninus (Caracalla), a. d. 211-217.

**Caracāteus** (**Caratācu**), i, m. king of the Silures in Britain, conquered and taken prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius, a. d. 51.

**Cārālis**, is, f. and **Cārāles**, ūm, f. plu the chief city of Sardinia, now Cagliari. Hence **Cārālitanus**, a, um, and **Cārālitanī**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Carbo**, ōis, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Capuria.

**Carchedōnius**, a, um, adj. = Καρχηδόνιος, Carthaginian.

**Cardaces**, ūm (Acc. Cardacas), m. a class of Persian soldiers mentioned by Xenos.

**Cardia**, ae, f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus. Hence **Cardianus**, a, um.

**Carīa**, ae, f. a province in the south-west of Asia Minor. Hence **Cār**, a, ōrum, and **Cāres**, ūm (Acc. Cārās, Virg.), m. the Carians; also **Cāricus**, a, um. As Subst. **Cārica**, ae, f. (sc. ficus), a Carian dried fig, hence any dried fig (Ov.). 2. a town in Caria.

**Cārīnae**, ārum, f. the Keels; a district of Rome, between the Esquiline and Aemilian Hills.

**Carminī**, ōrum, m. a people on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Hence **Carminīa**, ae, f. the country of the Carminī.

**Carmēlus**, i, m. a celebrated mountain in Palestine. Mount Carmel.

**Carmentis**, is, f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill, the chief of the Camenae. Hence **Carmentālis**, e: Porta Carmentalis, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, through which the Fābi issued to their destruction: hence called Porta Scelerata.

**Carmo**, ōis (-ōna, ae), a town of

Hispania Baetica. Hence **Carmōnenses**, ūm, m. its inhabitants.

**Carna**, f. a goddess (previously called Cranae), guardian of door-kings (cardo, cardinis), i. e. of family-life (Ov.).

**Carnēades**, is, m. a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy. Hence **Carnēadēs**, a, um.

**Carni**, ōrum, m. a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia: their chief town was **Carnūn**, untis, f. (Liv.). Hence **Carnicus**, a, um: Alps, the Carnic Alps.

**Carnuntum**, i, n. an old town on the Danube, near Stamburg.

**Carnūtes**, ūm, m. plu a people near the centre of Gaul, whose chief town was Aut cum, now Châtres.

**Carpāthus**, i, f. an island between Creta and Rhodes, now Skarpanto. Hence **Carpāthius**, a, um. **Carpāthum** mare, the sea about Carpathus, the Carpathian sea.

**Carpēsii**, or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, m. plu a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Carpi**, ōrum, m. a people on the Danube, in Dacia.

**Carriūa**, ae, f. a town of Hispania Baetica.

**Carsēōli**, ōrum, m. plu a town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Carsēōlanus**, a, um.

**Carsūlae**, ārum, f. a town of Umbria, 10 miles from Narnia.

**Cartēla**, ae, f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain, near Gibraltar. Hence **Cartēlensis**, e.

2. the chief town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Carthaea**, ae, f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos. Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um, and **Carthēus**, a, um.

**Carthāgo** (also **Karth-**), īnis, f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis. Hence **Carthāginiensis**, e. 2. **Carthāgo Novā**, a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain, now Cartagena.

**Cartismandua** (**Cartim-**), ae, f. queen of the Brigantes in Britain.

**Cārus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen, esp. of the poet T. Lucretius Carus, and of the Roman emperor, M. Aurelius Carus (a. d. 282 and 283).

**Carventāna arx**, the citadel of Carventum, in Latium.

**Carvilius**, i, m. the name of a Roman gens. 2. one of the four chiefs of Cantium (Kent) in the time of Caesar.

**Cārŷae**, ārum, f. a village in Latium, with a temple of Diana. Hence **Cārŷates**, ūm, m. its inhabitants.

**Cārŷātis**, īdis, f. adj. an epithet of Diana. As Subst.: **Cārŷātides**, ūm, f. (sc. virginēs): the maidens of Caryae,

serving in the temple of Diana (a work of the sculptor Praxiteles); and Meton in Architect., female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings: **Caryatides**. 2. a village in Arcadia.

**Cārystos**, i, f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble. Hence **Cārystēus** (Ius), a, um; also **Cārystii**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Carystos.

**Casca**, ae, m. a Roman surname in the gens Servilia.

**Cascellius** (**Casell-**), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Cascellius, an eminent Roman jurist in the time of Augustus.

**Cāsilinum**, i, n. a town in Campania, on the Vulturinus, on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Cāsilīnes**, ōes, ūm, and **Cāsilinātes**, ūm, m. plu its inhabitants.

**Cāsinum**, i, n. a city of Latium, now ruins near San Germano. Hence **Cāsinas**, ātis.

**Cāsius mons**, a mountain in Syria, on the Orontes. 2. a mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompeius was murdered. Hence **Cāsius**, a, um.

**Casperiā**, ae, f. an ancient town of the Sabines.

**Caspii**, ōrum, m. a people inhabiting the northern part of Media. Hence **Caspius**, a, um; **Caspium** mare, the Caspian sea: Caspiae portae or pylae, narrow passes in Mt. Taurus. **Caspiācus**, a, um; and **Caspiādae**, ārum, m. Caspians.

**Cassander**, dū, m. son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.

**Cassandra**, ae, f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but with the condition of being believed by no one.

**Cassandrea**, ae, f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander. Hence **Cassandrenses**, ūm, m. plu its inhabitants; and **Cassandrus** (trivyl), ei, m. surname of the tyrant Apollodorus.

**Cassiōpē**, es, f. also, **Cassiōpēa** (-ēpēa, ēpīa, ae, f.) the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, afterwards placed among the constellations. 2. a town in Cyrena.

**Cassitērides**, ūm, f. tin-islands; prob. the Sicily Islands.

**Cassius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp.: Sp. Cassius, author of the first agrarian law, b. c. 485. 2. L. Cassius, conquered and slain by the Helvetii, b. c. 106. 3. C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar. Hence **Cassianus**, a, um.

**Cassivellannus**, i, m. a British chief, defeated by Caesar.

**Castālīa**, ae, f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Hence **Castālīus**, a, um, and **Castālīs**, īdis, f. adj. Castalian, epithet

of the Muses. As Subst.: **Castālides**, um, f. the Muses.

**Castor**, ōris, m. son of Tyndareus and twin-brother of Pollux. The two brothers being translated to the sky became the constellation Gemini, and served as a guide to mariners. Hence **Castōrēus**, a, um. 2. a companion of Aeneas. 3. a grandson of Deiotarus. 4. a gladiator mentioned by Horace.

**Castūlo**, ōnis (m. Liv.: f. Sil.) a town in southern Spain, now Castulo. Hence **Castūlonensis**, e.

**Cātābathmos**, i, m. a tract of land and sea-port in north Africa, on the borders of Egypt.

**Cātādūpa**, ōrum, n. plu. the cataract of the Nile, near Syene.

**Cātāna**, ae, v. Catina.

**Cātālauni** (Cātē-), ōrum, m. a Gallic people, whose name is preserved in that of Châlons-sur-Marne.

**Cātāmitus**, i q. Ganymedes, q. v.

**Cātāōnes**, um, m. a people of Southern Cappadocia. Hence **Cātāōnia**, ae, f. the country of the Cātāōnes.

**Cātīlina**, ae, m. L. Sergius, a Roman patrician, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul, b.c. 63. Hence **Cātīlinārius**, a, um.

**Cātīna** (Cātāna), ae, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna, now Catania. Hence **Cātīnensis** (Cātīniensis), e; also, **Cātīnenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants of Catina.

**Cātius**, i, m. an Epicurean philosopher. Hence **Cātīanus**, a, um. 2. a fictitious name in Hor.

**Cativolcus**, i, m. a king of the Eburones.

**Cato**, ōnis, m. a surname of several celebrated Romans: M. Porcius Cato the elder (Major), called also Censorius, the Censor, a severe judge of morals, and distinguished for his simplicity of life; author of the *Origines*, or early History of Rome, and *De Re rustica*. Hence **Cātōniānus**, a, um. 2. his great-grandson, M. Porcius Cato the younger (called also Uticensis): after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica, b.c. 45. Hence **Cātōnini**, ōrum, m. plu. the adherents or friends of Cato. 3. Valerius Cato, a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.

**Catti**, v. Chatti.

**Catūlus**, i, m.: C. Valerius Catulus, a celebrated Latin lyric and elegiac poet, a contemporary of Cicero.

**Cātūlus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Lutatia. 2. C. Lutatius Catulus, consul b.c. 241, who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegadian islands, and brought the first Punic war to a close.

2. Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul b.c. 102 with Marius. 3. Q. Lutatius Catulus, cons. d. n.c. 78, son of No. 2; both were partisans of Sulla.

**Cātūrīges**, um, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

**Caucāsus**, i, m. a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. Hence **Caucāsīus**, a, um.

**Caudium**, ii, n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass (Furculæ) (undinae) where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites, b.c. 321. Hence **Caudinus**, a, um.

**Canlōnia**, ae, f. (Caulon, ōnis, m. Acc. Caulona, Ov.) a town on the east coast of Brutii.

**Caunus**, or -ōs, i, f. a town of great antiquity on the coast of Caria. Hence **Caunēs** (-tus-), a, um. As Subst. **Caunēs**, ae, f. a Cauman dried fig.

**Caunēi** (-ii), ōrum, m. the inhabitants. 2. a son of Miletus.

**Caistros** or -us, i m. a river in Lydia, celebrated for its swans. Hence **Caistrinus**, a, um.

**Cēa** (Cia), ae, or **Cēos**, o, f. (Acc. Cēo, Cic.) one of the Cyclades, now Zia.

Hence **Cēus** (Cī-), e, um, esp. as epith. of Simonides, and Cēac Camēnæ, his poems (Hor.) As Subst. **Cēi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Cēbenna** (Cēvenna and Gēbenna), ae, a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone, now Cevennes.

**Cēbrēn**, ōnis, m. a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperie, who is thence called **Cēbrēnis** (Acc. Cēbrenida).

**Cēcrops**, ōpis, m. the first king of Attica, who is said to have gone thither from the Egyptian Sais, and to have founded Athens. Hence **Cēcropsius**, a, um. As Subst. **Cēcropsia**, ae, f. the citadel of Athens, and Athens.

2. **Cēcropsides**, ae, m. Voc Cēcropidā, a male descendant of Cēcrops: i.e. Thersus (Ov.) Meton for one of noble descent (Jav.), and **Cēcropsidae**, ōrum, m. Athenians: **Cēcropsis**, Idias, f. a female descendant of Cēcrops: esp. his daughter: Aglauros (Ov.): and in Plur. Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion (id.) Meton as Subst. an Athenian woman. As Adj.: Attic, of Attica.

**Cēlādon**, ōntis, m. a companion of Phineus in Ov. 2. one of the Lapitæ.

**Cēlaenæ**, ōrum, f. a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; the scene of the contest of Apollo and Marsyas. Hence **Cēlaenæus**, a, um.

**Cēlaenō**, ūs, f. daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens. 2. one of the Harpies. Hence an avaricious woman.

**Celelātes**, ium, m. a Ligurian tribe in northern Italy.

**Celenna** (-emna), ae, f. a town of Campania mentioned by Virgil.

**Cēler**, ōris, m. cognomen of several Roman gentes. For Celeres, v. Part 1.

**Celetrum**, i, n. a town of Macedonia, now Kastoria.

**Cēlōūs** (trisyll.), ōi, m. king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

**Celmis**, is, m. one of the Dactyli or Corymbantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, changed by him into adamant.

**Celsus**, i, m.: esp. A Cornelius Celsus; the chief Roman writer on medicine.

**Celtæ**, ōrum, m. plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe; in a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of central Gaul. Hence **Celticus**, a, um, as also **Celtiōum**, i, n. (sc. imperium), the Celts or Celtic nation (Liv.).

**Celtiberi**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celtæ and Iberi. Hence **Celtiberia**, ae, f. their country. **Celtibericus**, a, um, and **Celtiber**, ōrum, ōrum.

**Cēnaeum**, i, n. the N.W. promontory of Euboea. Hence **Cēnaeus**, a, um, epith. of Jupiter (who had a temple there) (Ov.)

**Cenchrææ**, ōrum, f. plu. one of the harbours of Cenchreæ, on the Saronic gulf. Hence **Cenchraeus** (Cēu-), a, um.

**Cenchrēis**, Idias, f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.

**Cenimagini**, ōrum, m. a British people in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

**Cēnōmāni**, ōrum, m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.

**Censorinus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Marcia. 2. a Roman grammarian in the 3rd century, author of an extant work, *De Re Natali*.

**Centaurs**, i, m. a centaur. The centaurs were fabled monsters, with the front of a man and the body of a horse. They had a fierce conflict with the Lapitæ (q. v.). Hence **Centaureus**, **Centaureus**, a, um.

**Centrōnes**, um, m. the name of two peoples in Gaul, one in Gallia Narbonensis, the other in Gallia Belgica.

**Centumālus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

**Centum Cellæ** (also, as one word), ōrum, f. a seaport town of Etruria, now Civita Vecchia.

**Centūripæ**, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna, now Centorbi. Hence **Centūripinus**, a, um, and **Centūripini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Ceos**, v. Cea.

**Cēphālēnia** (Cephall-), ae, f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia. Hence **Cēphālōnes**, um, m. its inhabitants.

**Cēphāloedis**, is, f. a small fortified town in Sicily, now Cefalu. Hence **Cēphāloeditānus**, a, um, and **Cēphāloeditāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Cēphālus**, i, m. the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally killed. **Cēphōnes**, um, m. a people of Ethiopia, so called from their king Cepheus.

**Cēphēus** (dissyl.), *ē*, (Acc. Cēphēā), *m* king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus. Hence **Cēphēus**, *a*, *um*, **Cēphēus** (trissyl.), *a*, *um*; and **Cēphēis**, *idis*, *f* a daughter of Cēphēus; esp. Andromeda.

**Cēphissus** (*us*) or **Cēphissus**, *i*, *m* a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus. Hence **Cēphissus** or **Cēphissus**, *i*, *m* esp. Narcissus, and **Cēphissus** or **Cēphissus**, *idis*, *f* *ady* 2. *a* river of Attica. Hence **Cēphissias** (Cepheissias), *adis*, *f*, *ady*.

**Cērāmbus**, *i*, *m* a mythological person, changed into a beetle at the time of the flood of Deucalion (Ov.).

**Cērāmicus**, *i*, *m* the name of two open places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.

**Cērastae**, *arum*, *m* a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bunnies (Ov.).

**Cēraunia**, *drum*, *n* also **Ceraunii** (No. 1), *m* plu a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus.

**Cērēbus**, *i*, *m* the three-headed (acc. to others, hundred-headed) dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades. Hence **Cērēbus**, *a*, *um*.

**Cērēna**, *ae*, *f* an island off the east coast of Africa, now Fehin. Hence **Cērēnates**, *ium*, *m* its inhabitants.

**Cērēyon**, *onis*, *m* (Acc. Cērēyona, Stat.) a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus. Hence **Cērēyōnēus**, *a*, *um*.

**Cerdiolates**, *ium*, *m* a Ligurian people.

**Cērēalis** (-ialis), *is*, *m* a Roman cognomen. Esp. Petilius Cerealis, governor of Britain, A.D. 71.

**Cerēllia** (Caer-), *ae*, *f* a Roman lady, mentioned in Cicero's letters. Hence **Cerēllianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Cērēs**, *ēis*, *f* the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn. Hence **Cērēalis**, and **Cērēialis**, *ae*. As Subst.: **Cērēalia**, *ium*, the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.

**Cētāriini**, *drum*, *m* the inhabitants of a city in Sicily mentioned by Cic.

**Cēthēgus**, *i*, *m* a Roman cognomen in the gens Cornelia. Esp. M. Cornelius Cethegus, the distinguished orator, called by Ennius *Suadæ Medulla*, "the Marrow of Persuasion." 2. C. Cornelius Cethegus, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

**Cēvenna**, *ae*, *f*. v. Cebenna.

**Cēyx**, *ēis* (tr. acc. Cēyca, Ov.), *m*, son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyme. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed into kingfishers.

**Chalcias**, *ae*, *m* a distinguished Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos.

**Cherōnēa**, *ae*, *f* a town in Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks, B.C. 338; the birth-place of Plutarch; now Larpina.

**Chalcēdon**, *onis*, *f*. (Gr. acc. Chalcedona) a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium. Hence **Chalcēdōnius**, *a*, *um*, and **Chalcēdōnii**, *drum*, *m* the Chalcedonians.

**Chalcīōnē**, *ēs*, *f* a daughter of Aescles, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.

**Chalcis**, *idis*, *f* the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis, now Egripi. Hence **Chalcidicus**, *a*, *um*, and **Chalcidensis**, *e*, also **Chalcidenses**, *ium*, *m* the Chalcidians.

**Chaldaei**, *drum*, *m* plu a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age in their knowledge of astrology and of astronomy. Hence **Chaldaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Chaldaicus**, *a*, *um*.

**Chalcybes**, *um*, *m* plu a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.

**Chāmāvi**, *drum*, *m* plu a German people on the Lower Rhine and Lippe.

**Chāraxus**, *i*, *m* one of the Lapithae. 2. brother of Sappho.

**Chāriēis**, *is*, *f* a nymph, wife of the centaur Chiron.

**Chārites**, *um*, *f* plu the Graces (pure Lat. Charites).

**Chāron**, *onis*, *m* the ferryman of the lower World. 2. a distinguished Thracian mentioned by Nep.

**Chāronidas**, *ae*, *m* a lawyer of Catania.

**Chārybdis**, *is*, *f* a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla. Hence applied to anything dangerous or destructive (Hor.).

**Chatti** or **Catti**, *drum*, *m* plu. one of the great tribes of Germany, in Hesse and Thuringia.

**Chauci**, *drum*, *m* plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.

**Cherrōnēsus** or **Chersōnēsus**, *i*, *f* strictly a peninsula. Esp. 1. **Chersōnēsus Thraciā**, the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.

2. **Chersōnēsus Taurica**, the Crimean. Hence (contr. for Chersōnēsus), *ium*, *m* plu the inhabitants.

**Chērūsci**, *drum*, *m* plu. an extensive and warlike German tribe on the Weser and Lippe.

**Chilo**, *onis*, *m* a Lacedemonian, one of the Seven Sages.

**Chimaera**, *ae*, *f* a fire-breathing monster, the forepart of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat; slain by Hellorophon. Meton. a volcano or burning mountain of Lydia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable. Hence **Chimæreus**, *a*, *um*. **Chimærifera**, *ae*, *f* adj. producing the Chimaera (Ov.).

2. the name of one of the ships of Aeneas.

**Chlōnē**, *ēs*, *f* the daughter of Deucalion and mother of Autolycus. 2. The mother of Eumolpus, who was consequently called Chionides.

**Chios** or **Chius**, *i*, *f* an island of the Aegean Sea, famous for wine and marble, now Scio.

**Chiron**, *onis* (Acc. Chirōna, Ov.) *m* a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philira, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations. Meton. as a constellation (Lucan).

**Chōaspes**, *is*, *a* river in Susiana, famous for its pure water, now prob. the Kesh or Kara-su. 2. a river in N.W. India, now perh. the Kabul, or the Attok.

**Choerilus**, *i*, *m* a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.

**Chrēmes**, *ētis* or *is* (Gen. also Chremi; Dat. Chremeti; Acc. Chremem, Chremem, Chremetem, and Chremeta; Voc. Chremes and Chreme), *m* an old miser, one of the characters in Terence.

**Chryses**, *ae*, *m* a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome. Hence **Chryseis**, *idis*, *f* his daughter Astynome; who was detained against her will by Agamemnon.

**Chrysippus**, *i*, *m* one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno. Hence **Chrysippeus**, *a*, *um*.

**Chrysōgōnus**, *i*, *m* a freedman of Sulla.

**Cibyra**, *ae*, *f* a prosperous commercial town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria. Hence **Cibyrata**, *ae*, *c* an inhabitant of Cibyra, and **Cibyraticus**, *a*, *um*, *ady*.

**Cicōnes**, *um*, *m* plu. a Thracian people near the Illyrus.

**Cilicia**, *ae*, *f* a province in the southern part of Asia Minor. Hence **Cilix**, *icis*, Cilician. As Subst.: **Cilices**, *um* (Gr. acc. Cilices, Tib.), *m* the Cilicians. **Cilissa**, *ae*, *f* *ady* Cilician (Prop.). **Ciliculus**, *a*, *um*, Cilician. As Subst.: **Cilicium**, *ii*, *n* (acc. vestimentum) a Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen: **Ciliciensis**, *e*, *ady* Cilician.

**Cilla**, *ae*, *f*. (Acc. Cillan, Ov.) a town of Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.

**Cilius**, *a*, *m* name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Maecenas was descended.

**Kimber**, *brī*, *m* a Roman cognomen. Esp. L. Tilius Kimber, one of the murderers of Caesar.

**Cimbri**, *drum*, *m* plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius. Hence **Kimber**, *671*

bra, drum, and **Cimbricus**, a, um, Cimbric.

**Ciminus**, i, m a lake and mountain in Etruria, near Sutrium. Hence **Ciminus**, a, um.

**Cimmerii**, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people who dwell on the sea of Azov and in the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica). Hence **Cimmerius**, a, um. 2. a fabulous people dwelling in caves between Raiae and Cumae, in perpetual darkness.

**Cimolus**, i, f. one of the Cyclopes, celebrated for its fine, white earth, now Kimola. Hence **Cimolus**, a, um.

**Cimon**, ōnis, m. father of **Miltiades**. 2. son of **Miltiades**, a distinguished Athenian general.

**Cinara**, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, now Zinara. 2. a female name in Hor.

**Cinnatus**, i, m. (L. Quinctius), a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.

**Cincius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Cincius Alimentus, a Roman historian referred to by Livy.

**Cineas**, ae, m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised Pyrrhus to make peace with the Romans.

**Cingetorix**, Igis, m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus respecting dominion over the Treveri.

2. one of the four kings of Cantium (Kent), in Caesars time.

**Cingulum**, i, n. a small town of Picenum, now Cingulo.

**Cinna**, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius. Hence **Cinnatus**, a, um. 2. his son, of the same name, one of the murderers of Caesar.

3. C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.

**Cinyra**, ōphis, m. a river of Libya, between the two Syrtes, famous for the fine long-haired goats which fed on its banks. Hence **Cinyphius**, a, um. Meton.: Libyan, African (Ov. Lucan).

**Cinyras**, ae (Gr. acc Cinyran, Ov.), m. father of Myrrha and Adonis. Hence **Cinyreus**, a, um, adj.: virgo, i. e. Myrrha; juvenis, i. e. Adonis.

**Cippus** (Cippus), i, m. a personage mentioned by Ovid, from whose head horns suddenly grew.

**Circē**, ēs (Gen. Circae, Virg.: Acc. Circam, Plaut.: Circen, Cic.: Abl. circā, Hor.), f. a daughter of the Sun and of Perse, celebrated for her magic arts; whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium. Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

**Circēii** (trisyll.), and **Circēi**, ōrum (Abl. Circēis, Hor.), a, um. a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters. Hence **Circēiensis**, e, adj. As Subst.: **Circēienses**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Cirrhā** (Cerra), ae, f. a town in Phocis, near Delphi. Hence **Cirrhæus**, a, um. Meton.: Delphic.

**Cirta**, ae, f. an important city in Numidia, now Constantine. Hence

**Cirtenses**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Cisseus** (dissyll.), ēi, m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba. Hence **Cisseis**, idis, f. his daughter Hecuba. 2. a companion of Turnus (Acc. Cisseā, Virg.).

**Cithaeron**, ōnis, m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.

**Citium**, i, n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoa Zeno. Hence **Citienus**, i, m. a Citian. 2. a town in Macedonia.

**Clampetia**, ae, f. a town of the Brutii, now Amantea.

**Clanis**, is, m. a river in Etruria, falling into the Tiber, now the Chiama.

2. a centaur (Ov.). 3. a companion of Phineus (Ov.).

**Clanlus**, ō, m. a river in Campania, now the Lago.

**Claros**, i, f. a town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo. Hence **Clarius**, a, um, esp. as an epithet of Apollo.

As Subst.: **Clarius**, ō, m. the Clarian god, i. e. Apollo (Virg.): also the Clarian poet, i. e. Antimachus of Colophon (Ov.).

**Claudianus**, i, m. a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose poems are extant.

**Claudius** (Clodius), a, the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Esp. Appius (Claudius), the notorious and tyrannical decemvir. 2. App. Claudius, the blind, a senator in the time of the first Punic war. 3. P. Claudius, the enemy of Mithridates.

4. T. Claudius, the fourth Roman emperor, A.D. 41-54. Hence **Claudialis**, e, **Claudianus**, a, um, and **Clodianus**, a, um.

**Clausus**, i, m. a Sabine proper name.

Attus (Atta) Clausus, ancestor of the gens Claudia.

**Clazōmēnae**, ōrum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia. Hence **Clazōmēnis**, a, um, and **Clazōmēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Cleanthes**, is (Acc. Cleanthem and Cleanthē, for Cleanthe), m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno. Hence **Cleantheus**, a, um.

**Clemens**, entis, m. a Roman name, common under the emperors.

**Clēbia**, is, m. Mother of Bito; v. Bito.

**Clēbūlus**, i, m. of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages.

**Cleon**, ōnis, m. a celebrated Athenian demagogue in the time of the Peloponnesian war. 2. a rhetorician of Halicarnassus.

**Clēonae**, ōrum, a town of Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion. Hence **Clēonaeus**, a, um.

**Clēōpātra**, ae, f. sister of Alexander the Great. 2. Queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty, and her tragical end.

**Clīnias**, ae, m. the father of Alcibiades. Hence the latter is called **Clīniades**.

**Clīō**, ōs, f. the Muse of history. 2. daughter of Cecrops.

**Clitōrium**, ō, n. or Clitor, ōnis, m. a town in Arcadia. Hence **Clitōrius**, a, um.

**Clitumnus**, i, m. a small river in Umbria, now Clitunno.

**Clitus**, i, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.

**Clēdius**, v. Claudius.

**Cloelia**, ae, f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porcena, who made her escape back to Rome.

**Clōthō**, ōs (but apparently used only in Nom and Ver.), f. the "spinner," one of the three Parcae or Fates.

**Cluentius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Clitillus**, ō, m. a king of Alba. Hence **Clitillus**, a, um.

**Clupeae**, ōrum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.

**Clēsium**, ō, n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Liguria, the residence of Porcena, now Chiasso. Hence **Clēsianus**, a, um, and **Clēsini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Clūsus**, ō, m. a surname of Janus [from claudus, I shut], whose temple was closed in times of peace.

**Cluvia**, ae, f. a town of Samnium. Hence **Cluvianus**, a, um.

**Cluvius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Cluvianus**, a, um.

**Clēmēnē**, ēs (Acc. Clēmēnē, Ov.), f. wife of the Ethiopian king Menops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol. Hence **Clēmēnēus**, a, um. 2. one of the daughters of Cecrops.

3. a female servant and confidante of Helen.

**Clēmēnus**, i, m. a surname of Helen.

**Clītacmestra**, ae, f. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra. Having murdered her husband, she was slain by her son Orestes.

**Clītē**, ēs, f. daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant heliotropium (Ov.).

**Cnaeus** or **Cnēus** (more properly **Gn-**), i, m. (abbrev. **Cn-**) a Roman praenomen.

**Cnidus** (Cnidus), i, f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there. Hence **Cnidius** (Gn-), a, um, also **Cnidii** (Gn-), ōrum, m. the Cnidians.

**Cnōsus**, v. **Gnosus**

**Cōcālius**, i, m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Ixodatus when he fled from the persecution of Minos. Hence **Cōcālides**, um, f. daughters of Cōcālius

**Cocceius** (trisyll.), a, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperor Nerva belonged

**Cōcles**, ius, m. [= "one-eyed"], the cognomen of Horatius, who, in the war with Perses, defended alone the bridge across the Tiber

**Cōcētus** (-os), i, m. = *κωκετός* ("river of waiting"), a river in the Lower World

**Cōdrus**, i, m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Persians. 2, a poet, ridiculed by Virgil

**Cōelē Sýria**, or in one word **Cōelēs-sýria**, ac, f. [lit. *Hollow Syria*] the district between Mt. Libanus and Antilibanus

**Cœlius**, v. **Caelius**

**Cœcus** (disyll. *Cœcus*), i, m. a Titan. Father of Latium

**Cōclis**, v. *clis*, f. a country in Asia. Lying on the eastern side of the Hellespont, celebrated for the golden fleece. Hence **Cōclius**, ius, f. adj. Cōclian. As Subst. a Cōclian woman, esp. Medea

**Cōclæus**, a, um, adj. *Cōclæus*, i, m. a Cōclian. **Cōclæus**, a, um, Cōclian

**Cōllātia**, ac, f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome. Hence **Cōllētēnus**, a, um, esp. as surname of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia, and **Cōllātiis**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Cōllātia

**Collina Porta**, the Colline Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also *Agonensis* and *Quirinalis Porta*)

**Cōlōnæ**, ārum, f. a town of Trias

**Cōlōnæus**, a, um, adj. belonging to the Attic demos Cōlōnæ. Esp. Ōcchus Cōlōnæus, a play by Sophocles

**Cōlōnia Agrippina** or **Agrippinensis**, a town on the Rhine, the modern Cologne

**Cōlōphon**, ōnis, m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the S. Hence **Cōlōphōnius**, a, um, and **Cōlōphōniæus**, a, um, a, and **Cōlōphōnii**, ōrum, m. the Cōlōphonians

**Cōlūmella**, ac, m. L. Junius Moderatus Cōlūmella a writer on husbandry, in the first century of the Christian era.

**Cōmētēs**, ac, m. one of the Lapithæ, in Ov.

**Commāgēnē**, ēs, f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosāta. Hence **Commāgēnus**, a, um, and **Commāgēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Commōdus**, i, m. a Roman emperor, A. D. 180-192.

**Compa**, ac, f. a town of the Hydrunt, in Samnium, now Comza. Hence **Compānus**, a, um, adj. As Subst. **Compāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Cōmum**, i, n. a town in Gallia Transpadana, in the place of Pliny the younger, now Como. Hence **Cōmenis**, ē; **Cōmenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants

**Concānus**, i, m. a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.

**Cond ūsi**, ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

**Confluentes**, ium, f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, now Coblenz.

**Cōnon**, ōnis (acc. *Cōnna*), m. a renowned Athenian general. 2, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos

**Consentia**, ac, f. the chief town of the Brutii, now Consenza. Hence **Consentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Constantinōpōlis**, is, f. Constantinople, usually Byzantium, the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.

**Constantinus**, i, m. the name of a Roman emperor, surnamed "the Great," A. D. 305-337

**Constantius**, the name of two Roman emperors. 1, father of Constantine the Great, A. D. 305-306.

2, son of Constantine the Great, A. D. 337-360

**Consus**, i, m. a very ancient Italian deity. Hence **Consūalia**, ium, the games in honour of Consus. v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

**Cōpæ**, ārum, f. plu. an ancient town in Bœotia. Hence **Cōpæis** (disyll.) a large lake near this town, famous for its fish

**Coptos**, i, f. a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis

**Cōra**, ac, f. an ancient town of Latium. Hence **Cōranus**, a, um.

**Cōrācēsium**, i, n. a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, near a mountain of the same name

**Corax**, ācis, m. a Sicilian rhetorician, a contemporary of Lysias. 2, a mountain in Aetolia

**Corbio**, ōnis, f. a town of the Aquini. 2, a town of Spain, in the territory of the Suresetani

**Corbūlo**, ōnis, m. a Roman general under Nero

**Corecyra**, ac, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus; now Corfu; in fables, Scheria, the abode of Alcinoüs. Hence **Corecyraeus**, a, um, and **Corecyraei**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

**Cordūba**, ac, f. a town of Spain on the river Bætis, now Cordova

**Corfinium**, i, n. the chief town of the Peligni, now Pélmo. Hence **Corfiniensis**, ē

**Corinna**, ac, f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with

Pindar.

2, a feigned name of

Cori's mistress.

**Corinthus**, i (Nom. Gr. *Corinthos*; Acc. Gr. *Corinthon*), f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it. Hence **Cōrinthius**, a, um, **Cōrinthiæus**, a, um, and **Cōrinthiensis**, ē; also, **Cōrinthii**, ōrum, m. the Corinthians; and **Cōrinthia**, ōrum, n. vessels of Corinthian bronze.

**Cōriōli**, ōrum, m. plu. a town in Latium, taken by Carus Marcius, who hence received the surname **Cōriōlānus**.

**Cornēlia**, ac, f. daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and mother of the Gracchi

**Cornēlius**, a, the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the Scipios, Sullæ, the Gracchi, etc. Hence **Cornēlianus**, a, um, and **Cornēliana Castra**, a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.

**Cornicen**, ius, m. [= "horn-blower"], a cognomen of several persons in the gens Oppia

**Cornio**, ium, i, n. a town in Latium. Hence **Cornioilānus**, a, um.

**Cornificius**, a, the name of a Roman gens

**Cornūtus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

**Cōrōneus**, i, m. a young Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks

**Cōronæa**, ac, f. a town in Bœotia. Hence **Cōronæus**, a, um, and **Cōrōnensis**, ē

**Cōronæus** (trisyll.), el, m. a king of Phocis, father of a daughter who was changed into a crow

**Cōronis**, ius, f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius. Hence

**Cōronides**, ac, m. son of Coronus, i. e. Aesculapius

**Corsica**, ac, f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea. Hence **Corsus**, a, um, **Corsicus**, a, um; and **Corsi**, ōrum, the Corsicans.

**Cōrtēna**, ac, f. a very ancient town in Thracia, north-west of Lake Trasi-menus. Hence **Cōrtēnensis**, ē, and **Cōrtēnenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants

**Cōrybantes**, ium, m. plu. the priests of Cybele. Hence **Cōrybantius**, a, um, **Cōrybantian**.

**Cōrycius**, a, um, belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus. (See also foll. art.) Hence **Cōrycius**, a, um, and **Cōrycides** Nymphæ, the Muses.

**Cōryceus** or **-us**, i, f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron. Hence **Cōrycius**, a, um.

**Cōrādōn**, ōnis, m. name of a shepherd in Virg.



**Cōrythus**, *i. f.* a town in Etruria, later called Cortona. 2. the mythical founder of this city.

**Cōs** or **Cōūs** (Cōōs), *Col. f.* a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for wearing very fine linen. Hence **Cōūs**, *a. m. v. Part i.*

**Cōsa**, *ae. f.* and **Cōsae**, *ārum, f. plu.* a town in Etruria, not far from the coast. Hence **Cōsānus**, *a. um.* and **Cōsāni**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants. 2. a town in Lucania.

**Cosmus**, *i. m.* a maker of unguents at Rome (Juv.). Hence **Cosmianus**, *a. um.*

**Cossus**, *i. m.* a surname in the gens Cornelia: more esp. of the military tribune, A. Cornelius Cossus.

**Cossyra** (Cōsyr-) or **Cossura**, *ae. f.* a small island between Sicily and Africa, now prob. Gozo.

**Cōtiso**, *ōnis, m.* a king of the Dacians in the time of Horace.

**Cotta**, *ae. m.* a surname in the gens Aurelia.

**Cottius**, *ii. m.* a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus. Hence **Cottianus**, *a. um.* and **Cottius**, *a. um.* Alpes Cottiae, the Cottian Alps, including Mt. S. Gervase.

**Cōtrs**, *fos, m.* the name of various Thracian kings. 2. a king of Armenia.

**Cōtytō**, *ūs, f.* a foul Thracian divinity, whose worship was adopted at Athens.

**Cous**, *a. um. v. Part i.*

**Crāgus**, *i. m.* a mountainous tract in Lycia.

**Crānon**, *ōnis, m.* a town of Thessaly. Hence **Crānōnius**, *a. um.*

**Crantor**, *ōnis, m.* the armour-bearer of Peleus. 2. a distinguished philosopher of the Old Academy.

**Crassus**, *i. m.* a family name in the gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, and M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir. Hence **Crassianus**, *a. um.*

**Crātselis**, *idis, f.* the mother of Scylla.

**Crāterus**, *i. m.* a general of Alexander the Great. 2. a physician in the time of Cicero.

**Crātes**, *is, m.* an Athenian Academic philosopher.

**Crāthis**, *idis, m.* a river in Brutium, near the site of Sybaris, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

**Crātinus**, *i. m.* a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.

**Crātippus**, *i. m.* a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.

**Crēmēra**, *ae. f.* a small river in Liguria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii. Hence **Crēmērensis**, *e.*

**Crēmōna**, *ae. f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus. Hence **Crē-**

**mōnensis**, *e.* and **Crēmōnenses**, *i. um. m.* its inhabitants.

**Crēno** or **Crēon**, *ontis, m.* king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.

2. a brother of Jocaste at Thebes.

**Crēs**, *ētis, v. Creta.*

**Crēta**, *ae. (Nom. Crētō; Acc. Crētēn).* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia. Hence

1. **Crēs**, *ētis, m. adj.* Cretan, and **Crētēs**, *um, m.* the Cretans (Cic.).

2. **Cressa**, *ae. f. adj.* Cretan, and **Cressa**, *ae. f.* a Cretan woman: esp. Ariadne or Arioppe.

3. **Crēsūs**, *a. um.* Cretan.

4. **Crētaeus**, *a. um.* Cretan (Prop.).

5. **Crētānus**, *i. m.* a Cretan (Pl.).

6. **Crētēnsis**, *e.* Cretan; and **Crētenses**, *i. um.* the Cretans.

7. **Crēticius**, *a. um.* Cretan. Also **Crēticius**, *i. m.* an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete.

8. **Crētis**, *idis, f. adj.* Cretan.

**Crēusa**, *ae. f.* daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.

2. daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas.

3. a town in Boeotia.

**Crimisus**, *i. m.* a river in the south-west of Sicily.

**Crispus**, *i. m.* a Roman cognomen: esp. of C. Sallustius Crispus, the historian.

**Crītiās**, *ae. m.* one of the oligarchy called "the Thirty" at Athens.

**Crito**, *ōnis, m.* a wealthy disciple and friend of Socrates.

**Crītōlāus**, *i. m.* a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome.

2. a leader of the Achaeans against the Romans.

**Croesus**, *i. m.* a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches. Meton.: a very rich man (Ov.).

**Crōmōyon**, *ōnis, m.* a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.

**Crōton**, *ōnis, com. m.* (Crōtōna, *ae. f.*) an important town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotona.

Hence **Crōtōniātes**, *ae. m.* an inhabitant of Crotona; and **Crōtōnēnsis**, *e.* belonging to Crotona.

**Crustāmēria**, *ae. f.* Crustāmērium, *ii. n.* and **Crustāmēri**, *ōrum, m. plu.* an ancient town in the country of the Sabines. Hence **Crustāmīnus**, *a. um.*

**Crustīmīni**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants, and **Crustīmīni**, *a. um.*

**Ctēsiphōn**, *ontis, m.* an Athenian who proposed the bestowment of a crown on Demosthenes.

2. a city of Assyria, winter residence of the Parthian kings, and afterwards capital of the Parthian Empire.

**Cūmae**, *ārum, f. plu.* an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl. Hence **Cūmānus**, *a. um.*

As Subst.: **Cūmāni**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants; and **Cūmānum**, *i. n.* an estate (of Cicero's) near Cumae. Also **Cūmaeus**, *a. um.*

**Cunctator**, *ōnis, m.* "the Delayer";

an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

**Cūpido**, *Inis, m.* the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus. Hence **Cūpidi-**

**naeus**, *a. um.*

**Cūrēs**, *i. um, m.* and *f. plu.* the ancient chief town of the Sabines. Hence

**Cūrēnsis**, *e.*

**Cūrētes**, *um, m. plu.* an ancient mythical people in Crete. Hence

**Cūrētis**, *idis, f. adj.*

**Cūrētii**, *ōrum, m. plu.* an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome. To this gens belonged the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.

**Cūrīōsōlites**, *um* (Acc. Cūrīōsōlitas, *Caes.*), *a.* a Gallic tribe in Armenia.

**Cūrius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Curius Dentatus, who conquered the Samnites and Pirrhus. Hence **Cūriānus**, *a. um.*

**Cursor**, *ōnis, m.* a cognomen of L. Papirius.

**Curtius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. Curtius Metellus, who leaped into a gulf in the Roman forum.

2. Q. Curtius Rufus, the historian of Alexander the Great.

**Cūtīlia**, *ae.* and **Cūtīliae**, *ārum, f.* an ancient Sabine city.

**Cyānē**, *ēs, f.* a nymph who was changed into a fountain, in Ov.

**Cyānēae**, *ārum, f. plu.* two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, also called Symplēgades (q. v.). Hence **Cyānēus**, *a. um.*

**Cyānēs**, *ēs, f.* daughter of Macander, and mother of Caeneus and Hyblus.

**Cybelē** (Cūbbē), *ēs, f.* a goddess, originally Thyrigan, subsequently worshipped in Rome also as Ops or Mater Magna. Hence **Cybelēus**, *a. um.*

2. a mountain in Phrygia.

**Cyclādes**, *um, f. plu.* the Cyclades, a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

**Cyclops**, *ōpis* (Acc. Cyclopā, Hor.), *m.* a cyclops, plur. Cyclopes, *a. um.* fabulous one-eyed race of giants in Sicily, who were Vulcan's workmen; esp. the Cyclops Polyphemus. Hence

**Cyclopōpus**, *a. um.* Cyclophagan.

**Cyāpē**, *ēs, f.* the wife of Acontius. 2. a Nereid.

**Cydnōs** or **Cydnus**, *i. m.* a river in Cilicia.

**Cydonia**, *ae. f.* an ancient town on the north coast of Crete. Hence **Cydonius**, *a. um.* and **Cydonēs**, *a. um.*

Cydonian, also in the poets = Cretan.

**Cydoniātes**, *ārum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of Cydonia.

**Cygnus** or **Cygnus**, *i. m.* king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan. 2. a son of Neptune. Hence

**Cygnēus**, *a. um.*



**Decidius**, *n. m.* a military officer who served under Cæsar.

**Decimus**, a Roman prænomen, abbreviated D.

**Decius**, *a.*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the two Decii, P. Decius Mus, father and son, who devoted themselves to death for Rome. Hence **Decianus**, *a. um.* 2. a Roman emperor, A.D. 249-251.

**Deianira**, *ac. f.* daughter of Æneus, wife of Hercules.

**Deidamia**, *ac. f.* daughter of Iphimedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

**Deionides**, *ac. m.* son of Deione by Apollo, i. e. Miletus.

**Deiōpæa**, *ac. f.* one of Juno's nymphs in Virg.

**Deiōtarus**, *i. m.* a king in Asia Minor; defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Cæsar.

**Deiphobæ**, *es. f.* daughter of Glaucus.

**Deiphobus**, *i. m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

**Delium**, *i. n.* a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.

**Delmätia**, *v. Dalmatia*.

**Delos**, *i. (Acc. Delum and Dilon), f.* the smallest of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Delius**, *a. um.* Delian. As Subst: **Delius**, *i. m.* the Delian god, Apollo.

**Delia**, *ac. f.* the Delian goddess, Diana. **Deliaüs**, *a. um.* Delian.

**Delphi**, *orum, m. plu.* a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo, now Kastri. Also **Delphiorum**, *m.* the inhabitants of Delphi, and **Delphicus**, *a. um.* Delphic. As Subst: **Delphicus**, *i. m.* the Delphic god, i. e. Apollo.

**Demades**, *is, m.* an Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes.

**Demarätus (Däm-)**, *i. m.* the father of Targumius Priscus. 2. a Spartan king.

**Demetriäs**, *idis, f.* a city in Thessaly, previously called Pagasæ.

**Demetrius**, *i. m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia. 2. Demetrius Phalereus, a famous orator, governor of Athens. 3. Demetrius Magnus, a contemporary of Cæsar.

**Demochæres**, *is, m.* an Athenian orator.

**Democritus**, *i. m.* a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the author of the theory of atoms adopted by Epicurus. Hence **Democriticus**, *a. um.* and **Democritæus** or **-ius**, *a. um.* also, **Democritius**, *orum, m.* the followers of Democritus.

**Demophōn**, *ontis, m.* son of Theseus and Phædra.

**Demosthenes**, *is (Gen. also Demostheni, Cic.), m.* the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.

**Deōis**, *idis, f.* the daughter of Deo (Cæus), i. e. Proserpine. Hence **Deōis**, *a. um.*

**Dercetis**, *is.* and **Dercetō**, *us, f.* a Syrian goddess.

**Dertona**, *ac. f.* a city in Liguria, now Tortona.

**Deucaliōn**, *ontis, m.* son of Prometheus, king of Paphia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucaliōneus**, *a. um.*

**Dia**, *ac. f.* the old name of the island of Naxos.

**Diablintes**, *um, m.* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.

**Diagoras**, *ac. m.* a Greek philosopher and poet of Melos, surnamed "the Atheist." 2. a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.

**Diana**, *ac. f.* an ancient Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), patroness of virginity, also presiding over childbirth (in which character she is called Lucina), and the chase. Diana is us. i. Mæton for the moon and the chase. Hence **Dianius**, *a. um.* As Subst: **Dianium**, *i. n.* a place or temple sacred to Diana. (iv) a promontory in Spain, now Denia.

**Dicaearchus**, *i. m.* a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.

**Dicæ**, *es. f.* a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared. Hence **Dictæus**, *a. um.* (Cretan Dictæus rex, Jupiter (Virg.) also Minos (Ov.))

**Dictynna**, *ac. f.* an appellation of Diana, both as the huntress (Cæstris, a net). Hence **Dictynnaeum** (-i-um), *i. n.* a place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta. 2. another name of the nymph Britomartis (Virg. On.)

**Dictys**, *is, m.* a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 2. a centaur in Ov.

**Didius**, *a.*, the name of a Roman plebeian gens. 2. Didius Iulianus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 193, who purchased the imperial dignity from the Praetorians.

**Dido**, *us and ontis (Acc. Dido, Virg.)* the foundress of Carthage, called also Elisa or Elissa.

**Dispiter**, *tris, m.* father of the Day, another name for Jupiter.

**Digentia**, *ac. f.* a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm, now Licenza.

**Dinarchus**, *i. m.* the last of the Attic orators.

**Dindymus (os)**, *i. m.* and **Dindyma**, *orum, n. plur.* a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Dindymenæ**, *es. f. i. e. Cybele.*

**Dinōmachus**, *i. m.* a Greek ethical philosopher.

**Diocletianus**, *i. m.* Diocletian, Roman emperor, A.D. 284-305.

**Diōdorus**, *i. m.* a peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Cratæus. 2. a famous dialectician. 3. Diodorus Siculus, a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.

**Diōdorus**, *i. m.* a Stoic, teacher of Cæcilius.

**Diōgènes**, *is, m.* a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes. 2. the Cynic philosopher of Sinope, 4th cent. B.C. 3. a Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laetius.

**Diomēdes**, *is, m.* son of Tydeus, king of Arctia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. Hence **Diomēdeus** (-ius), *a. um.* 2. a cruel king of the Bistons in Thracia.

**Dion** (Dion), *ontis, m.* brother-in-law of the elder Demetrius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.

**Dionæ**, *es (-a, ac), m.* the mother of Venus. 2. Venus. Hence **Dionæus**, *a. um.* of Rome (Venus Cæsar, as descended from Venus (Virg.))

**Dionysæus**, *ac. m.* the name of several celebrated tyrants, esp. the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. 2. his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse. 3. of Heraclea, a pupil of Zeno. 4. a Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.

**Dionysus** or **-os**, *i. m.* the Greek name of Bacchus. Hence **Dionysia**, *grum, n. plu.* the festival of Bacchus.

**Diphilus**, *i. m.* a celebrated Greek comic writer: of Sinope, imitated by Phylarchus. 2. an architect employed by Cæsar.

**Dipylon**, *i. n.* a gate at Athens.

**Dirce**, *es (Acc. Dirum, Pl.) f.* a mountain in Boeotia. Hence **Diræus**, *a. um.* Dircean, Boeotian. Diræus-cyrenus, the Theban siren, i. e. Siren. 2. the wife of the Theban prince Lycus, killed by being tied to a tree.

**Dis**, *itis, m.* the god of the infernal regions, identified with the Greek Pluto.

**Divico**, *ontis, m.* a chief of the Aedui.

**Dixitiacus**, *i. m.* chief of the Aedui, father of Dumnorix, and a friend of Cæsar. 2. chief of the Suessones.

**Dodona**, *ac. f.* a city in Epirus, famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dodonaëus**, *a. um.* and **Dodōnis**, *idis, f.* only.

**Dolabella**, *ac. m.* the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, Cæsar's son-in-law.

**Dolichos**, *i. m.* the name of a gladiator in Hor.

**Dolo**, *ontis, m.* a spy of the Trojans.

**Dolopes**, *um (Acc. sing. Dolopem, Liv.), m. plu.* a warlike people in

*Thessaly.* Hence **Dolopia**, ac, f. *their country.*

**Domitianus**, i, m : T Flavius Domitianus; Domitian, Roman emperor, A.D. 81-96.

**Domitius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp L Domitius Ahenobarbus, general of Pompey in the civil war. Hence **Domitianus**, a, um.

**Dönüsa**, ae, f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, now Denusa.

**Döres**, um, m plu the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes. Hence **Döricus**, a, um, **Dörus**, a, um, and **Döris**, idis, f. adj., also **Dörissen**, lum, m the Dorians.

**Döris**, idis, f. 1. a country of Greece, the abode of the Dorians. 2. a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Neireus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs. Met on the sea (Virg).

**Dossennus**, i, m a burlesque character in the *Melange* farces.

**Dotö**, üs, f. a sea-nymph.

**Dräco**, önis, m an Athenian lawyer, notorious for his severity. 621

**Drëpänä**, örum, n plu a town on the north-west coast of Sicily, now Trapani. Called also **Drëpänum**, i, n. Hence **Drëpänitanus**, a, um, and **Drëpänitani**, örum, m plu its inhabitants.

**Drüentia**, ac, f. a tributary of the Rhone, now the Durance.

**Drüdes** um, see Part I

**Drüsilla**, ae, f. the name of several women of the gens Livia. Esp Livia Drüsilla, the second wife of Augustus.

2. the daughter of Irusus Germanicus. 3. daughter of the emperor Caligula. 4. daughter of Herodes Agrippa I.

**Drüsus**, i, m a cognomen in the gens Livia. Esp M. Livius Drusus, tribunus plebis, b.c. 91, who renewed several of the propositions of the Gracchi, and was assassinated. 2. (Cl. Drusus Nero, son of Livia Drüsilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero, father of Germanicus. Hence **Drüsinus**, a, um, and **Drüsinianus**, a, um.

(1) **Dryas**, antis, m. the father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. 2. one of the Lapithae. 3. one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

(2) **Dryas**, ädis, f. a Dryad, a wood-nymph; usu. in plur. **Dryädes**.

**Drymö**, üs, f. a water-nymph in Virg.

**Dryöpö**, ös, f. the mother of Amphissus, in Ov. 2. the mother of Tarquinius, in Virg.

(1) **Dryops**, öpis, usu. **Dryöpes**, um, m plu, a people of Epirus.

(2) **Dryops**, öpis, m. a companion of Aeneas.

**Dübis**, is, m. a river of Gaul, now Doubs.

**Düllilus** (also **Düllius**, not **Düellius**), ii, m. a Roman consul who de-

feated the Carthaginians in the first Punic battle ever won by the Romans, 260.

**Düllichium**, ii, n an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses, called also **Düllichia**, ae, f. Hence **Düllichius**, a, um, **Dulichian**, relating to Ulysses.

**Dumnörix**, igris, m a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar; brother of Divitiacus.

**Düröcörtörum**, i, n. the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims.

**Dymas**, antis, m. father of Hecuba, who is hence called **Dymantis**, idis.

**Dymö**, ae, f. a town on the coast of Achaia; also called **Dymae**, örum, f plu. Hence **Dymaeus**, a, um, and **Dymaei**, örum, m the Dymaeans.

**Dyrnichium**, ii, n a port in Grecian Thracia, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrnachini**, örum, m plu. its inhabitants.

**Eboracum** or **Eburacum**, i, n. a town of the Brigantes in Britain, now York.

**Eburönes**, um, m plu. a nation of Gallia Belgica.

**Ebüsus** (-os), i, f an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, now Ibiza.

**Ecbätäna**, örum, n plu the principal city of Media, now Hamadan.

**Eöstra**, ae, f. a city of the Volsci. Hence **Eöstrani**, örum, m its inhabitants.

**Echöerätés**, ae, m a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

**Echidna**, ae, f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules. 2. a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus. Hence **Echidnäus**, a, um.

**Echinädes**, um, f plu a group of small islands at the mouth of the Aegean.

**Echion**, önis, m. one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. Hence **Echionides**, ae, m the son of Echion, i.e. Pentheus, and **Echionius**, a, um, Cadmean or Theban (Hor.). 2. a son of Mercury, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. Hence **Echionius**, a, um. 3. a celebrated Greek painter.

**Echö**, üs, f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.

**Edessa**, ae, f. the ancient capital of Macedonia. Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2. a city of Mesopotamia.

**Edöni**, örum, m plu. a people of Thrace much given to revelry. Hence **Edönus**, a, um, Edonian, Thracian; and **Edönis**, idis, f. adj.; as subst.: a Bacchante (Prop.).

**Eetion**, önis, m. the father of Andromache, king of Thebe in Cilicia. Hence **Eetionäus**, a, um.

**Egéria**, ac, f. one of the Camenae (q.v.), the mistress of Numa.

**Egnätia** or **Gnätia**, ae, f. a town on the coast of Apulia.

**Egnätius**, a, name of a Roman gens. Hence **Egnätianus**, a, um.

**Elätea**, ae, f. a city of Phocis.

**Elätäus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Eläta, a prince of the Lapithae; Caeueus, i.e. his son Caeueus.

**Eläver**, öris, n a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Loire, now the Allier.

**Elëa**, ae, f. a city of Lucania, also called **Elea**, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy. Hence **Elëates**, u native of Elea, and **Elëaticus**, a, um, Eleatic; **Elëatici**, örum, m the Eleatics.

**Eleotra**, ae (Acc. **Electran**, Ov.), f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter. 2. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.

**Elëleus**, ei, m. (from *ἐλελεῦ*, the cry of the Bacchantes), a surname of Bacchus. Hence, **Elëleides**, um, f. Bacchantes.

**Elëphantinë**, ae, f. a small island of the Nile, in the Thebaïd, with a city of the same name.

**Eleusis** and **Eleusini**, inis, f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres. Hence **Eleusinus** (-inëus), a, um, and **Eleusinius**, a, um, Eleusinian.

**Elícíus**, ii, m a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs or omens were called forth (*elicio*); or, acc. to others, because he was called forth by incantations.

**Elia**, idis (Acc. **Elm** or **Elidem**; Abl. usually **Elide**, but sometimes **Eli**), al, i. in Plautus, **Alis** (q.v.), f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated. Hence **Elëus**, a, um, **Eleian**; Meton. **Olympian** (Hor.); and **Elëi** or **Elüi**, örum, m plu. the Eleians; also **Elías**, ädis, f. adj. **Eleian**; Meton. **Olympian** (Virg.).

**Elissa** (Elisa), ae, f. another name for Ido.

**Elörus** (Hel), i, m. a city on the E. coast of Sicily. Hence **Elörus**, a, um, and **Elörini**, örum, m its inhabitants. 2. a river of the same name.

**Elpönor**, öris, m. one of the companions of Ulysses.

**Elüsa**, ae, f. a city of Aquitania, now Lause. Hence **Elüsätes**, lum, m the inhabitants.

**Elvina** (Hel-), *f.* a surname of *Oeres* in *Juv.*

**Ēlýmāis**, *Idis*, *f.* a district of *Sardinia* in *Persia*. Hence **Ēlýmāeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Ēlýmāei**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants

**Ēlýmum**, *il*, *n.* the abode of the blessed in the lower world. Hence **Ēlýmūs**, *a*, *um*, *Elysian*: campi, the *Elysian fields* (*Virg.*).

**Ēmāthia**, *ae*, *f.* a district of *Macedonia*: hence poet. *Macedonia* and sometimes *Thessaly*, esp. with ref. to *Pharsalia* (*Virg.*). Hence 1. **Ēmāthius**, *a*, *um*, *Macedonian* and *Thessalian*. 2. **Ēmāthia**, *Idis*, *f.* adj. *Thessalian*: **Ēmāthides**, *um*, *f.* the *Macedonian maidens*; i.e. the daughters of the *Macedonian king Pierus*; the *Perides*.

**Empēdōcles**, *is*, *m.* a famous natural philosopher of *Agrigentum*, about B.C. 444. Hence **Empēdōclēus**, *a*, *um*.

**Empōriæ**, *ārum*, *f.* a city of *Spain* near the *Pyrenees*, now *Ampurias*. Hence **Empōritāni**, *ōrum*, *its inhabitants*.

**Encēlādus**, *i*, *m.* one of the giants whom *Jupiter* buried under *Etna*.

**Endýmion**, *ōnis*, *m.* a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on *Mount Latmos*, in *Caria*; with whom *Leda* fell in love.

**Engūium** (*Engūon*), *n.* a city of *Sicily*. Hence **Engūinus**, *a*, *um*, and **Engūini**, *ōrum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Enipeus** (*trisyli*), *ei* (*Voc* *Enipeu*, *Ov*), *m.* a tributary of the *Peneus*, in *Thessaly*. 2. *Meton*: the river-god.

**Enna**, **Ennaeus**, and **Ennensis**, *v. Henu*.

**Ennius** (*Q*), *i*, *m.* the father of *Roman epic poetry*, born at *Rudiae*, in *Calabria*, B.C. 239; died B.C. 169.

**Ennōsigeus**, *i*, *m* = *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, "the earthshaker"; i.e. *Neptune*.

**Entella**, *ae*, *f.* a city of *Sicily*. Hence **Entellinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Entellus**, *i*, *m.* a *Sicilian champion* in *Virg.*

**Ēos** (occurring only in *Nom*), *f.* the dawn, pure *Lat.* *Aurora*. Hence **Ēōus**, *a*, *um*, *eastern*, *orient*, **Ēōus**, *i*, *m.* the morning-star, also, an inhabitant of the East.

**Ēpāmīnondas**, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated *Theban* general, who conquered the *Lacedaemonians* at *Leuctra* (B.C. 371) and *Mantineia*, where he fell (B.C. 362).

**Ēpāhrōdītēs**, *i*, *m.* a freedman of *Nero*.

**Ēpāphus**, *i*, *m.* son of *Jupiter* and *Jō*.

**Ēpēus** (also **Ēpius**), *i*, *m.* son of *Panopeus*, and contriver of the *Trojan horse*.

**Ēphēsus**, *i*, *f.* the chief of the twelve *Ionian cities* in *Asia Minor*, with a celebrated temple of *Diana*. Hence **Ēphēsius**, *a*, *um*, and **Ēphēsi**, *ōrum*, *m.* the *Ephesians*.

**Ēphialtes**, *ae*, *m.* the son of *Algeus* and brother of *Otus*, one of the giants who attempted to storm heaven.

**Ēphōrus**, *i*, *m.* of *Cumae* in *Aeolis*, a celebrated *Greek historian*, a disciple of *Isocrates*.

**Ēphŷra**, *ae*, and (poet.) **Ēphŷrē**, *ēs*, *f.* the ancient name of *Corinth*, taken from that of a sea-nymph. Hence **Ēphŷrēus**, *a*, *um*, *Corinthian*.

**Ēpīcharmus**, *i*, *m.* a *Pythagorean philosopher* and comic poet of *Cos*, who resided chiefly in *Syracuse*, about B.C. 500.

**Ēpicŷrus**, *i*, *m.* a famous *Greek philosopher*, a native of *Samos*, but who spent most of his life at *Athens*, the founder of the *Epicurean philosophy*. died B.C. 270. Hence **Ēpicŷrius**, *a*, *um*, *Epicurean*, and **Ēpicŷrēi**, *ōrum*, *m.* the *Epicureans*.

**Ēpidamnus**, *i*, *m.* the old name of *Dyrrachium* (q.v.). Hence **Ēpidamnus**, *a*, *um*, and **Ēpidamniensis**, *e*.

**Ēpidaurus**, *i*, *f.* a city in *Argolis* with a famous temple of *Aesculapius*. There was a kind of serpent found in the neighbourhood, sacred to *Aesculapius* (serpens *Epidaurius*, *Hor*).

Hence **Ēpidaurius**, *a*, *um*. As subst. **Ēpidaurius**, *il*, *m.* *Aesculapius*.

**Ēpīgōni**, *ōrum*, *m.* plu the sons of the seven heroes who went together against *Thebes*.

**Ēpimēnides**, *is*, *m.* a famous *Greek poet and prophet* of *Crete*.

**Ēpimētheus**, *ēi*, *m.* (= "afterthought"), son of *Iapetus*, and brother of *Prometheus* (= "forethought"). Hence **Ēpimēthis**, *Idis*, *f.* his daughter *Pyrrha*.

**Ēpirus** or **-os**, *i*, *f.* a country in the north-west of *Greece* (*Albania*). Hence **Ēpīrotēs**, *ae*, *m.* a native of *Epirus*, an *Epirote*, **Ēpīroticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Ēpīrens**, *e*, belonging to *Epirus*, *Epirotic*.

**Ēpōna**, *ae*, *f.* the protecting goddess of horses, asses, &c. (*Juv.*).

**Ēpōrēdia**, *ae*, *f.* a *Roman colony* in *Gallia Cisalpana*, in the district of the *Salassi*, on the *Duriu* (*Doria Baltea*), now *Ivrea*.

**Ēpōrēdōrix**, *igis*, *m.* a noble *Aeduan* who served in *Caesar's army*. 2. another *Aeduan* mentioned by *Caesar*.

**Ērāsīnus**, *i*, *m.* a river of *Argolis*, now *Aephalari*.

**Ērāsistrātus**, *i*, *m.* a famous *Physician* of *Alexandria*, in the time of *Ptolemy Lagides*, founder of a medical school.

**Ērātō** (only in *Nom*), *f.* the *Muse* of *lyric and amatory poetry*. *Meton*: for *Muse* in general (*Virg*). 2. an *Armenian queen* mentioned in *Tac*.

**Ērātosthēnes**, *is*, *m.* a celebrated *geographer, poet, and philosopher* of *Alexandria*.

**Ērēbus**, *i*, *m.* god of darkness, son of *Chaos*, and brother of *Nox*. *Meton* the *Lower World*. Hence

**Ērēbēus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the *Lower World*.

**Ērechtheus** (*trisyli*), *ēi*, *m.* an ancient and mythical king of *Athens*.

Hence **Ērechthēus**, *a*, *um*, **Ērechthidae**, *ārum*, *m.* plu the *Athenians*; and **Ērechthis**, *Idis*, *f.* a daughter of *Erechtheus*, viz. *Orithyia* or *Procris*.

**Ērētria**, *ae*, *f.* one of the principal cities of *Euboea*. Hence **Ērētrius**, *a*, *um*, **Ērētriensis**, *e*, **Ērētriācus**, *a*, *um*, and **Ērētricus**, *a*, *um*, also

**Ērētrienses**, *um*, *m.* the inhabitants of *Eretria*, **Ērētriāci**, *ōrum*, and **Ērētrici**, *ōrum*, *m.* the *Eretrians*, i.e. followers of *Menelaus*, a philosopher of *Leleia*.

**Ērētum**, *i*, *n.* a city of the *Sabines*. Hence **Ērētinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Ērichthō**, *ūs*, *f.* a *Thessalian* with consulted by *Pompeius*. Hence *Meton*. any with (*Ov*).

**Ērichthōnius**, *u*, *m.* son of *Vulcan*, king of *Athens*. Hence **Ērichthōnius**, *a*, *um*, *Atenian*. 2. a son of *Cardanus*, father of *Tros* and king of *Troy*. Hence **Ērichthōnius**, *a*, *um*, *Trojan*.

**Ērīdānus**, *i*, *m.* the *Greek name* of the river *Padus*, now the *Po*.

**Ērigōnē**, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of *Icarus*, who was translated to the sky as the constellation *Virgo*. Hence **Ērigōnēus**, *a*, *um*.

**Ērillus**, *v.* *Herillus*.

**Ērinna**, *ae* (-e, *ēs*), a *Lesbian poetess*, contemporary with *Sappho*.

**Ērinva** (not *Erinnyes*), *ŷos* (*Acc.* *Eriny*, *Ov*), *f.* one of the *Furies*. Plur. **Ērinŷes**, the *Furies*.

**Ērīphŷia**, *ae*, or **-ē**, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of *Talaus*, and wife of *Amphipolus*, slain by her son *Alcmaeon*.

**Ērōs**, *ōtis*, *m.* = *Eros*, *Cupid*. 2. a common name of *Roman slaves* or freedmen.

**Ērŷmanthus**, *i*, *m.* a chain of mountains in *Arcadia*, where *Hercules* slew the boar named after the place. Hence **Ērŷmanthius**, *a*, *um*, and

**Erymanthis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Erymanthian* or *Hyadrian*; *ursa*, *i. e.* Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky. 2. a river of Arcadia.

**Erysichthon**, *ōnis*, *m.* son of the Thessalian king Triopas: punished with furious hunger for cutting down a grove of Ceres.

**Erythraea** (-ia), *ae. f.* a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt. Hence **Erythrius**, *a*, *um*, and **Erythreis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Erythraean*.

**Erythrae**, *ārum*, *f. plu.* one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia. Hence **Erythraeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Erythraei**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants. 2. a port on the Gulf of Corinth.

**Erythraeum mare**, the Persian Gulf, sometimes the Indian Ocean.

**Eryx**, *ēis*, and **Eryceus**, *i. m.* a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name. According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Boutes and Venus. Hence **Eryceinus**, *a*, *um*; also Subst. **Erycina**, *ae. f.* Venus.

**Esquillae**, *ārum*, *f. plu.* the Esquiline, one of the seven hills of Rome. Hence **Esquilius**, *a*, *um*, **Esquilius**, *a*, *um*, and **Esquiliarius**, *a*, *um*.

**Essui**, *ōrum*, *n.* a tribe of the Gauls: with the same as Esuii, *q. v.*

**Esubi**, *ōrum*, *m.* a tribe of the Gauls: prob. between the Seine and Loire.

**Estacles**, *is* and *ēos*, *m.* son of Oedipus and Jocaste, brother of Polyneices.

**Ētruria**, *ae. f.* a country on the west coast of central Italy. Hence

**Ētruscus**, *a*, *um*, *Ētruscan*, and **Ētrusci**, *ōrum*, *m.* the Ētruscans.

**Euboea**, *ae. f.* the largest island in the Aegean Sea, now Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus. Hence **Euboeus**, *a*, *um*, *Euboean*.

**Eudides**, *is*, *m.* of Megara, founder of the Megarian philosophy. 2. Euclid, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry, died *b. c.* 283.

**Endoxus**, *i. m.* a famous astronomer of Chios.

**Euganei**, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Northern Italy. Hence **Euganeus**, *a*, *um*.

**Euhan** (*euān* less correctly *ēvan*), *m.* a surname of Bacchus: *v. evius*.

**Euhēmerus**, *i. m.* a Greek philosopher, noted for his rationalizing of the popular myths and religion.

**Euius**, *v. Evius*.

**Eumedes**, *is*, *m.* a Trojan, father of Dolon.

**Eumēnes**, *is*, *m.* a famous general under Alexander the Great.

**Eumēnides**, *um*, *f. plu.* = *Eumēnides* ("the gracious ones"), a euphemistic name for the Erinyes or Furies.

**Eumolpus**, *i. m.* a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica. Hence **Eumolpidae**, *ārum*, *m. plu.* his descendants. 2. a son of Musaeus and descendant of the preceding.

**Euphorbus**, *i. m.* son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself through transmigration, and whose shield he is said to have recognized and claimed.

**Euphōrion**, *ōnis*, *m.* an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Euboea, he flourished about 220 *b. c.*

**Euphrānor**, *ōris*, *m.* a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.

**Euphrates**, *is*, *m.* the largest river of Western Asia, it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.

**Eupolis**, *Idis*, *m.* a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.

**Euripides**, *is*, *m.* (Dat. also *Euripidae*), a celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Hence **Euripideus**, *a*, *um*.

**Euripus** (*os*), *i. m.* the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, the waters of which were believed to ebb and flow seven times a day.

**Eurōpa**, *ae.* and **Eurōpē**, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpēdon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete. Hence **Eurōpaeus**, *a*, *um*. 2. the continent of Europe, named after her.

**Eurōtas**, *ae. m.* the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood, now *Iri* (or *Eurotas*).

**Euryalus**, *i. m.* friend of Nisus in Virg.

**Eurydīcē**, *ēs*, *f.* the wife of Orpheus.

**Eurylochos**, *i. m.* one of the companions of Ulysses.

**Eurymēdon**, *ontis*, *m.* a river of Pamphylia.

**Eurymides**, *ae. m.* a son of Eurymus, *i. e.* the seer Telemus.

**Eurynōmē**, *ēs*, *f.* a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

**Eurypylus**, *i. m.* son of Neptune and king of the island of Cos. Hence

**Eurypylis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Coan*. 2. the leader of a body of troops before Troy.

**Euryōcēs**, *is*, *m.* a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield (*εὐρύσκακος*) of his father.

**Eurysthēnes**, *is*, *m.* twin-brother of Procles and king of Sparta, the

ancestor of one of the two royal families of Lacedaemon.

**Eurysthenes** (*trisyli*), *ēi* (Acc. *Eurysthēs*, *Vig.*), *m.* son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

**Eurytus**, *i. m.* king of Oechalia and father of Iole. Hence **Eurytis**, *Idis*, *f.* his daughter Iole. 2. a centaur, also called **Eurytion**, *ōnis*.

**Euterpe**, *ēs*, *f.* the Muse of lyric poetry.

**Eutrāpēlus**, *i. m.* = *εὐτράπελος*, "witty": *v. Iulianus*, friend of Antony, so called on account of his wit.

**Eutropius**, *is*, *m.* a surname given to Plautus, the author of a short summary of Roman history, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era.

**Euxinus Pontus** (also Subst. **Euxinus**, *i. m.*), the Black Sea.

**Evadne**, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Iphias and wife of Capaneus.

**Ēvan**, *v. Euhan*.

**Evander**, *dri* (*Evandrus*, *i.* better *Euander*; Voc. *Evandre*), *m.* son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Pallanteum, at the foot of the Palatine hill. Hence **Evandrius** (*Eu-*), *a*, *um*. 2. an Academic philosopher.

**Ēvēnus**, *i. m.* a river of Aetolia, now *Fidari*. Hence **Ēvēnius**, *a*, *um*.

**Ēvius** (better *Euhius*), *i. m.* a surname of Bacchus; so named from the shout of *Evoc* (*evoi*), with which he was worshipped. Hence **Ēvias**, *adis*, *f.* a Bacchant.

**Fābāris**, *is*, a small tributary of the Tiber, now *Farfa*.

**Fābius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens, which was said to have been almost exterminated in a war with Veii, *b. c.* 477. Esp. *Fabius Pictor*, an early Roman historian. 2. *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*, the famous dictator in the second Punic war.

Hence **Fābius**, *a*, *um*, and **Fābiānus**, *a*, *um*, *Fabian*.

**Fābrāterā**, *ae. f.* a small town in Latium, near the modern *Falvaterra*. Hence **Fābrāterni**, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

**Fābricius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *C. Fabricius Luscinus*, who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus. Hence **Fābricius**, *a*, *um*: pons, leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius: and **Fābriciānus**, *a*, *um*.

**Faesulæ**, *ārum*, *f. plu.* a city of Ētruria, now *Fiesole*. Hence **Faesulānus**, *a*, *um*.

**Falcidius**, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Falcidianus**, *a. um*.  
**Falerii**, *orum, m. plu.* a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.

**Falerius ager**, a district of Campania, famous for its wine; called **Falerianum**. Hence **Falerianus**, *a. um*.

**Falisci**, *orum, m. plu.* an ancient people of Etruria. Hence **Faliscus**, *a. um*.

**Fannius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. In partic. a vain poetaster mentioned by Hor. Hence **Fannianus**, *a. um*.

**Fano**, *i. n.* a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, now Fano.

**Farfarius**, *i. m.* a river, called also **Fabaris** (q. v.).

**Faunus**, *i. m.* a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles. Hence **Fauni**, *orum, m. plu.* silvan deities, part human and part animal; **Fauns**.

**Faustulus**, *i. m.* the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

**Faustus**, *i. m.* a surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator. Also **Fausta**, *ae, f.* the daughter of Sulla.

**Faventia**, *ae, f.* a city of Gallia Cispadana, now Faenza.

**Favonius**, *i. m.* the name of the W. wind, wind of spring = Zephyrus. **2.** a contemporary of Cicero, and imitator of M. Cato.

**Felix**, *icis, m.* a Roman surname. Esp. Antonius Felix, procurator of Judaea under Claudius.

**Ferentinum**, *i. n.* a small town of the Hernici, now Ferentino. Hence **Ferentinus**, *a. um*. **Ferentina**, *ae, f.* a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum, and **Ferentinae**, *atis, m. adj.* and in *plu.*

**Ferentinates**, *ium, m.* the Ferentines. **2.** a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho, now Ferento.

**Férétrius**, *ii, m.* a surname of Jupiter.

**Feronia**, *ae, f.* an ancient Italian deity. Several groves sacred to her are mentioned, one on Mt. Sacrae.

**Fescennia**, *ae, f.* a town of Etruria, famous for a kind of licentious verses named after it (versus Fescennini).

**Fescenninus**, *a. um, adj.*

**Festus**, *i. m.* a Roman surname. Esp. Porcius Festus, procurator of Judaea under Claudius. **2.** a Roman grammarian of uncertain date.

**Fibrēnus**, *i. m.* a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's, now Fiberno.

**Ficāna**, *ae, f.* a small town of Latium.

**Ficēla**, *ae, f.* a small but ancient town of the Sabines. Hence **Ficēlensis**, *e.*

**Fidēnae**, *arum, f. plu.* (also sing

**Fidēna**, *ae, once Fidēna*, with I short, *Virg.* a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome, now Castel Gandolfo. Hence **Fidēnas**, *atis, adj.* and **Fidēnates**, *ium, m.* its inhabitants.

**Fidius**, *ii, m.* a surname of Jupiter: v. part 1.

**Fimbria**, *ae, m.* a Roman cognomen in the gens Flavia.

**Firmum**, *i. n.* a city of Picenum, now Fermo. Hence **Firmanus**, *a. um*, and **Firmanī**, *orum, m.* the inhabitants.

**Flaccus**, *i. m.* a Roman surname. Esp. Q. Horatius Flaccus, Horace, the poet.

**Flāminius**, *i. m.* a Roman surname in the gens Quinctia. Esp. of T. Quinctius Flāminius, the conqueror of Philip of Macedonia.

**Flāminius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Flāminius Neptus, who was overcome by Hannibal at the lake of Trasimene. Hence **Flāminius**, *a. um*; Flāminia via, leading from Rome to Ariminum.

**Flāvina**, *ae, f.* or **Flāvinium**, *ii, n.* a small city in Etruria. Hence **Flāvinus**, *a. um*.

**Flāvius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvius**, *a. um*. **Flāvia**, *ae, f.* the goddess of flowers and spring. Hence **Flōralis**, *e.*

**Flōrentia**, *ae, f.* a city of Etruria, the modern Florence. Hence **Flōrentini**, *orum, m.* the Florentines.

**Flōrus**, *i. m.* a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Flōrus, an orator and poet, to whom Horace addressed several epistles. **2.** L. Annaeus Flōrus, the writer of a short history of Rome down to the time of Augustus, who lived about a. d. 115.

**Flūmentāna Porta**, a gate of Rome near the Tiber.

**Fōlla**, *ae, f.* a witch of Ariminum, mentioned by Hor.

**Fontēus**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Fontēus, praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, of which part is extant.

**Fōrentum** (Fērentum), *i. n.* a town in Apulia; now Fozzano.

**Formiae**, *arum, f. plu.* a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygonians, now Mola di Gaeta.

Hence **Formiānus**, *a. um*. **Formiāni**, *orum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of Formiae; and **Formiānum**, *i. n.*, Cicero's villa at Formiae.

**Fōrūli**, *orum, m. plu.* a village of the Sabines, now Civita Tommasa.

**Fōrum**, *i. n.* the name of several towns. Forum Appii, a town in Latium, on the Via Appia, now in ruins.

**2.** Forum Anrēlium, a town near Rome, on the Via Aurclia, now Montalto. **3.** Forum Cornēlium, a town

in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola. **4.** Forum Gallorum, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Castel Franco.

**5.** Forum Jūlii, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Fréjus. Hence **Forojūliensis**, *e.* and **Forojūliensis**, *ium, m.* its inhabitants.

**6.** Forum Vocōni, a town 24 miles from Forum Jūlii, in the Pyrenées, now, acc. to some, Canet, acc. to others, Luc.

**Frēgellae**, *arum, f. plu.* a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Caprano. Hence **Frēgellānus**, *a. um*, and **Frēgellāni**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Frēgēnae**, *arum, f. plu.* a small town of Etruria, now Torre di Maccarese.

**Frētāni**, *orum, m. plu.* a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frētānus**, *a. um*.

**Frisii**, *orum, m. plu.* the Frisians, a people of N. hern Germany, in what is now Holland. Also, **Frisius**, *a. um, adj.*

**Frontinus**, *i. m.* a Roman surname. Esp. Sex. Julius Frontinus, who wrote a work on aqueducts in the time of Nerva.

**Frūsino**, *onis, m.* a city of the Hernici, in Latium, now Frasine.

Hence **Frūsinae**, *atis, m.* and **Frūsinae**, *ium, m.* its inhabitants.

**Fucinus**, *i. m.* a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the *Uf. n.*, now Lago di Corno.

**Fūfidius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Fūfidianus**, *a. um*.

**Fūfius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens.

**Fundi**, *orum, m. plu.* a town of Latium, on the Appian Way, now Fondi. Hence **Fundanus**, *a. um*.

**Fuscus**, *i. m.* a Roman cognomen. Esp. Aulus Fuscus, poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, an intimate friend of Horace.

**Gābii**, *orum, m. plu.* an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome. Hence **Gābinus**, *a. um*, and **Gābini**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Gābinus**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Gābinus, consul a. c. 50, a personal enemy of Cicero. Hence **Gābinus**, *a. um*, and **Gābinianus**, *a. um*.

**Gades**, *ium, f. plu.* a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain, now Cadix. Hence **Gāditanus**, *a. um*, and **Gādiani**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Gaetūli**, *orum, m. plu.* a people of north-western Africa, bordering on the Sahara. Hence **Gaetūlus**, *a. um*, and **Gaetūlicus**, *a. um*.

**Gāius**, *v. Caius*

**Galæsus** (Galēs-), *i. m.* a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum; now the Galeso.

**Galanthis**, *Idis*, *f* a female attendant of Alceus, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.

**Gālātae**, *ārum*, *m. plu* a Celtic people who migrated from Gaul into Asia Minor in the 3rd century B.C., the Galatians. Hence **Gālātia**, *ae*, *f* their country.

**Gālātēa**, *ae*, *f* a sea-nymph. 2. a rustic maiden in Virg. 3. a woman in Hor.

**Galba**, *ae*, *m* a cognomen in the gens Sulpicia. Esp. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor, A.D. 68, 69.

**Galerius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Galerius Maximianus, Roman emperor, A.D. 305. 2. In fem., **Galeria**, wife of the Emperor Vellutus.

**Gālīlāea**, *ae*, *f* Galilee, a province in northern Palestine. Hence **Gālīlāei**, *ōrum*, *m* the Galileans.

**Gallaei** (**Callaei** and **Callāici**), *ōrum*, *m* a people in Hispania *Tarraconensis*. Hence **Gallaecus** (**Gallāi**-, **Callāi**-, *a*, *um*, *adj*, and **Gallacia** (**Call**-, *ae*, *f* the country).

**Galli**, *ōrum*, *m. plu* a widely diffused race, the Galli or Gauls, whose principal abodes were Gallia Transalpina, now France, and Gallia Cisalpina, the northern part of Italy. Hence **Gallia**, *ae*, *f* Gaul, the country of the Gauls; and **Gallieus**, *a*, *um*, *Gallicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*, Gallic, a greyhound (H.). As Subst. **Gallica** (sc. *solca*), *ae*, *f* a kind of slipper (H.). Also **Gallicanus**, *a*, *um*, connected with Gaul.

**Gallius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Gallogræci**, *ōrum*, *m. plu* = **Galatae**, *q* v; Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor. Hence **Gallogræcia**, *ae*, *f* = **Galatia**, their country.

**Gallōnūs**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Gallus**, *i*, *m* a Roman cognomen. Esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, a Roman poet, friend of Virgil. 2. a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad. Hence **Galli**, *ōrum*, *m* the priests of Cybele, so called because of their frenzy. In Sing. **Gallus**, *i*, *m* a priest of Cybele. **Gallieus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* belonging to the river Gallus, poet. Phrygian, Trojan; also, belonging to the priests of Cybele. Transf. of the priests of Isis, Gallic.

**Gangāridae**, *ārum* (Gen. pl. **Gangaridum**, Virg.), *m. plu* an Indian people on the Ganges.

**Ganges**, *is*, *m* the river Ganges. Hence **Gangēticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gangētis**, *Idis*, *f*, *adj*.

**Gānymēdes**, *is*, *m* a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to Olympus, and there made cup-bearer in place of Hebe. Hence **Gānymēdēa**, *a*, *um*.

2. an eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Caesar.

**Gārāmantes**, *um*, *m. plu* (.acc. *ās*, Virg.) a nation of Africa, about the modern Fezzan. Hence **Gārāmantis**, *Idis*, *f*, *adj*.

**Gargānus**, *i*, *m* a mountain and promontory in Apulia, now Gargano. Hence **Gargānus**, *a*, *um*.

**Gargaphē**, *ae*, *f* a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his own hounds.

**Gargāra**, *ōrum*, *n. plu* one of the summits of Mt. Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

**Gargillus**, *is*, *m* a would-be sportsman in Hor.

**Garites**, *um*, *m* a people in Aquitania Gaul.

**Gārūnna**, *ae*, *m* a large river in the south of Gaul, now the Garonne.

**Gārūnni**, *ōrum*, *m* a Gallic people on the Gārūnna.

**Gaurus**, *i*, *m* a mountain in Campania. Hence **Gaurānus**, *a*, *um*.

**Gāvīva**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Gāvīanus**, *a*, *um*.

**Gāza**, *ae*, *f* a city in the S of Palestine. Hence **Gāzēticus**, *a*, *um*.

**Gēbenna**, *v* **Gebenna**.

**Gedrosi** or **Cedrosi** (-*ii*), *m* a people on the Indian Ocean, W. of India, in Belochistan. Hence **Gedrosia**, *ae*, *f* their country.

**Geldūni**, *ōrum*, *m* a Gallic people of Gaul, subject to the Nervii.

**Gēla**, *ae*, *f* a city on the south coast of Sicily, now Terra Nuova. 2. *m* the river Gela, on which the city stood. Hence **Gēlous**, *a*, *um*, and **Gēlenses**, *um*, *m. plu* the inhabitants of Gela.

**Geldūba**, *ae*, *f* a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.

**Gellius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Aulus Gellius, a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the 'Attic Nights'.

**Gēlon**, *ōnis*, *m* a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.

**Gēlōni**, *ōrum*, *m. plu* a Scythian people in the S. of what is now Russia. As *adj* **Gēlōnus**, *a*, *um*; and (rarely) **Gēlonus**, *i*, *m* a Gelonian.

**Gēnābum**, *i*, *n* the capital of the Carnutes, on the Liger, afterwards called Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans. Hence **Gēnābensis**, *e*, and **Gēnābenses**, *um*, *m. its* inhabitants.

**Gēnauni**, *ōrum*, *m. plu* a mountain tribe in the Rhaetian Alps.

**Gēnēva** or **Gēnāva**, *ae*, *f* a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

**Gēnia**, *ae*, *f* an important seaport town of Liguria, now Genoa.

**Gēnius**, *i*, *m* a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia.

**Gēraestus**, *i*, *f* a promontory and town at the southern extremity of

**Euboea**, now **Geresto** (acc. to others, **Kastri**).

**Gergōvia**, *ae*, *f* a town of the Averni (in Auvergne), both in the neighbourhood of the modern Clermont. 2. a town of the Boii.

**Germāni**, *ōrum*, *m* the Germans. Also **Germānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. German, and **Germānia**, *ae*, *f* Germany. The Germans on the west of the Rhine, were divided into two Roman provinces, called **Germania Superior** and **Germania Inferior**, and together **Germaniae**, the two Germanies. Hence also **Germānicus**, *a*, *um*, *of* or *belonging to*, the Germans. As Subst.: **Germānicus**, *i*, *m* surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans, esp. of Germanicus Caesar, brother of the Emperor Claudius. Germanicus was also the name of a coin struck by Domitian, who had the title of Germanicus. Hence **Germānicianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*, stationed or serving in Germany: exercitus (Suet.). As Subst.: **Germāniciani**, *ōrum*, *m*. Roman soldiers stationed in Germany.

**Gērōnium** (or **-ānium**), *is*, *n* a small town in Apulia.

**Gērŷon**, *ōnis*, and **Gērŷōnes**, *ae* (archaic Gen. sing **Gērŷonā**, Lucr.), *m* a mythic king in the I. of Erythra (Cádiz) who had three bodies or three heads, and who was slain by Hercules. Hence **Gērŷonāceus**, *a*, *um*.

**Gēsŷŷlācus** (sc. portus), *i*, *m*, and **Gēsŷŷlācum**, *i*, *n* a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia, now Boulogne.

**Gēta** and **Gētes**, *ae*, *m*; usu. pl. **Gētae**, *ārum*, *m* a people on the Lower Danube. Hence **Gēticus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Gētae, poet Thracian.

**Gētūli**, *v* **Gætulii**.

**Gigantes**, *um*, *m. plu* a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm Olympus, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Etna and other volcanoes. Hence **Giganteus**, *a*, *um*.

**Glabri**, *ōnis*, *m* a cognomen in the gens **Acilia**.

**Glaucia**, *ae*, *m* a cognomen in the gens **Servilia**; also in the gens **Mallia**.

**Glaucus**, *i*, *m* son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses. 2. the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war; who fought with Diomedes and exchanged arms with him. 3. a fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.

**Glēsāria** (**Glaes**-) *insula*, an island in the North Sea which yielded amber (Plin.).

**Glycēra**, *ae*, *f* a woman's name in Hor.

**Glycērium**, *is*, *f* dām. a female character on the Andria of Terence.

**Glycon**, *ōnis*, a famous wrestler (Hor.).

**Gnaeus**, *v* **Chnaeus**.

**Gnatho**, *ōnis*, *m* a parasite in the



*Eunuchus* of Terence Hence any parasite. Also *Gnāthōnici*, ōrum, *m.* parasites (Ter.).

*Gnātia*, *v.* *Egnatia*.

*Gnidos* or *Gnidus*, *v.* *Cnidus*.

*Gnosus* or *Gnosus* (*Gnos-*  
*Gnos-*), the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos. Hence *Gnō-*  
*sius*, *a.* *um.* *adj.* *Gnosian*, *Cretan*.  
As *Subst.*: *Gnōsia*, *ae.* *f.* the *Cretan*  
(princess), *i. e.* *Ariadne*: *Gnōsīi*,  
ōrum, *m.* the inhabitants of *Gnosus*.

2. *Gnōsiacus*, *a.* *um.* *Gnosian*,  
*Cretan*: *rex*, *i. e.* *Minos* (Ov.). 3.  
*Gnōsias* (*Gnos-*), *adis*, *f.* *Gnosian*,  
*Cretan*. As *Subst.*: *Cnōsias*, *adis*, *f.*  
*i. e.* *Ariadne* (Ov.). 4. *Gnōsis*, *idis*,  
*f.* *Gnosian*: *corona*, *ae.* the  
coronation of *Ariadne's* crown (Ov.)  
As *Subst.*: *Gnōsia*, *idis*, *f.* *i. e.* *Ari-*  
*adne* (Ov.).

*Gomphi*, ōrum, *m.* *plu.* a town of  
*Thessaly*. Hence *Gomphenses*, ium,  
*m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

*Gonni*, ōrum, *m.* *plu.* or *Gonnus*,  
*i.* *m.* a town of *Thessaly*.

*Gordium*, *il.* *n.* a city of *Phrygia*.

*Gordius*, *il.* *m.* king of *Gordium*,  
famous for the inextricable knot on  
the yoke of his chariot, which was cut  
by Alexander the Great.

*Gorge*, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of *Oeneus*,  
and sister of *Meleager* and *Deianira*.

*Gorgias*, *ae.* *m.* a famous Greek so-  
phist in the time of *Socrates*, native of  
*Leontini* in *Sicily*.

*Gorgon*, *is*, *f.* daughter of *Phor-*  
*cus*, also called *Medusa*, whose head  
was covered with snakes instead of  
hair, and who turned all she looked  
upon to stone, she was killed by *Per-*  
*seus*. She had two sisters like her-  
self.

*Gortyna*, *ae.* and *Gortynē*, *ēs*, *f.*  
an important and ancient city of  
*Crete*. Hence *Gortynius*, *a.* *um.*

*Gortyniacus*, *a.* *um.* *Gortynis*, *idis*,  
*f.* *adj.* *Gortynian*; and poet. *Cretan*.

*Gothi*, ōrum, *m.* the *Goths*, a great  
tribe of Northern Germany: called at  
an earlier period, *Gēthones* (Got-),  
*um.* and *Gūthones*, *um.* *m.*

*Gothini*, ōrum, *m.* a tribe inhabit-  
ing the region about the modern *Cracow*  
(*Tac.*).

*Gracchus*, *i.* *m.* a Roman family  
name in the gens *Sempronia*. The most  
celebrated are *Ti. Sempronius Gra-*  
*chus* the elder, and his two sons *Ti.*  
and *C. Sempronius Gracchus*, tribunes  
of the plebs, the former, *b. c.* 133,  
and the latter, *b. c.* 123. Hence  
*Gracchianus*, *a.* *um.* belonging to  
*Gracchus*.

*Grādīvus* (*Grād-*, once in *Ov.*), *i.* *m.*  
a name of *Mars* (prob. from his warlike  
trod: *grād-*lor).

*Græce*, ārum, *f.* = *Γραικα*, "old  
women," daughters of *Phorcus*, sisters  
of the *Gorgons*, gray-haired from birth,  
having but one eye and one tooth among  
them.

*Græci*, ōrum, *m.* *plu.* the *Greeks*  
(this was a Roman name, the people  
called themselves *Hellenes*). *Adj.*

*Græceus*, *a.* *um.* *Greek*, and *Græ-*  
*cia*, *ae.* *f.* the country of the *Greeks*,  
*Greece*; also applied to Lower Italy,  
called *Magna Græcia*, Major *Græcia*.  
*Græcūlus*, *a.* *um.* in contemptuous  
sense, and *Subst.* *Græcūlus*, *i.* *m.* a  
patrician Greek *Græcūlus*, *a.* *um.*,  
of Greek origin, in Greek fashion.

*Grāii*, ōrum (*Gen.* also *Gravin*), *m.*  
*plu.* a less frog and mostly poet. form  
for *Græci*, the *Grecians*, *Greeks*. Also

*Grāius*, *a.* *um.* *Grecian*.

*Gratocēli* (*Garoo-*), ōrum, *m.* *o.*  
*Gaulic* tribe in the valleys of *Mont*  
*Cenis*.

*Grānicus*, *i.* *m.* a small river in  
*Asia*, famous for the victory of  
Alexander the Great over the *Persians*,  
which took place on its banks, *b. c.* 334.

*Grājēna*, *ae.* (*Gen.* *plu.* *Grayue-*  
*nūm*, *Virg.*), *m.* a *Grecian* by birth, a  
*Greek*.

*Grampius mons*, a mountain range  
in *Italia*, now the *Grampan* moun-  
tains.

*Grātiae*, ārum, *f.* the three *Graces*,  
*Aglia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*.

*Grātius*, *a.* the name of a Roman  
gens. Esp. *Gratius Faliscus*, a con-  
temporary of *Virg.*, author of a poem  
on hunting, *Cynēgetica*. Hence *Grā-*  
*tianus*, *a.* *um.*

*Grāvīscæ*, ārum (also *Graviscæ*,  
*ae.*), *f.* *plu.* a small town of *Eturia*,  
said to be very unhealthy.

*Grosphus*, *i.* *m.* a Roman cognom-  
en in *Hor.*

*Grudii*, ōrum, *m.* a people in *Gallia*  
*Belgica*.

*Grumentum*, *i.* *n.* a town of *Lu-*  
*cania*, near the modern *Sepina*.

*Grunium* (*Gry-*), *il.* *n.* a town and  
fortress in *Phrygia*, by some identi-  
fied with *foli*.

*Grynīa*, *ae.* *f.* and *Grynium*, *il.*  
*n.* a small town in *Asia*, with a tem-  
ple of *Apollo*. Hence *Grynēus*, *a.* *um.*

*Gulussa*, *a.* *um.* a son of *Masius*,  
king of *Namibia*.

*Gyāros*, *i.* and *Gyāra*, *ae.* *f.* also  
*Gyāra*, ōrum, *n.* a small barren island  
in the *Aegean* Sea.

*Gyās*, *ae.* *m.* a giant with a hun-  
dred arms. 2. a companion of *Ae-*  
*neas* in *Virg.* 3. a Latin slain by  
*Aeneas*.

*Gyges*, *is* or *ae.* *m.* a king of *Lydia*,  
famous for his wealth. Hence *Gy-*  
*gaeus*, *a.* *um.* 2. name of a hand-  
some youth in *Hor.*

*Gylippus*, *i.* *m.* a Spartan general  
who assisted the *Syracusans* in their  
conflict with the *Athenians*.

*Gydes*, *is*, *m.* a river of *Assyria*:  
now prob. the *Tigrid*.

*Gyrton*, ōnis, and *Gyrtonē*, *ēs*, *f.* a  
town of *Thessaly*.

*Gythium* or *Gythium*, *i.* *n.* a sea-  
port in southern *Laconia*.

*Hādria* (not *Adria*), *ae.* *f.* a city  
in *Poenum*, now *Atri*. Hence

*Hadrīanus*, *a.* *um.* 2. a city in  
Northern Italy, on the coast of the  
sea named after it, now *Adria*. Hence

*Hadrīaticus*, *a.* *um.* *Hadrīaticum*  
mare, or *ae.* *Subst.* *Hadrīaticum*, the  
*Adriatic* Sea; also *Hadrīacus*, *a.* *um.*

3. *Hādria*, *ae.* *m.* the *Adriatic*  
Sea (*Hor.*).

*Hadrīanus*, *P. Aelius*, Roman em-  
peror, *A. D.* 117-138.

*Hadrūmētum* (also *Adrum*), *i.* *n.*  
a city of *Africa* propria. Hence *Had-*  
*rumētini*, ōrum, *m.* the inhabitants.

*Haedilia*, *ae.* *f.* path a hill near the  
*Sabine* villa of *Horace*.

*Haemon*, ōnis, *m.* son of *Creon*,  
king of *Thebes* the lover of *Antigone*.

*Haemōnia* (also *Aemōnia*), *ae.* *f.*  
a poetical name of *Thessaly*. Hence

*Haemōnius*, *a.* *um.* *Thessalian* and  
*Haemōnis*, *idis*, *f.* a *Thessalian*  
woman.

*Haemus* or *Haemos*, *i.* *m.* an ex-  
tensive range of mountains in *Thrace*,  
now the *Balkans*. 2. a celebrated  
actor (*Inv.*).

*Halcyon*, *v.* *Alc.*

*Halces*, *itis*, *m.* a small river in *Lu-*  
*cania*, now the *Alente*.

*Halaesa* (not *Halesa*, *Alisa*, *Alar-*  
*sæ*), *ae.* *f.* a town on the northern coast  
of *Sicily*. Hence *Halaesinus*, *a.* *um.*

*Halaesus* (not *Halesus* nor *Alesus*),  
*i.* *m.* a son of *Agamemnon* the founder  
of *Falisci*, an ally of *Turnus*. 2.

one of the *Lapthæ*.

*Haliacmon* (*Alacmon*), ōnis, *m.*  
a river of *Macedonia*, now the *Vastriza*.

*Haliartus*, *i.* *f.* a city of *Boeotia*  
*Il.* *m.* *Haliarth*, ōrum, *m.* its inha-  
bitants.

*Halicarnassus* or *Halicarnas-*  
*sos* (also *asus*), *i.* *f.* a city of  
great antiquity in *Sicily*, the birth-  
place of the historians *Herodotus* and  
*Thucydides*. Hence *Halicarnassus*,  
*is* and *ēs*, *m.* also *Halicarnassi*,  
ōrum, and *Halicarnassenses*, ium,  
*m.* the *Halicarnassians*.

*Halicynensis*, *e.* *adj.* belonging to  
the city *Halicyn* in *Sicily*, now *Salemi*.

*Halye*, *fos* (*Acc.* *Halyim* and *Halyin*),  
*m.* the principal river of *Asia Minor*,  
now *Kizil-Irmak*; formerly the bound-  
ary of the kingdom of *Lydia*.

*Hāmādryas*, *adis* (*Gr.* *Diat* *Hama-*  
*dryasin*, *Prop.*), *f.* a wood-nymph.

*Hāmīcar* (*Am-*), *is*, *m.* a cele-  
brated *Carthaginian* general in the  
first *Punic* war, surnamed *Barcas*,  
father of *Hannibal*.

*Hammon*, *v.* *Ammon*.

*Hannibal* (not *Anni*), *ilis*, *m.* a  
*Punic* name. Esp. *Hannibal*, son of  
*Hamilcar*, the leader of the *Carthagi-*  
*nians* in the second *Punic* war.

*Hanno* (not *Anno*), *ōnis*, *m.* a *Punic*  
name. The most celebrated was a con-

temporary of Hannibal, leader of the anti-Barcine party at Carthage.

**Harmônia**, *hē*, f. (acc. sing. Harmonien, *Ōv*) daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus

**Harpalyce**, *ēs*, f. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior

**Harpysiae** (*tisyl*), *ārum*, f. plu (sing. *Harpysia*, *Virg*) = Ἀρπυιαί, the Harpies, rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman

**Hasdrubal** (**As-**), *ālis*, m. son-in-law of Hannibal, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain

**2.** brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus, *b. c.* 207

**Hēbē**, *ēs*, f. the goddess of youth (pure Lat. *Juventas*), daughter of Juno, companion to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his death a vir

**Hēbraeus**, *a*, um, belonging to the Hebrews, *Hebraei*

**Hēbrus**, *i*, m. the principal river of Thrace, now Maritza **2.** a beautiful youth in Hes

**Hēcālā**, *ēs*, f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus

**Hēcatē**, *ēs*, f. daughter of Perseus (or Persus) and Hera, goddess of enchantment, etc. She is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads. Hence **Hēcatērus**, *a*, um, and **Hēcatēis**, *idos*, f. adj

**Hector**, *ōris* (Hectōris, *Enn* ap. *Virg*, acc. Hectōem, *id.*), m. son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles. Hence **Hectōrēus**, *a*, um, Hectorian of Hector. Meton Trojan gens (*Virg*)

**Hēcūba**, *ae*, and **Hēcūbē**, *ēs*, f. wife of Priam after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog

**Hēlena**, *ae*, or **Hēlēnē**, *ēs*, f. daughter of Jupiter and Leto, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus. She was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war **2.** the mother of the Emperor Constantine

**Hēlēnus**, *i*, m. son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer

**Hēliādes**, *um*, f. plu. daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber

**Hēlēō**, *ēs*, f. the name of two cities: in Asia and in Mysia **2.** = *Ursā* major, the Great Bear

**Hēlicon**, *ōnis*, m. a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now Zegira. Hence **Hēlicōnius**, *a*, um, and **Hēlicōniādes**, *ēlis*, *um*, f. plu. the Muses

**Hēliōdorus**, *i*, m. a celebrated surgeon **2.** a celebrated rhetorician

**Hēliōpōlis** (Heliopolis), *is*, f. a city

of Lower Egypt. **2.** a city of Coele-Syria, now Baalbek

**Hellas**, *adis*, f. Greece. **2.** a female proper name in Hor

**Hellē**, *ēs*, f. daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: while fleeing from her step-mother on a ram with a golden fleece, she was drowned in the strait called after her, Hellespontus

**Hellēn**, *ēnis*, m. a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were supposed to have been called Hellenes

**Hellespontus**, *i*, m. the strait connecting the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) with the Aegean, now the Dardanelles: cf. Helles. Hence **Hellespontius**, *a*, um, and **Hellespontiacus**, *a*, um.

**Hēlōrus**, v. *Elōrus*

**Hēlotēs** (**Hil-**), *um*; also **Hilōtāe** (*il-*), *arum*, m. plu. the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the slaves of the Spartans, the Helots.

**Helvētī**, *ōrum*, m. plu. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. Switzerland. Adj. **Helvētius**, *a*, um, and **Helvēticius**, *a*, um

**Helvī**, *ōrum*, m. plu. a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose country was celebrated for its wine.

**Hēnētī**, v. *Venētī*

**Hēniōchi**, *ōrum*, m. a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. Hence **Hēniōchus** (*-ius*), *a*, um

**Henna** (not *Et-na*), *ae*, f. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto was said to have carried off Proserpina. Hence **Hennensis**, *e*, and **Hennaetus**, *a*, um, **Hennenses**, *um*, m. its inhabitants

**Hēphaestion**, *ōnis*, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals

**Hēra**, *ae*, f. the Grecian goddess Hera, identified with the Juno of the Romans. Hence **Hēraea**, *ōrum*, n. plu. her festival.

**Hērāclēa** or **Hērāclia**, *ae*, f. a sea-port of Lucania, on the river Sili, near the modern town of Policoro. Hence **Hērāclēotes**, *ae*, m. a native of Heraclea, and **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclenses**, *um*, m. plu. its inhabitants. **2.** a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times Minua. Hence **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclenses**, *um*, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**3.** a maritime town of Pontus. **4.** a city of Macedonia (H. Sintica).

**Hērāclēum**, *i*, n. a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

**Hērāclides**, *ae*, m. a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, hence surnamed Ponticus

**Hērāclitus**, *i*, m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, surnamed "The Obscure" and also "The Weeping philosopher," flourished about 500 *b. c.*

**Herbita**, *ae*, f. a town in Sicily

Hence **Herbitensis**, *e*, and **Herbitenses**, *um*, m. the inhabitants.

**Hercēus**, *i*, m. an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure. Hence **Hercēus**, *a*, um.

**Herculāneum**, *ēi*, n. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii: buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius, *a. d.* 79. Hence **Herculāneus**, *a*, um, and **Herculānensis**, *e*.

**Hercūlēs**, *is* and *i* (*Voc.* Hercules, Hercules and Hercle, as an oath: v. Part 1), m. son of Jupiter and Almena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification of Hebe, he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him. Hence **Hercūlēs**, *a*, um, **Herculāneus**, *a*, um: **Herculeae** pars, the tenth part (dedicated to H.). Also from the Greek form of the name Heracles, **Hērāclēs** or **Hērāclius**, *a*, um; and **Hērāclēus**, *ae*, m. a male descendant of Hercules.

**Hercynia silva**, a forest extending across great part of Germany. 10 days' journey from E. to W. and 9 from N. to S.

**Herdonius**, *il*, m.: Turnus Herdonius, of Aricia, the enemy of Tarcunius Superbus **2.** Apptus Herdonius, a Sabine chief.

**Hērēnnius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Hērēnnianus**, *a*, um.

**Hērillus**, *i*, m. a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno. Hence **Hērillī**, *ōrum*, m. the followers or disciples of Herillus.

**Hermæum**, *i*, n. the name of a frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea

**Hermāgōras** (**-a**), *ae*, m. a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.

**Hermāphrōditus**, *i*, m. a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis to one person. Hence in gen. an hermaphrodite.

**Hermarchus**, *i*, m. of Mitylene, a rhetorician and disciple of Epicurus

**Hermes** (**-a**), *ae*, m. the Greek name of Mercury, hence a **Hermes-pillar**, a Hermes. i. e. a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post. Hence **Hermæum**, *i*, n. a small chamber where Hermes was worshipped.

**Hermīnius**, *a*, name of a Roman gens of Etruscan origin.

**Hermiōnē**, *ēs*, and **-a**, *ae*, f. daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes **2.** a maritime city of Argolis, now Kastri. Hence **Hermiōneus**, *a*, um, and **Hermiōnicus**, *a*, um. **Hermiōnes**, *um*, m. a people of central Germany.

**Hermogēnes**, *is*, m. a money-lender at Rome mentioned by Cic. **2.** a detractor of Horace.

**Hermunduri**, *ōrum*, m. a German people on the Elbe.

**Hermus**, *i*, *m*, a river of Asia Minor, now the Sarabat.

**Hernici**, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, the Hernicans, a warlike people of Latium. Adj. **Hernicus**, *a*, *um*.

**Hērō**, *ūs*, *f*, a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.

**Hērōdes**, *is*, *m*, *Hērōd*; the name of several kings of Palestine.

**Hērōdōtus**, *i*, *m*, the father of Greek history, a native of Halicarnassus, born B.C. 484.

**Hērōphīlē**, *ēs*, *f*, a priestess of Apollo in Tib.

**Hērōsē**, *ēs*, *f*, daughter of Cecrops (Ov.).

**Hērallia**, *ae*, *f*, the wife of Romulus.

**Hēsiodus**, *i*, *m*, Hesiod, an Ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia, author of 'Works and Days' and 'The Generation of the Gods.' Hence **Hēsiodēus** or **-ius**, *a*, *um*.

**Hēsīōnē**, *ēs*, and **Hēsīōnā**, *ae*, *f*, daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.

**Hesperia**, *v*, Hesperus.

**Hesperides**, *v*, Hesperus.

**Hesperīē**, *ēs*, *f*, daughter of the river Cebren, in Ov.

**Hesperus** (**-os**), *i*, *m*, the evening star, in myth, a son of Cephalus and Aurora, or (acc. to some) the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas. Hence **Hesperius**, *a*, *um*, Western, Hesperian. As Subst.: **Hesperia**, *ae*, *f*, the land of the evening star, the western land, i. e. Italy and Spain.

**Hesperis**, *idis*, *f*, adj. Western, and **Hesperides**, *um*, *f*, the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus (or of Erebus and Nox), who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples. Also a group of islands in the Atlantic.

**Hibēres** (not Ibēres), *um*, *m*, Iberians, Greek name for Spaniards. Hence **Hibērus** (**-ib-**), *a*, *um*. As Subst.: **Hibēri**, *orum*, *m*, the Iberians, Spaniards.

**Hibēria**, *ae*, *f*, Iberia, the Greek name of Spain. **Hibēricus**, *Iberian*, Spanish. **Hibēricus**, *a*, *um*, *Iberian*, Spanish. **Hibērica**, *ae*, *f*, a female Iberian, a Spanish woman. 2. Also **Hibēri**, *orum*, *m*, an Asiatic people near Mt. Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia. Hence **Hibēria** (**-ib-**), *ae*, *f*, the country of Iberia, now Georgia.

**Hibernia**, *ae*, *f*, Hibernia or Ireland. Also called **Jūverna**, *ae*, in Juv.; and **Iernā**, *ēs*, in Claud.

**Hibērus** (less correctly **Ibērus**), *i*, *m*, a river of Spain, now the Tago.

**Hicetas**, *ae*, *m*, a tyrant of Leontini in Sicily. 2. a Syracusan, one of the early Pythagoreans.

**Hiempsal**, *ilis*, *m*, son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.

**Hiero**, *ōnis*, *m*, ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides of Ceos;

about 478 B.C. 2. a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans. Hence **Hierōnīcus**, *a*, *um*.

**Hierōcaesāria** (or **-ēa**), *ae*, *f*, a city of Lybia. Hence **Hierōcaesāriensis**, *um*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Hierōdoles**, *is*, *m*, a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero.

**Hierōnūmus**, *i*, *m*, a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero (q. v.) 2. a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodus.

3. a father of the Church in the 5th century, usually called Jerome.

**Hierōsōlyma**, *orum*, *m*, Jerusalem, a city of Palestine (Acc. sing. f. Hierōsōlymum, Flor.) Abbreviated, **Sōlyma**, *orum*, *n*. Hence **Hierōsōlymānus**, *ii*, *m*, a surname given to Pompeius from his taking Jerusalem.

**Sōlymus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Jerusalem: leges, i. e. of the Jews (Juv.).

**Hilotes**, *v*, Helotes.

**Himella**, *ae*, *f*, a small river in the Sabine territory.

**Himēra**, *ae*, *m*, a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia. 2. a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated. 3. the city of Himera, also Himfira, *orum*, *n*.

**Hipparchus**, *i*, *m*, a son of Pisistratus, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton. 2. a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.

**Hippias**, *ae*, *m*, the elder son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2. a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.

**Hippo**, *ōnis*, *m*, a city of Numidia (also with surname of *regius*), afterwards a bishop's see, now Lania. Hence **Hippōnensis**, *e*. 2. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Tiberium.

**Hippodōcon**, *ontus*, *n*, one of the Caledonian hunters. 2. a companion of Aeneas in Virg.

**Hippocrātes**, *is*, *m*, a celebrated Greek physician of Cos, about 430 B.C.

**Hippocrēnē**, *ēs*, *f*, (ἵππο κρήνη), a fountain on Mount Helicon, said to be the Muses, fabled to have been produced by a stroke from the hoof of Pegasus.

**Hippodāmē**, *ēs* (**-ia**), *ae*, *f*, daughter of Demetrius, king of Elis. 2. daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Perithous.

**Hippolytē**, *ēs*, and **-ā**, *ae*, *f*, an Amazon, daughter of Theseus, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus. 2. the wife of Acastus, king of Mycenae.

**Hippolytus**, *i*, *m*, son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Asclepius.

**Hippomēnes**, *ae*, *m*, son of Mega-

reus, who conquered (the Boetian) Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

**Hippōnax**, *actis*, *m*, a Greek poet of Iphesus, about 540 B.C. celebrated for the bitterness of his satires. Hence **Hippōnactēs**, *a*, *um*.

**Hippotades**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Hippotes, i. e. Aed is.

**Hippothōos**, *i*, *m*, son of Ceryon, king of Arcadia.

**Hirpini** (not Irpini), *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people who dwelt in the south of Samnium. Hence **Hirpinus** (**-irp-**), *a*, *um*.

**Hirtius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Hirtius, consul B.C. 41, and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic wars.

Hence **Hirtinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Hispalis**, *is*, *f*, a city of southern Spain, now Seville. Hence **Hispāliensis** (**-lensis**), *um*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Hispāni**, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, the Spaniards. Also **Hispānus**, *a*, *um*, Spanish; **Hispānia**, *ae*, and (because divided into two parts, citior and ulterior), **Hispāniae**, *arum*, *f*, the country of the Spaniards, Spain.

**Hispānicus**, *a*, and **Hispānicus**, *a*, *um*, connected with Spain; the latter esp. of arms or service in Spain, etc.

**Hister**, *v*, Ister.

**Histri** (less correctly **Istri**), *orum*, *m*, the inhabitants of Histria (Istria), a f. a country of Italia, in the eastern part of the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Histrus**, **Histicus**, *a*, *um* (**-istr-**), *i*, *orum*.

**Hōmērus**, *i*, *m*, Homer, the earliest and most celebrated of the Greek poets. Hence **Hōmēricus**, *a*, *um*, and **Hōmērius**, *a*, *um*, also **Hōmērōnides**, *ae*, *m*, an imitator of Homer.

**Hōmōlē**, *ēs*, *f*, a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.

**Hōnōrius**, *i*, *m*, son of the emperor Theodosius, and Roman emperor of the West, A.D. 395-423.

**Hōra**, *ae*, *f*, the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess, called before her death **Hērōra**.

**Hōrae**, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.

**Hōrātius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Horatius, the three brothers who fought against the Alban Curians.

2. Horatius Cocles, who in the war with Persius, defended single-handed the bridge over the Tiber. 3. Q. Horatius Flaccus, the celebrated Augustan poet. Hence **Hōrātius**, *a*, *um*.

**Hortālus**, *i*, *m*, a surname of the orator Q. Hortensius and his descendants.

**Hortānum**, *i*, *n*, a city of Etruria, now Orte. Hence **Hortinus**, *a*, *um* (Virg.).

**Hortensius**, *a*, um, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortatus, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero. Hence **Hortensianus**, *a*, um.

**Hostilius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Hostus Hostilius, who fought victoriously against the Sabinus, and his grandson, Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome. Hence **Hostilius**, *a*, um.

**Hyacinthus** or **-os**, *i*, *m*, a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quail; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name. Hence **Hyacinthia**, *um*, the Hyacinthia, a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus.

**Hýades**, *um*, *f*, a group of seven stars in the head of the constellation Taurus. v. Part I.

**Hýantes**, *um*, *m*, *plu*, an old name of the Boeotians. Hence **Hýantens**, *a*, um, and **Hýantius**, *a*, um, Boeotian.

**Hýas**, *antis* (dec. Hyas, Ov.), *m*, *a*, son of Atlas.

**Hýbla**, *ae*, and **Hýblē**, *ae*, *f*, the name of three towns in Sicily, a mountain near one of which was celebrated for producing honey. Hence **Hýblaeus**, *a*, um, Hýblean. Also **Nabst** **Hýblenses**, *um*, *m*, the inhabitants.

**Hýdaspes**, *is*, *m*, a large tributary of the Indus, now the Jelum.

**Hýdra**, *ae*, *f*, a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Libyan Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprung up in its stead. Meton, the constellation of the Water-snake. 2. a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lower World.

**Hýdrôchôus**, *i*, *m*, the constellation Aquarius (Cat.).

**Hýdrus**, *antis*, *f*, a city of Calabria, now Crotone, also called **Hýdruntum**, *i*, *n*.

**Hýgēa** (-ia), (rarely Hýgēa), *ae*, *f*, daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health.

**Hýlaeus**, *i*, *m*, a centaur. Hence **Hýlaeus**, *a*, um.

**Hýlas**, *ae*, *m*, a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.

**Hýlen** (dissyll.), *ai*, *m*, one of the Ceylonian hunters.

**Hýlônômē**, *es*, *f*, the wife of the centaur Cyllarus.

**Hýllus** (also Hýlus), *i*, *m*, son of Hercules and husband of Iole.

**Hýmen**, *enis*, and **Hýmônæus** or **-os**, *i*, *m*, the god of marriage, Hymen. Hence **Hýménæus**, *a*, um.

**Hýmettus** or **-os**, *i*, *m*, a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble. Hence **Hýmettius**, *a*, um.

**Hýpaepa**, *orum*, *n*, *plu*, a town in Lydia. Hence **Hýpaepēni**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Hýpanis**, *is*, *m*, a river of Sarmatia, now the Bug.

**Hýpasis** or **Hýphasis**, *is*, *m*, a tributary of the Indus, now the Sutlej.

**Hýpata**, *ae*, *f*, a small town of Thessaly. Hence **Hýpataei**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Hýperbôrēi**, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a fabulous people living in the extreme north. Hence **Hýperbôrēus**, *a*, um.

**Hýperides**, *is*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

**Hýprion**, *enis*, *m*, son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun. 2. the Sun himself. Hence **Hýperionis**, *idis*, *f*, daughter of the Sun, i. e. Aurora.

**Hýpermestra**, *ae* (-ē), *is*, *f*, one of the daughters of Danaus, who alone saved her kins and life.

**Hýpsipýlē**, *ēs*, *f*, daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. Hence **Hýpsipýlēus**, *a*, um.

**Hýrcāni**, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people who dwell on the Caspian Sea. Hence **Hýrcānus**, *a*, um.

**Hýriē**, *es*, *f*, a town and lake in Bœotia.

**Hýrieus** (trisyl.), *ei*, *m*, father of Orion. Hence **Hýriēus** (quadrisyl.), *a*, um.

**Hýrtæus**, *i*, *m*, father of Nisus in Virg. Hence **Hýrtæides**, *ae*, *m*, son of Hyrtæus, i. e. Nisus.

**Hýstaspes**, *is* or *i*, *m*, father of the Persian king Darius I.

**Iacchus**, *i*, *m*, a poetic appellation of Bacchus. Hence, meton. wine (Virg.).

**Iāpētus**, *i*, *m*, a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. Hence **Iāpētônides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Iapetus.

**Iāpis**, *idis*, *m*, Aeneas's physician, in Virg.

**Iāpýdes**, *um*, *m*, *plu*, a people of Illyria. Hence **Iāpýs**, *idis*, *adj*, Iapydian, or belonging to the Iapydes, and **Iāpýdia**, *ae*, *f*, their country.

**Iāpyx**, *igēi*, *m*, son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy. Hence **Iāpygia**, *ae*, *f*, the southern part of Apulia, and **Iāpyx**, *igēis*, *adj*. 2. a wind blowing from Apulia (W.N.W.) towards Crete.

**Iarbas**, or **Iarba**, *ae*, *m*, a king of Mauretania. **Iarbita**, *ae*, *m*, a Mau-

retanian, whose proper name was Cordus (Hor.).

**Iāsius**, *is*, *m*, son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres; called also **Iāson**, *enis*. Hence **Iāsidēs**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Iasus. 2. a king of Argos. Hence **Iāsīs**, *idis*, *f*, his daughter, i. e. Atalanta.

**Iāson**, *enis*, *m*, Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; the leader of the Argonauts, husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa. Hence **Iāsonius**, *a*, um, belonging to Jason, also Argonautic; and **Iāsonides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Jason. 2. tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.

**Iāssus** or **Iāsus**, *i*, *f*, a city of Caria. Hence **Iāssenses**, *um*, *m*, *plu*, its inhabitants.

**Iāzyges** or **Jāzyges** (trisyl.), *um*, *m*, *plu*, a Sarmatian people on the Theiss and Danube.

**Ibēres**, **Ibērus**, etc., *v*, *Hib*.

**Ibycus**, *i*, *m*, a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, whose murder was brought to light by the cranes who witnessed it.

**Icārius**, *v* Icarus, 2.

**Icārus**, *i*, *m*, a son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, which he attempted on wings made by his father, fell into the sea. Hence **Icārius**, *a*, um; esp. epithet of part of the Aegean Sea, into which he fell; the Icarian Sea. 2. **Icārus** or **Icārius**, *i*, *m*, son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Boötes.

Hence **Icārius**, *a*, um, also **Icāris**, *idis*, and **Icāriotis**, *idis*, *f*, the daughter of Icarus or Icarus, i. e. Penelope. As *Adj.* of Penelope (Ov.).

**Iccius Portus**, *v*, *Itius*.

**Icēlos**, *i*, *m*, son of Somnus.

**Icēni**, *orum*, *m*, a British people dwelling in Suffolk and Norfolk, who revolted from the Romans under Boadicea.

**Ichnōbates**, *ae*, *m*, (ιχνοβάτης, "that goes in the track"), one of Actæon's hounds.

**Icōnium**, *is*, *n*, a city of Lycaonia, now Kuniyeh.

**Ida**, *ae*, or **Idē**, *ēs*, *f*, a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up. Hence **Idæus**, *a*, um. 2. a mountain range near Troy. Hence **Idæus**, *a*, um, **Idæan**, also **Phrygian**, Trojan, and Roman.

**Idāllum**, *is*, *n*, a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; called also **Idālia**, *ae*, *f*. Hence **Idāllus**, *a*, um, Italian, also Cyprian; and **Idāliē**, *ēs*, *f*, Venus.

**Idmon**, *enis*, *m*, father of Arachne.

Hence **Idmōnius**, a, um. 2. a prophet of Argos, one of the Argonauts.

**Idmōneus** (quadrivyl.), ði, m. king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

**Idūmæa**, æ, f. a region to the S. of Palestine. Hence **Idūmæus**, a, um, Idumean.

**Idya** (trivyl.), æ, f. wife of Aetes and mother of Medea.

**Ierne**, v. Hibernia.

**Igium**, ði, n. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, now Giglio.

**Igūvium**, ði, n. a city of Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio; where some copper plates with inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin characters were discovered. Hence **Igūvinates**, lum, adi **Igūvini**, ðrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Ilerda**, æ, f. a city in Spain, now Lerida.

**Ilergavonenses** (Ilurg-), lum, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis. Also **Ilergavonensis**, e, adj.

**Ilergotes**, um, m. plu. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Ilia**, æ, f. a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus. Hence **Iliades**, æ, m. son of Iliad; i. e. Romulus or Remus.

**Ilias**, ædis, a Trojan woman. 2. the Iliad: v. Ilium.

**Iliōna**, æ (-ō, ðs), f. the eldest daughter of Priam.

**Iliōneus** (quadrivyl.), ði, m. the youngest son of Niobe. 2. a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.

**Ilios**, i, v. Ilium.

**Iithvia** (quadrivyl.), æ, f. a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth (Lat. v. uno Lucina).

**Iium** or **Iilon**, ði, n. a poetical name for Troy, the city of Ilium (Troy). Called also **Ilios**, i, f. Hence

**Ilius**, a, um; **Iliacus**, a, um; **Ilienses**, lum, m. plu. the Trojans; **Iliades**, æ, m. son of Troy: esp. Ganymede, and **Ilias**, ædis, f. a Trojan woman.

**Ilias**, ædis, f. is also the name of the epic poem on the Trojan war, the Iliad. On account of the great extent of the poem, Ilias is used figuratively to represent a great quantity, a number, an Iliad, a whole Iliad (Ov.)

**Iliyril**, ðrum, m. plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence **Iliyrinus**, a, um,

**Iliyria**, æ, f. their country, and (as consisting of two parts, one Greek, the other Roman) **Iliyræ**, ðrum, the (two) Ilyrias. Hence **Iliyricus**, a, um, and

**Iliyris**, Idis, f. Ilyrian: as Subst. **Iliyricum**, i, n., and **Iliyril**, Idis, f. the country.

**Iliotæ**, v. Helotes.

**Ilius**, i, m. son of Iros, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium. 2. a surname of Ascanius.

**Iiva**, æ, f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Elba.

**Imbros** and **Imbrus**, i, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, now Imbro. Hence

**Imbrius**, a, um.

**Inachus** or **-os**, i, m. the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.

Hence **Inachius**, a, um, Inachian, also Argive, Grecian: juvenca, i. e. Io (Virg.).

**Inachides**, æ, m. a male descendant of Inachus, and **Inachis**, Idis, f. adj. Inachian: subst. a female descendant of Inachus: esp. Io. 2. a river in Argolis, named after Inachus.

**Inārimē**, ðs, f. an island on the coast of Campania, now Ischia.

**Indebilis**, v. Mandonius.

**India**, æ, f. a large country extending from the Indus to China. Hence

**Indicus**, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. As Subst. **Indi**, ðrum, m. the Indians

**Indigetes**, v. Indiges, Part 1.

**Induciomārus** (-tiomārus), i, m. a chief of the Treveri.

**Indus**, i, m. a large river forming the western boundary of India. 2. a river in Arabia.

**Ingaevones**, um, m. a tribe in the N. of Germany.

**Ingauni**, ðrum, m. a people of Liguria.

**Inō**, ðs, f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities.

Hence **Inōus**, a, um, epith. of Melicerta (Virg.).

**Insabres**, lum, m. the Insabrians, a people of Cisalpine Gaul; their capital was Mediolanum (Milan). Also

**Insüber**, ðris, adj.

**Interamna**, æ, f. a city of Umbria surrounded by the river Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, now Terni. Hence **Interamnæ**, ædis, adi, and **Interamnates**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

2. a town in Latium, on the Liris, at its confluence with a smaller river.

**Inūus**, i, m. a name of Pan, the god who gave fruitfulness to herds.

2. **Castrum Inūi**, called simply **Castrum** by Ovid, an ancient town of Latium, on the coast between Antium and Lavinium.

**Io**, ðs, or **Ion**, ðnis, f. (Acc. Io, Ov.), daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow.

In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.

**Iōlāus**, i, m. a youth, the constant companion of Hercules.

**Iolcos** or **Iolcus**, i, f. a town of Thessaly, on the Pelagius gulf, where Jason with the Argonauts set out in quest of the golden fleece. Hence

**Iolciāus**, a, um.

**Iōis**, ðs, f. daughter of Eurypylus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.

**Iollas**, æ, m. a shepherd in Virg.

**Ion**, ðnis, m. an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia. Hence **Ionis**, æ, f. a country of Asia.

**Ionis**, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aetolis; and **Ionēs**, um, m. the Ionians. Hence **Ioniacus**, a, um,

**Ionicus**, a, um, and **Ionius**, a, um, Ionian. As Subst. **Ionium**, i, n. the Ionian Sea.

**Iordānes**, æ (-is, ðs), m. a river of Palestine, now the Jordan.

**Iosephus**, i, m. Josephus a Jewish historian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.

**Iphianassa**, æ, f. = Iphigenia (Lucr.).

**Iphia**, ædis, f. the daughter of Iphis, v. Eriadne.

**Iphiclus**, i, m. a son of Phylaratus and Clymene, an Argonaut. 2. father of Proteus, who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.

**Iphicrates**, is, m. a celebrated Athenian general. Hence **Iphicratensis**, e, adj.

**Iphigenia**, æ (Acc. -an, Ov.), f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana but the goddess put a halt in her plans, and conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese.

(1) **Iphis**, is, m. a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned (Ov.).

(2) **Iphis**, Idis, f. a Cretan girl who was changed into a man (Ov.).

**Iphitus**, i, m. a Trojan in Virg. 2. a king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.

**Iris**, Idis, f. (Acc. Irim, Virg.), daughter of Thaumas and Electra, sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, esp. of Juno.

**Iripini**, v. Hirpini.

**Irus** (Gr. acc. Iron, Ov.), i, m. a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca: hence any poor man.

**Isaeus**, i, m. a Greek orator, the instructor of Demosthenes, many of whose orations are extant. 2. a

Greek *αἰῶν*, a contemporary of the younger Hing.

**Isāra**, ae, m. a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone, now Isere.

**Isauri**, ōrum, m. the Isaurians, the inhabitants of Isauria, ae, f. a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia. Hence **Isauricus**, a, um, Isaurian. As Subst. **Isauricus**, i, m. an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.

**Ischōmāchē**, ēs, f. also called Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the combat arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae.

**Isidōrus**, i, m. a mimic actor mentioned by Cicero. 2. a Coptic philosopher in the time of Nero.

**Isis**, is and Isis (see Ism, Ov.), f. an Egyptian goddess. Hence **Isiacus**, a, um.

**Ismārius**, i, m. or **Ismāra**, ōrum, n. pl. a town and mountain in Thracia. Hence **Ismārius**, a, um, Ismarian or Thracian; tyrannus, i, e. Tercus (Ov.).

**Ism nias**, ae, m. a Thelian general. **Ismēnus**, i, m. a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes. Hence **Ismēnius**, a, um, Ismenian or Thelian; and **Ismēnus**, idis, f. a Thelian woman.

**Isocrātes**, is, m. a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens and b.c. 338. Hence **Isocrāteus**, a, um.

**Issa**, ae, f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name, now Issa. Hence **Issacus**, a, um, i. Subst. **Issaci**, ōrum, the inhabitants. **Issacicus**, a, um, and **Issensis**, i, m. Subst. **Issenses**, ium, the inhabitants.

**Issē**, ēs, f. the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus in Ov.

**Issus**, i, f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great, b.c. 333. Hence **Issiōus**, a, um.

**Istaeōnēs**, um, m. a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.

**Ister (Hister)**, trī, m. the lower part of the Danube.

**Isthmus (Isthmos)**, i, m. a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence **Isthmius**, a, um, and **Isthmia**, ōrum, n. pl. the Isthmian games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

**Istri**, Iстриa, v. Histri.

**Itālia**, ae, f. Italy. Hence **Itālus**, a, um, Italian: as Subst. **Itāli**, ōrum (Gen. pl. **Itālium**, Virg.), the Italians. 2. **Itālius**, a, um, Italian.

3. **Itālis**, idis, ady. f. Italian. As Subst. **Itālides**, um, f. Italian

women (Virg.). 4. **Itālicus**, a, um, Italian: jus, the Italian right: bellum, the Italian (or Social) war. As Subst. **Itālici**, ōrum, m. the Italian confederates (in the Social war).

**Itālica**, ae, f. the name given by the confederates to the city of Corfinium during the Social war. 2. a city of Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan. Hence **Itālicensis**, is, m. an Italian.

**Itāca**, ae (Itācē, ēs), f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses. Hence **Itācensis**, e, and **Itācaus**, a, um, Itacan. As Subst. **Itāacus**, i, m. the Itacan, Ulysses.

**Itius** or **Iccius Portus**, a port of the Morini in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar sailed over to Britain, prob. Witland.

**Itōnē**, ēs, or **Itōnus**, i, m. a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas. Hence **Itōnius**, a, um.

**Itūraea** (Ityr), ae, f. a country in Caeli-Syria. Hence **Itūraeus** (Ityr), a, um; and **Itūraei**, ōrum, m. the Iturians.

**Itylus**, i, m. son of Zethus. (In Cat. Itylus is confounded with Itys.)

**Itys**, ōs (see Itēn), m. son of Tricus and Proene: he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food, whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Proene into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Itylus into an owl. 2. a Trojan killed by Turnus, in Virg.

**Itulus**, i, m. son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.

Hence **Ituleus**, a, um, Italian Meton: belonging to Julius Caesar or Augustus. 2. Itulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.

**Ixion**, ōnis, m. son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. For an offence committed against him, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. His offspring were the Centaurs. Hence **Ixiōnēs** (Ixiōnius), a, um; and **Ixiōnides**, ae, m. Pirithous, and in plur. **Ixiōnidae**, ōrum, the Centaurs.

**Jabolēnus (Jav-)**, i, m. a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.

**Jacetani**, ōrum, m. a people in Northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenes.

**Janicūlum**, i, n. one of the seven

hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber. Hence **Janicūlaris**, e.

• **Jānus**, i, m. an old Italian deity. He was represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Janūaliis** or **Janālis**, e; and **Janigēna**, ae, m. child of Janus (Ov.). Also **Janārius** (mensis), the month January, dedicated to Janus. See also Part I., Janus, Januarius.

**Jāson**, v. Jason.

**Jēsūs** (also **Iēsus**, trisyll.), ū, m. Jesus.

**Jūba**, ae, m. king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompeius, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus, b.c. 45. 2. son of the former, who after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome.

**Jūdaea**, ae, f. the country of the Jews. Also **Jūdaeus**, a, um, Jewish. As Subst. **Judeus**, i, m. a Jew. **Jūdaicus**, a, um, Jewish: bellum (Tac.).

**Jūgurtha**, ae, m. a king of Numidia, conquered by Marius, b.c. 106. Hence **Jūgurthinus**, a, um.

**Jūlia**, ae, f. daughter of Caesar, the dictator, wife of Cn. Pompeius. 2. daughter and only child of Augustus, wife of Tiberius.

**Jūlianus**, i, m. Didius Julianus v. Didius. 2. "The Apostate," Roman emperor, a.d. 361-363.

**Jūlius**, a, the name of a Roman gens, of which the Caesars (q.v.) were the most distinguished family. Hence **Jūlius**, a, um, adj. Julian. As Subst. **Jūlius**, ii, m. the month of July (so called after Julius Caesar); previously called **Quintilis**. Also **Jūlianus**, a, um, belonging to Julius Caesar; and as Subst. **Jūliāni**, ōrum, m. soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war.

**Jūlus**, v. Iulus. **Jūnius**, a, the name of a Roman gens, of which Brutus (q.v.) was the most distinguished family. Hence **Jūnius**, a, um, adj. As Subst. **Jūnius**, ii, m. the month of June. Also **Jūniānus**, a, um.

**Jūno**, ōnis, f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women. Hence **Jūnōicōla**, ae, c. a worshipper of Juno. **Jūnōisēna**, ae, m. Juno-born, i.e. Vulcan; and **Jūnōnius**, a, um; and **Jūnōnālis**, e, belonging to Juno.

**Jūpiter** (better than **Jūpiter**), Jōvis, m. Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans, correspond to Gr. Zeus. 2. Transf. Jupiter Stygius, i.e. Pluto. 3. as the god of heaven, Jupiter is used by the poets for the sky, open air, heaven.

**Jūra**, ae, m. a chain of mountains in Gaul, on the borders of Helvetia, Mt. Jura.

**Justinus**, i, m. a Roman historian,

of uncertain date. 2. Usually called Justin Martyr, who wrote in defence of the Christians under Antoninus Pius.

**Juturna**, ae, f. a fountain in Latium; also a nymph, sister of Tivernus, the king of the Rutuli.

**Juvenalis**, is, m.: D. Junius Juvenalis, a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

**Juverna** or **Jüberna**, ae, f. Ireland, also called Hibernia (q. v.).

**Labdæus**, i, m. a king of Thebes, father of Laüs. Hence **Labdæus**, a, um, adj., and **Labdæides**, ae, m., a descendant of Labdæus, esp. Polynices, grandson of Laüs.

**Labætes**, tum, m. plu. a people of Illyria. Hence **Labæti**, id., f. adj.

**Labærius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. D. Laberius, celebrated as a composer of mimes.

**Labici** (Lāvici), ōrum, m. plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste. Hence **Labicanus** (Lāv-), a, um, and **Labicani** (Labic- in Mart.), ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Labienus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. T. Atilius Labienus, lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey. Hence **Labienianus**, a, um. 2. Q. Atilius Labianus, an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.

**Labro**, ōnis, f. a port in Etruria, now port Livorno (Leghorn).

**Labros** (-us), i, m. = λαβρός, "rushing," the name of a dog in Ov.

**Labyrinthus**, i, m. a building with many winding passages: esp. that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete.

**Lacedæna**, ae, f. adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian; Subst.: a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman: esp. Helen (Virg.).

**Lacedæmon** (also Lacedæmōn), ōnis (Acc. Lacedæmōna; Abl. Lacedæmōne; and Locat. Lacedæmōni), f. the city of Lacedæmon or Sparta. Hence **Lacedæmoniūs**, a, um, Lacedæmonian or Spartan; and Subst.: **Lacedæmoniū**, ōrum, m. the Lacedæmonians or Spartans.

**Lacētāni**, ōrum, m. a people of Spain in Catalonia; and **Lacētānia**, ae, f. their country.

**Lachesis**, is, f. one of the three Parcae or Fates, who prescribed the measure of the thread of life.

**Laciades**, ae, m. one belonging to the demus Laciadae in Attica.

**Lacinium**, i, n. a promontory in Bruttium, near Trota, with a temple to Juno, now Capo delle Colonne. Hence **Lacinianus**, a, um.

**Laco** (-on), ōnis, m. a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Plur. **Lacōnes**, um, m., of Castor and Pollux. (Mart.). Hence **Lacōnia**, ae, f.

the country of which the chief city was Sparta, or Lacedæmon. Also **Lacōnicus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Lacōnica**, ae, f. Laconia: **Lacōnicum**, i, n. the sweating-room in hot baths, first used by the Lacedæmonians: **Lacōnis**, idis, adj. Laconian, Lacedæmonian. 2. a Spartan dog or hound (Hor.).

**Lacōides**, is, m. an Academic philosopher of Cyrene.

**Ladas**, ae, m. a renowned runner, whose name became a proverb for swiftness.

**Ladon**, ōnis, m. a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus, father of Daphne. 2. the name of one of Actæon's hounds.

**Laeca**, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. Porcius Laeca, one of Cæsar's fellow-conspirators.

**Laelius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Laelius, a friend of Scipio Africanus. **Laelia**, ae, f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture. Hence **Laelianus**, a, um.

**Laertes**, ae, m. (Acc. Laerten, Ov.) the father of Ulysses. Hence **Laertius**, a, um; and **Laertiades**, ae, m. son of Laertes, Ulysses.

**Laestrygon** (Lestr.), ōnis, m. more freq. plur. **Laestrygones**, um, a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Sicily, from whence they passed over to Italy and founded Formiae. Hence **Laestrygonius**, a, um, Formian (Hor.).

**Laevi**, ōrum, m. a Ligurian people.

**Laevinus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Valeria (q. v.). Esp. P. Valerius Laevinus, consul in the war with Pyrrhus, by whom he was defeated B.C. 280. 2. M. Valerius Laevinus, consul in the second Punic War.

**Lægus**, i, m. father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt. Hence **Lægeus**, a, um, Egyptian.

**Lais**, idis and Idos, f. a celebrated courtesan of Corinth.

**Laius** (or Læius), i, son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus. Hence **Laiades**, ae, m. Oedipus.

**Lalagē**, es, f. fancy name of a girl in Hor.

(1) **Lamia**, ae, m. a cognomen in the gens Aelia: said to have been derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiae. Hence **Lamianus**, a, um.

(2) **Lamia**, ae, f. a town of Thesaly, now Zeitlin.

(3) **Lamia**, ae, f. a sorceress in Hor.

**Lampetie**, es, f. daughter of Phœbus and sister of Phaethon.

**Lampsacum**, i, n. and **Lampsacus** (-cs), i, f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont. Hence **Lampsacenus**, a, um, and Subst. **Lampsaceni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Lamus**, i, n. a town of Mysia, on the Hellespont. Hence **Lampsacenus**, a, um, and Subst. **Lampsaceni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Lamius**, i, n. a town of Apulia in the Iguvian, now Larino. Hence **Laminas**, atis, adj., as Subt. **Laminates**, tum, m. its inhabitants.

**Lamus**, i, m. a mythical king of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae. 2. son of Hercules and Omphale.

**Langobardi**, ōrum, m. a people of Northern Germany.

**Lanuvium** (Laniv.), i, n. a town of Latium, on the Via Appia. Hence **Lanuvinus** (Laniv.), a, um; and Subst. **Lanuvini**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Laoceus**, ōntis, m. a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who with his two sons was killed by two serpents from the sea.

**Laodamia**, ae, f. daughter of Acæstus, and wife of Proteus.

**Laodice**, es, f. a woman mentioned by Ovid. 2. the wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.

**Laodicea**, ae, f. the name of several cities, esp. one in Great Phrygia, now Ashkissar. Hence **Laodicensis**, i, of Laodicea.

**Laomedon**, ōntis, m. father of Priam, king of Troy. Hence **Laomedontæus**, a, um, **Laomedontian**, a, um, **Laomedontian**, and **Laomedontides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon, Priam in plur. the Trojans (Virg.).

**Lapithæ**, ōrum (Gen. also Lapithum, Virg.) m. plu. a rude people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They engaged in a fierce conflict with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ. Hence **Lapithæus**, a, um, and **Lapithæus**, a, um.

**Lar** or **Lars**, tis, m. a praenomen of Etruscan origin, usually given to the first-born of a princely house, whose a younger son was called Aruns, q. v.

**Lara**, ae, and **Larunda**, ae, f. daughter of the river-god Liris, worshipped in Rome under the name of Larva or Muta (Ov.).

**Larcus** (-tius), i, m. T. Larcus Flavius, the first Roman dictator, n. c. 498.

**Larentia** (not Laurentia), ae, f. also Acca Larentia, wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus. Hence **Larentia**, tum, m. plu. a festival celebrated in honor of Larentia.

(1) **Lares** (Lases), um and tum, the Lares, tutelar deities of a house, domestic or household gods, whose images were placed either in a little shrine by the hearth, or in a small chapel (lararium) in the interior of the house—Sing. **Lar**, Laris, n.: one of the Lares, a Lar. Transf. the tutelar deities of cities and roasts, etc. Meton. a hearth, dwelling, home (Hor.). See also Part I.

(2) **Lares**, tum, f. a city in Numidia.

**Larinum**, i, n. a town of Apulia in the Iguvian, now Larino. Hence **Larinus**, atis, adj., as Subt. **Larinates**, tum, m. its inhabitants.

**Larissa**, ac, f. a city in Thessaly, on the *Penēus*, now *Larisse*. Hence **Larissaeus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Larissaei**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants, also **Lārisenses**, ium, m. plu. the inhabitants.  
 2. a city in *Phthiotis*, also called *Larissa Cremaste*. 3. a fortress of *Argos*.

**Larissus** (-*isus*), i, m. a river in *Achaia*, now *Larisse*.

**Lārius**, ii, m. a lake in Northern Italy, now *Como*.

**Lars**, artis, v. *Lar*.

**Lāses**, v. *Lares*.

**Lāterānus**, a, a family name in the gens *Clauia*, *Sextia*, and *Plautia*.

**Lāterensis**, is, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens *Iuuentina*.

**Lāterium**, ii, n. a villa of *Q. Cicerō* at *Arpinum*.

**Lātialis** (-*āris*), v. *Latium*.

**Lātīar**, āris, v. *Latium*.

**Lātīni**, v. *Latium*.

**Lātīnus**, i, m. a king of the *Laurentians*, who gave *Aeneas* his daughter *Lavinia* in marriage.

**Lātium**, ii, n. a country of Italy, bounded by the *Tyrrhenian Sea* and the *Tiber*; Rome was situated at its north-western extremity. Jus *Lātii* or simply *Lātium*, the political rights which belonged originally to the *Latins*, but were afterwards granted by the *Romans* to other people. Hence, **Lātius**, a, um, adj. *Latine*, *Latini*, poet. for *Roman*.

2. **Lātīus** (-*āris*), e, adj. *Latin*. *Subst.*: **Lātīar**, āris, n. the festival of *Iugiter* (*Latiaris*). 3. **Lātīnus**, a, um, Latin. As *Subst.*: **Lātīni**, ōrum, m. the *Latins*. Hence **Lātīnensis**, e, adj. *Latin* (*Auct. Har. Præp.*). As *Subst.*: **Lātīnienses**, ium, m. the *Latins* (id.).

**Latmus** (-*os*), i, m. a mountain in *Caria*, where *Luna* kissed the sleeping *Endymion*. Hence **Latmīus**, a, um.

**Latōbrigi**, ōrum, a people of *Gallicia Belgica*, neighbours of the *Helvetii*.

**Lātōna**, ae, also Greek form **Lāto**, ūs, f. a daughter of the *Titan* *Cœus* and of *Phœbe*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whom she brought forth on the island of *Delos*. Hence **Lātōnius**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Lātōnia**, ae, f., i. e. *Diana*.

2. **Lātōnius** (-*lētō*-), a, um. As *Subst.*: **Lātōnius**, ii, m., i. e. *Apollo*. 3. **Lātōus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Lātōus**, m., i. e. *Apollo*.

4. **Lātōis** (-*lētō*-), idis or *Idos*, adj. f. As *Subst.*: **Lātōis**, idis, f., i. e. *Diana*.

5. **Lātōnigēna**, ae, c. one born of *Lātōna*; *Lātōnigēnae* duo, i. e. *Apollo* and *Diana* (*Ov.*).

**Lātris**, idis, f. name of a woman in *Phrygia*.

**Laurentum**, i, n. a maritime town in *Latium*, now *Torre di Paterno*. Hence **Lauren-**, entis, adj. Also as *Subst.*: **Laurentes**, um, m. the *Laurentines*. **Laurentinus**, a, um, and **Laurentius**, a, um.

**Laureolus**, i, m. a notorious robber (*Juv.*).

**Lauron**, ōnis, f. a city in *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**Laus**, laudis, f. a city in *Calpine Gaul*, north-west of *Placentia*, now *Lodi Vecchio*.

**Laurus**, i, m. the son of *Mezentius*, whom *Aeneas* slew. 2. son of *Numitor* and brother of *Iulia Silvia*.

**Lautūlae** (-*lūtōlae*), ārum, f. plu. a place in *Rome* where there were warm baths. 2. a place in *Latium* having warm baths.

**Lāverna**, ae, f. the goddess of guile (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.

**Lavici**, v. *Labici*.

**Lavinia**, ae, f. daughter of *Latmus* and wife of *Aeneas*.

**Lāvīnium**, ii, n. a city of *Latium*, near the sea-coast, founded by *Aeneas* in honour of his wife *Lavinia*, now *Formia*. Hence **Lāvīnius**, a, um.

**Leander**, dri (for *Leandre*, *Ov.*), m. a youth of *Abolus*, who swam nightly across the *Hellepont*, to visit *Hero* in *Sestos*, until he was drowned in a storm. Hence **Leandrius**, a, um.

**Learchus**, i, m. son of *Athamas* and *Phoebe*, killed by his father. Hence **Learchus**, a, um.

**Lēbōdia** (-*ēa*), ae, f. a Boeotian city near *Mount Helicon*, above which was situated the cave of *Trophonius*, now *Lebadia*.

**Lēbēdus**, i, f. a city on the coast of *Ionis*, north of *Colophon*, where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of *Bacchus*.

**Lēbīnthos** or **Lēbynthos**, i, f. one of the *Synades*.

**Lēchaeum**, i, n. and **Lēchaeae**, ārum, f. plu. the port of *Corinth* on the *Corinthian Gulf*.

**Lēda**, ae, and **Lēdē**, es, f. daughter of *Thestis*, and wife of *Tyndareus*, mother of *Pollux*, *Helen*, *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*. Hence **Lēdaeus**, a, um, *Ledaean*, also *Spartan*.

**Lēlēges**, um, m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of *Asia Minor* and *Greece*. Hence **Lēlēgēs**, a, um, and **Lēlēgeis**, idis, adj.

**Lēmānnus**, i, m. (either alone or with *Isacus*) the Lake of *Geneva*.

**Lemnos** and **Lemnus**, i, f. one of the largest islands in the *Aegean Sea*, the abode of *Vulcan*; now *Stalimene*. Hence **Lemnīus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Lemnī**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants; **Lemnīensis**, e; **Lemnias**, ādis, f. a Lemnian woman, and **Lemnīōla**, ae, m. the dweller in *Lemnos*, i. e. *Vulcan*.

**Lemonia** tribus, a rustic tribe on the *Via Latiā*.

**Lēmīvices**, um, m. a people of *Gallicia* (*quintana*: hence the modern *Lemoges*).

**Lemovii**, ōrum, m. a Germanic people on the *Baltic*.

**Lēmūres**, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres. Hence **Lēmūria**, ūm, m. a festival held at night on the 9th of *May*, to appease the ghosts of the dead.

**Lēnaeus**, a, um, adj. (*λῆνος*, a wine-press) *Lēnaean*, *Bacchic*: **Lēnaei**, latior, i. e. wine (*Virg.*), and absol.

**Lēnaeus**, i, m. *Bacchus*.

**Lēntūlus**, i, m. a cognomen of a distinguished family in the gens (*Cornelia* *Exp. P. Cornelia* *Lentulus* *Sura*, one of *Catiline's* fellow-conspirators). Hence **Lēntūlitas**, ātis, f. name of nobility of a *Lentulus* (*Cic. collig.*).

**Lēōcōrion**, i, n. a temple in *Athens*, reared in honour of the three daughters of *Leos*, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.

**Lēōides**, um, f. the daughters of *Leos*: v. preced art.

**Lēōn**, entis, m. a town near *Syracuse*, now *Naguisi*. 2. a ruler of *Phlius* mentioned in *Cic.*

**Lēōnidas** (rarely **Lēōnida**), ae, m. king of *Sparta*, who fell fighting against the *Persians* at *Thermopylae*, B.C. 490.

**Lēōnides**, ae, m. a teacher of the younger *Cicero* at *Athens*.

**Leonnātus**, i, m. one of *Alexander's* generals.

**Lēontini**, ōrum, m. an ancient town on the eastern side of *Sicily*, now *Leontini*; birth-place of the famous sophist *Gorgias*. Hence **Lēontinus**, a, um, and **Lēontini**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Lēontium**, ii, f. an Athenian woman, a friend of *Epicurus*.

**Lēōtychides**, ae, m. brother of *Agelaus*.

**Lēpidus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Aemilia*. *Exp. M. Aemilius Lepidus*, triumvir with *Antony* and *Octavian*.

**Lēpontii**, ōrum, m. a people of *Calpine Gaul*, on the *Ticinus*, their name is retained in the *Val Leventina*.

**Lēprium**, i, n. a town on the coast of *Elis*.

**Leptis**, is, f. a town in *Africa*, situated on the *Great Syrtis*, call. d. *Leptis magna*. 2. **Leptis parva**, near *Hadrumetum*, now *Lamta*. Hence **Leptitānus**, a, um, and **Leptitāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Lerna**, ae, and **Lernē**, es, f. a forest and marsh near *Argos*, through which flowed a stream of the same name, there abode the *Lernaean Hydra*, which *Hercules* slew, and then drained the marsh. Hence **Lernaicus**, a, um.

**Lesbos** (-*us*), i, f. a celebrated island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Asia*, the birth-place of the lyric poets *Alcaeus* and *Sappho*, and famous for its wine; now *Mithini*. Hence **Lesbiacus**, a, um, and **Lesbius**, a, um, *Lesbian* (*quintana*, i. e. *Alcaeus* (*Hor.*)).

**Lesbium**, ii, n. *Lesbian wine*.



2. **Lesbōus**, a, um, adj. *Lesbian*.  
**Lesbias**, adis, and **Lesbis**,  
 idis, *f. a Lesbian woman*.

**Lēthaea**, ae, *f. wife of Olenus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone (Ov.)*.

**Lēthē**, ēs, *f. [λήθη, forgetfulness], a river in the infernal regions, the water of which caused forgetfulness of the past. Hence Lēthaeus, a, um, Lethæan, oblivious.*

**Lētois**, Lētoīus, v. Latona.

(1) **Leucadiā**, ae, and **Leucas**, adis, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo; now S. Mavra. Hence Leucadiūs, a, um, and Leucadii, ōrum, m the inhabitants. Leucas, adis, f also the capital of Leucadiā.*

(2) **Leucadiā**, ae, *f. a woman's name in Prop.*

**Leucata**, ae, and **Leucates**, ae, *m. a promontory in the island of Leucadiā, now Lucato.*

**Leuci**, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

**Leucippus**, i, m. *father of Phoebe and Hilaria, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux. Hence Leucippis, idis, f. a daughter of Leucippus.*

2. *a disciple of Zeno the stoic, and one of the founders of the atomic philosophy.*

**Leucōn**, ōnis, *m. one of Actæon's hounds. 2. a king of Pontus (Ov.)*

**Leucopētra**, ae, *f. a promontory near Ithacum; now Capo dell' Armi.*

**Leucophryna**, ae, *f. a surname of Deana in Magnesia.*

**Leucosia**, ae, *f. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, south of Paestum, now Piana.*

**Leucothēa**, ae (-ē, ē-), *f. the name of Iro, daughter of Calmus, after she was received among the sea-deities.*

2. *daughter of Orichanus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome.*

**Leuctra**, ōrum, *n. plu. a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, B.C. 371. Hence Leuctricus, a, um.*

**Levacī**, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

**Lexōvli**, ōrum, *m. a people in the N.W. of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine, whence the name of Lisieux.*

**Lībānus**, i, m. *a celebrated mountain range in Syria; Lebanon.*

**Lībentina** (Līb-), ae, *f. the goddess of (sexual) pleasure, Venus.*

**Liber**, ēri, *m. an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; identified with Bacchus. Hence Līberālla, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, on which day youths received the manly toga.*

**Lībera**, ae, *f. Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Lihē. 2. = Ariadne (because she was the wife of Bacchus).*

**Lībēthrum**, i, a. *an ancient town*  
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*in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses. Hence Lībēthrides, um, f. plu. the Muses (Virg.).*

**Lībītina**, ae, *f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out. Hence lībītōn-: death (Hor.). v. Lībītina, Part I.*

**Lībo**, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

**Lībūi**, ōrum, *m. a people in northern Italy.*

**Līburni**, ōrum, *m. an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia, celebrated for their swift-sailing ships. Hence Līburnus, a, um. As Subst: Līburna, ae, f. a Līburnian galley (Hor.). 2. Lībūrnā, ae, f. Lībūrnū.*

3. **Lībūrnicus**, a, um, *adj. As Subst: Lībūrnica, ae, f. a Lībūrnian galley. See also Part I.*

**Lībya**, ae, and **Lībē**, ēs, *f. Lībya, the northern part of Africa, also in general. Hence Lībicus, a, um, Lībys, ōis; Lībissus, a, um, Lībystinus, a, um, Lībystis, idis, f. adj. and Lībys, a, um, African.*

**Lībypheñices**, um, *m. a Libyan people in the territory of Byzantium, in Africa Proper, descended from Phœnicians.*

**Līchas**, ae, *m. an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.*

**Līcīnius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the orator C. Licinius Crassus, and the triumvir M. Licinius Crassus, who perished in a war against the Parthians, B.C. 55. Hence Līcīnius, a, um, and Līcīniānus, a, um.

**Līcīnus**, i, m. *a barber and friendman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth.*

**Līgārius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Līgārius, whom Cicero defended. Hence Līgāriānus, a, um.

**Līgus** (Lēg-), i, m. *a Cretan, father of Iphigēia.*

**Līgēa**, ae, *f. a local nymph in Virg.*

**Līger** or Līgēs, ēri, *m. the largest river of Gallia Transalpina, now Loire.*

**Līgii** (Lyg-), ōrum, *m. the Liguri or Lygii, a German people on the Weser.*

**Līgures**, um, *n. plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of Gaul to those of Etruria. Hence Līgur and Līgus, ōris, adj. and subst. a Līgurian. Līgūria, ae, f. their country; Līgusticus, a, um, and Līgustinus, a, um.*

**Lībbaeum** (or, -ōn, -ōr), i, n. *the most westerly promontory of Sicily, now Cape Bona, with a town of the same name. Hence Lībbaestānus, a, um, and Lībbaeus, a, um.*

**Līmnaea**, *f. a town of Thessaly.*

**Līmnaēis**, idis, *f. a surname of Diana.*

**Līmýra**, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. a river, with a town of the same name in Mysia.*

**Lindus** (-os), i, f. *a town in the island of Rhodes, with a temple of Minerva.*

**Lingones**, um, *n. plu. a people of Gaul, whence the modern name of the Rhine Langres. Hence Līngōnicus, a, um, Līngōnus, i, m. a Līngonian.*

**Līngos** (us), i, m. *a mountain in Iapygia.*

**Līnus** (-os), i, m. *son of Apollo and one of the Muses, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre, in anger at his seducing him.*

**Līpāra**, ae, and **Līpārē**, ēs, *f. one of the Æolian Isles, north of Sicily, with a city of the same name, now Lipari; n. plu. Līpāræ, ōrum, f. the Æolian islands. Hence Līpāræus, a, um, and Līpārēnsis, ē; as Subst: Līpārēnses, ium, m. the inhabitants.*

**Līriopē**, ēs, *f. a nymph, the mother of Actæus.*

**Līris**, is, *m. a river of Latium, which it divides from Campania, now Garigliano.*

**Līssus**, i, and **Līssum**, i, n. *a city in southern Italy.*

**Lītāna silva**, or absq. **Lītāna**, ae, *f. a large forest on the Apennines, near Mutina.*

**Līternum** (Lant-), i, n. *a city on the coast of Campania, now Patrica. Hence Līternus, a, um, and Līterninus, a, um.*

**Līvia**, ae, *f. the second wife of Augustus. 2. wife of Calpurnia.*

**Līvius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Līvius Andronicus, the first Roman tragic poet, and T. Līvius Patavinus, the celebrated historian, who was born at Patavium (Padua). Hence Līvius, a, um, and Līvianus, a, um.

**Lōcri**, ōrum, *m. the Locrians, a people of Greece, consisting of several tribes. 1. Locri Epizephiri, on the Cephissus. 2. Locri Ozolæ, bordering on the Acælians. 3. Locri Epizephiri, on the territory of the Bruttii, a Greek colony, with a city of the same name near the modern Gerace. Hence Lōcrensis, e, and Lōcrenses, ium, m. the Locrians; also Lōcria, idis, f. the country of Locri.*

**Lōcrista** (Lūcrista), ae, *f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius.*

**Lōcristus**, v. Aius.

**Lollus**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence Lollianus, a, um.

**Londinium** (Lundin-), i, n. *a city of Britain, now London. Hence Londiniensis, e.*

**Longimānus**, i, m. *"the Ungarmed," a surname of Artaxerxes I, king of Persia.*

**Longila**, ae, *f. a Volscian city.*

**Longulāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

**Longuntica**, ae, f. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Lōtis**, idis, and **Lōtos**, i, f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into a lotus-tree (Ov.)

**Lōtōphāgi**, ōrum, m. the Lotus-eaters: a fabulous African people on the Lesser Syrtis

**Lūa**, ae, f. a goddess who expiated blood shed in battle

**Lūca**, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Lucca. Hence **Lūcensis**, e

**Lūcāni**, ōrum, m. plu the Lucanians; a people of Southern Italy. Also **adū Lūcānus**, a, um; **Lūcānia**, ae, f. their country, and **Lūcānicus**, a, um. Also **Lūca** (bos), an elephant, v. Part 1.

**Lūcānus**, i, m. M. Annaeus Lucanus, author of the poem entitled *Pharsalia*, put to death by Nero, A.D. 65

**Lūcōciūs**, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. L. Lucceius, a friend of Cicero and Pompeius, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars

**Luceium**, ii, n. a fortress in Galatia

**Lūcerēs**, v. Part 1.  
**Lūcēria**, ae, f. an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera. Hence **Lūcērinus**, a, um, and **Lūcērinī**, ōrum, m. the Lucernans

**Lūcilius**, i, m. the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Lucilius, a native of the Campanian Suesia, the father of Roman satire. Hence **Lūciliānus**, a, um, Lucilian, of Lucilius

**Lūcina**, v. Part 1.  
**Lūcius**, i, m. a Roman praenomen, usually represented by L.

**Lūcrētia**, v. Lucretius.  
**Lūcrētīlis**, is, m. a mountain in the Sabine territory, now M. Genaro

**Lūcrētius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, consul B.C. 508. 2. Infern. Lucretia, daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself. 3. T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De rerum natura*; contemporary with Cicero

**Lūrinus**, i, m. (alone, or with lacus), the Lucrine, a small lake on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae, famous for its oysters. Now Lucrino. Hence **Lūrinus**, a, um, and **Lūrinensis**, e.

**Lūcullus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Licinia. Esp. L. Lucius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury. Hence **Lūcullēus**, a, um, and **Lūcullianus**, a, um

**Lugdūnum**, i, n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, now Lyons. Hence **Lugdūnensis**, e. 2. **Lugdūnum Bātāvōrum**, now Leyden.

**Lūna**, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Luna. Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

**Lūpercus**, i, m. (lupus and perh. arcus) a deity who protected the flocks from wolves. Hence **Lūpercal**, ālis, n. a grove on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him, and **Lūperālia**, ūm and ōrum, n. plu his festival, celebrated in February

**Lupia** or **Lupia**, ae, f. a river in the N.W. of Germany, now the Lippe

**Lūsitānia**, ae, f. the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal. Also **Lūsitāni**, ōrum, m. the Lusitanians.

**Lūtātus** (Luctatius), a, the name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished family was that of Catulus v. Catulus

**Lūtētia**, ae, f. a city of Gaul (also called Lutetia Parisiorum) now Paris

**Lūyēs**, i, m. a surname of Bacchus. Hence **Lūyēs**, a, um. Poet meton. wine (Hor.)

**Lūcābas**, ae, m. a Tuscan, who, for a slight shewn to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin (Ov.)

**Lūcaeus**, i, m. a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped. Hence **Lūcaeus**, a, um, **Lūcean**, esp. as epithet of Pan.

**Lūcambēs**, ae, m. a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her, for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter lampoons that both he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence **Lūcambēus**, a, um.

**Lūcāon**, ōnis, m. king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf. Hence **Lūcāonius**, a, um, and **Lūcāonis**, idis, f. his daughter Callisto (q. v.) 2. a grandson of the preceding, also called Arcas

**Lūcāones**, ūm, m. plu the Lycanians, a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Lūcāonius**, a, um, and **Lūcāonia**, ae, f. their country.

**Lūcōum** and **Lūcīum**, i, n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught

**Lūcia**, ae, f. a mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor. Hence **Lūcius**, a, um, **Lūcian**, and **Lūci**, ōrum, m. the Lycians. Lycius deus = Apollo: from his oracle at Patara, in Lycia

**Lūcidās**, ae, m. a centaur in Ov.

2. a poetic pastoral name in Virg.

**Lūcōmēdes**, is, m. a king of the isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire

**Lūcōphron**, ōnis, m. a native of Chalcis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian, author of an extant poem called 'Cassandra'

**Lūcōrias**, ādis, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

**Lūcormas**, ae, m. a river of Aetolia.

**Lūcōtas**, ae, m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.

**Lūctus** or **-os**, i, f. a city of Crete. Hence **Lūctius**, a, um, **Lūctian** or **Creian**.

**Lūcērgus**, i, m. son of Dryas, king of the Ekeboni, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by him with madness and death.

2. lawgiver of the Spartans, about 825 B.C. Hence **Lūcērgēi**, ōrum, m. disciples of Lycurgus, i. e. severely upright.

3. an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, noted for his inflexible integrity

**Lūcūs** (-os), i, m. husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Thrice. 2. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous. 3. a companion of Aeneas. 4. a river of Bithynia. 5. a river of Phrygia Major. 6. f. an Illyrian city in the territory of the Messaetes.

**Lūdyē**, ē, f. wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros. 2. a female quack-doctor, in Juv.

**Lydia**, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis, whence the Ilians were said to have come. Hence **Lydius**, a, um, **Lyidian** or **Etruscan**. **Lydius fluvius**, i. e. the Tiber (Virg.) **Lydius**, a, um, and **Lydi**, ōrum, m. the Lydians or the Ilians

**Lycestae**, ārum, m. a people in the south-western part of Macedonia. Hence **Lyncēstius**, a, um

**Lynceus** (disyll.), ēi, m. a Messenian, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight. **Lyncēus**, a, um, **Lyncēan** (Cic.) **Lyncides**, ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus, a son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermetra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death by their wives. 3. one of the companions of Aeneas.

**Lyncus**, i, m. a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx. 2. f. a city of Macedonia.

**Lyrnēsus** (Lyrnessus), i, f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis. Hence **Lyrnēsius** (Lyrnessius), a, um; and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), idis, adj. f.; as subst., Briseis

**Lysander**, dri, m. a celebrated Spartan general, who took Athens and terminated the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 404. 2. an ephor at Sparta, who supported the plans of King Agis.

**Lysiādes**, ae, m. an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus.

**Lysias**, ae, m. a famous Athenian orator in the time of Socrates

**Lysimachia**, ae, f. a city of Thrace.

Hence **Lýsimáchoienses**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

**Lýsimáchos**, i, m. one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia.

**Lýsinōe**, es, f. a city of Pisidia.

**Lýsippos**, i, m. a celebrated worker in brass and statuary of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.

**Lýsis**, idis, m. a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

**Mácares** (trítyl), ši and eos, m (Voc. Macareu), son of Aeolus Hence **Mácaris**, idis (Acc. Mácarēda, Ov.), f. his daughter, isse. 2. companion of Ulysses, afterwards of Aeneas

3. a centaur in Ov

**Mácedōnes**, um, m plu the Macedonians: in sing.: **Mácedō**, ōnis, m. a Macedonian. Hence **Mácedōnia**, ae, f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace **Mácedōnicus**, a, um, and **Mácedōnius**, a, um; also **Mácedōniensis**, e

**Mácer**, cri, m a Roman surname Esp. C. Licinius Macer, a Roman historian, of whose works but little is known.

**Mácoetae** (-dae), ārum, m. another form of the name of the Macedonians

**Máchōn**, ōnis, m. son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy. Hence **Mácháōnius**, a, um, medical

**Máora** (ā, Lucan), ae, m a river on the N. boundary of Italy, now the **Magra**.

**Máora Cómē**, es, f. a town in Locrus, on the borders of Thessaly

**Máori Campi**, a region on the river **Macra** (q. v.)

**Mácria**, idis, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Ionia.

**Mácrōbii**, ōrum, m = Μακρόβιοι, i. e. the long-lived, a people of Aethiopia.

**Mácrōbiius**, ii, m a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries, author of some philological works still extant.

**Mácrōchir**, m = Μακροχρῆ, pure Lat. Longimanus (q. v.).

**Madytos** (-tas), i, a sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonese. Hence

**Madnatēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants

**Maecander**, also **Maecandros** and **Maecandrus**, dii, m. a river, proverbial for its many windings: it rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Coeaea, and falls into the Aegean Sea near Miletus, now Menderē Su. 2. Personified: a river-god, the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus, in Ov. Hence **Maecandrus**,

a, um: juvenis, i. e. **Caunus** (Ov.). 3. On the metaphorical use of the word, v. **Maecander**, Part I

**Maecenas**, ātis, m. an Etruscan name. Esp. C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil Hence **Maecenatīanus**, a, um

(1) **Maecius**, a, the name of a Roman gens

(2) **Maecius** (**Mētius**), ii, m **Maecius**, the name of a place in Latium, near Lavinium. Hence **Maecia**, ae, f. a Roman tribe

**Maedi** (**Mēdi**), ōrum, m. plu a Thracian people. Hence **Maedius** (**Mēd**), a, um,

**Maellus**, a, the name of a Roman gens Esp. Sp. Maellus, who was suspected of aiming at kingly power, and was slain by Abala. Hence

**Maellianus**, a, um, belonging to Maellus, and **Maelliani**, ōrum, m. his partisans

**Maenānus** or -os, i, m. and **Maenāla**, ōrum, n. plu a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan Hence **Maenālius**, a, um, Maenalian, Arcadian. (Deus, i. e. Pan (Ov.)) **Maenālis**, idis, f. ursa, i. e. Canis, "The Great Bear" (id.)

**Maenas**, ādis, f. = μαῖνας, a Bacchant, usu. pl. **Maenades**, um

**Maenius**, a, the name of a Roman gens Hence **Maenius**, a, um, Maenia Columna, a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which insolvent debtors were summoned; a whipping-post **Maenianum**, i, n a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Maenius) v. Part I

**Maenōes**, um, m. the Maenonians, an ancient name of the Lydians Hence **Maenōia**, ae, f. Maenonia, Lydia also Itruria (because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians: v. Lydia) 2. **Maenōides**, ae, m

a native of Maenonia; a poetical designation of Homer, because believed to have been born in Lydia Also an Etrurian (Virg.). 3. **Maenōis**, idis, adj. a Lydian woman: esp. **Arachne** or **Amphale** (Ov.) 4. **Maenōnius**, a, um, adj. Lydian, also Homeric (Hor.)

**Maetōtae**, ārum, m a Scythian people on Lake Marotis Hence **Maetōtis**, idis, Scythian: **Maetotis palus** or **lacus**, the sea of Azov, also **Maetōtus**, a, um

**Maetra**, ae, f. a woman who was changed into a dog in Ov

**Maevius**, ii, m a Roman proper name Esp. 1. a secretary of Verges 2. a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil

**Magnēsia**, ae, f. a district of Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea 2. a city in Caria, near the Maeander. 3. a city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus Hence **Magnēs**, ētis, m. a Magnesian: also adj., **Magnēs lapis**,

the Magnesian stone, a magnet. **Magnēsius**, a, um, **Maghessa**, ae, f. a Magnesian woman: **Magnētis**, idis, f. aly

**Magnētarches**, ae, m. the chief magistrate of the Magnesians

**Magni Campi**, ōrum, m. the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.

**Magō**, ōnis, m a Carthaginian the brother of Hannibal 2. another (Carthaginian, author of a work on agriculture in 28 books, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate

**Magontiacum** (**Mōg-**), i, n a city of Germany on the Rhine, now Mainz

**Maharbal**, ātis, m. son of Hamilcar, and a distinguished cavalry officer under Hannibal in the second Punic war

**Māia**, ae, f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter, one of the Pleiads Hence **Māius**, the month of May

**Māleā** and **Mālia**, ae, f. the southeastern promontory of Peloponnesus, now C. Malis Hence **Māleus**, a, um, 1. **Māleventum**, v. Beneventum

**Māliacus Sinus**, a gulf between Thessaly and Thracia, now G. of Zentona Hence **Māliensis**, e, and **Mālius**, a, um

**Mamerus**, i, m a cognomen in the gens Aemilia

**Māmers**, tis, m. the Oscan name for Mars Hence **Māmertini**, ōrum, m. a name assumed by certain mercenary troops of Agathocles, who after his death seized Messina, massacred the inhabitants, and settled there about 287 B.C. Hence **Māmertinus**, a, um

**Mamilius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Adj. **Mamilius**, a, um

**Māmūrius**, ii, m. (in full, Mamurius Veturius) the maker of the eleven anella, in imitation of the shield sent down from heaven

**Māmūrta**, ae, m. a wealthy Roman eques of Formiae

**Mancinus**, i, m. a Roman proper name Esp. C. Hostilius Mancinus, a consul who made a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numantines, 137 B.C. which the Senate refused to ratify Hence **Mancinīanus**, a, um

**Mandēla**, ae, f. a town in the Sabine territory

**Mandōnius**, i, m. a chief of the Illegates in Spain, who, together with his brother Indibilis (or Indebilis), played an important part in the second Punic war.

**Mandubii**, ōrum, m. a Gallic people, whose chief town was Alesia.

**Mānes**, v. Part I

**Mānilius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mānilius**, a, um, and **Māniliānus**, a, um

**Mānius**, ii, m. abbrev. M'; a Roman praenomen

**Manlius**, a, the name of a Roman

gens. Esp. **M** Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence **Manlius**, a, um, and **Manlianus**, a, um.

**Mannus**, i, m, a god of the ancient Germans son of Tuiscio.

**Mantineä**, ae, f, a city of Arcadia, near which I. pammonidas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.

**Mantö**, üs, f, a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias. 2. an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, mother of Ceneus, the founder of Mantua.

**Mantua**, ae, f, a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Minus, near which was Ardes, the birth-place of Virgil. Hence **Mantuanus**, a, um.

**Marathon**, önis, f, a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians, in 490. Hence **Marathonius**, a, um.

**Marcellus**, i, m, a Roman cognomen in the Julian gens. Cl. a. Esp. **M** Claudius Marcellus, the first to gain an advantage over Hannibal, and the taker of Syracuse. Hence **Marcellus** (or -ea), örum, n, plu. a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse. 2. **M** Claudius Marcellus, nephew of Augustus, whose early death is referred to in the Jeneid. Hence **Marcellianus**, a, um.

**Marcius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Aeneas Marcius, the fourth king of Rome. Hence **Marcius**, a, um, and **Marciänus**, a, um.

**Marcomani** (a in Stat.) and -man- ni, örum, m, plu. a powerful people in central Germany, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi. Hence **Marcomanicus** (-mannicus), a, um.

**Marcius**, i, m, abbiy M, a Roman praenomen.

**Mardi**, örum, m, plu. a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian Sea.

**Mardonius**, üs, m, son-in law of Darius Hystaspes, and general of the Persians, he was defeated and slain at Plataea, B.C. 479.

**Marëa** and **Marëöta**, ae, f, a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria. Hence **Marëoticus**, a, um, and **Marëötis**, üs, f, adj. as Subst. - the Marëotic lake.

**Margum**, i, n, a city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis.

**Marica**, ae, f, a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus, after whom the Lake of Minturnae was named Palus Maricae or simply Marica.

**Mariques**, i, m, a Roman, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.

**Marius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Marius, conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni. Hence **Marius**, a, um, and **Marianus**, a, um; **Mariani**, örum, m, his partisans.

**Marmarica**, ae, f, a district in the N.E. of Africa, now Barca. Hence **Marmaricus**, ae, m, an African (Ov.).

(1) **Märo**, önis, m, the surname of the poet Virgil. Hence **Märonëus**, **Märonianus**, a, um, Virgilian.

(2) **Märo**, önis, m, a statue near a spring, prob. a Silenus (Prop. dub.).

**Marobödus**, i, m, a king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius and fled to Augustus.

**Märonëa** or **Märonia**, ae, f, a town of Thrace, famous for its wine. Hence **Märonëus**, a, um. 2. a town of the Samnites, now Marano.

**Marpesius** (Marpe-sius), a, um, belonging to Marpesus (a mountain in Paros, q. v.); Marpesian, Parian.

**Marrubium** or **Marrüvium**, üs, n, the capital of the Marsians. Hence **Marrubius**, a, um.

**Marrücini** (Marücini), örum, m, plu. a people of Italy, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was Teate, now Chieti. Hence **Marrücinus**, i, um.

**Mars** (poet Mävors), tis, m, the god of war, who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people. Hence **Martius** (poet. Mävortius), a, um; as Subst. **Martius**, üs, m, the month of March; and **Martialis**, e, v. Part i, Mars, Martius, Martialis.

**Marsäci** (-äci), örum, m, a people of Gallia Belgica.

**Marsi**, örum, m, plu. the Marsians; an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy, the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War. Hence **Marsus**, a, um, and **Marsicus**, a, um, Marsian. 2. a people of Germany.

**Marsigni**, örum, m, c, people of Germany, a division of the Suevi.

**Marsyas** and **Marsya**, ae, m, a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive. There was a statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome, near which business was transacted (Hor.). 2. a river in Phrygia.

**Martialis**, is, m. **M** Valerius, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, an epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, whose works are extant.

**Martioöla**, ae, m, a worshipper of Mars (Ov.).

**Martigëna**, ae, c, begotten by Mars (Ov.).

**Masgaba**, ae, m, a son of Masinissa (Liv.). 2. a favourite of Augustus (Suet.).

**Mäsinissa** (Massin-), ae, m, a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.

**Masaesyli** (Mass-), örum, m, a people of N. Numidia.

**Maso** (-sso), önis, m, a cognomen in the gens Iulia.

**Massagëtae**, ärum, m, plu. a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea.

**Massicus**, i, m (with or without mons) a mountain in Campania, cele-

brated for its excellent wine, now Monte Massico. Hence **Massicus**, a, um; as Subst. **Massicum**, i, n, Massic wine.

**Massilia**, ae, f, a celebrated seaport of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean, a colony of Phocæa, now Marseilles. Hence **Massiliensis**, e, and **Massilienses**, üm, m, its inhabitants.

**Massurius** (Mäsü-), üs, m, Sabinius, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.

**Massyli**, örum, m, plu. a people of E. Numidia. Hence **Massylus** and **Massylus**, a, um, Massylian, Numidian.

**Mätinus**, i, m, a mountain in Apulia, near which Horace was born; famous for honey. Hence **Mätinus**, a, um.

**Matisco**, önis, m, a city of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Aar, now M<sup>re</sup>con.

**Mätius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mätianus**, a, um.

**Matrona**, ae, m, a river in Gaul, now the Marne.

**Mattiacus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Matticum, the modern Wiesbaden. As Subst. **Mattiacö**, örum, m, the inhabitants.

**Mattium**, üs, n, a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti.

**Mätita**, ae, f, the goddess of the dawn, the same as Aurora. 2. a name of Jno, called also Mater Matuta.

**Mauri**, örum, m, plu. the Moors, a people of north-western Africa. Hence

**Maurus**, a, um; **Mauritania** (Maurët-), ae, f, their country. Also **Maurusia**, ae, f, the Greek name of Mauritania, and **Maurusius**, a, um; also **Maurusii**, örum, m, the Mauritanians.

**Mausolus**, i, m, king of Caria, husband of Artemisia. Hence **Mausolëus**, a, um; as Subst. **Mausoleum**, i, n, the magnificent tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus.

**Mävors**, ortis, v. Mars.

**Maxentius**, üs, m, Roman emperor, A.D. 306.

**Maximianus**, i, m, Roman emperor, A.D. 286.

**Maximinus**, i, m, Roman emperor, A.D. 235.

**Maximus**, i, m, a cognomen in several gentes.

**Mäzaca**, ae, f, and -a, örum, n, a town of Cappadocia.

**Mäzaces**, üm, m, a people of Numidia, afterwards called Mazacenses.

**Mädeä**, ae, f, daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her in order to marry Creusa, she killed their child.

*drum*. Hence **Mēdēia**, *idis, f. adj. magical: herbae* (Ov.).

**Mēdi**, *orum, m. plu.* the Medes, a people of Asia: poet also for the Assyrians, Persians, and Parthians. Hence **Mēdus**, *a, um; Mēdia*, *ae, f.* their country, and **Mēdicus**, *a, um*

**Mēdiolānum** or **Mēdiolānum** (Medio- in Ptol.), *i, n.* a city in Northern Italy, now Milan. Hence **Mēdiolānensis**, *e*.

**Mēdiomatrici**, *orum, m. q* people of Gaul; about Metz.

**Medobriga** (**Medubriga**, **Mundobriga**), *ae, f.* a city of Lusitania. Hence **Medubrigenses**, *ium, m.* its inhabitants

**Mēdon**, *ontis, m.* a centaur. 2. son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon. Hence **Mēdontidae**, *arum, m.* the descendants of Mēdon

**Mēdūli**, *orum, m.* a people in Aquitania Gaul, whose coast was famous for oysters, in the modern Medoc.

**Mēdullia**, *ae, f.* a town in Latium. Hence **Mēdullinus**, *a, um*

**Mēdus**, *i, m.* a river in Persia flowing into the Araxes. Hence *perh. adj.* Medus, *a, um* (Hor.).

**Mēdusa**, *ae, f.* daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dripped from it serpents sprang. Hence, **Mēduseus**, *a, um*.

**Mēgæra**, *ae, f.* one of the Furies. **Mēgālē**, *es, f.* a surname of Cybele. Hence **Mēgālensis**, *e*; **Mēgālensia**, or **Mēgālesia**, *ium, n. plu.* a festival in honour of Cybele, celebrated on the 4th of April, and **Mēgālesiācus**, *a, um*

**Mēgālōpolis**, *is, f.* a city of Arcadia. Hence **Mēgālōpōlitæ**, *arum, m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Mēgālōpōlitānus**, *a, um*; also **Mēgālōpōlitāni**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants.

**Mēgæra**, *ae, f.* and **Mēgæra**, *orum* (Abl. plur. in Plautus, Megaribus), *n. plu.* a Grecian city, the capital of **Mēgāris**, *idis, f.* a country in Greece, lying between Phocis and Attica. Hence **Mēgāreus**, *i, m.* a Megarean. **Mēgāricus**, *a, um.* As Subst.: **Mēgārici**, *orum, m.* the Megarics; i.e. the followers of Euclid of Megara. Also **Mēgārus**, *a, um.* 2. A city of Sicily, also called Megaris, and formerly Hybla. Hence **Mēgāreā**, *orum, n. plu.* the country of Megara

**Mēgāreus** (trisyll.), *ēi, m.* son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes. Hence **Mēgārēus**, *a, um*

**Mēgāris**, *idis, f.* v. Megara.

(1) **Mēla**, *ae, m.* a Roman name. Ep. Pomponius Mela, geographer, a native of Spain, under the Emperor Claudius.

(2) **Mēla** or **Mella**, *v. Mella*.

**Melae**, *arum (-es, ium), f.* a town in the Samnite country.

**Melambium**, *il, n.* a place in Thessaly, near Scutussa.

**Mēlampūs**, *ōdis, m.* a celebrated physician and soothsayer. 2. son of Atreus. 3. the name of a dog, in Ov.

**Mēlanthius**, *il, m.* a goat-herd of Ulysses.

**Mēlanthō**, *ūs, f.* a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune

**Mēlanthus**, *i, m.* a river of Sarmatia (Ov.). 2. one of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins

**Mēlas**, *antis and ae, m.* the name of several rivers in Boeotia, Sicily, etc.

**Meldi**, *orum, m.* a people of Gaul, about Metz

**Mēlēager** and **Mēlēagros** (-agrus), *grī, m.* son of the Calydonian king Oeneus, one of those engaged in the Calydonian boar-hunt. Hence **Mēlēagrides**, *um, f. plu.* the sisters of Mēlēager, changed into birds.

**Mēles**, *ētis, m.* a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born, whence his name Melesigenes. Hence **Mēlētēs**, *a, um*, Homeric

**Mēlicerta** and **Mēlicertes**, *ae, m.* son of Iphidamant and Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Mēlicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palaemon, and by the Romans Portunus.

**Mēliboea**, *ae, f.* a maritime town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Philotes. Hence **Mēliboeus**, *a, um*, Thessalian

**Mēliboeus**, *i, m.* the name of a shepherd in Virg.

**Mēlissus**, *i, m.* a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus

**Mēlita**, *ae, or Mēlittē*, *es, f.* Malta. Hence **Mēlitisia**, *e*, Maltese. As Subst.: **Mēlitisia**, *ium, n.* vestimenta, Maltese garments of fine linen

2. an island off the coast of Dalmatia, now Meleda. 3. a sea-nymph

(1) **Mella** or **Mēla**, *ae, m.* a river in Northern Italy, falling into the Ollus, now Mella.

(2) **Mella**, *ae, m.* a Roman cognomen in the gens Annæa

**Mēlōdūnum**, *i, n.* a city of the Senones, perhaps the modern Melun

**Mēlos**, *i, f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades, now Milo. Hence **Mēlius**, *a, um*

**Mēlōtis**, *idis, f.* a country of Thessaly

**Mēlpōmēnē**, *ēs, f.* the Muse of tragic poetry

**Mēmnius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Ep. Memnius, to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem on Nature. Hence **Mēmniades**, *ae, m.* a (scion of the house of) Memnius, and **Mēmniānus**, *a, um*

**Memnon**, *ōnis, m.* son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and

was slain by Achilles. Hence **Mēmnonius**, *a, um*, Memnonian: also poet. (oriental, Moorish, black (Luc. v. Ov.))

**Memphis**, *is and Idos, f.* a city of Middle Egypt, now in ruins. Hence **Memphites**, *ae, m.* Memphite, Egyptian: *bos, i. e. Apis* (Tib.). **Memphiticus**, *a, um*, Egyptian. **Memphitis**, *idis, f.* adj. Egyptian: *vacua, i. e. lo* (Ov.).

**Mēnae**, *arum, f. plu.* or **Mēnaenum**, *i, n.* a town of Sicily, now Mineo. Hence **Mēnaeus**, **Mēnaenius** or **Mēnaenus**, *a, um*; **Mēnaeni**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants

**Mēnalcas**, *ae, m.* a shepherd in Virg.

**Mēnander** or **Mēnandros** (-us), *tri* (also *gen.* Menandrus = Menandrov, Ter.), *m.* a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model, about 300 B.C. Hence **Mēnandrosus**, *a, um*

**Mēnāphē**, *orum, m. plu.* a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt

**Mēndes**, *ētis, adj.* belonging to the Egyptian town Mendes. Also **Mēndesicus** (-sius), *a, um*

**Mēnēdēmus**, *i, m.* an Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato. 2. an Athenian historian in the time of Crassus. 3. a general of Alexander the Great

**Mēnēlāus**, *i, m.* son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. Hence **Mēnēlāeus**, *a, um*

**Mēnēnius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Ep. Menenius Agrippa, who told the plebs the fable of the belly and the limbs, B.C. 494. Hence **Mēnēniānus**, *a, um*, and **Mēnēnius**, *a, um*

2. a foolish person mentioned by Horace

**Mēnestheus**, *ēi and ēos, m.* a son of Iphicrates the Athenian (Nep.). 2. a Trojan mentioned by Virgil, also called Mēstheus.

**Mēnix**, *gis, f.* an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, now Jeriah

**Mēnippus**, *i, m.* a Cynic philosopher, famous for his sarcasms, whence Varro gave to his satires the name Menippe. 2. a famous Ariatic orator in the time of Cicero.

**Mēnius**, *i, m.* a son of Lycaon (Ov.).

**Mēnoecus** (trisyll.), *ēi and ēos, m.* son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country.

**Mēnoetes**, *is, m.* a companion of Ieneus. 2. an Arcadian slain by Turnus in Virg.

**Mēnoetius**, *il, m.* father of Patroclus. Hence **Mēnoetiādes**, *ae, m.* Patroclus.

**Mentor**, *ōris, m.* friend of Ulysses. 2. a celebrated artist in embossed metal work. Meton, a cup of his workmanship (Juv.). Hence **Mentōreus**, *a, um*

**Mercurius**, *il, m.* the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods;

as a herald, the god of eloquence, the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads; conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. Hence **Mercurialis**, *e*. As Subst.: **Mercuriales**, *um*, a corporation of traders at home.

**Meriones**, *ae*, *m*, the charioteer and pilot of Idomeneus.

**Mermēros**, *i*, *m*, a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.

**Mermessius**, *a*, *um*, *adj*, belonging to Mermessus, a town of Troas, celebrated as the residence of a Soby.

**Mēros**, *ēs*, *f*, a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island, because nearly surrounded by the Nile. Hence **Mēroclonus**, *a*, *um*.

**Mēropē**, *ēs*, *f*, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades. 2. sister of Phaethon.

**Mēropē**, *ōphion*, *m*, king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Pharaoh.

**Mēsēbria**, *ae*, *f*, a city of Thace, o. the Euxine. Hence **Mēsēbria-cus**, *a*, *um*.

**Mēsōpōtāmia**, *ae*, *f*, the country between the Euphrates and Tigris.

**Messāla**, better **Messalia**, *ae*, *m*, a Roman surname in the gens **Valeria**. Esp. **M. Valerius M. sala** Corvinus, an orator in the time of Cicero and Augustus.

**Messālina** or **Messallina**, *ae*, *f*, the wife of the emperor **Claudius**. 2. the wife of the Emperor **Nero**.

**Messālinus** (or **Messall-**), *i*, *m*, a Roman cognomen.

**Messāna**, *ae*, *f*, a city of Sicily, situated on the straits which separate Italy and Sicily, now **Messina**.

**Messānia** (**Mesapia**), *ae*, *f*, the Greek name of Calabria. Hence **Messāpius** (**Mesap-**), *a*, *um*; **Messāpi-**, *drum*, *m*, the **Messapians**.

**Messēnē**, *ēs*, or **Messēna** (**Messāna**), *ae*, *f*, the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus. Hence **Messēnius** (also **Messānius**), *a*, *um*;

**Messēni**, *drum*, *m*, the **Messenians**.

**Mētābus**, *i*, *m*, king of the Volscians, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.

**Mētāpōntum**, *i*, *n*, a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived; now **Torre a Mare**. Hence **Mētāpōntinus**, *a*, *um*; **Mētāpōntini**, *drum*, *m*, the **Metapontines**.

**Mētāurus**, *i*, *m*, a small river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks, *b. c.* 207; now the **Metauro**. Hence **Mētāurus**, *a*, *um*.

**Mētāllus**, a Roman cognomen in the gens **Cæcilia**. Esp. **Q. Cæcilius Metellus**, surnamed **Numidicus**, from his victories over Jugurtha. Hence

**Mētāllinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Mētērea turba**, a name given by Ovid to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.

**Mēthymna**, *ae*, *f*, a city in the island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the

poet **Arion**; also famed for its excellent wine. Hence **Mēthymnaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mēthymnas**, *adis*, *f*, *ady*.

**Metioesedum**, *i*, *n*, a city of Gaul, now **Médon** in **Mélin**.

**Mētiscus**, *a*, *m*, the charioteer of **Turnus** in **Virg.**

**Metius**, **Mettius**, or **Mettus**, *i*, *m*, an Italian proper name. Esp.

**Metius Fufetus**, the Alban dictator slain by **Tullus Hostilius**.

**Mēton**, *ōnis*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions again.

**Mētrōdōrus**, *i*, *m*, of Athens and **Lampacūs**; an Epicurean philosopher. 2. of **Slatonice** in **Caria**, a pupil of **Carneades**. 3. of **Chios**, a pupil of **Idomeneus**. 4. an Academic philosopher of **Skepsis**, famous for his memory.

**Mētrōpōlis**, *is*, *f*, a city in **Thessaly**. Hence **Mētrōpōlitānus**, *a*, *um*; also **Mētrōpōlitae**, *arum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Mēvānia**, *ae*, *f*, a city in **Embrina**, now **Beagna**.

**Mezentius**, *i*, *m*, a tyrant of **Caere** or **Argylla**, slain by **Aeneas**.

**Micipsa**, *ae*, *m*, son of **Masinissa**, and king of **Numidia**. In plur.

poet for **Numidians**, **Africans** (**Juv.**)

**Midas** (**Mida**), *ae*, *m*, son of **Gordius**, and king of **Phrygia**. He requested and received from **Bacchus** the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. He was saved from starvation by bathing in the river **Pactolus**, whose sands from that time were golden. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between **Apollo** and **Pan**, **Midas** decided against the former, **Apollo** changed his ears into those of an ass.

**Milānion**, *ōnis*, *m*, the husband of **Atalanta** (*No. 2*), whom he outran by means of the golden apples.

(1) **Milētus**, *i*, *m*, the father of **Cannus** and **Hyblis** (*Ov.*). Hence **Milētis**, *idis*, *f*, his daughter **Hyblis**.

(2) **Milētus**, *i*, *f*, one of the principal cities of **Asia Minor**. Hence

**Milēsianus**, *a*, *um*; **Milēsii**, *drum*, *m*, the **Milesians**, notorious for their luxury and wantonness. Also **Milētis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*: *urbis*, *i. e.* **Tomi**, a colony of **Miletus** (*Ov.*).

(1) **Milo** and **Millon**, *ōnis*, *m*, a celebrated athlete of **Crotona**. He was caught in a tree which he tried to rend, and devoured by wild beasts. 2. a king of **Pisa**, in **Elys** (*Ov.*).

(2) **Milo**, *ōnis*, *m*, a family name in the gens **Anna**. Esp. **T. Annius Milo**, a friend of **Cicero** and an enemy of **Clodius**; he killed the latter in a skirmish at **Bovillae**, and when tried for murder, was defended by **Cicero**.

Hence **Milōniānus**, *a*, *um*.

**Milōnius**, *is*, *m*, a parasite mentioned by **Horace**.

**Miliādes**, *is*, *m*, the general who commanded the Athenians in the battle of **Marathon**, *b. c.* 490.

**Milyas**, *adis*, *f*, a district and city of **Lycia**. Hence **Milyādes**, *um*, *m*, the inhabitants.

**Mimallōnes**, *um*, *f*, *plu.* **Bacchantes** (*Stat.*). Hence **Mimallōnēs**, *a*, *um*;

**Mimallōnis**, *idis*, *f*, a **Bacchante**, *Ov.*

**Mimas**, *antis*, *m*, a promontory in **Ionia**, opposite **Chios**. 2. one of the **Giants** (*Hom.*).

**Minnermus**, *i*, *m*, a Greek elegiac poet of **Colophon**, about 560 *b. c.*

**Minclius**, *i*, *m*, a river in **Cisalpine Gaul**, now **Mincio**.

**Minerva**, *ae*, *f*, a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek **Pallas Athene**, the daughter of **Zeus**, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.

**Minervium**, *is*, *n*, a city and castle in **Calabria**, also called **arx Minervae** (*Virg.*).

**Minio**, *ōnis*, *m*, a small river in **Etruria**, now **Mignone**.

**Minōs**, *ōis* (also *ōnis*); *Acc.* **Minōem** and **Minōa**, *m*, son of **Zeus** and **Europa**, brother of **Rhadamanthus**, king and lawgiver in **Crete**, and after death judge in the infernal regions. 2. grandson of the former, likewise king in **Crete**; the husband of **Psithapha**, father of **Ariadne**. Hence **Minōis**, *idis*, *f*, a female descendant of **Minos**;

**Minōius**, *a*, *um*; and **Minōius**, *a*, *um*, belonging to **Minos**, also **Cretan**.

**Minotaurus**, *i*, *m*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, slain by **Theseus**.

**Minturnae**, *arum*, *f*, *plu.* a city of **Latiun**, on the borders of **Campania**, at the mouth of the **Liris**, near which **Marius** hid himself in the marshes from his pursuers. Hence **Minturnensis**, *e*. Subst.: **Minturnenses**, *lun*, *m*, the inhabitants.

**Minutius** (**Minutus**), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. **M. Minucius Rufus**, Master of the Horse under the dictator **Fabius Maximus**.

**Minyas**, *ae*, *m*, a mythical king of **Thessaly**. Hence **Minyas**, *arum*, *m*, *plu.* the **Minyans**, **Argonauts**, the companions of **Jason**: **Minyēlas**, *adis*, *f*, a daughter of **Minyas**; **Minyēlides**, *f*, *plu.* the daughters of **Minyas**, and **Minyēus**, *a*, *um*.

**Minēnum**, *is*, *n*, a promontory, town, and harbour in **Campania**, named after **Misenus**; now **Miseno**. Hence **Misenensis**, *e*.

**Misēnus**, *i*, *m*, son of **Aeolus**, a trumpeter of **Aeneas**.

**Mithras** and **Mithres**, *ae*, *m*, the sun-god of the Persians.

**Mithridātes** (**Mithrad-**), *is*, *m*, the name of several kings of **Pontus**:

esp. of Mithridates VI surnamed the Great, who waged war with the Romans, he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself B.C. 63. Hence **Mithridatēus**, a, um, and **Mithridatēs**, a, um. 2. Mithridates V, father of the preceding, surnamed **Euergetēs**, an ally of the Romans against Carthage in the third Punic War. 3. a king of Armenia, A.D. 35. 4. Several kings of Parthia also bore this name.

**Mitylēnē** or **Mýtilēnē**, ēs, f., and **Mitylēnae**, ārum, f., plu. the capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence **Mitylēnaeus** or **Mýtilēnaeus**, a, um, and **Mitylēnsis**, ē.

**Mnēmōn**, ōnis, m. a surname of Artaxerxes II., king of Persia.

**Mnēmōnides**, um, f., plu. the Muses (Ov.).

**Mnēmōsynē**, ēs, f. (μνημοσύνη, memory), the mother of the Muses.

**Mnēsarchus**, i, m. a Stoic philosopher.

**Mnestheus**, v. Menestheus.

**Moenus**, i, m. a river of Germany, now the Main.

**Moesi**, ōrum, m. plu. a people who dwell between Thrace and the Danube. Hence **Moesia**, ae. (and **Moessiae**, ārum, i.e. Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior), f. their country, mod. Bulgaria and Servia, and **Moesiācus**, a, um.

**Mōgontiacum**, v. Mogontiacum.

**Mōlorchus**, i, m. a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules. Hence **Mōlorchaeus**, a, um.

**Mōlossi**, ōrum, m. the Molossians, a people in Epirus, who are said to have derived their name from Mōlossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache. Hence **Mōlossus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Mōlossus**, i, m. a Molossian hound (Virg.). **Mōlossis**, Idia, f. the country of the Molossi.

**Mōna**, ae, f. the Isle of Man (Caes.). 2. the Isle of Anglesey (Tac.).

**Mōnaeses**, is, m. a leader of the Parthians, otherwise unknown (Hor.).

**Mōnēta**, ae, f. a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. V. Part I. Moneta.

**Mōnoecus**, i, m. a surname of Hercules. Monoecei arx, a promontory in Liguria; now Monaco.

**Montānus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. Curtius Montanus, a favourite of the emperor Tiberius. 2. Votenus Montanus, an orator in the reign of Tiberius.

**Mopsōpia**, ae, f. an ancient name of Attica and Athens. Hence **Mopsōpia**, a, um; **juvens**, i.e. Triptolemus (Ov.). uris, i.e. Athens (Ov.).

**Mopsus**, i, m. a soothsayer in Argos. 2. a soothsayer in Thessaly. 3. a shepherd, in Virg.

**Mōrini**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul, opposite to Britain.

**Morpheus** (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.

**Mōsa**, ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.

**Moschi**, ōrum, m. a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas.

**Moschus**, i, m. a rhetorician of Pergamus (Hor.).

**Mōsella** (Mosula), ae, m. and f. a river of Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle.

**Mōses** or **Mōyses**, is, m. Moses, the famous Jewish lawgiver.

**Mostēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Mostena or Mustene, a city of Lydia.

**Mūcius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Mucius Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porcena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand. Hence **Mūcius**, a, um, and **Mūciānus**, a, um.

**Mulciber**, bri, m. a name of Vulcan.

**Mulucha**, ae, m. a river in northern Africa. 2. f. a city standing upon it.

**Mulvius** (Milvius), a, um, Mulvian. Mulvius pons, a bridge across the Tiber. Hence **Mulviānus**, a, um.

**Mummius**, ae, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, B.C. 146.

**Munātius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Munatius Plancius, a lieutenant of Caesar.

**Munda**, ae, f. a city in the south of Spain, now Mondia. Hence **Mundensis**, ē.

**Munychia**, ae, f. one of the ports of Athens. Hence **Munychius**, a, um.

**Muraena** (-ēna), ae, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens LUCIUS. Esp. L. Lucius Murena, who was denounced by Cicero in an oration still extant.

**Murcia**, ae, f. the goddess of sloth, or of the slothful. 2. (also Murra, Myrra), an epithet of Venus, said to have been taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.

**Murgantia**, ae, f. a city in Samnium. 2. a city in Sicily, also called Murgentia. Hence **Murgentinus**, a, um; **Murgentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Murrānus** (Murrhan), i, m. a mythic king of the Latins.

**Mursa** (-ia), ae, f. a city of Pannonia, now Eszek.

**Mūsa**, ae, f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number. Hence **Mūsēus**, a, um; and **Mūsēum** (-ium), i, n. a seat of the Muses; a museum.

**Mūsaeus**, i, m. a mythical Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.

**Musulāmi**, ōrum, m. an African tribe west of the Great Syrtis.

**Mūta**, ae, f. a goddess, called also

Lara and Larunda, whom Jupiter, on account of her walkativeness, struck dumb.

**Muthul**, a river in Numidia (Sall.).

**Mūtina**, ae, f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena. Hence **Mūtinen-sis**, ē.

**Mutini**, ōrum, the inhabitants of the city of Mutina in Sicily.

**Mycalē**, ēs, f. a promontory of Ionia, opposite Samos. Hence **Mycalaeus**, a, um, and **Mycalensis**, ē.

**Mycēnae**, ārum, or Mycēnē, ēs, f. a very ancient and celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king. Hence **Mycēnaeus**, a, um, **Mycēnensis**, ē, as Subst. **Mycēnenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants, and **Mycēnis**, Idia, f. i.e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

**Mycōn** (Micon), ōnis, m. the name of a shepherd in Virg.

**Mycōnos** (-us), i, f. one of the Cyclades.

**Mygdōnes**, um, m. a people of Thrace, who after wars took possession of a part of Phrygia. Hence **Mygdōnia**, ae, f. Phrygia. **Mygdōnis**, Idia, f. adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian. Also Lybia (Ov.).

**Mygdōnius**, a, um, Mygdonian, Phrygian.

**Mygdōnides**, ae, m. son of Mygdon, i.e. Ceneas, a warrior at the siege of Troy.

**Mylāsa** (-ssa), ōrum, m. a city of Caria. Hence **Mylāsenses**, ium, m. and **Mylāsēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Mylāsius** (-ēus), a, um. **Mylāsēus** (trissyl.), an inhabitant of Mylasus.

**Myndus** or -os, i, f. a city in Caria. Hence **Myndii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Myonnēsus** (-os), i, m. a promontory of Ionia, with a city of the same name.

**Myrina**, ae, f. a fortified sea-port town in Asia.

**Myrmecides**, ae, m. a celebrated scutiger.

**Myrmidōnes**, um, m. plu. the Myrmidons, a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.

**Myron**, ōnis, m. a celebrated Greek sculptor, about 430 B.C.

**Myrrha** (Mur-), ae, the daughter of Cypris, who was changed into a myrrh-tree (Ov.).

**Myrtalē**, ēs, f. a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.

**Myrtillus**, i, m. son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.

**Myrtōus**, a, um, Myrtoan. Esp. Myrtoium mare, the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the island of Myrtos.

**Myrcēolus** (-us), i, m. the founder of the city of Grosino, in Italy.

**Myria**, ae, f. a country in the north-

west of Asia Minor. Hence **Mysius**, a, um, and **Mysus**, a, um, *Mysian* also **Mysi**, ōrum, m, the *Mysians*.

**Mytilēne**, v. *Mitylène*.

**Myrs**, untis, f, a city of Caria. •

**Nabāthaea** (Nabathaea), ae, f, a district in the N. of Arabia. Hence **Nabāthaeus**, a, um, also **Nabāthael**, ōrum, m, the *Nabathaeans*. Poet. *Arabian, eastern*.

**Nabdalsa**, ae, m, a general of Jugurtha.

**Nabis**, Idis, m, a despot of Sparta, about 207 B.C.

**Naevius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Naevius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about 202 B.C. Hence **Naevius**, a, um, and **Naevianus**, a, um.

**Nahanarvali** (Nahar-), ōrum, m, a Germanic people.

**Nālas**, ādis, more freq. **Nāis**, Idis and Idos, f, a water nymph, a Naiad, transferred a nymph in general. Hence **Nāicus**, a, um.

**Nannētes**, um, m, a people in Gallia Celtica, giving their name to the modern Nantes.

**Nantiātes**, um, m, a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps.

**Nāpaea**, ae, f, [Gr. νάπη, a dell] a dell-nymph.

**Nār**, Nāris, m, a river of Central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber, now Nera.

**Narbo**, ōnis, m, (also called Narbo) Marcus a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis took its name, now Narbonne. Hence **Narbonensis**, e.

**Narcissus**, i, m, son of Cepheus and the nymph Liriope, changed into the flower of the same name.

**Narnia**, ae, f, an Umbrian city on the Nār, now Narni. Hence **Narniensis**, e.

**Nāryclon**, in, n, and **Nāryx**, ſcis, f, a city of the Opuntian Locrians, the birth-place of Ajax the Great. Hence **Nāryclon**, a, um; heros, i, e. Ajax, son of Oileus (Ov.).

**Nāāmōnes**, um, m, a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.

**Nāica**, ae, m, an agnomen in the Scyriofamily.

**Nāsidianus** (scanned in Hor. as quadrisyll.), i, m, a Roman name.

**Nāsidius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Nāsidianus**, a, um.

**Nāso**, ōnis, m, a Roman cognomen. Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, the poet.

**Nāos** (-us), i, m, = **Nāoros**, island, a part of the city of Syracuse.

**Nauorates**, ae, m, a Greek historian of Erythrae.

**Naupactus** (-os), i, and **Naupactum**, i, n, a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth, now Lepanto. Hence

**Naupactius**, a, um.

**Nauplius**, i, son of Neptune and Aemone, king of Lubea, and father of Palamedes. Hence **Naupliades**, ae, m, Palamedes.

**Nauportum**, i, n, a city in Upper Pamonia, now Laybach.

**Nausicaä**, ae (and -ē, -ēs), f, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians.

**Nausiphānes**, is, m, a Greek philosopher of Icos, instructor of Epicurus.

**Naustathmos**, i, m, a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea.

**Nautes**, is, m, a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy, and from whom the Roman Nautia is said to have been descended.

**Nāva**, ae, m, a river of Germany which joins into the Rhine near Rungen, now the Nahe.

**Nāvius**, ii, m, a Roman name. Esp. Accius Navius, the augur; v. Accius.

**Naxos**, i, f, the largest of the Cyclades, famous for its wines, and for the desecration of Andrope by Theseus, now Naxia. Hence **Naxius**, a, um.

**Nēera**, ae, f, a Greek female name in Ithaca.

**Nēapōlis**, is, f, a celebrated maritime city in Campania, now Napoli, Naples. Hence **Nēapōlitānus**, a, um; **Nēapōlitāni**, ōrum, m, the *Neapolitans*.

**Nēarchus**, i, m, an admiral of Alexander the Great. 2, a Tarentine city entered named the elder Cato.

**Nēbrōphōnos**, i, m, "faun-killer", the name of a dog in Ody.

**Nectanābis**, is or Idis, **Nectānēbus**, i, m, a king of Egypt about 374 B.C.

**Nēleus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor. Hence

**Nēleius**, a, um, and **Nēlēus**, a, um.

**Nēlides**, ae, m, a male descendant of Nēleus.

**Nēmausum**, i, n, and -us, i, f, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now Nîmes.

**Nēmēa**, ae and **Nēmēs**, ēs, f, a city in Argolis, near which Heracles slew the Nemean lion. Hence **Nēmēaeus**, a, um, **Nēmēus**, a, um, Nemean; and **Nēmēa**, ōrum, n, pl. the Nemean games.

**Nēmēsis**, is and Ios, f, the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.

**Nēmētes**, um, m, a people of Gaul, about Spire.

**Nēmētōcenna**, ae, f, a city of Gallia Belgica, in the territory of the Atrebatas, near the modern Arras.

**Nēobulē**, ēs, f, the name of a woman in Iliad.

**Nēōcles**, is and i, m, father of The-

mistocles. Hence **Nēōclides**, ae, m, *Themistocles*. 2, father of Epicurus.

**Nēontichos**, a, = νειον τειχος, new-fort, a fortress in Thrace.

**Nēoptōlēmus**, i, m, son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus. 2, one of Alexander's generals.

**Nēpe** or **Nēpēta**, is, n, a city in Etruria. Hence **Nēpēsīnus** (Nepens), a, um; also **Nēpēsini**, ōrum, m, the inhabitants.

**Nēphēlē**, ēs, f, wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle. Hence

**Nēphēlēis**, Idos, f, Helle.

**Nēpos**, ōtis, m, a surname in the gens Cornelia. Esp. Cornelius Nepos, a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.

**Nēptūnus**, i, m, the god of the sea and other waters, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Amphitrite. Hence **Nēptūnius**, a, um.

**Nequinum**, i, n, a city of Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood.

**Nēreus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m, son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids. Hence **Nērēis**, Idis, f, a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, a Nereid. **Nērēus**, a, um, and **Nērēnē**, ēs, f, i, q. Nereis.

**Nērītōs** (-us), i, m, a mountain in Ithaca, and an island near it. Hence **Nērītius**, a, um, Idus, i, e. Ulysses (Ov.).

**Nēro**, ōnis, m, a cognomen in the gens Claudia. Esp. C. Claudius Nero, consul with M. Livius, conqueror of Hasdrubal, and C. Claudius Nero, Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68. Hence **Nērōnēus**, a, um, **Nērōnianus**, a, um, and **Nērōnius**, a, um.

**Nersae**, ōrum, f, a city of the Aequi.

**Nerthus**, i, a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.

**Nerulum**, i, n, a city of Lucania, near the modern Rotonda.

**Nerva**, ae, m, a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. Cocceius Nerva, Roman emperor, A.D. 96. Hence **Nervius**, a, um.

**Nervii**, ōrum, m, plu. a warlike people of Gallia Belgica, conquered by Caesar. Hence **Nervicus**, a, um.

**Nēsaeē**, ēs, f, one of the Nereids.

**Nessus**, i, m, a centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow. Hence **Nessēus**, a, um.

**Nestor**, ōris, m, son of Nēleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.

**Nētum**, i, n, a town in Sicily, south-west of Syracuse. Hence **Nētīnenses**, um, and **Nētini**, ōrum, m, plu. its inhabitants.

**Nicaea**, ae, f, a city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called Antigonida, now Iznik, or Nice. Hence

**Nicaeensis**, e, and **Nicaenus**, a, um.



2. a city in Locris, near Thermopylae. 3. a city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great.

**Nioander**, dri, m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Claros, near Colophon.

**Nicias**, ae, m. an Athenian statesman and general during the Peloponnesian war. 2. Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, companion of Cicero in Cilicia.

**Nicobolés**, is, m. tyrant of Sicily, overthrown by Aratus.

**Nicomédes**, is, m. the name of several kings of Bithynia.

**Nicopolis**, is, f. a city of Epirus, built by Augustus, in memory of the battle of Actium.

**Nileus** (dissyll.), ei, m. Nileus, one of the enemies of Persius in Ov.

**Nilus**, i, m. the Nile. Hence **Niliacus**, a, um, and **Nilioticus**, a, um.

**Ninaus**, i, m. son of Nelus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh. 2. f. the city of Nineveh, called also Ninus.

**Nioba**, ae, and **Niobé**, es, f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona. Hence **Niobeus**, a, um.

**Niphates**, ae, m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.

**Nireus** (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. the handsomest man in the Greek host before Troy.

**Nisus**, i, m. king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended. Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle. Hence **Nisaeus**, a, um, **Nisēis**, idis, f. the daughter of Nisus. **Nisēius**, a, um, and **Nisias**, idis, f. adj. Megarian. 2. son of Nigytus, friend of Eurytilus in Virg.

**Nitobriges**, um, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern Agen.

**Nixi**, drum, m. three guardian deities of women in labour.

**Nodinus**, i, m. a rivulet near Rome mentioned in Cic.

**Nöla**, ae, f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania. Hence **Nölānus**, a, um, also **Nölāni**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

**Nömentānus**, i, m. a notorious spendthrift in Hor.

**Nömentum**, i, n. a Sabine town near Rome. Hence **Nömentānus**, a, um; also **Nömentāni**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

**Nömilus** (-os), il; **Nömilon**, önis, m. the Pasturer, a surname of Apollo because he tended the flocks of Admetus.

2. son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hygieus, king of Thessaly.

**Nönäria**, is, f. a mountain and town in Arcadia. Hence **Nönärinus**, a, um, and **Nönärius**, a,

um, Arcadian; **Nönäria**, ae, f. Atalanta (Ov.)

**Nöra**, drum, n. a hill-fort in Capadocia. Hence **Nörensia**, e.

**Nörba**, ae, f. a town in Latium, now Norma. Hence **Nörbānus**, a, um, and **Nörbāni**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

**Nörēia**, es, f. a town of Noricum.

**Nöricum**, i, n. a mountainous country lying between the Danube and the Alps, now Styria; famous for its steel. Hence **Nöricus**, a, um.

**Nörtia** or **Nurtia**, ae, f. a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.

**Nötium**, i, n. a city and promontory near Cephallenia, in Ionia.

**Növensides**, v Part i

**Növesium**, i, n. a city of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Neuss.

**Növidünüm**, i, n. a city of the Bituriges, now Nouan. 2. a city of the Aedui, now Nevers. 3. a city of the Suessons, now Soissons.

**Növius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Nücēria**, ae, f. a city in Campania, now Nocera. Hence **Nücērinus**, a, um, and **Nücēriini**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

**Nuitihönes**, um, m. a Germanic people near the Elbe.

**Nüma**, ae, m. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. 2. Numa Marcus (-ius) a Sabine, a friend of the former, and high priest.

3. a Rutulian in Virg.

**Nümantia**, ae, f. a city in the north of Spain on the upper Douro, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, b. c. 133.

Hence **Nümantinus**, a, um, and **Nümantini**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

**Nümanus**, i, m. a Rutulian, surname Remulus (Virg.)

(1) **Nümerius**, il, m. a Roman praenomen, abbrev. N.

(2) **Nümerius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Nümerianus**, a, um.

(1) **Nümicus**, il, and **Nümicus**, i, m. a small river in Latium.

(2) **Nümicus**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

(1) **Nümidä**, ae, m. a Numidian.

pl. **Nümidäe**, drum, the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa. Hence **Nümidia**, ae, f. their country, and **Nümidicus**, a, um, Numidian.

(2) **Nümidä**, ae, m. a Roman name in Hor.

**Nümitör**, öris, m. a king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

2. a Rutulian in Virg.

**Nümitörus**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Nursia** or **Nurtia**, ae, f. a Sabine town, now Norcia. Hence **Nursinus**, a, um.

**Nyctellus**, a, um, belonging to Pantheus, Bacchic (strictly, nightly,

because the mysteries of Bacchus were celebrated by night).

**Nycteus** (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. son of Hygieus and father of Antiope.

Hence **Nyctēis**, idis, f. Antiope.

**Nyctimēnēs**, es, f. the daughter of Propeus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.

**Nymphaeum**, i, n. a port and promontory in Illyria.

**Nýsa** (Nyssa), ae, f. a city in Caria, now Nasil. Hence **Nýsaei**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

2. a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up. Hence **Nýsaenus**, a, um; **Nýsēis**, idis, f. adj.; **Nýsseus** (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. Bacchus; **Nýsias**, idis, f. adj.

**Nýsigēna**, ae, m. born at Nýsa; epith. of Bacchus; and **Nýsidus**, a, um.

**Öarion**, önis, m. a poet. form for Orion in Cat.

**Öaxes**, or **Öaxia**, is, m. a river in Cilicia mentioned by Virg.

**Öbba**, ae, f. a town in Africa, not far from Carthage.

**Öbrimas**, ae, m. a river of Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

**Öcēanus**, i, m. the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.

Hence **Öcēāntis**, idis, f. a daughter of Ocean. Meton the great sea encompassing the land, the ocean.

**Öeölum**, i, n. a city of Gallia Cisalpine, now Uzzeto.

**Öehus**, i, m. a surname of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia. 2. son of Darius Codomannus.

**Öonus** or **-os**, i, m. the founder of the city of Mantua.

**Öörēsia** or **Öerisia**, ae, f. the mother of Servius Tullius.

**Öeröölum**, i, n. a town in Umbria, now Otricoli. Hence **Öeröölānus**, a, um; also **Öeröölāni**, drum, m. the inhabitants.

**Öotāvilus**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Octavius, the father of the Emperor Augustus. Hence **Öotāvilānus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Öotāvilānus**, i, m. a surname of the Emperor Augustus, when he was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

**Öotāvia**, ae, f. the name of two sisters of the Emperor Augustus. 2. daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina.

**Öotödrus**, i, m. a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Martigny.

**Öotogēsa**, ae, f. a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern La Grana.

**Öocyrrhöe** (Öocyrr-), es, f. a daughter of Chiron.

**Odōmantes**, um, m. a people of Thrace. Hence **Odōmanticus**, a, um

**Odrysae** (ūsae), ārum, m. a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus. Hence

**Odrysus**, a, um, Thracian; and **Odrysii**, ōrum, m. the Thracians.

**Odyssea** (-ia), ae, f. the odyssey; a poem of Homer, also a people of Ixius Andronicus.

**Oea**, ae, f. a town of Africa, now Tripoli. Hence **Oeensis**, e, and **Oeenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants

**Oeager** (āgrus), i, m. a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus. Hence

**Oeagrius**, a, um, Thracian

**Oebalia**, ae, f. poetic name for Tarentum: v. foll. art

**Oebalus**, i, m. king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus and grandfather of Helen. Hence **Oebalides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Oebalus, in plu

**Oebalidae**, ārum, m. i. e. Castor and Pollux **Oebalis**, idis, f. adj. Spartan

**Oebalius**, a, um, Spartan, and hence (1) Tarentine, because Tarentum was found by a colony from Sparta, and (2) Sabine, because the Sabines were believed to be descended from the Spartans

**Oebalus**, i, m. a king of Caprea, and son of Telon, mentioned by Virg.

**Oechalia**, ae, f. a town in Euboea. Hence **Oechalis**, idis, f. a woman of Euboea

**Oecleus** (disyll), ēi and ēos, m. father of Ampharaus, and grandfather of Alceon. Hence **Oecledes**, ae, m. son of Oecleus, i. e. Ampharaus

**Oecelus**, i, m. a centaur in Ov.

**Oedipus**, ōdis and i, m. king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.

**Oedipus** Colonus, Oedipus at Colonus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles.

Hence **Oedipodes**, ae, m. another form of Oedipus, and **Oedipodionius**, a, um

**Oeneus** (disyll), ēi and ēos, m. king of Aetolia or Culydon, the husband of Althea, and father of Meleager and Atalanta. Hence **Oeneus** (trisyl), a, um, and **Oenides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Oeneus, i. e. Meleager, or Diomedes, son of Tydeus

**Oenomaus**, i, m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.

**Oenone**, ēs, f. a Phrygian nymph, wife of Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.

**Oenopia**, ae, f. the ancient name of Aegina. Hence **Oenopius**, a, um.

**Oenotria**, ae, f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy, and poet for Italy in general. Hence **Oenotrius**, a, um, and **Oenotrus**, a, um, Italian, Roman.

**Oeta**, ae, or **Oetē**, ēs, f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile, now

Katarothra. Hence **Oetaeus**, a, um, adj. As Suist. **Oetaeus**, i, m. the Oetean god, i. e. Hercules.

**Ogyges**, is, also Ogygus, i, m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boetia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.

Hence **Ogygius**, a, um, Theban.

**Olēus** (trisyl), ēi and ēos, m. king of Locrus, father of Ajax. Hence **Olides**, ae, m. the son of (Ileus) Ajax "the less"

**Olbia**, ae, f. a city in Sardinia. Hence **Olbiensis**, e

**Olcaeas**, um, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro

**Olcinīates**, ium, m. the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum, the modern Dulcigno

**Olēaros**, i, f. one of the Cyclopes near Paros, now Antiparos

(1) **Olēnos** (-us), i, m. the husband of Lethae, changed with her into a stone

(2) **Olēnos** (-us), i, f. a city of Achaia

**Olēnius**, a, um, Achaian or Aetolian.

(1) **Olympia**, ae, f. a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-grove, where the Olympian games were held.

Hence **Olympiacus**, a, um, **Olympicus**, a, um, **Olympius**, a, um. **Olympium**, i, n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter

(2) **Olympia**, ōrum, n. plu. the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia

(1) **Olympias**, ādis, f. an Olympiad, the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time. The first Olympiad is reckoned from B.C. 776

(2) **Olympias**, ādis, f. the wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great

**Olympus**, i, m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the seat of the gods. Other mts. of the same name were in Mysia, Lydia, Galatia, etc.

**Olynthus** or -os, i, f. an important city of Macedonia. Hence **Olynthius**, a, um; **Olynthii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Omphale**, ēs, f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.

**Onchestus**, i, f. a city of Boetia. Hence **Onchestus**, a, um. 2, m. a river of Thessaly

**Onytes**, is, m. a Rutulian in Virg.

**Opheletes**, ae, m. an Etruscan seaman in Ov.

2, father of Euryalus in Virg.

**Ophion**, ōnis, m. one of the giants.

2, a companion of Cadmus. 3, father of Amycus the centaur. Hence

**Ophionides**, ae, m. i. e. Amycus.

**Ophiochus**, i, m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation. (Pure Latin Anguitenes.)

**Ophidasia**, ae, f. an old name of the island of Cyprus. Hence **Ophidius**, a, um, Cyprian.

**Opimius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Opimianus**, a, um.

**Opis**, is, f. a nymph in the train of Diana in Virg.

**Opitergium**, i, n. a city of Venetia, now Oderzo. Hence **Opitergini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Oppius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Ops** (rarely Opis), Ōpis, f. the goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn, and patroness of husbandry

**Opus**, untis, f. a town of Locris, in Greece. Hence **Opuntius**, a, um; also

**Opuntii**, ōrum, m. the Opuntians.

**Orā** (Hōra), ae, the name of Lersilia, as a goddess

**Orbillus**, i, m. a Roman grammarian, teacher of Horace

**Orbitanium**, i, n. a town in Samnium

**Orbōna**, ae, f. the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents

**Orcaes**, um, f. islands N. of Scotland, the Orkneys

**Orchamus**, i, m. a king of Babylon, the father of Leucothoe

**Orchōmēnus** or -os, i, m. a city in Boetia. Hence **Orchōmēnius**, a, um. 2, a city in Arcadia.

**Orcus**, i, m. the Lower World, the abode of the dead. Hence **Orcinus**, a, um, v. Part 1. 2, Personified, the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. Hence poet death (Hor.).

**Ordovices**, um, m. a people of Britain in N. Wales

**Ōreās**, ādis, f. an Oread or mountain-nymph.

**Ōresitrophos**, i, f. one of Actaeon's hounds in Ov.

**Ōrestae**, ārum, m. a people of Macedonia

**Ōrestes**, is and ae, m. son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother. Hence **Ōrestēs**, a, um.

**Ōretāni**, ōrum, m. a powerful people in the S.W. of Spain.

**Ōrgētōrix**, ītis, m. a chief of the Helvetii mentioned by Caes.

**Ōribāsus**, i, m. one of Actaeon's hounds.

**Ōricos** or **Ōricus**, i, f., or **Ōricum**, i, n. a port town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus. Hence **Ōricini**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants, and

**Ōricius**, a, um.

**Orion**, *onis* and *onis*, *m.* son of *Hyrius*, a handsome giant and hunter, transformed into the constellation so called.

**Orithyia** (*quadrizyl.*), *ae*, *f.* daughter of *Lecheus*, and mother of *Calais* and *Zetes* by *Boreas*.

**Ormēnis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Doc. Ormenis*), a female descendant of *Ormenius*, viz. *Astydamia* (*Or.*).

**Orōanda**, *ae*, *f.* a city of *Pisidia*. Hence **Orōandenses**, *iunp.* *m.* its inhabitants, and **Orōandicus**, *a*, *um*.

**Orōdes**, *is* and *i*, *m.* a king of the *Parthians*, who took *Crassus* prisoner and put him to death. 2. a son of the former. 3. a king of the *Colchians* (*Flor.*). 4. a king of the *Abasians* (*Katr.*). 5. a warrior slain by *Mecentus* in *Virg.*

**Orōmedon**, *ontis*, *m.* one of the giants (*Prop.*).

**Orontes**, *is* or *ae* (*Gen. Oronti*), *Virg.*, *m.* the principal river of *Syria*. Hence **Orontēs**, *a*, *um*, also *Syrian*. 2. a companion of *Aeneas* and chief of the *Lycii*.

**Orōpus**, *i*, *m.* a town on the borders of *Attica* and *Boeotia*.

**Orpheus** (*dissyl.*), *ei* and *ēos* (*Doc. Orphei*, *Arc. Orphēa* and *Orphēa*; *Vat. Orpheu*), *m.* a famous mythical master of music and song, the son of *Zeus* and *Calliope*, and husband of *Eurydice*. Hence **Orphēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Orphicus**, *a*, *um*, *Orphean*, *Orphic*. **Ortōna**, *ae*, *f.* a city and port of the *Frentani* in *Latinum*, now *Ortona*.

**Ortygia**, *ae*, or **Ortygiē**, *ē*, *f.* the ancient name of *Syros*. Hence **Ortygius**, *a*, *um*, *Syros*; *evath* of *Apollō* and *Diana*. 2. an island forming part of *Syracuse*. 3. a sacred wood near *Ephesus*.

**Ossa**, *ae*, *f.* a town in *Spain*, now *Huesca*. Hence **Oscensis**, *e*; also **Oscenses**, *iunp.* *m.* its inhabitants.

**Osci**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* one of the most ancient tribes of *Italy* in *Campania* and *Sammum*, akin to the *Latins*. In more remote times called **Opici** and **Opici**. Hence **Oscus**, *a*, *um*.

**Osdroēna**, *ae*, *f.* a country in the western part of *Mesopotamia*. Hence **Osdroēni**, *orum*, *m.* the inhabitants.

**Osi**, *orum*, *m.* a people of *Germany*, on the banks of the *Danube*.

**Osinus**, *m.* a king of *Chusum*, and ally of *Aeneas* in *Virg.*

**Osis**, *is* and *idis*, *m.* an Egyptian deity, the husband of *Isis*. 2. a Rutulian warrior killed by *Thymbreus* in *Virg.*

**Ossa**, *ae*, *f.* (*travly m.*), a mountain range in the north-east of *Thessaly*. Hence **Ossaesus**, *a*, *um*.

**Ostia**, *ae*, *f.* and **Ostia**, *arum*, *n.* a sea-port town in *Latinum*, at the mouth of the *Tiber*. Hence **Ostiensis**, *e*.

**Ostōrius**, *v.* *Scapula*.

**Otāoilus**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Otho**, *onis*, *m.* a Roman surname. *Esp. L. Roscius Otho*, a friend of *Cicero*. 2. *M. Salvius Otho*, Roman emperor A.D. 69. Hence **Othōnīanus**,

*um*; and **Othōnīani**, *orum*, *m.* partisans of *Otho*.

**Othryādes**, *ae*, *m.* son of *Othrys* i.e. *Panthus* in *Virg.* 2. a Spartan general, who in a battle against the *Argives*, was the sole survivor.

**Othrys**, *is*, *m.* a mountain in southern *Thessaly*.

**Ovidius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. *Esp. P. Ovidius Naso*, a celebrated Latin poet in the time of *Augustus*, born at *Salerno*.

**Oximum**, *i*, *n.* a city of *Picenum*, also called *Auximum*, now *Osimo*.

**Oxiones**, *iunp.* *m.* a people in *Sarmatia*.

**Oxos** or **-us**, *i*, *m.* a river in *Central Asia*, which flows into the *Caspian Sea*, now the *Amu* or *Sihon*.

**Pachynum**, *i*, *n.*, and **Pachynus** (*-os*), *i*, *m.* and *f.* the south-eastern promontory of *Sicily*, now *Cape Pastaro*.

**Pacideianus** (**Plac-**), *i*, *m.* a famous gladiator, whose combat with *Asperninus* the Samnite, mentioned by *Lucius*, became proverbial. (*Hor.*)

**Pacōnius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Pacōrus**, *i*, *m.* son of *Procles*, king of *Parthia*, the conqueror of *Crassus*.

**Pactōlus**, *i*, *m.* a river in *Lydia*, said to bring down golden sands. Hence **Pactōlis**, *idis*, *f.* *ady*.

**Pactyē**, *ē*, and **Pactya**, *ae*, *f.* a town of *Thrace*.

**Pacūvius**, *i*, *m.* a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of *Brundisium*, nephew of *Ennius*. Hence **Pacūvianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Padaei**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a people of *India* about *Multan* in *Symer*.

**Pādus**, *i*, *m.* the principal river of *Italy*, now the *Po*.

**Pādusia**, *ae*, *f.* the southern mouth of the *Padis*, which has now ceased to exist.

**Paeān**, *anis*, *m.* an appellation of *Apollō*, as the healing deity. Hence **Paeōnius**, *a*, *um*, *Laecoman*, in *Virg.*

**Paeligni**, *v.* *Peligni*.

**Paeōnes**, *iunp.* *m.* *plu.* a people of northern *Macedonia*. Hence **Paeōnia**, *ae*, *f.* their country. And **Paeōnis**, *idis*, *f.* *ady* *Paeonian*.

**Paestum**, *i*, *n.* a city of *Lucania*, formerly called *Posidonia*; now *Pesce*. Hence **Paestanus**, *a*, *um*. Also **Paestani**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Paetus**, *i*, *m.* a Roman surname.

**Pagāsa**, *ae*, *f.*, and **Pagāsa**, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* a maritime town of *Thessaly*, where the *Argo* was built. Hence **Pagāsaesus**, *a*, *um*: *Pagasaesus sinus*, the Gulf of *Volo*: *puppis*, the *Argo* (*Op.*).

**Pagāsus**, *i*, *m.* a Trojan warrior in *Virg.*

**Palaemon**, *onis*, *m.* a sea-god, formerly called *Melicerta*, *q. v.* 2. *Remmius Palaemon*, a Roman grammarian in the time of *Tiberius* and *Claudius*.

3. a shepherd in *Virg.*

**Palaestē**, *ēs*, *f.* a sea-port in *Epirus*. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Palaestina**, *ae*, and **Palaestine**, *ēs*, *f.* the country of *Palestine*. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a*, *um*; also **Palaestini**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Palamedes**, *is*, *m.* son of *Nauplius*, king of *Euboea*, who lost his life before *Troy* through the artifices of *Ulysses*.

**Palātium**, *i*, *n.* one of the seven hills of *Rome*. Hence **Palātinus**, *a*, *um*, *Palatine*.

**Pales**, *is*, *f.* the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle. Hence **Pallias**, *e*, and **Pallia**, *iunp.* *n.* *plu.* the feast of *Pales* celebrated on the 21st of *April*.

**Pallor**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* (*strong Pallor*), *i*, *m.* *Virg.* and *Virg.*, twin sons of *Jupiter* and the nymph *Thalia*, worshipped at *Palico*, in *Sicily*.

**Pālīnurus**, *i*, *m.* the pilot of *Aeneas*, who was drowned off the coast of *Lucania*. 2. A promontory named after him, *Cape Palinuro*.

(1) **Pallas**, *adis* and *adis*, *f.* the Greek name for *Minerva* (*q. v.*). Hence **Palladius**, *a*, *um*, *Palladian*, belonging to *Pallas* or *Minerva*. An *Subst.*

**Palladium**, *i*, *n.* the image or statue of *Palla*, at *Troy*, which fell from heaven, in the reign of *Ilius*, and during the *Trojan* war was carried off by *Ulysses* and *Diomed*, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it.

(2) **Pallas**, *antis* (*Vir. Palla*, *Virg.* of *No. 4*), *m.* a giant. 2. son of *Pandion*, the father of the fifth *Minerva* mentioned by *Cicero*. 3. a king of *Arcadia*, the great-grandfather of *Evander*.

Hence **Pallantēs**, *a*, *um*, of or belonging to *Pallas*, the ancestor of *Evander*. *Subst.* **Pallantēum**, *i*, *n.* (1) a city in *Arcadia*, the residence of *Pallas*.

(2) the city founded by *Evander* in *Italy*, where *Rome* afterwards stood. Also **Pallantias**, *adis*, *f.* and **Pallantis**, *idis* and *idis*, *f.* *Aurora*, so called because descended from *Hyperrion*, uncle of the giant *Pallas*.

**Pallēnē**, *ēs*, *f.* a peninsula and town of *Macedonia*. Hence **Pallēnensis**, *e*.

**Palmīra** (*Palmira*), *ae*, *f.* a city of *Syria*, the ruins of which still remain. Hence **Palmyrēnus** (**Palmir-**), *a*, *um*.

**Pammēnes**, *is*, *m.* a Greek rhetorician, instructor of *Brutus*. Hence

**Panfménia**, *drum*, *n.* the opinions of *Panmènes* (Cic.).

**Pamphagus**, *i. m.* = *πάμφαγος*, "all-eating," the name of a dog in *Ody.*

**Pamphilus**, *i. m.* a disciple of *Plato*, whom *Epicurus* heard. 2. a rhetorician mentioned by *Cic.*

**Pamphylia**, *ae. f.* a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between *Lycia* and *Cilicia*. Hence **Pamphylus**, *a. um*; also **Pamphylus**, *drum*, *m.* the inhabitants.

**Pan**, *Pānos* (Acc. *Pāna*), *m.* the chief god of woods and of shepherds, son of *Mercury*. *Philo*: *Pānes*, gods of the woods resembling *Pan*.

**Panaetius**, *ii. m.* a celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of *Scipio Africanus* the younger, from whom *Cicero* took the greater part of his treatise *De Officiis*.

**Panaetolius** and **Panaetoliscus**, *a. um*, adj. belonging to the whole of *Aetolia*, *Panaetolon*. As *Subst.* **Panaetolium**, *ii. n.* the general assembly of the *Aetolians*.

**Panathēnaicus**, *a. um*, adj. belonging to the *Panathēnaea*, a festival of the *Athenians*. As *Subst.* a festival oration of *Isocrates* pronounced at the *Panathēnaea*.

**Panchāla**, *ae. f.* a region in *Aravia* B. 2, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Pancheaus**, *a. um*, and **Panchāius**, *a. um*.

**Pandarus**, *i. m.* a Lycian, and a celebrated archer in the Trojan war. 2. son of *Alcator*, companion of *Adonis*, killed by *Taurus* in *Viz.*

**Pandātaria -eria**, *ae. f.* a small island near the Bay of *Naples*, now *Vandolonia*.

**Pandion**, *drum*, *m.* king of *Athens*, father of *Procne* and *Phalomeno*. Hence **Pandionius**, *a. um*.

**Pandōlea**, *ae. f.* city of *Epirus*, on the *Acheron*.

**Pandora**, *ae. f.* the first woman, made by *Vulcan* at *Jupiter's* command, and presented with gifts by all the gods, wife of *Epimetheus* and mother of *Pyrrrha*.

**Pandrosos**, *i. f.* a daughter of *Cecrops*.

**Pangaeus**, *i. m.* and **Pangaea**, *drum*, *n. plu.* a range of mountains in *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

**Panhormus**, *v. Panormus*.

**Pāniscus**, *i. m.* a little *Pan*.

**Pannonia**, *ae. f.* a country on the Danube including parts of *Hungary*, *Slavonia* and *Bosnia*. Hence **Pannonicus**, *a. um*. **Pannonius**, *a. um*, and **Pannonis**, *idm*, *f. adj.*

**Panompheus**, *i. m.* "author of all oracles," an epithet of *Jupiter*.

**Panōpē**, *es*, and **Panōpēa**, *ae. f.* a sea-nymph. 2. a town in *Phocis*.

**Panormus** (*Panh*), *i. f.* and **Panormum** (*Panh*), *i. n.* a city on the north coast of *Sicily*, now *Palermo*.

Hence **Pānormitanus** (*Panh.*), *a. um*.

**Pansa**, *ae. m.* a Roman surname. **Pantagias**, **Pantagies**, and **Pantagia**, *ae. f.* (Cic. *Pantagien*), *m.* a small river in the east of *Sicily*.

**Panthous** and **Panthus**, *i. m.* a priest of *Apollo* at *Truva*, and father of *Euphorbus*. Hence **Panthoides**, *ae. m.* son of *Panthous*, i. e. *Euphorbus*.

**Pantolabus**, *i. m.* the name of a parasite in *Hes.*

**Paphlagonia**, *ae. f.* a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea. Hence **Paphlago** (-on), *drum*, *m.* a *Paphlagonian*, and **Paphlagonēs**, *um*, *m.* *Paphlagonians*.

**Pāphos** or -us, *i. m.* son of *Pygmalion*, and founder of the city of the same name. 2. *f.* a city in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*. Hence **Pāphius**, *a. um*, *Paphian*; also **Pāphii**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Pāpīrius** (old form, *Papirius*), *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Pāpīrius**, *a. um*, and **Pāpīrianus**, *a. um*.

**Pāpius**, *a.* the name of a Roman gens.

**Pāraetōnium**, *ii. n.* a sea-port town in Northern Africa, west of *Alexandria*.

**Parca**, *ae. f.* a goddess of Fate: plur. the *Fates*.

**Paris**, *idm* (*Voc.* *Pāri*), *m.* son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, also called *Alexandros*. He decided the dispute between *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus* in favour of the last, who promised him *Helen* as a reward. By carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by *Philoctetes*. 2. an actor, a freedman of *Domitia*. 3. a pantomimic actor (*Suet.*).

**Parisi**, *drum*, *m.* plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called *Latetia* *Paris-ionum* and *Paris-u*, now *Paris*.

**Parium**, *ii. n.* a city of *Mysia*. Hence **Pāriānus**, *a. um*.

**Parma**, *ae. f.* a town in *Gallia Cispadana*, famous for its breed of sheep. Hence **Parmensis**, *e.*; and **Parmenses**, *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Parmēnides**, *is. m.* a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of *Elee*. He visited *Athens* B.C. 448.

**Parmēnio** (-on), *drum*, *m.* a general of *Alexander* the Great.

**Parnāsus** and -os, also **Parnasus** or -os, *i. m.* a high mountain in *Thrace* with two peaks, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, on the slopes of which were the city of *Delphi* and the *Castalian* spring. Hence **Parnāsis** (*Parnasus*), *idm*, *f. adj.*; and **Parnāsius**, *a. um*.

**Parōpamisus** (*Parā*) or **Parōpamisus** (*Parāp*), a mountain-range between the *Caspian* Sea, now *Hindu-Kush*. Hence **Parōpamisādae**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Pāros** (-us), *i. f.* one of the *Cyclades*, famous for its white marble. Hence

**Pārius**, *a. um*, *Parian*; and **Pārii**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Parrhāsia**, *ae. f.* a district of *Arcadia*, on the Messenian frontier, with a town of the same name. Hence **Parrhāsia**, *idm*, *f. adj.* *Arcadian*: *ursa*, the Great Bear (*Or.*). As *Subst.* **Parrhāsia**, *idm*, *f.* an *Arcadian* woman (*Or.*). Also **Parrhāsius**, *a. um*, *Arcadian*: *dea*, i. e. *Carmentis*, the mother of *Evander* (*Or.*): *Virgo*, i. e. *Callisto* (*id.*).

**Parrhāsius**, *ii. m.* a celebrated Greek painter, a native of *Ephesus*. Flourished about B.C. 400.

**Parthāon**, *drum*, *m.* son of *Agenor*, king of *Calydon*, and father of *Oeneus*.

**Parthēniae**, *arum*, *m.* ("maiden's children") a name given to the Spartan colonists who founded *Tarentum* under *Phalantus*.

**Parthēnius**, *ii. m.* a mountain in *Arcadia*. Hence **Parthēnius**, *a. um*. 2. the chief river of *Paphlagonia*.

3. a Greek grammarian, an instructor of *Virgil*.

**Parthēnōpaeus**, *i. m.* son of *Meleager* and *Atalanta*, one of the Seven who fought against *Thebes*.

**Parthēnōpē**, *es. f.* one of the *Sirens*, from whom *Neapolis* derived its original name of *Parthenope*, by which it is often called in the poets. Hence **Parthēnōpēus**, *a. um*, *Neapolitan*.

**Parthi**, *drum*, *m.* plu. the *Parthians*, a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the *Caspian*, famed in antiquity as skilful archers. Hence **Parthus**, *a. um*; **Parthia**, *ae. f.* their country; and **Parthicus**, *a. um*, *Parthian*.

**Parthus**, *i. f.* a city in *Illyria*. Hence **Parthini** (-ēni), *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Pāsiphāē**, *es*, and **Pāsiphāēa**, *ae. f.* daughter of *Helios*, sister of *Circe*, wife of *Minos*, and mother of *Androgeus*, *Phaedra*, and *Ariadne*, also of the Minotaur by a bull. Hence **Pāsiphāēus**, *a. um*, **Pāsiphāēia**, *ae. f.* *Phaedia* (*Or.*).

**Pāsitéles** (Acc. -ēn), *m.* a famous stammy and silver chaser of *Magna Graecia*.

**Pāsichēa**, *ae.* and **Pāsithēē**, *es. f.* one of the three *Graces*.

**Pātāra**, *ae. f.* a sea-port town of *Lycia*, with a celebrated oracle of *Apollo*. Hence **Pātāreus** (*trisy*), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* a surname of *Apollo*, **Pātāraeus**, *a. um*, and **Pātāranus**, *a. um*, also **Pātārāni**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Pātāvium**, *ii. n.* an important city of Northern Italy, the birth-place of *Livy*, now *Padua*. Hence **Pātāvinus**, *a. um*; and **Pātāvini**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants; also **Pātāvinitas**, *ātis*, *f.* *Paduan* provinciality (ascribed to *Livy*).

**Patrae** (ā in *Or.*), *drum*, *f. plu.* a very ancient city in *Achaia*, now *Patras*. Hence **Patrensis**, *e.*; and **Patrenses**, *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

**Patroclus**, i (Patrocles, is; Acc. Patroclēm), m. son of Menoetius, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.

**Paulus** (Paulus), i, m. a Roman surname in the gens Aemilia. Esp. L. Aemilius Paulus, who fell in the battle of Cannae, B.C. 216. Hence **Paulinus** (Pauli-), a, um.

**Pausanias**, ae, m. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea. 2. a Macedonian, the murderer of Philip II.

**Pausias**, ae, m. a celebrated painter, a native of Sicym, contemporary with Apelles. Hence **Pausiānus**, a, um.

**Pediastia**, ae, f. a nick-name of the Roman knight Peditaeus, on account of his effeminacy (Hor.).

**Pedius**, ii, m. a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate.

**Pedicaeus**, i, m. a Roman name. Esp. Sex. Peducaeus, a praetor in Sicily, when Cicero was quaestor there.

**Pedium**, i, n. a town of Latium, near Rome, now Galliciano. Hence **Pedianus**, a, um, and **Pedani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

(1) **Pegaseus** (-os), i, m. a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon mounted him, and with his aid destroyed the Chimæra. Hence **Pegaseus**, a, um, **Pegaseus**, a, um, and **Pegasis**, idis, f. As Subst.: **Pegasis**, idis, f. a fountain nymph; **Pegaeides**, ae, m. the Muses.

(2) **Pegaseus**, i, m. a celebrated ferret in Vespasian's time.

**Pelagones**, um, m. a people of Macedonia. Hence **Pelagōnia**, ae, f. their country.

**Pelagii**, ōrum, m. plu. ancient inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries. often used by the poets for Greeks. Hence **Pelagias**, adis, and **Pelagias**, idis, f. ady and **Pelagius**, a, um (poet.), Grecian.

**Pelēthronius**, a, um, belonging to Pelēthronia, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae.

**Peleus**, ēi and ēos (Acc. Peleā; Voc. Peleu; Abl. Peleo), king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. Hence **Pelides**, ae, m. the son of Peleus, i. e. Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus, i. e. Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.

**Pellias**, ae, m. king of Iolcos in Thessaly. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pellias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea. Hence **Pellādes**, um, f. plu. his daughters.

**Peligni** or **Paeligni**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Central Italy. Hence **Pelignus**, a, um.

**Pellon**, ii, n. a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly. Hence

**Pelliacus**, a, um, **Pellius**, a, um, and **Pellias**, adis, f. ady.

**Pella**, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Hence **Pellaeus**, a, um; juvenis, i. e. Alexander (Juv.). Also Alexandrian; because Alexander founded Alexandria (Lucan).

**Pellēne**, ēs, f. a city of Achaia. Hence **Pellēnaeus**, a, um, and **Pellēnensis**, e.

**Pelōpidās**, ae, m. a celebrated Theban general, friend of Epaminondas.

**Pelōponnēsus**, i, f. the Peloponnese (lit. island of Pelops); now the Morea. Hence **Pelōponnensis**, e. **Pelōponnēsiacus**, a, um, and **Pelōponnēsius**, a, um.

**Pelops**, ōpis, m. son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne. Hence **Pelopēas**, adis, and **Pelopēis**, idis, f. ady. Peloponnesian, **Pelopēus**, a, um, **Pelopēus**, a, um, Pelopon or Mycenaean, and **Pelopēidae**, ōrum, m. plu. the descendants of Pelops.

**Pelōrias**, adis, f. = Pelorus

**Pelōria**, idis, f. = Pelorus

**Pelōrus** (-os), i, m. the north-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Cap. Faro

**Pelūsium**, ii, n. a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile. Hence **Pelūsion**, a, um, and **Pelūsius**, a, um.

**Penates**, v Part i

**Penēlēs**, ēi, m. a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors.

**Penēlopē**, ēs, and **Penēlopēa**, ae, f. daughter of Icarus and Periboea, wife of Ulysses. Hence **Penēlopēus**, a, um.

**Penestae**, ōrum, m. a people in Grecian Illyria. **Penestia**, ae, f. their country, whence **Penestianus**, a, um.

**Penēus**, i, m. the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe; now the Salembria in mythology, a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne. Hence **Penēis**, idis, f. ady.: **Penēus**, a, um, and **Penēus**, a, um.

**Penninus** (Penin-, PoenIn-), a, um, ady. of or belonging to the Pennine Alps, which include the Great St. Bernard.

**Pentēlicus**, a, um, ady. Pentelic, belonging to Mount Pentelicus in Attica, famous for marble.

**Pentēsilēa**, ae, f. queen of the Amazon, who fought against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

**Pentheus**, ēi and ēos, m. son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under

the influence of that god. Hence **Pentēthides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Pentheus.

**Pēpārēthus** or -os, i, f. an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Thessaly, now Piperi (not Skopelo).

**Perdiccas**, ae, m. a distinguished Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.

**Pergama**, v Anna.

**Pergamum**, i, n., and **Pergāmus** (Pergamos), i, f., also, **Pergāna**, ōrum, n. plu. the citadel of Troy, poet. Troy. Hence **Pergamēus**, a, um, Trojan.

2. **Pergamum**, i, n. a city in Mysia, on the Ticus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamum, with a celebrated library. Hence **Pergamēnus**, a, um, and **Pergamēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Pergus**, i, m. a lake in Sicily, near Ilerna, where Pluto carried off Proserpine.

**Pericles**, is and i (Voc. Pericle), m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

**Periclymēnus**, i, m. a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.

**Perilla**, ae, f. a woman's name in Ov.

**Perillus**, i, m. a famous worker in metal, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris (v Phalaris). Hence **Perillēus**, a, um.

**Perimēdēus**, a, um, ady. belonging to the sorceress Perimede; magical (Prop.).

**Perimēlē**, ēs, f. a nymph, daughter of Hippolampus, who was changed into the island of the same name.

**Perinthus** (-os), i, f. a city of Thrace. Hence **Perinthius**, a, um.

**Peripatēti**, ōrum, m. the Peripatetics, or followers of Aristotle.

**Periphas**, antis, m. a king of Attica in Ov. 2. one of the companions of Pyrrhus in Arg. 3. one of the Lapithae in Ov.

**Permessus**, i, m. a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

**Pēro**, ōnis, f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.

**Perperna** or **Perpenna**, ae, m. a Roman surname. Esp. M. Perperna, the assassin of Sertorius.

**Perphaebi**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Thessaly. Hence **Perphaebus**, a, um, and **Perphaebia**, ae, f. their country.

**Persae**, ōrum, m. the Persians (Sing. **Persa** or **Perses**, ae), often used by the poets for the Parthians (Hor.). Hence **Persis**, idis, f. and **Persia**, ae, f. their country, Persia (Persis, idis, also as ady. Persian).

**Persicus**, a, um, Persian, also luxurious. As Subst.: **Persicium**, i, n. (sc. malum), a peach.

**Peras**, *sa*, or **Persa**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe. Hence **Persis**, *idis*, *f*. adj. magical.

**Persephōnē**, *sa*, *f*. the Greek name of Proserpine.

**Perses**, *ae*, also **Persous** (dissyll.), *si* (Gen. rarely Persi; Dat. Persi), *m*. the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus, B.C. 169. Hence **Persicus**, *a*, *um*.

**Persus** (dissyll.), *si* and *esos* (Acc. Persea), *m*. son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married. Hence **Persus**, *a*, *um*, and **Persius**, *a*, *um*.

**Persius**, *ii*, *m*. a Roman name. Esp. C. Persius, an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi; and A. Persius Flaccus, a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.

**Perusia**, *ae*, *f*. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now Perugia. Hence **Perusinus**, *a*, *um*; and **Perusini**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

**Pessinus** and **Pesinus**, *untis*, *f*. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele. Hence **Pessinuntius**, *a*, *um*.

**Pestilla** (**Pestilla**), *ae*, *f*. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium. Hence **Pestellinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Petillus**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Petina**, *ae*, *f*. wife of the emperor Claudius.

**Petosisiris**, *idis*, *m*. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. Hence any mathematician, astrologer (Juv.).

**Petovio**, *onis*, *f*. a city of Pannonia, now Pettau.

**Petra**, *ae*, *f*. a city of Arabia Petraea. Hence **Petraeus**, *a*, *um*. 2. a city of Pieria. 3. a city of Thrace.

4. a city of Umbria. 5. a hill near Dyrrhachium.

**Petrus**, *us*, *m*. a lieutenant of Pompeius in the civil war. Hence **Petrusianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Petrini**, *orum*, *m*. the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.

**Petrinum**, *i*, *n*. a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.

**Petrogrii**, *orum*, *m*. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in the mod. Périgueux.

**Petrōnius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Petronius Arbitr, a Roman knight, a favourite of the emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance still extant.

**Pettalus**, *i*, *m*. the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.

**Peuceia**, *ae*, *f*. a region in Apulia. Hence **Peuceolus**, *a*, *um*.

**Phaeacius**, *um*, *n*. *plu*. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the isle of Scheria, perhaps Corcyra. Also

poet, in sing.: **Phaeax**, *acis*, *subst* and *adj*. Hence **Phaeacia**, *ae*, *f*. their country. **Phaeacis**, *idis*, *f*. *adj*. Phaeacian; as *Subst*. a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia: also **Phaeacius**, *a*, *um*, and **Phaeacus**, *a*, *um*.

**Phaedo** or **Phaedon**, *onis*, *m*. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato: hence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.

**Phaedra**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.

**Phaedrus**, *i*, *m*. a pupil of Socrates: hence the name of one of Plato's dialogues. 2. an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.

3. a freedman of Augustus, celebrated as a writer of fables.

**Phaestum**, *i*, *n*. a town of Crete. Hence **Phaestias**, *adis*, *f*. a female inhabitant of it, and **Phaestius**, *a*, *um*. 2. a town of Thessaly.

**Phaethon**, *ontis*, *m*. an epithet of the sun (φαῖθων, shining). 2. son of Helios (the Sun-god) and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot. Hence **Phaethontius**, *a*, *um*; **Phaethontides**, *um*, *pl*. *f*. the sisters of Phaethon; **Phaethusa**, *ae*, *f*. the name of a sister of Phaethon.

**Phalantus**, *i*, *m*. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum.

**Phalaris**, *idis*, *m*. a tyrant of Agrigenu, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. Perillus was the first to suffer; but Phalaris himself afterwards suffered the same fate.

**Phaleris**, *is*, *m*. a Trojan, slain by Turnus.

**Phalerum**, *i*, *n*. one of the harbours of Athens. Hence **Phaleron**, *si* and *esos*, *m*. *adj*. and **Phalericus**, *a*, *um*.

**Phanae**, *arum*, *f*. *plu*. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine. Hence **Phanaeus**, *a*, *um*.

(1) **Phaon**, *onis*, *m*. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.

(2) **Phaon**, *ontis*, *m*. a freedman of Nero's.

**Pharaoes**, *is*, *m*. grandfather of Mithridates, king of Pontus. 2. son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar.

**Pharsalus** or **Pharsalus**, *i*, *f*. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompeius.

Hence **Pharsalius**, *a*, *um*; and **Pharsalla**, *ae*, *f*. the territory of Pharsalus.

(1) **Pharus** or *-os*, *i*, *f*. (rarely *m*). an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse. Hence **Pharius**, *a*, *um*, Pharian, Egyptian.

(2) **Pharus**, *i*, *m*. a Trojan slain by Turnus in Virg.

**Phaselia**, *idis*, *f*. a town on the coast of Lycia. Hence **Phaselitae**, *arum*, *m*. *plu*. its inhabitants.

**Phasis**, *idis* or *idos* (Acc. also Phasin, Voc. Phasi), *m*. a river in Colchis,

which flows into the Euxine Sea. Hence **Phasis**, *idis*, *f*. *adj*. *f*. Colchian; as *Subst*.: the Colchian woman, i.e. Medea. **Phasiacus**, *a*, *um*, Colchian. **Phasianus**, *i*, *m*. a pheasant. **Phasias**, *adis*, *f*. Colchian.

**Phageus** (dissyll.), *si*, *m*. father of Alpheiboea. Hence **Phageus**, *a*, *um*; and **Phagia**, *idis*, *f*. (Acc. Phagida), daughter of Phageus, i.e. Alpheiboea, wife of Alcmaeon.

**Phenoeus** or *-us*, *i*, *f*. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name. Hence **Phenoeatae**, *arum*, *m*. *plu*. its inhabitants.

**Pherae**, *arum*, *f*. *plu*. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus. Hence **Pheraeus**, *us*, *um*, and **Pheraei**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants. 2. a city in Messenia.

**Phereclaeus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. belonging to Phereclus, who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen.

**Pherecydes**, *is*, *m*. a philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras. Hence **Pherecydian**, *a*, *um*. 2. an Athenian chronicler, about B.C. 480, mentioned by Cic.

**Pheres**, *etus*, *m*. a Trojan in Virg.

**Pheretides**, *ae*, *m*. a son of Pheres, king of Pherae, i.e. Admetus.

**Phiale**, *es*, *f*. a companion of Diana in Ov.

**Phidias**, *ae* (Acc. Phidian), *m*. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles. Hence **Phidian**, *a*, *um*.

**Phidippides**, *is*, *m*. a famous Athenian courier.

**Philadelphía**, *ae*, *f*. a city in Lydia. Hence **Philadelpheni**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

**Philadelphus**, *i*, *m*. a surname of Ptolemaeus II., king of Egypt, B.C. 285.

**Phila**, *arum*, *f*. an island in the Nile.

**Philaeni**, *orum* (or *Philaenon*), *m*. *plu*. = φίλων, "lovers of praise," two Carthaginian brothers, who, to extend the boundaries of their country, submitted to be buried alive. Philenon arae, "the altars of the Philaeni," a place on the frontiers of Carthage and Cyrene, named after them.

**Phylammon**, *onis*, *m*. a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.

**Philemo** (*-on*), *onis*, *m*. a rustic, the husband of Baucis: v. Baucis.

2. a Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander.

**Philetas**, *ae*, *m*. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos. Hence **Philetian**, *a*, *um*.

**Philippi**, *orum*, *m*. *plu*. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 42. Hence **Philippensis**, *e*, and **Philippus**, *a*, *um*.

**Philippopolis**, *os* (Acc. Philippopolim *et* *-in*; Abl. Philippopoli), *f*. an important city in Thrace, now Philippopolis.

**Philippus**, i, m. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom were (1) Philip II. the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; and (2) Philip V. contemporary with Hannibal. Hence as name of a gold coin (= 20 drachmae). In this sense usu. with second syll. short in Pl. **Philippus** (rarely **Philippus**), a, um, and **Philippicus**, a, um.

**Philistus**, i, m. an historian of Syracuse.

**Philo** or **-on**, ōnis, m. an Academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.

**Philoctetes**, ae, m. son of Pocus of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. Hence **Philoctetes**, a, um.

**Philodemus**, i, m. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

**Philolaus**, i, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, contemporary with Plato.

**Philomela**, ae, f. daughter of Pandion, and sister of Phoebe, changed into a nightingale. Hence poet. the nightingale (Virg.).

**Philomelum**, ii, n. a city in Phrygia. Hence **Philomelenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Philopoemen**, ōnis, m. a celebrated general of the Achaean league.

**Philus**, i, m. a Roman surname.

**Philyra**, ae, f. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron. Hence **Philyreus**, a, um, **Philyreus**, a, um; and **Philyrides** (Phill), ae, m. son of Philyra, i.e. Chiron.

**Phineus** (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. king of Salmidessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was at length freed by the Argonauts. Hence **Phineus** and **Phineus**, a, um; also **Phinides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. 2. brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.

**Phintia**, ae, f. a city of Sicily.

**Phintias**, ae, m. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

**Phlégethon**, ōnis, m. = φλεγέθων, "flaming," a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water. Hence **Phlégethontis**, idis, f. adj.

**Phlegon**, ōnis, m. = φλέγων, "flaming," one of the four horses of the sun in Ov.

**Phlagra**, ae, f. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene. Hence **Phlagraeus**, a, um.

**Phlagraeus**, i, m. one of the Centaurs.

**Phlegyae**, ārum, m. plu. a Thracian or Thessalian people who are so called to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.

**Phleryas**, ae, m. king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis. **Phlerya**, untis, f. a city of Pelopon-

nesus, between Sicyon and Argolis. Hence **Phleryas**, a, um; and **Phleryi**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Phloaea**, ae, f. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia in the 6th century B.C. Hence **Phloaeenses**, ium, and **Phloaei**, ōrum, m. plu. the Phloaeans; **Phloaeus**, a, um; **Phloean** or **Massilian**.

**Phloion**, ōnis, m. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

**Phlois**, idis, f. a country of Northern Greece, west of Boeotia. Hence **Phloenses**, ium, and **Phloii**, ōrum, m. plu. the Phloians; **Phloeus**, a, um, and **Phloaeus**, a, um.

**Phloos**, i, m. a son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.

**Phoebe**, ēs, f. the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus. 2. daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.

**Phoebus**, i, m. a name of Apollo, the sun-god. Hence **Phoebigēna**, ae, m. his son Aesculapius. **Phoebēus**, a, um, and **Phoebēus**, a, um, also **Phoebas**, ādis, f. a priestess of Apollo, a prophetess.

**Phoenice**, ēs, f. Phoenicia, i.e. the territory of Tyre, Sidon, etc., famed for its commerce: called also **Phoenicia**, ae, f. Hence **Phoenices**, um, m. plu. the Phoenicians, and **Phoenissa**, ae, f. a Phoenician woman, esp. Indio (Virg.).

**Phoenix**, icis, m. son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.

**Pholoe**, ēs, f. a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.

2. a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs. 3. name of a woman in Hor.

**Pholus**, i, m. a centaur, son of Ixion. 2. a Trojan in Virg.

**Phorbas**, antis, m. a son of Praxinos, father of Phoenus in Virg. 2. a chief who joined with the Pelagiae in plundering the temple of Delphi.

**Phorcus**, i, and **Phorceus**, ōs (γῆν, γνος) m. son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, who was changed after death into a sea-god. Hence **Phorcis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Phorcus, Medusa (but sources Phorides, the Graecae, Ov.), also **Phorcyis**, idis and idis, f. Medusa.

**Phormio**, ōnis, m. a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus. 2. the name of a play of Terence.

**Phoroneus** (trissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. son of Inachus, and brother of Io. Hence **Phoroneis**, idis, f. Io.

**Phraates** or **Phrahates**, ae, m. the name of several kings of Parthia; esp. one contemporary with Horace, expelled from his kingdom for his cruelty and restored by the Scythians.

**Phrixus** (not Phryxus), i, m. son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis, mounted on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence **Phrixus**, a, um.

**Phyāces**, ae, m. a king of the Getae in Ov.

**Phryges**, um, m. plu. the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Phrygia**, ae, f. their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia.

**Phrygius**, a, um, Phrygian, and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, Trojan, also **Phryx**, ūgis, adj. Phrygian, Trojan.

**Phrynē**, ēs, f. a celebrated and wealthy courtesan at Athens.

**Phthia**, ae, f. a district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles. Hence **Phthias**, ādis, f. a woman of Phthia.

**Phthiōta**, ae, m. and **Phthiotes**, ae, m. a Phthiote; **Phthiotes**, idis, f. = Phthia, **Phthiōtides**, a, um, and **Phthius**, a, um. **Phthius rex**, i.e. Achilles (Ov.).

**Phylāos**, ēs, f. a small town of Thessaly, whence Phrygius came.

Hence **Phylāceus**, idis, f. adj. and **Phylāceus**, a, um, also **Phylācides** (Phyll), ae, m. **Protesilaus**, a native of Phylace. 2. a town of the Molossi in Epirus.

**Phyle**, ēs, f. a strongly fortified place in Attica, on the frontiers of Boeotia.

**Phyllis**, idis and idos, f. daughter of Siphon, a Thracian king, changed into an almond tree, in Ov. 2. the name of a woman in Virg.

**Phyllus**, ii, m. a Boeotian, in love with Cygnus.

**Phyllodōce**, ēs, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Neireus and Doris.

**Phyllus**, i, f. a town in Thessaly. Hence **Phyllides**, idis, f. adj. and **Phyllēus**, a, um, Thessalian juvenis, i.e. Caeneus (Ov.).

**Picenum**, i, n. a district of Central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. Hence **Picenus**, entis, adj. **Picentes**, ium, m. the inhabitants, and **Picōnus**, a, um, Picenian.

**Pictavi**, v. **Pictones**.

**Picti**, ōrum, m. the Picts or ancient Caledonians, thought to be so named from their practice of staining or tattooing their bodies.

**Pictōnes**, um, afterwards called **Pictavi**, ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania Gaul, in the mod. Poitou. Hence **Pictōnicus**, a, um.

**Pictor**, ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Fabia. Esp. Fabius Pictor, the earliest historian of Rome.

**Picus**, i, m. son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

**Pieria**, ae, f. a country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon. Hence **Pierius**, a, um, Pierian. 2. a country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city Seleucia Pieria.

**Pieros** (-us), i, m. a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the

names of the nine Muses (Ov.). According to others, a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence **Piæris**, *Idis*, or *Idos*, *f. daughter of Pierus*; a Muse. Plur. **Piærides**, *um*, *f. the Muses*. **Piærius**, *a*, *um*, *Pieræ*, and hence, musical, poetic. An Subst.: **Piæria**, *ærum*, *f. the Muses*.

**Pilumnus** (Pic-), *i*, *m. the father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus*.

**Pimpla**, *æ*, *f. a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses*. Hence **Pimplæus** (Pimpl-), *a*, *um*, and **Pimplæa**, *æ*, *f. a Muse*; also **Pimplæis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.*, and as subst. a Muse.

**Pinarius**, *a*, the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.

**Pindarus**, *i*, *m. Pindar*; a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Archylus. Hence **Pindarius**, *a*, *um*, *Pindarie*.

**Pindenissus**, *i*, *m.* or *-um*, *i*, *n. a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero*. Hence **Pindenissæ**, *ærum*, *m. its inhabitants*.

**Pindus** or *-os*, *i*, *m. a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus*.

**Piræus** (trisyll) and **Piræus**, *i*, *m.* also **Pirææ**, *orum*, *n. the principal harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls*. Hence **Piræus**, *a*, *um*.

**Pirænê**, *is*, *f. a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus) near which Bellerophon caught Pegasus*. Hence **Pirænis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* **Pirænis**, *Ephyre*, *i*, *e. Corinth (Ov)*.

**Pirithôus**, *i*, *m.* or *i* *Ision*, king of the Lapthæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.

**Pirustæ**, *ærum*, *m. a people of Illyria*.

**Pisa**, *æ*, less frequently **Pisææ**, *orum*, *f. a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated*. Hence **Pisæus**, *a*, *um*. Subst. **Pisææ**, *æ*, *f. = Hippodamia*.

**Pisææ**, *ærum*, *f. a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis, not Pisa*. Hence **Pisæna**, *a*, *um*; and **Pisæni**, *orum*, *m. its inhabitants*.

**Pisander**, *dri*, *m. a son of Polycor, one of Penelope's suitors*.

**Pisaurum**, *i*, *n. a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus, now Pesaro*. Hence **Pisarenensis**, *e*.

**Pisidae**, *ærum*, *m. plu. the Pisidians, a warlike people in the S. of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians*. Hence **Pisidia**, *æ*, *f. their country*.

**Pisistratus**, *i*, *m. a celebrated tyrant of Athens*. Hence **Pisistratidae**, *ærum*, *m. plu. his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus*. 2. a Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.

**Piso**, *onis*, *m. a Roman cognomen*

in the gens Calpurnia. Hence **Pisonianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Pistorium**, *it*, *n. a city in Etruria, now Pistoja*. Hence **Pistoriensis**, *e*. **Pitane**, *es*, *f. a city on the coast of Mysia*.

**Pithœusa**, *æ*, *f.* and **Pithœusæ**, *ærum*, *f. plu. v. Aethia*.

**Pittacus** or *-os*, *i*, *m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos*.

**Pittheus** (dissyl), *is* and *ëos*, *m. king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus*. Hence **Pittheus**, *e* *um*, **Pitthæus**, *a*, *um*; also **Pitthæis**, *Idos*, *f. daughter of Pittheus, i.e. Aethra*.

**Placentia**, *æ*, *f. a city in Gallia Cispadana or the Po, now Piacenza*. Hence **Placentinus**, *a*, *um*; and **Placentini**, *orum*, *m. its inhabitants*.

**Plaetorius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plaetorianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Planaia**, *æ*, *f. an island in the Mediterranean, S. of Elba, now Pianosa*.

**Plancius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended against a charge of bribery in an extant oration.

**Plancus**, *i*, *m. a Roman surname*. Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, consul b.c. 42 ("consue Planco," Hor.).

**Plataeae**, *ærum*, *f. plu. Plataea*, a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks finally defeated the Persians, b.c. 479. Hence **Plataenses**, *ium*, *m. plu. the Plataeans*.

**Plato** or **Platon**, *onis*, *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, born about 430 b.c.* Hence **Platonicus**, *a*, *um*; also **Platonici**, *orum*, *m. the Platonists*.

**Plautius** (Plötius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plautius** (Plot-), *a*, *um*, and **Plautianus** (Plot.), *a*, *um*.

**Plautus**, *i*, *m.*: T. Maccius (incorrectly, M. Accius) Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Sarsina in Umbria, born about 254 b.c. Hence **Plautinus**, *a*, *um*.

**Pliaäs** (Piäs), *Idis*, *f.* more frequently **Pliaades** (Plades), *um*, *f. the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleion, who were placed among the stars; the Pleiades*.

**Plötönê**, *is*, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades*.

**Plemmyrium**, *it*, *n. a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse*.

**Pleumosii** or **Pleumoxii**, *a*, people of Celtic Gaul.

**Pleuroæ**, *ærum*, *f. a city in Aetolia*. Hence **Pleuronius**, *a*, *um*.

**Plinius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated ar. C. Plinius Secundus, also called the Elder, author of a work on natural history,

who perished in an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called the Younger, author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan. Hence **Plinianus**, *a*, *um*.

**Plistheneus**, *is*, *m. son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes*. Hence, **Plisthenius**, *a*, *um*.

**Pluto** or **Pluton**, *onis*, *m. the king of the lower World, husband of Proserpina, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune*. Hence **Plutonium**, *a*, *um*. **Plutonia**, *orum*, *n. an unhealthy region in Asia (Cic.)*.

**Plutus**, *i*, *m. = πλοῦτος, the god of riches*.

**Podalirius**, *is*, *m. son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician*. 2. a Trojan in Virg.

**Poeas** (Pæas), *antis*, *m. father of Philoctetes*. Hence **Poentiaides** (Pæant-), *æ*, *m. son of Poeas, i.e. Philoctetes*; and **Poentius**, *a*, *um*.

**Poeni**, *orum*, *m. plu. the Carthaginians, so called because descended from the Phoenicians*. Hence **Poenus** (rarely Pünus), *a*, *um*, and **Punicus** (Poen-), *a*, *um*, Carthaginian (the last rare).

**Pölemön**, *onis*, *m. a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Anaxagoras*. Hence **Pölemönæus**, *a*, *um*. 2. a king of Pontus in the time of Nero. Hence **Pölemönæus**, *a*, *um*.

**Pöletes**, *æ*, *m. a son of Priam*.

**Politorium**, *it*, *n. a town of Latium*.

**Pollentia** (Polentia), *æ*, *f. a city in Picenum*. 2. a city in Liguria. Hence **Pollentinus** (Pölent-), *a*, *um*.

**Pollio** (Pöli-), *onis*, *m. a Roman surname*. Esp. Asinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.

**Pollux** (rarely **Pölluces**), *öcis* (Poc. contr. Poi. by Pollux, v. Part. i.), *m. son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor, famous as a boxer*.

**Pölyæus**, *i*, *m. a mathematician, friend and follower of Epicurus*.

**Pölybius**, *is*, *m. a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus*. Parts of his works are still extant.

**Pölyclætus** (-itus), *i*, *m. a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Pericles*.

**Pölyerates**, *is*, *m. tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his long-continued good fortune, but at last crucified by Orocles*, b.c. 522.

**Pölydaemon**, *onis*, *m. a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus in Ov.*

**Pölydamas** (Pöi-), *ov*, *antis*, *m. son of Panthos and friend of Hector*.

**Pölydectes** or *-ta*, *æ*, *m. king of Scythia, who brought up Perseus*.

**Pölydorus**, *i*, *m. son of Priam and Illeuba; murdered by Polymnestor*.



king of Thrace. Hence **Pōlydōrēus**, a, um.

**Pōlygnōtus**, i, m. a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thasos and Athens, in the 5th century B.C.

**Pōlyhymnia**, ae, f. one of the Muses of lyric poetry.

**Pōlyrhys**, i, m. a soothsayer, native of Corinth.

**Pōlymnestor** and **Pōlymestor**, ōris, m. king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.

**Pōlyniēs**, is, m. son of Oedipus and brother of Eteocles.

**Pōlyphēmus**, i, m. son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.

**Pōlyphoetes**, ae, m. a Trojan, priest of Ceres.

**Pōlyxēna**, ae, f. daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave. Hence **Pōlyxēnius**, a, um.

**Pōmetia**, ae, f. or **Pōmētī**, ōrum, m. plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called Suessa Pometia. Hence

**Pōmētīnus**, a, um

**Pōmōna**, ae, f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

**Pompēii**, ōrum, m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēianus**, a, um; also **Pompēiani**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

**Pompēius** (trisyll) or **Pompēius** (quadrisyll), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus, B.C. 48. Hence **Pompēius** (Pompēus), a, um, and **Pompēianus**, a, um; also **Pompēiani**, ōrum, m. the soldiers of Pompeius.

**Pompilius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. Hence **Pompilius**, a, um.

**Pomponius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, an intimate friend of Cicero. Hence **Pomponianus**, a, um.

**Pomptinus**, a, um, adj. Pomptine; esp. Pomptinae paludes, a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.

**Pontia**, ae, f. or **Pontiae**, ōrum, f. plu. an island off the coast of Latium; now Ponza.

**Ponticus**, i, m. a poet, contemporary with Propertius.

**Pontius**, i, m. : C. Pontius, a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Ausidine Pass. 2. Aemilius Pontius, father of the preceding.

**Pontus**, i, m. the Euxine, or Black Sea; in full, Pontus Euxinus. 2. a north-eastern province of Asia Minor. Hence **Ponticus**, a, um.

**Popilius** and **Popilius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Poplicola** (Poplicola), or **Publiola**, ae, m. a surname of P. Valerius, and of his descendants.

**Poppea Sabina**, ae, f. wife of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Poppeianus**, a, um.

**Pōpūla**, ae, f. also **Pōpūloni**, um, il, n. and **Pōpūloni**, ōrum, m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria. Hence **Pōpūlonenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Porcius**, a, the name of a Roman gens : v. Cato

**Porphyrio**, ōnis, m. one of the Giants.

**Porrima**, ae, f. a Roman goddess, worshipped by women, perh. another name for Carmentis.

**Porrena** and **Porrenna**, ae, m. king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome in the cause of the banished Tarquins, and compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.

**Portunus** (Portumnus), i, m. the protecting god of harbours, identified with Palaemon

**Pōrus**, i, m. an Indian king, who encountered Alexander the Great.

**Pōsides**, ae, m. a freedman of the Emperor (Claudius) (Juv.).

**Pōsidonius**, il, m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.

**Postūmus** (incorrectly written Posthumus), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Postūmianus**, a, um.

**Postūmus**, i, m. a Roman surname.

**Pōtentia**, ae, f. a town in Picenum.

**Pōtītius**, il, m. the name of a Roman gens.

**Potinae**, ōrum, f. plu. a village in Bootia, famous for its pastures and breed of horses. Hence **Potinas**, ōdis, f. adj.

**Fraenestē**, is, n. an ancient town in Latium, now Palestrina; situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it. Hence **Fraenestinus**, a, um; and **Fraenestini**, ōrum, m. the Fraenestines.

**Praxiteles**, is, m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor in the 4th century B.C. Hence **Praxiteles**, a, um.

**Precliani**, ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania.

**Prælius** or **Prillius lacus**, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione.

**Prīamus**, i, m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Hence **Prīamēis**, Idis, f. a daughter of Priam, esp. Cassandra.

**Prīamēius**, a, um; and **Prīamides**, ae, m. a son of Priam. 2. his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.

**Prīa**, us, i, m. the god of fruitfulness.

ness; hence of flocks, gardens, and vineyards. Hence **Prīapēus**, a, um.

**Prīēnē**, ēs, f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.

**Princeps**, ipis, m. a celebrated flute-player at Rome (Phaedr.).

**Priscus**, i, m. a Roman surname.

**Privernum**, i, n. a very ancient town of Latium, now Piperno. Hence **Privernas**, ātis, adj.; also **Privernates**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Prōcas** and **Prōca**, ae, m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.

**Prōchŷta**, ae, and **Prōchŷtē**, ēs, f. a small island off the coast of Campania, now Procida.

**Prōcles**, is or i, m. twin-brother of Eurysthenes, founder of one of the two royal houses of Sparta.

**Prōcnē** (Prōgnē), ēs, f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow.

**Prōconessus**, i, f. an island in the Propontis (q. v.), famous for its marble, now Marmora.

**Prōcris**, is and Idis, f. daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.

**Procrustes**, ae, m. a noted robber in Attica, said to have cruelly stretched his victims to the length of his bed, or mutilated them if too long. He was slain by Theseus.

**Prōcūlius**, i, m. a Roman eques, friend of Augustus. He shared his fortune equally with his brothers, who had lost theirs in the civil wars.

**Prōculus**, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Proculus, a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.

**Prōcyon**, ōnis, m. a star in Canis Minor; pure Lat. ante canem or us one word. Anticānus, is, m.

**Prōdicius**, i, m. a noted Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates. Hence **Prōdicus**, a, um.

**Proetus**, i, m. king of Tlryns. Hence **Proetides**, ium, f. plu. his daughters.

**Progne**, v. Procne.

**Prōmētheus** (trisyll), ōi and ōon, m. son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter. Hence

**Prōmētheus**, a, um; and **Prōmēthides** (or **Prōmēthiades**), ae, m. son of Prometheus i. e. Deucalion.

**Propertius**, i, m. : Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.

**Propoetides**, ium, f. Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.

**Prōpontiā**, Idos and Idis, f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, now the Sea of Marmora. Hence **Prōpontiācus**, a, um.

**Prōserpina**, ae, f. daughter of

*Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto. Poet. the Lower World.*

**Protagoras**, ae, m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates

**Proteilaus**, i, m. son of Iphiclyse, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed Hence **Proteilaëus**, a, um

**Proteus** (dissyl.), ei and eos (Acc. *Proteas*), m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased Hence a fickle or cunning person

**Protagones**, is, m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria

**Prusias**, ae, m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

**Psamathis**, es, f. [Gr ψαμαθος, sand] a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus **Psacas**, adis, f. an attendant of Inana in *Ov*

**Pseudophilippus**, i, m. the false Philip, i.e. Andronicus.

**Psophs**, idis, f. a city in Arcadia

**Psyche**, es, f. a maiden beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

**Pyrrhi**, drum, m. an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers

**Ptleum** (-on), i, n. and **Ptleos**, i, f. a port in Thessaly, over against Euboea

**Ptleas**, ae, m. a prince of Taphus 2. our of Actaeon's hounds

**Ptlemaeus**, i, m. the name of a dynasty of kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great 2. an astrologer in the time of the Emperor *Otho* 3. a king of Mauretania (*Tac*)

Hence **Ptlemaeus**, a, um, and **Ptlemaeus**, a, um

**Ptlemais**, idis, f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.

**Publicus**, a, the name of a Roman gens Hence **Publicianus**, a, um.

**Publicola**, v. *Publicola*

**Publius**, a, the name of a Roman gens Esp *Publius*, Cicero's second wife.

**Publius**, il, m. a Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

**Puni** and **Punicus**, v. *Poeni*.

**Pupinia**, ae, f. (sc regio) a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome: also called Pupinnus (and Pupinnensis) ager.

**Pupius**, a, the name of a Roman gens

**Puteoli**, drum, m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs; now Pozzuoli. Hence **Puteolanius**, a, um; also **Puteolani**, drum, m. the inhabitants.

**Pydna**, ae, f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, B.C. 169. Hence **Pydnaei**, drum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Pygmaei**, v. Part 1.

**Pygmalion**, onis, m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made. 2. son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido; whose husband Sichaes he murdered.

**Pylades**, ae and is, m. son of Strophus, celebrated as the friend of Orestes Hence **Pylades**, a, um.

**Pylae**, drum, f. plu = πυλαι, lit. "gates"; a narrow pass: e.g. Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. Esp. the pass of Thermopylae. Hence

**Pylaeus**, a, um; esp Pylaeus conventus, the congress of Thermopylae

**Pylaemenes**, is, m. king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam

**Pylus** and **Pylus**, i, f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus: one in Elis, one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now *Old Navarino*, and the third in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pylus**, a, um; as Subst. the Pylion, i.e. Nestor

**Pyla**, ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.

**Pyraemon**, onis, m. [πύρ, fire: ἀκμων, anvil], a cyclops in the smuthy of Vulcan in *Virg*

**Pyraemon**, i, m. a centaur present at the wedding of Pirithous (*Ov*)

**Pyramus**, i, m. the lover of Thisbe 2. a river in Cilicia

**Pyrene** (s in Tib), es, f. a range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenae Hence **Pyrenaëus** (s in Lucan), a, um.

**Pyreneus** (trisy), ei and eos, m. a king of Thrace.

**Pyrgi**, drum, m. plu an ancient town in Etruria. Hence **Pyrgensis**, e.

**Pyrgis**, es, f. the nurse of Priam's children in *Virg*

**Pyrois** (-eis), entis, m. [πυρρός, fiery], one of the horses of the sun.

**Pyrrha**, ae, and **Pyrrhae**, es, f. daughter of Iphimetheus, and wife of Deucalion

**Pyrrhias**, adis, adj f of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian

**Pyrrho**, onis, m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy. Hence **Pyrrhoni**, drum, m. his followers, the Pyrrhonists.

**Pyrrhus**, i, m. son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus), founder of a kingdom in Epirus. Hence **Pyrrhidae**, drum, m. the inhabitants of the Epid kingdom. 2. a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.

**Pythagoras**, ae, m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 540 B.C. He settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him. Hence **Pythagoreus**, a, um, and **Pythagorici**, a, um; also **Pythagorai**, and

**Pythagorici**, drum, m. the Pythagoreans.

**Pytho**, us, f. an old name of Delphi. Hence **Pythion**, a, um, and **Pythius**, a, um, Delphian: also **Pythia**, ae, f. the priestess at Delphi, the Pythia, and **Pythia**, drum, m. the Pythian games

**Pythion**, onis, m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.

**Qnadi**, drum, m. a German people in the modern Moravia.

**Quadrigarius**, ii, m.: Q. Claudius, a Roman historian of the first century B.C., called simply Claudius by *Livy*

**Quintilianus** (Quinct-) i, m. Quintilian, a Roman surname. Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, a celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris (now Calahorra) in Spain, whose rhetorical work, *De Institutione Oratoria*, is still extant.

**Quintilius** (Quinct-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Quintilius Varus, proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius about A.D. 7. 2. a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil

**Quintius** (Quine-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. Quintus Cincinnatus: v. Cincinnatus Hence **Quintianus** (Quinct-), a, um.

**Quintus**, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated Q

**Quirinus**, i, m. the name given to Romulus after his deification. Hence **Quirinus**, a, um, and **Quirinalis**, e, adj. belonging to Quirinus (*Romulus*); *Quirinal*: collis, the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, now Monte Cavallo. As Subst.: *Quirinalis*, lum, n. the festival in honour of Romulus celebrated annually on the 17th of February. The name Quirinus is used poet. (i) of gemini Quirini, i.e. Romulus and Remus (*Juv.*) (ii) of Janus: (iii) of Augustus and (iv) of Antony

**Quiris**, **Quirites**, v. Part 1.

**Rabirius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Rabirius, a tribune of the plebs, and C. Rabirius Postumus, an eque, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant 2. a poet mentioned by *Virg*. Hence **Rabirianus**, a, um.

**Raetius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Raeti**, (not Rhaeti), drum, a people who dwell between the Alps and the Danube. Hence **Raetia**, ae, f. their country, now the *Grisons* and the

*Tyrol*. Also **Raeticus**, **Raetius**, **Raetus**, *a. um*.

**Ramnes**, **Ramnenses**, *v. Part 1*.  
**Randi**, **Rampi**, *a. um*, a plain near *Vercellae* in *North Italy*, where *Marius* defeated the *Cimbri*, *b. c.* 101.

**Rauraci** (-ici), *orum*, *m*, a people of *Gallia Belgica*, neighbours of the *Helvetii*, near *Basle*.

**Ravenna**, *ae, f.*, a celebrated city in *Gallia Cispadana* on the *Adriatic*, still bearing the same name. Hence **Ravennas**, *atis*, *adj.*

**Reate**, *is, n*, a very ancient town of the *Sabines*, now *Rieti*. Hence **Reatinus**, *a. um*; also **Reatini**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Régillus**, *i*, and **Régilli**, *orum*, *m*, a town of the *Sabines*. Hence **Régillanus**, *a. um*, and **Régillensis**, *e*.

2. a lake in *Latiun*, celebrated for the victory over the *Latins* gained on its banks by the *Romans* under the dictator *Postumius*, *b. c.* 495. Hence **Régillensis**, surname of the *Postumii*. 3. a Roman surname in the gens *Aemilia*.

**Régium**, also **Rhégium** (**Lépidi**), *il, m*, a town in *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Reggio*. Hence **Régiones**, *um*, *n*, *plu.*, its inhabitants. 2. *v. Rhegium*.

**Régulus**, *i, m*, a Roman surname, esp. of the celebrated consul, *M. Atilius Régulus*, who was taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians* in the first *Punic* war.

**Rémi** or **Rhémi**, *orum*, *m*, a people of *Gallia Belgica*, in the neighbourhood of the modern *Rheims*.

**Rémulus**, *i, m*, *Silvius*, a king of *Alba*. 2. a personage mentioned in the *Aeneid*.

**Rémus**, *i, m*, the brother of *Romulus*; slain by him.

**Rex**, **Régis**, *m*, a cognomen in the gens *Marcia*.

**Rhadamanthus**, *i, m*, son of *Jupiter*, brother of *Minos*, a judge in the infernal regions.

**Rhaeti**, *v. Raeti*.

**Rhamnüs**, *untis, f.*, a town on the east coast of *Attica*, famed for a statue of *Nemesis*. Hence **Rhamnüsianus**, *a. um*; also **Rhamnüsia**, *ae, f.* and **Ramnüsia**, *idis, f.* *Nemesis*.

**Rhānis**, *idis, f.*, a nymph in the town of *inuvia*, in *Ov*.

**Rhē Silvia**, daughter of *Numitor*, and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*.

**Rhēa**, *ae, f.* another name for *Cybele*, *q. v.*

**Rhadōnes** (**Rēdōnes**), *um, m*, a people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, near the modern *Rennes*.

**Rhégium** (**Régium**), *il, n*, a town on the coast of *Bruttium*, on the *Syracusan Straits*, now *Reggio*. Hence **Rhéginus**, *a. um*; also **Rhégini**, *orum, m*, its inhabitants.

**Rhēnus**, *i, m*, the *Rhine*. Hence **Rhēnanus**, *a. um*.

**Rāsus**, *i, m*, a *Thracian* prince who came to the assistance of *Troy*, *108*

where he was killed by *Diomedes* and *Ulysses*.

**Rhipaei**, *v. Rhipaei*

**Rhipium**, *i, n*, a promontory of *Achaea*, now *Kastro Moreas*.

**Rhōdānus**, *i, m*, the *Rhone*.

**Rhōdōpē**, (-es), *f.*, a lofty mountain range in *Thrace*, now *Despolo Dagh*. Hence **Rhōdōpēus**, *a. um*, *Thracian*: vates, *i. e.* *Orpheus* (*Ov*).

**Rhōdōs** (rarely *Rhodus*), *i, f.*, an island on the south coast of *Asia Minor*, celebrated for its *Colossus*, and for the skill of its people in navigation, now *Rhodes*. Hence **Rhōdius**, *a. um*, and **Rhōdiensis**, *e*; also **Rhōdii**, *orum, m*, the *Rhodians*. 2. the nymph of the island of *Rhodes*.

**Rhoetēum**, *i, n*, a promontory of the *Troad*, on the *Hellespont*. Hence

**Rhoetēus**, *a. um* *Poet*: *Trojan*: ductor, *i. e.* *Angus* (*Virg*). *As Subst*:

**Rhoetēum**, *i, n*, the sea about the promontory of *Rhoetēum* (*Ov*).

**Rhoetus** (*Rhoetus*), *i, m*, a giant in *Hor*. 2. a centaur in *Virg* and *Ov*.

3. a companion of *Phineus*.

4. a king of the *Marians*, in *Virg*.

**Rhipaei** (not *Ripaei* or *Rhipai*), *montes*, a mountain-range in the northern part of *Scythia*.

**Rōma**, *ae, f.*, *Rome*. Hence **Rōmanus**, *a. um*.

**Rōmulus**, *i, m*, the founder and first king of *Rome*, worshipped after his death as *Quirinus*. Hence **Rōmulus**, *a. um*, **Rōmulus**, *a. um*, and **Rōmūllidae**, *orum, m plu.* the descendants of *Romulus*, the *Romans*.

**Roscius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp *L. Roscius* (*Atio*), a friend of *Cicero*, tribune of the plebs, *b. c.* 67.

2. *Q. Roscius*, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of *Cicero*, and defended by him in an extant oration. Hence **Rosciānus**, *a. um*. 3. *Sex Roscius*, of *Ambrus* defended by *Cicero*, in an extant oration, from a charge of murder.

**Rōsēa** or **Rōsia**, *ae, f.* a fertile district near *Reate*. Hence **Rōsēus** (*Rosius*), *a. um*.

**Roxānē**, (-es), *f.*, daughter of the Persian *Oxyartes*, a wife of *Alexander the Great*.

**Rūbi**, *orum, m plu.* a town in *Apulia*, now *Ruvo*.

**Rūbico**, *ōnis, m*, a small stream which formed the boundary between *Italy Proper* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, now the *Pisatello*.

**Rūbrius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Rūbrum Mare**, the *Red Sea*, the *Arabian* and *Persian* Gulfs.

**Rūdiāe**, *orum, f. plu.* a town in *Calabria*, the birth-place of *Ennius*. Hence **Rūdinus**, *a. um*.

**Rūfās**, *orum, f.* a town of the *Samnites* on the border of *Campania*, probably the same as *Rufrium*.

**Rūfriūm**, *v. Rufrae*.

**Rūfūs**, *i, m*, a common Roman cognomen.

**Rugii**, *orum, m*, a German people, who have given their name to the island *Rügen*.

**Rullus**, *i, m*, a Roman cognomen. Esp. *P. Servilius Rullus*, tribune of the plebs in the consulate of *Cicero*, who directed against him three orations on the *Agrarian* law.

**Rūmina**, *ae, f.*, a Roman goddess, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the *fig-tree* under which *Romulus* and *Remus* had sucked the breast (rumis) of the she-wolf. **Rūminālis**, *e, adj.*: *ficus*, the *fig-tree* of *Romulus* and *Remus* (*Liv*). called also *Rumina ficus* (*Ov*).

**Rūpilius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Ruseino**, *ōnis, f.* a town of *Gallia Narbonensis*; now *la Tour de Roussillon*.

**Rūsellae**, *arum, f. plu.* a very ancient town of *Etruria*. Hence

**Rūsellānus**, *a. um*; also **Rūsellāni**, *orum, m*, its inhabitants.

**Rūtēni**, *orum, m*, a people of *Gallia Aquitania*.

**Rutilius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Rūtūli**, *orum, m plu.* an ancient people of *Latiun*, whose capital was *Ardea*. Hence **Rūtulus**, *a. um*, *Rutulan*.

**Rūtūpiāe**, *arum, f.* a town in the *S. E.* of *Britain*, now *Rutborough*. Hence **Rūtūpinus**, *a. um*.

**Sāba**, *ae, f.* a town in *Arabia Felix*, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Sābaeus**, *a. um*, *Sabaean*, also **Sābaei**, *orum, m*, the *Sabaean*s. **Sābaea**, *ae, f.* the country.

**Sābāzius**, *i, m*, a surname of *Racilius*. Hence **Sābāz**, *a. um*, *n*, *plu.* a festival in honour of *Racilius*.

**Sābelli**, *orum, m plu.* (*app. dim.* of *Sābini*), a name for the *Sabines*. Hence **Sābellus**, *a. um*, and **Sābellious**, *a. um*.

**Sābini**, *orum, m plu.* an ancient people of central *Italy*, whose country lay to the north of *Latiun*. *Adj* **Sābinus**, *a. um*; **Sābina**, *ae, f.* a Sabine woman; **Sābinum**, *i, n*, *Sabine* wine.

**Sābinus**, *i, m*, a Roman surname, in partic. of a poet, a friend of *Virg*.

**Sabis**, *is, m*, a river in *Gallia Belgica*, now the *Sambre*.

**Sabrīna**, *ae, f.* a river in *Britain*, now the *Severn*.

**Sācae**, *arum, m plu.* a *Scythian* tribe.

**Sāoranus**, *a. um, adj.* belonging to the *Sacra*, an ancient people of *Latiun*.

**Sācrātor**, ēris, m. a warrior mentioned in *Virgil*

**Sācī-portus**, ūs, m. (Sācī portus, in *Itiner.*, *Itin.*) a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius

**Saeppinum** (Sēp-), i, n. a town in Samnium

**Sāgaris**, is (Saugāris, i), m. a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine, now the Sakari. Hence **Sāgaritis**, idis, f. adj.

**Sāguntum**, i, n. and **Sāguntus** (-os), i, f. a city on the east coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war; now Murviedro. Hence **Sāguntinus**, a, um; also **Sāguntini**, ōrum, m. the Sāguntines

**Sāitae**, ārum, m. the inhabitants of Sais, in Lower Egypt

**Sālāma**, a later form, Salamina, ae), ius, f. (Acc. Salamina; Abl. Salamina), f. an island in the Saronic gulf, opposite Eleusis, now Salona. Hence **Sālāminius**, a, um; also **Sālāminii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants

2. a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer

**Sālāpia**, ae, f. a town in Apulia. Hence **Sālāpinus**, a, um; **Sālāpini**, ōrum, and **Sālāpitāni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants

**Sālentinī** (Sall), ōrum, m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy. Hence **Sālentinus**, a, um

**Sālernum**, i, n. a maritime town in the south of Campania, now Salerno

**Sallustius** (not Salustius), ii, m.: 1. Sallustius Crispus, a celebrated Roman historian. Hence **Sallustianus**, a, um 2. Crispus Sallustius, grandnephew of the historian, famous for his great wealth. The Sallustiani horti were named after him

**Salluvii**, ōrum, also Sālves, um, m. a Ligurian tribe in Gaul

**Salmācis**, idis, f. (Voc. Salmaci, Ov.), f. a fountain in Caria, believed to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it. Hence personified, the nymph of the fountain. Also a weak effeminate person

**Salmōneus** (triseyl), dos, m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter. Hence **Salmōnis**, idis, f. his daughter Tyro

**Sālōnas**, ārum, f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia

**Sālpinatēs**, um, m. an Etrurian people. Also **Sālpinas**, ātis, adj.

**Sāmāritae**, ārum, m. the Samaritans, in Palestine

**Samarōbriva**, ae, f. the chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens

**Sāmos**, es, f. less freq. Sāmos, i, f. (Ov.), the ancient name of the island of Cephallenia. 2. the capital of the

island. Hence **Sāmac**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants

**Samnium**, ii, n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines. Hence **Samnis**, tis, adj. Samnite, also as subst. a kind of gladiator (Cic.). **Samniticus**, ōrum (Gen. also, but rarely, Samnitum; Gr. Acc. Samnitas), m. plu. the Samnites; and **Samniticus**, a, um

**Sāmos** (Samus), i, f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name. Now Syssam of Samu. Hence **Sāmus**, a, um; and **Sāmii**, ōrum, m. the Samians

**Sāmōthrācia**, ae, f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri, now Samothraki; also called **Sāmōthrāce**, ūs, f. and **Sāmōthrāce**, ae, f. Hence **Sāmōthrācius**, a, um; and **Sāmōthrāceus**, um, m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace

**Sānos**, i, m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; prob. identical with Ius Fidius

**Santōni**, ōrum (Cantōnes, um), m. plu. a people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of Santis. Hence **Santōnius**, a, um

**Sāpaei**, ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Bosphorus

**Sapphō**, ūs (Acc. Sappho), f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mytilene in the island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea. Hence **Sapphicus**, a, um, Sapphic

**Sardānāpalus**, i, m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh

**Sardēs** (Sardis), ūm, f. plu. Sardis; the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus; now Sart, with considerable ruins. Hence **Sardianus**, a, um; and **Sardiāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

**Sardi**, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia. Hence **Sardus**, a, um, **Sardōus**, a, um, **Sardinian**; **Sardinia**, ae, f. Sardinia; and **Sardiensis**, e

**Sarmātae** (Sarmōmātae), ārum, m. plu. the Sarmatians; a barbarous people who occupied the eastern parts of Europe, esp. portions of S.E. Russia. Hence **Sarmātia**, ae, f. their country; **Sarmāticus**, a, um, and **Sarmātis**, idis, f. adj. Sarmatian

**Sarnus**, i, m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii, now the Sarno

**Sarpedōn**, ōnus, m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia. 2. his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus

**Sarra** (rarely Sara), ae, f. (=Hebr. Zor), another name for the city of Tyre. Hence **Sarrānus**, a, um, Tyrian

**Sarrastes**, um, m. a people of Campania, near the Sarnus

**Sarsina**, ae, f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, still called by the same name. Hence **Sarsinātis**, ā, adj.

**Sātiōla**, ae, f. a town of Samnium, near Campana. Hence **Sātiōlānis**, a, um; and **Sātiōlus**, i, m. a matter of Satiola (Virg.); also **Sātiolani**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

**Satricium**, i, n. a town in Latium. Hence **Satricāni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants

**Sātrāepalms**, a marsh in Latium, perli. a part of the Pontine Marshes

**Sātūreianus**, a, um, Satureian; prob. = Apulian (from some district of that name in Apulia, famous for its horses).

**Sātūrninus**, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. L. Appuleius Saturenius, tribune of the plebs, B.C. 102.

**Sātūrnus**, i, m. a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the Κρονος of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno. Hence **Sātūrnus**, a, um; as Subst.: **Sātūrnus**, ii, m. Jupiter, also Pluto: **Sātūrnus**, ae, f. Juno, also a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome; and **Sātūrnalis**, e. As Subst.: **Sātūrnalia**, ūm and Iōrum, n. the Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn; v. Part I

**Sātūrus**, i, m. a Satyr, a wood-deity, resembling in ape, with two goat's feet. Plur. Greek satyric plays.

**Saurōmātae**, v. Sarmatae

**Saxa Rubra**, n. pl. a village on the Flaminian way, nine miles from Rome, so called from the redness of the tufo rocks there

**Scaea porta**, ae, f. the Scaean or western gate of Troy

**Scaeva**, ae, m. a Roman cognomen

**Scaevola**, ae, m. [lit. left-handed] a surname of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the gens Mucia

**Scaldis**, is (Acc. Scaldim), m. a river in the N. of Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt

**Scāmander**, dri, m. a river near Troy

**Scaptia**, ae, f. an ancient town in Latium. Hence **Scaptius**, a, um, and **Scaptiensis**, e

**Scāpula**, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. P. Ostorius Scapula, proprietor in Britain, about 50 A.D. 2. M. Ostorius Scapula, his son

**Scaurus**, i, m. a Roman cognomen; esp. in the gens Aemilia and gens Aurelia. In partic. M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is extant.

**Scepis**, *is, f.* a town in Mysia. Hence **Scepisus**, *a, um*; as *Subst.* **Metrodorus**, born at Scepis.

**Schoenus** (dissyl), *si, m.* king in *Roequa*, father of *Atalanta*. Hence **Schoenias**, *idis, f.* *Atalanta*; and **Schoeniasus**, *a, um*; *virgo*, i.e. *Atalanta* (Ov.).

**Sclathos** (-us), *i, an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Skopelo*.

**Scipio**, *onis, a*, celebrated family in the gens *Cornelia*, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the 2nd, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the 3rd Punic war. Hence **Scipias**, *ae* (Acc sing. *Scipiadem*; Acc plur. *Scipiades*), *m.* one of the Scipio family, a *scipio* a patronymic form coined for use in hexam. verse: *Virg.*)

**Sciron**, *onis, m.* a noted robber, killed by Theseus. 2. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

**Scyllas**, *ae, m.* a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros. 2. a Thessalian despot, the guiding patron of Simonides of Ceos.

**Scylacsum** (Scyladium), *i, n.* a town on the coast of Bruttium, now *Squillac*. Hence **Scylacus**, *a, um*.

**Sylla**, *ae, f.* a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to *Charystia*. Personified as the daughter of *Phorcus*, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches. Hence **Syllaeus**, *a, um*. 2. daughter of Nisus: v. *Nisus*.

**Soyros** or **Soyrus**, *i, f.* one of the *Sporades* near *Euboea*, now *Seyro*. Hence **Soyrus**, *a, um*, and **Soyras**, *adis, f.* adj.: *puella*, i.e. *Deidamia* (Ov.).

**Scythia** and **Scythes**, *ae, m.* a *Scythian*; but most frequently in plur. **Scythae**, *orum*, the *Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the centre and north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scythia**, *ae, f.* their country; **Scythionus**, *a, um*, *Scythian*: *amnis, i*, i.e. the *Tanais* (Hor.). **Scythissa**, *ae, f.* and **Scythia**, *idis, f.* a *Scythian woman*.

**Sibethos**, *i, m.* a small stream in *Campania*. Hence **Sibethis**, *idis, f.* adj.

**Sedani**, *orum, m.* a tribe of the *Helvetii*, about the mod. *Sion*.

**Sedulli**, *orum, m.* a people of *Germany*.

**Segesta**, *ae, f.* an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily, near *Mount Eryx*. Hence **Segestanus**, *a, um*; and **Segestani**, *orum, m.* the inhabitants.

**Segni**, *orum, m.* a German people in *Gallia Belgica*.

**Segontiaci**, *orum, m.* a tribe in the S. of Britain.

**Séguslavi** (not -ani), *orum, m. plu.* a *Gallia* tribe, neighbours of the *Aedui*, in *Gallia Lugdunensis*.

**Saus** or **Saius**, *i, m.* a Roman name. Hence **Saianus**; esp. *L. Aelius Scaius*, the powerful Praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

**Selaucia** (Seleucia), *ae, f.* a city in Syria, forming a port to Antioch, now *Lepse*. 2. the capital of the Parthians.

**Selenous**, *i, m.* the name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, *Seleucus Nicator*, a general of Alexander the Great, after the death of the latter, founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.

2. a player on the cithern in *Juv.* **Selinus**, *untia, f.* a town on the south-west coast of Sicily. 2. a town on the coast of Cilicia.

**Selymbria**, *ae, f.* a town of Thrace, on the Propontus.

**Semelê**, *es* or **Semêla**, *ae, f.* daughter of *Cadmus*, and mother of *Bacchus* by *Jupiter*. Hence **Semêleus**, *a, um*; proles, i.e. *Bacchus* (Ov.).

**Semiramis**, *is* or *Idis* (Acc *Semiramis*; Abl. *Semiram* and *Semiramide*), *f.* a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of *Ninus*. Hence **Semiramius**, *a, um*.

**Semnones**, *um, m.* a people of Northern Germany, in the modern *Brandenburg*.

**Semo**, *onis, m.* and *Semo Sancus*, an ancient god who presided over crops.

**Sempronius**, *a*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Ti.* and *C.* **Sempronius Gracchus**: v. *Gracchus*. Hence **Sempronianus**, *a, um*.

**Sena**, *ae, f.* a town on the coast of Umbria, now *Seniguglia*. Hence **Senensis**, *e*.

**Seneca**, *ae, m.* a surname in the gens *Annaea*. Esp. *M. Annaeus Seneca*, a native of *Corduba* (*Cordova*, in Spain), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. 2. his son, *L. Annaeus Seneca*, the Stoic philosopher, instructor of *Nero*.

**Senones**, *um, m. plu.* a powerful people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, whose chief city was *Agendicum*, now *Sens*.

2. a people in *Gallia Cisalpina*, sprung from the preceding.

**Sentinus**, *atis, adj.* belonging to *Sentinum*, a town of Umbria.

**Sepulstia**, *ae, f.* a street in *Capua*, where *primums* were sold.

**Septimius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

**Séquana**, *ae, f.* (and *m.*) one of the principal rivers of *Gallia Celtica*, now the *Seine*. Hence **Séquani**, *orum, m. plu.* a powerful *Gallia* tribe dwelling on this river. **Séquanus**, *a, um, adj.* (Aur.).

**Sérapis**, *is* and *Idis, m.* an important Egyptian divinity.

**Seres**, *um, m. plu.* (Acc *Sérās*, *Hor.*) a people of eastern Asia, the mod. Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Serious**, *a, um, Seric*,

*silken*; *vestis* (Tac.). As *Subst.*: **Serica**, *orum, n. plur.*, silken garments (Prop.).

**Sergestus**, *i, m.* a follower of *Aeneas* in *Virg.*

**Sergius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *L. Sergius Catilina*: v. *Catilina*.

**Seriphus** or -os, *i, f.* a small and uninhabited island, one of the *Cyclades*, now *Serpho*. Hence **Seriphus**, *a, um*.

**Serranus**, *i, m.* an agnomen of *C. Atilius Regulus*; also of other *Atilii*.

**Sertorius** (Q), *il, m.*: a general of *Marius*, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of *Sulla*, until he was assassinated by *Perperna*. Hence **Sertorianus**, *a, um*; and **Sertoriani**, *orum, m.* the partisans of *Sertorius*.

**Servilius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *C. Servilius Ahala*: v. *Ahala*. There were many consuls, praetors, etc., from this gens. Hence **Servilius**, *a, um*, and **Servilianus**, *a, um*.

**Servius**, *a, a* Roman proper name, esp. in the gens *Sulpicia*; abbreviated *Ser*.

**Servius Tullius**, *il, m.* the sixth king of Rome.

**Sesostris**, *is*, or **Sesosis**, *idis, m.* a celebrated king of Egypt, belonging to the 12th dynasty, who effected great conquests.

**Sestius** (Sextius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *P. Sestius*, tribune of the plebs, whom *Cicero* defended in an extant oration. Hence **Sestius** (Sextius), *a, um*.

**Sestos** or -us, *i, f.* a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite *Abydos*, the residence of *Hero*. Hence **Sestus**, *a, um*, *puella*, i.e. *Hero*, and **Sestianus**, *a, um*.

**Sesuvii**, *orum, m.* a people of Celtic Gaul.

**Sétabis** (Saet-), *is, f.* a town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, celebrated for its flax, now *Jativa*. Hence **Sétabus**, *a, um*.

**Sétia**, *ae, f.* a town in *Latium*, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Sesse* or *Sezza*. Hence **Sétianus**, *um*; and **Sétini**, *orum, m.* the inhabitants.

**Sévérus**, *i, m.* a Roman name. Esp. *Cornelius Severus*, a poet in the Augustan age. 2. *Septimius Severus*, Roman emperor; A.D. 193. 3. *Alexander Severus*, Roman emperor, A.D. 222.

**Sévurus**, *mons*, a mountain in the country of the *Sabines*.

**Sibylla**, v. *Part 1*.

**Sicambri**, v. *Sigambri*.

**Sicani**, *orum, m. plu.* a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily. Hence **Sicanus** (Sicanus, Aus.), *a, um*, **Sicanus**, *a, um*, *Sicilian*; **Sicania**, *ae, f.* the island of Sicily; and **Sicania**, *idis, f.* adj. *Sicilian*. (Variations of quantity

of 1st. and 2nd syll. down to exigencies of metre)

**Sicca**, ae, *f* a town of Numidia. Hence **Siccoenae**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Sicchaes** (Svoh.), i, m. (the first syllable is sometimes long) the husband of Dido. Hence **Sicchaes**, a, um.

**Sicinius**, i, m. the name of a plebeian gens. Esp. 1. L. Sicinius Bellutus, leader of the plebs in their first Secession, B.C. 494. 2. Q. Sicinius (called also Siccius) Dentatus, a brave soldier whose death was procured by the Decemvirs, B.C. 450.

**Sicoris**, is, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Segre.

**Siculi**, orum, m. an ancient Italian people, a portion of whom migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them. Hence **Siculus**, a, um, Sicilian, and **Sicilia**, ae, Sicily also **Sicillensis**, e, adj. Sicilian, and **Sicelia**, idis, adj. *f*. Sicelides Musae, Sicilian, with special reference to Theocritus, who was a native of Syracuse. As Subst.: a Sicilian woman.

**Sicyon**, onis, *f* the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnese, famous for its school of art. Hence **Sicyonius**, a, um, and **Sicyonii**, orum, m. its inhabitants.

**Sida**, ae, *f* a town in Pamphylia. Hence **Sidetae**, arum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

**Sidicini**, orum, m. plu. a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence **Sidicinus**, a, um.

**Sidon**, onis, *f* an ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now Saida. Hence **Sidonius**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Sidonii**, orum, m. the Sidonians, and **Sidonia**, ae, *f* the city of Sidon (Just.) Sidonius also = Phoenician, and (because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus) Theban. **Sidonis**, idis, adj. *f* Sidonian and Phoenician.

**Sigambri** (Sigambri, Sygambri, and Sigambri), orum, m. plu. a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Sigamber**, bra, brum. As Subst.: **Sigambra**, ae, *f* a Sigambrian woman.

**Sigæum**, i, n. a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried, now Yenishahr. Hence **Sigæus** (Sigæus), a, um, Sigæan.

**Sigria**, ae, *f* a town in Latium, now Segni. Hence **Sigrius**, a, um; and **Sigriini**, orum, m. its inhabitants.

**Sila**, ae, *f* an extensive forest-range in the country of the Bruttii.

**Silanus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Junia. There were many eminent men from this family.

**Silarius**, i, m. a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, now the Sele.

**Silennus**, i, m. the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as

old and bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass. 2. a Greek historian of Sicilian and Roman affairs.

**Silius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Silianus**, a, um. Esp. C. Silius Italicus, epic poet, author of a poem called Punica, the subject of which is the Second Punic War: 1st cent. A.D.

**Silurus**, um, m. a warlike British people in South Wales.

**Silvanus** (Sylv), i, m. a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees. In plur. the gods of woods and fields.

**Silvius**, ii, m. the name of several kings of Alba Longa.

**Simois**, entis, m. a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.

**Simonides**, is, m. a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, about B.C. 560. 2. Simonides of Amorgos, an Iambic poet, who lived in the seventh century B.C.

**Sinias**, is, m. a cruel robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was slain by Theseus. He was said to have killed his victims by fastening them to two trees bent down and then left to recover their position.

**Sinon**, onis, m. a Greek who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.

**Sinopë**, es, *f* a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birth-place of Hecataeus the Cyonic, and the residence of Mithridates. Hence **Sinopenses**, a, um; and **Sinopenes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Sinuessæ**, ar, *f* a border city of Latium, on the confines of Campania. Hence **Sinuessanus**, a, um.

**Sipontum**, i, n. (also called **Sipus**, untis, *f*), an ancient maritime town in Apulia. Hence **Sipontinus**, a, um.

**Sipylos**, i, m. a mountain in Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.

**Sirènes**, um, *f* plu. the Sirens, or sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.

**Sisenna**, ae, m. L. Cornelius, a Roman annalist, born about 118 B.C.

2. a notorious slanderer in Rome, mentioned by Horace.

**Sisyphus**, i, m. son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again. Hence **Sisyphius**, a, um; and **Sisyphides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Sisyphus, applied to Ulysses. 2. a dwarf of M. Antonius, so named on account of his shrewdness.

**Sithonii**, orum, m. plu. a Thracian people notorious for excess in drinking, for which they were punished by Bacchus; hence, in gen. the Thracians. Hence **Sithonius**, a, um, **Sithon**, onis, adj. also **Sithonis**, idis, *f* adj.; as Subst.: a Thracian woman.

**Smerdis**, is, m. brother of Cam-

byses. 2. the impostor Gomates who personated Smerdis.

**Smintheus** (dissyll.), si (Acc. Sminthea, Ov.), m. an epithet of Apollo.

**Smyna** (In many MSS. Zmyrna), ae, *f* a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birth-place of Homer; still called Smyrna. Hence **Smrynæus** (Zmyrn), a, um; and **Smrynæi**, orum, m. its inhabitants.

**Socrâtes**, is (Voc. Socrate), m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death B.C. 399. Hence **Socrâtiûs**, a, um; and **Socrâti**, orum, m. the Socrates, or disciples of Socrates.

**Soli**, orum, m. a city of Cilicia.

**Solon**, onis, m. a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about 638 B.C.

**Solonium**, i, n.; also Solomus ager, a district on the northern coast of Latium.

**Solyms**, v. Hierosolyma.

**Solymus**, i, m. a Trojan, the mythical founder of Sulmo.

**Sophocles**, is and i (Voc. Sophocle), m. the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets. Hence **Sophocleus**, a, um.

**Sophonisba** (-mba), *f* the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Iugurtha.

**Sophus**, i, m. = σόφος, "the wise", a surname of P. Sempronius, the consul.

**Sora**, ae, *f* a town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence **Soranus**, a, um.

**Soracte**, is, n. a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N of Rome; now Monte di S. Oreste.

**Sossus**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the Sosti, two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.

**Sotiates** or **Sontiates**, um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whose name is preserved in the modern Sos.

**Sparta**, ae, also poet. **Spartê**, es (Acc. Spartên), *f* the capital of Laconia, also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartanus**, a, um; **Spartiates**, ae, m. a Spartan; **Sparticus**, a, um (Pl.); and **Sparticus**, a, um (Virg.).

**Spartæus**, i, m. a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans, B.C. 71-71.

**Spercheos** or **Sperchius**, i, m. a river of southern Thessaly. Hence **Spercheus**, idis, *f* adj., and **Sperchonides**, ae, m. a dweller by the Spercheos.

**Sperchiae**, arum, *f* a town on the Spercheos.

**Speronippus**, i, m. nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.

**Splô**, us, *f* a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

**Spolegium** (afterwards called also **Spoleto**), ii, n. a city of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence **Spolestinus**, a,

um, and *Spōlētinī*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

*Spōrādes*, um, f. islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.

*Spuriūna*, ae, m. the haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.

*Spūrius* (abbrev. Sp.), il, m. a Roman praenomen.

*Stābiāe*, ōrum, f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence *Stābīanus*, a, um.

*Stāgīra*, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle. Hence *Stāgīritēs*, ae, m. a native of Stagira; esp. Aristotle.

*Stāiūnus*, i, m. a Roman surname.

*Statielli* (Statelli), ōrum, m. a Ligurian tribe. Hence *Statiellūs*, ātis, adj.; also *Statiellātēs*, ium, m. Their chief town was Aquae Statiellorum, now Acqui, in Montserrat. Hence *Statiellenses*, ium, m. its inhabitants.

*Stātīlius*, il, m. name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Stātīlius, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

*Stātīus*, il, a Roman name. Esp. Caecilius Stātīus, a comic poet; v. Caecilius. 2. P. Papinius Stātīus, a poet of the time of Domitian, author of the Thebais, Silvae, etc.

*Stellātis ager* or *campus*, a district in Campania, near Cales. Hence *Stellātīnus*, a, um.

*Stentor*, ōris, m. a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.

*Stērōpēs*, es, f. one of the Pleiades.

*Stērōpēs*, is, m. one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.

*Stertīnius*, il, m. a Stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace. Hence *Stertīnius*, a, um.

*Stēsiōchōrus*, i, m. a Greek lyric poet of Himeria.

*Stēnēsbōea* or *Stēnōbōea*, ae, f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, and wife of Proetus, king of Argos, whose advances were rejected by Belerophon.

*Stēnēlūs*, i, m. king of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus. Hence *Stēnēlēlūs*, a, um, hostile, i.e. Eurystheus (Ov.). 2. king of the Ligurians, father of Cynus, who was changed into a swan. Hence *Stēnēlēlūs*, a, um; proles, i.e. Cynus. *Stēnēlēis*, idis, adj. f.: volucris, i.e. Cynus (Ov.). 3. one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse. 4. a Rutulian, slain by Palas in Virg.

*Stilpon* or *Stilpo*, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Megara.

*Stīciūs*, v. Part 1.

*Strābo*, ōnis, m. a Roman surname.

*Strāto* or *Strāton*, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Lampascus.

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*Strātōōles*, ae, m. a celebrated comedian.

*Strātōniōsa*, ae, f. one of the chief cities of Caria. Hence *Strātōniōēs*, a, um and *Strātōniōensis*, e; also *Strātōniōenses*, ium, m. its inhabitants.

*Strōphādes*, vm, f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.

*Strōphius*, il, m. king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.

*Strymon*, ōnis, m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, now Struma. Hence *Strymōnius*, a, um, and *Strymōnis*, idis, f. adj. Strymonian, Thracian.

*Stymphālus*, i, m. or *Stymphā-lum*, i, n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules. Hence *Stymphālōus*, a, um, *Stymphālūs*, a, um, and *Stymphālis*, idis, f. adj.

*Strx*, ūgis and ūgos, f. = Στρυγ, "the hateful"; a river in Arcadia. 2. the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore. Hence *Strē-gius*, a, um, Stygian, infernal, also rarely, *Stygialis*, e.

*Sūbūra*, v. Part 1.

*Sūro*, ōnis, m. a river of Spain, now Lucar. 2. a town at the mouth of this river. Hence *Sūcrōnensis*, e.

3. the name of a Rutulian, in Virg.

*Suessa*, ae, f. a very ancient town in Latium, called Suessa Pometia.

2. a town in Campania, called Suessa Aurunca, the birth-place of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa.

*Suessiōnes*, um, m. plu. a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons.

*Suessula*, ae, f. a town of Campania. Hence *Suessulāni*, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

*Suetōnius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.

*Suēvi* (Suēbi), ōrum, m. plu. a powerful Germanic people, the Suebians. Hence *Suēvus* (-bus), a, um, Suabian; *Suēvia* (-bia), ae, f. their country, Suabia, and *Suēvicus* (Suēb-), a, um.

*Sulla* (incorrectly written Sylla), ae, m. a cognomen in the gens Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the Dictator. Hence *Sullānus*, a, um, belonging to Sulla, Sullan, and *Sullāni*, ōrum, m. the partisans of Sulla.

*Sulmo*, ōnis, m. a town of the Peligni, near Corfinium, the birth-place of Ovid. Hence *Sulmōnensis*, e; and *Sulmōnenses*, ium, m. its inhabitants. 2. the name of a hero in the Aenid.

*Sulpicius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Sulpicius*, a, um, and *Sulpiciānus*, a, um.

*Summānus* (Subin-), i, m. a Roman

deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed; by some identified with Pluto.

*Sūnium* or *Sūnion*, il, n. a promontory and town of Attica, now C. Cyfina.

*Sūperbus*, v. Tarquinius.

*Surrentum*, i, n. a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento. Hence *Surrentinus*, a, um; and *Surrentini*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

*Sūsā*, ōrum, n. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.

*Sūtrium*, il, n. an ancient town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence *Sūtrīnus*, a, um, and *Sūtrini*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

*Sybaris*, is, f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants. Hence *Sybarita*, ae, m. a Sybarite. *Sybariticus*, a, um; and *Sybaritis*, idis, f. the name of a famous poem (Ov.). 2. m. the river on which Sybaris was situated.

*Syēnē*, ūs, f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now Assuan. Hence *Syēnitēs*, ae, m. adj.

*Sylla*, v. Sulla.

*Symaethus*, i, m. a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it. Hence *Symaethius* (s long in Virg.), a, um, *Symaethūs*, a, um, and *Symaethis*, idis, f. adj.

*Symplēgades*, um, f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which (according to the fable) crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.

*Synnāda*, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble. Hence *Synnādensis*, e.

*Syphax*, ātis, m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

*Syrācūsae*, ōrum, f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast. Hence *Syrācūsānus*, a, um, *Syrācūsēlūs*, a, um, and *Syrācūsīus*, a, um (Virg., with reference to the poetry of Theocritus); also *Syrācūsāni*, ōrum, and *Syrācūsīi*, ōrum, m. the Syracusans.

*Syria*, ae, f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. Hence *Syrius*, a, um, *Syrus*, a, um, *Syriāus*, a, um, and *Syrisus*, a, um; also *Syrii*, ōrum, and more freq. *Syri*, ōrum, m. the Syrians.

*Syrinx*, ingis, f. a nymph changed into a reed in Ov.

*Syrphoënix*, icis, m. a Syrophoenician.

*Syros*, i, f. one of the Cyclades, now Syra.

*Syrtis*, is (Acc. Syrtim), f. Syrtis; the name of each of the two great

gulf on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous. 2. poet the country bordering on the Syrtis (Hor.).

**Tāburnus**, i. m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.

**Tācitus**, i. m.: C. Cornelius, a celebrated Roman historian, born about A.D. 60. 2. Roman emperor, A.D. 79.

**Taenārus** (-os), i. comm. and **Taenārum** (-on), i. n. the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune. now C. Malapan. 2. a town of the same name on the promontory. Hence **Taenārius**, a. um, Taenarian, Spartan. (Ov.) **Taenārides**, ac, m. a son of Taenarus. e a Spartan. and **Taenāris**, idis, f. adj. Taenorian or Spartan. 3. the infernal regions, the entrance to which was said to be near Taenarus (Hor.) Hence **Taenārius**, a. um, belonging to the infernal regions, fauces (Virg.)

**Tāges**, is, m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter, he taught the Etruscans the art of divination.

**Tāgus**, i. m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands, now Tejo or Tagus.

**Tālāus**, i. m. one of the Argonauts. Hence the patronymic **Tālāionides**, ac, m., i. e. Adrastus.

**Talθύbius**, i. m. the herald of Agamemnon.

**Tālus**, i. m. a Rutulian warrior killed by Aeneas in Virg.

**Tāmēsis**, is, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames: called also **Tāmēsa**, ac (Tac.).

**Tamfana** (Tān-), ac, f. a German deity.

**Tamphilus**, i. m. a Roman surname. Hence **Tamphilānus**, a. um.

**Tana**, ac, m. a river in Numidia.

**Tānāger**, grl, m. a river in Lucania.

**Tānāgra**, ac, f. a town of Boeotia. Hence **Tanāgraicus**, a. um.

**Tānāis**, is, m. a river of Sarmatia, now the Don.

**Tānāquil**, ilis, f. the wife of the elder Tarquin.

**Tanētum**, i. n. a village in Upper Italy.

**Tantālus**, i. m. son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter by divulging the secrets of his table, to which he had been admitted, he was punished in the infernal regions by continued hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but al-

ways eluding his grasp. Hence **Tantalēus**, a. um, **Tantalides**, ac, m. a male descendant of Tantalus, and **Tantālis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tantalus.

**Taprobānē**, ēs, f. an island in the Indian Ocean, now Ceylon.

**Tarbelli**, ōrum, m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees. Hence **Tarbellus**, a. um.

**Tarcho** or **Tarcho**, ōnis or ontis, m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.

**Tārentum**, i. n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria, now Taranto. Hence **Tārentinus**, a. um; and **Tārentini**, ōrum, m. the Tarentines.

**Tarpeius**, a. a Roman proper name. Esp. **Tarpeia**, ac, f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines. Hence **Tarpeius**, a. um: esp. mons Tarpeius, the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.

**Tarquinii**, ōrum, m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria, near Corneto. Hence **Tarquinus**, a. um; **Tarquinus**, ii, m. the fifth king of Rome, surnamed Priscus; also the last king of Rome, surnamed Superbus; **Tarquinensis**, e, belonging to Tarquinii, and **Tarquinenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Tarrācina** (Terr.), ac, also **Tarrācinæ**, ōrum, f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called Anxur, now Terracina. Hence **Tarrācinensis** (Terr.), e, and **Tarracinienses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Tarrāo**, ōnis, f. a town on the east coast of Spain, now Tarragona. Hence **Tarrāconensis**, e.

**Tarsus**, i. f. the capital of Cilicia. Hence **Tarsensis**, e; and **Tarsenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Tartārus**, v. Part 1

**Tartessus** or -os, i. f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain. Hence **Tartessus**, a. um, and **Tartessii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

**Tarusātes**, ium, m. a people of Aquitania.

**Tasgetius**, ii, m. a prince of the Carnutes.

**Tātius**, ii, m. T. Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus. Hence **Tātius**, a. um; also **Tātienses**, ium, m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.

**Taum**, i. m. an arm of the sea in N. Britain, now the Firth of Tay.

**Taurus**, i. m. a mountain range in western Germany.

**Tauri**, ōrum, m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica), who sacrificed foreigners to Diana. Hence **Tauricus**, a. um.

**Taurini**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Northern Italy, about Turin. Hence **Taurinus**, a. um.

**Taurōmenium**, ii, n. a town on the

east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence **Taurōmenitanus**, a. um.

**Taurus**, i. m. a mountain chain of Asia Minor.

**Taximagulus**, i. m. a king of Kent. **Tāygetē**, ēs, f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

**Tāygetus**, i. m. and **Tāygeta**, ōrum, n. plur. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.

**Teānum**, i. n.: Teanum Apulum, a town in Apulia. Hence **Teānenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. Teahum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano.

**Tēcmessa**, ac, f. daughter of Teuthras, and wife of Ajax the son of Telamon.

**Tectōsāgi**, ōrum, and **Tectōsāges**, um, m. a tribe of Gauls who migrated from Gallia Narbonensis and settled in Asia Minor (in Galatia) in the 3rd century B.C.

**Tēgā**, ac, f. a very ancient town in Arcadia. Hence **Tēgāena**, a. um, Tegean, Arcadian. As Subst.: **Tēgāeus**, i. m. the Tegean (god). Pan: **Tēgāea**, ac, f. the Arcadian maiden, i. e. Atalanta (Ov.). Also **Tēgātae**, ōrum, m. the Tegeans.

**Tēlamon**, ōnis, m. an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence **Tēlamōnius**, ii, m. and **Tēlamōniades**, ac, m. a son of Telamon, i. e. Ajax.

**Telchines**, um, m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their skill in metallurgy and magic arts.

**Tēlēbōne**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Acarnania, also a colony of them in Cymeae.

**Tēlēbōas**, ac, m. a centaur in Ov.

**Tēlēgōnus**, i. m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; the reputed founder of Tusculum.

**Tēlēmāchus**, i. m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.

**Tēlēmus**, i. m. a soothsayer in Ov.

**Tēlēphus**, i. m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.

**Tēlēsia**, ac, f. a town of Samnium, now Telesae.

**Tēlestes**, is or ae, m. the father of Ianthē (Ov.).

**Tēlēthūsa**, ac, f. the wife of Lygus, and mother of Iphis (Ov.).

**Tellēna**, ōrum, n. a town of Latium, taken by Ancus Marcius.

**Tēlmessus** or **Telmissus**, i. f. a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination. Hence **Telmessicus** (Telmissicus), a. um, **Telmissius**, a. um; and **Telmessii**, ōrum, and **Telmesses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Tēmēsa**, ac, also **Tēmēssē**, ēs, and **Tēmpsā** (Tēmsa), ac, f. a town in



*Bruttum*, perh now *Torre del Piano del Casale*. Hence *Tēmēsaēus*, a, um, and *Tempsaēus*, a, um.

*Temnos*, i, f. a city of *Aeolis*. Hence *Tēmēnites*, ae, adj. m.; also *Tēmēnitas*, arum, m. and *Tēmēnitis*, arum, m. the inhabitants.

*Tempē*, indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in *Thessaly*, through which ran the river *Peneus*, between *Olympus* and *Ossa*.

*Tempyra*, arum, n. plu. a town in *Thrace*, on the *Aegean Sea*.

*Tenchtēri* (Teucteri), arum, m. plu. a German people on the *Rhine*.

*Tēnosos* or -us, i, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Troas*, still called *Tenedos*. Hence *Tēnēdus*, a, um, and *Tēnēdii*, arum, m. the inhabitants.

*Tēnos*, is, m. son of *Cycnus*, his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, *Tenedos*. Hence *Tēnēdus*, a, um.

*Tēnos* or -us, i, f. one of the *Cyclades*, now *Tino*.

*Tentyra*, arum, n. plu. a city in *Upper Egypt*, now *Denderah*.

*Tēos* or *Tēus*, i, f. a town in *Ionis*, the birth-place of *Anacreon*. Hence *Tēus*, a, um, and *Tēli*, arum, m. the inhabitants.

*Tērentius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. *Terentius Afer*, the celebrated comic poet, *Terence*: 2nd century B.C. 2. M. *Terentius Varro*, a celebrated scholar, the contemporary of *Cicero*. 3. C. *Terentius Varro*, Roman consul at the battle of *Cannae*.

4. In fem. *Terentia*, the wife of *Cicero*. *Tērentianus*, a, um, adj.

*Tērentus* (Tar-) or -os, i, f. a place in the *Campus Martius*, where the *ludi scaurales* were held. Hence *Tērentinus*, a, um.

*Tēreus*, ēi or ēos, m. king of *Thrace*, husband of *Procris*, sister of *Philo-mela*. Hence *Tēreides*, ae, m. his son *Ilys*.

*Tērina*, ae, f. a town on the west coast of the *Bruttian* territory, after which the *Sinus Terinaeus* was called. Hence *Tērinaeus*, a, um.

*Tērpalchōrē*, ēa, f. the *Muse* of choral song and dancing.

*Terracina*, v. *Tarracina*.

*Tēthys*, fōs, f. a sea-goddess, wife of *Oceanus*, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods. Hence poet. meton. the sea.

*Teucer* (Teucrus), cri, m. son of *Telemachus*, king of *Salamis*, and brother of *Ajax*. 2. son of *Scamander* of *Crete*, son-in-law of *Dardanus*, and afterwards king of *Troy*. Hence *Teucrus*, a, um, *Teucri*, arum, m. the *Trojans*; and *Teucria*, ae, f. the *Trojan* country, *Troy*.

*Teuthras*, antis, m. an ancient king of *Mysia*, father of *Thespis*. Hence *Teuthrantēus*, a, um, *Mysian*, and

*Teuthrantius*, a, um: turba, the fifty daughters of *Thespis* (Ov.).

*Teutomatus*, i, m. a king of the *Nitobriges* in *Aquitania*.

*Teutōni*, arum (Teutōnes, um), m. plu. the *Teutons*, a German race. Hence *Teutōnicus*, a, um.

*Thais*, idis, f. o. celebrated courtesan of *Athens*.

*Thala*, ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

*Thales*, is and ētus (Acc. *Thalem*, *Thalēn*, and *Thaletem*; Abl. *Thale*), m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of *Miletus*, one of the *Seven Sages*, born about 610 B.C.

*Thalia*, ae, f. the *Muse* of *Comedy*. 2. a sea-nymph.

*Thamyras*, ae, and *Thāmýris*, idis, m. a *Thracian* poet who entered into a contest with the *Muses*, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.

*Thapsus* or -os, i, f. a city in *Sicily*. 2. a city in *Africa*, where *Caesar* defeated the partisans of *Pompeius*, B.C. 42. Hence *Thapsitani*, arum, m. the inhabitants.

*Thasus* or -os, i, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Thrace*, now *Thaso*. Hence *Thāsius*, a, um.

*Thaumas*, antis, m. the father of *Iris*. Hence *Thaumantēus*, a, um, *Thaumatias*, adis, f., and *Thaumatias*, idis, f. *Iris*.

*Thēbae*, arum (*Thēbē*, ēa), f. plu. *Thebes*, a very ancient and celebrated city in *Upper Egypt*. Hence *Thēbaeus*, a, um, and *Thēbaei*, arum, m. the inhabitants. 2. the capital of *Boeotia*, one of the most ancient cities in *Greece*, founded by *Cadmus*. Hence *Thēbanus*, a, um, *Thēban*, and *Thēbani*, arum, m. the *Thebans*; and *Thēbaie*, idis, f. adj.; plur. *Thēbāides*, the women of *Thebes*. 3. a city in *Mysia*, destroyed by *Achilles*. Hence *Thēbāna*, ae, f. *Andromache*, the daughter of *Etion*, king of *Thebes* in *Mysia*.

*Thēbē*, ēa, f. wife of *Alexander* of *Phæra*. 2. a nymph in *Ov*.

*Thēmis*, idis, f. the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

*Thēmistocles*, i and is, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statesman and general. Hence *Thēmistoclēus*, a, um.

*Thēocritus*, i, m. born at *Syracuse* in the 3rd century B.C.; the founder of *Greek pastoral poetry*.

*Thēodectes*, is, m. a *Greek rhetorician* and tragic poet, pupil of *Isocrates* and *Aristotle*.

*Thēon*, ōnis, m. a notoriously sarcastic person referred to by *Horace*. Hence *Thēoninus*, a, um, *Thēonin*, i e. calumnious, libellous (Hor.).

*Thēophrāstēs*, is, m. a *Greek* historian, a friend of *Pompeius*.

*Thēophrastus*, i, m. a celebrated *Greek* philosopher, successor of *Aristotle* in the *Lyceum*.

*Thēopompus*, i, m. a *Greek* his-

torian and orator, pupil of *Isocrates*. Hence *Thēopompēus* or -inus, a, um.

*Thērāpnæ*, arum, f. plu. a town in *Laconia*, the birthplace of *Helen*. He. = *Thērāpnæus*, a, um, *Spartan*.

*Thērōles*, is, m. a famous *Greek* potter. Hence *Thērōlēus*, a, um.

*Thermae*, arum, f. plu. a town in *Sicily*, near *Himera*. Hence *Thermātānus*, a, um; *Thermātāni*, arum, m. its inhabitants.

*Thermōdon*, ontis, m. a small river of *Pontus*, on which dwell the *Amazons*. Hence *Thermōdontēs*, a, um, and *Thermōdontiæus*, a, um, *Amazonian*.

*Thermōpylæ*, arum, f. plu. a famous pass between *Mt. Oeta* and the sea, where *Leonidas* fell, B.C. 490.

*Thermus*, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens *Minucia*.

*Thērōdāmæ*, antis, m. a *Scythian* king, who fed lions with human flesh. Hence *Thērōdāmantēs*, a, um.

*Theraptes*, ae, m. a *Greek* before *Troy*, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.

*Thēseus* (dasy.), ēi and ēos, m. king of *Athens*, son of *Aegeus* and *Aethra*; husband of *Andræne* (whom he abandoned), and afterwards of *Phædra*; father of *Hippolytus*; friend of *Perithous*, conqueror of the *Minotaur*. Hence *Thēseus*, a, um, *Thēseius*, a, um; and *Thēsidēs*, ae, m. a male descendant of *Thēseus*, esp. *Hippolytus*; in plur. *Thēsidæ*, arum, m. the *Athenians*.

*Thespiæ*, arum, f. plu. an ancient town in *Boeotia*. Hence *Thespius*, a, um, *Thespienses*, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants; and *Thespiæ*, adis, f. adj. *Thesopian*. As Subst. *Thespiades*, um, f. the *Muses* (*Thespiæ* being situated at the foot of *Helicon*).

*Thespis*, is, m. the founder of *Greek* tragedy, about 600 B.C.

*Thespius*, i, m. a king of *Mysia*, who had fifty daughters.

*Thesprōtia*, ae, f. a district in *Kyprus*. Hence *Thesprōtius*, a, um.

*Thesprōti*, arum, m. the *Thesprōtians*.

*Thesprōtus*, i, m. a king in the neighbourhood of *Puteoli*: hence regum *Thesprōti*, i.e. *Puteoli*.

*Thessalia*, ae, f. the most northerly district of *Greece*. Hence *Thessaliōus*, a, um, *Thessalius*, a, um, and *Thessali*, idis, f. adj.; also *Thessali*, arum, m. the *Thessalians*.

*Thessaliōnia*, ae, or -ō, ēa, f. a maritime city of *Macedonia*; now *Saloniki*. Hence *Thessaliōnienses*, ium, m. plu. the *Thessalonians*.

*Thestius*, il, m. king of *Aetolia*, father of *Leda* and *Althæa*. Hence *Thestiades*, ae, m. a male descendant of *Thestius*, and *Thestias*, adis, f. daughter of *Thestias*, i.e. *Althæa*.

*Thestor*, ōris, m. the father of *Cal-*

chas.\* Hence **Thestorides**, ac, m. *Calchas*.

**Thēsis**, idis or idos (Abl Thetide and Theti), f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.

**Thia**, ae, f. the wife of Hypereon, and mother of Sol.

**Thiraida**, ae, f. a town of Numidia.

**Thisbē**, es, f. a small town of Bœotia. Hence **Thisbasus**, a, um

2, a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.

**Thōas**,antis, m. king of Tauris, slain by Orestes. Hence **Thōantēus**, a, um

2, a king of Lemnos, father of Hyppryle. Hence **Thōantias**, adis, f. Hyppryle.

**Thōrius**, a, name of a Roman gens.

**Thracēa**, ae. **Thracō**, es, and **Thraciā**, ae, f. an extensive country to the N. of the Aegean. Hence **Thracius**, a, um, **Thraciōus**, a, um,

**Thrax**, acis, m., and **Threissas** or **Thressa**, ac, f. Thracian. **Thrax** and **Threx**, also, a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment. Hence **Threōidicus**, a, um.

As Subst.: **Threōidica**, ōrum, n. arms of a Thrac.

**Thrāsēa**, ae, m., P. Thrāsēa Paetus, a distinguished Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero.

**Thrāsēbūlus**, i, m. the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the tyranny of the Thirty.

**Thrāsēvillus**, i, m. a celebrated astrologer in the time of Tiberius.

**Thrāsēmāchus**, i, m. a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcædon.

**Thucēydidēs**, is, m. the celebrated Greek historian. Hence **Thucēydidius**, a, um, also **Thucēydidī**, ōrum,

m. Thucydideans, imitators of Thucydides.

**Thūlē**, es, f. an island in the extreme north of Europe, acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, one of the Shetland Islands.

**Thūriā**, ōrum, f. a town of Calabria.

**Thūrii**, ōrum, m. plur sometimes

**Thūrium**, ii, n. a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built near the site of Sybaris. Hence **Thūrinus**, a, um; and **Thūrinī**, ōrum, m. the Thūrinians.

**Thūamis**, is, m. a river in Epirus.

**Thuatira**, ae, f. and **Thuatira**, ōrum, n. a city of Lydia.

**Thūnē**, es, f. a nymph who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus.

**Thūyestes**, ae, m. son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son, he was the father of Agesthus. Hence **Thūyestēs**, a, um; and **Thūyestiādes**, ae, m. Agesthus.

**Thūyas** (disyll.) of **Thūyas**, adis, f. a Bacchant.

**Thymbra**, ae, or **Thymbrē**, es, f. a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo.

Hence **Thymbraeus**, i, m. epithet of Apollo.

**Thymēlō**, es, f. a celebrated actress of the time of Domitian.

**Thūni**, ōrum, m. plur a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.

Hence **Thūnus**, a, um, **Bithynian** (Hor.); **Thūnia**, ae, f. their country.

**Thūniācus**, a, um, and **Thūnias**, adis, f. adj. Bithynian.

**Thūnō**, es, f. the mother of the fifth Bacchus, mentioned by Ovid.

Hence **Thūnōus** (trisyll.), ei, m. Bacchus. Meton for wine (Cat.)

**Thūrē**, es, f. a town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedæmonians. Hence **Thūreātis**, idis, f. adj.

**Thūrēum** (-ium), ii, n. a town of Acarnania, near Leucas. Hence **Thūrēnensis**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Thūris**, idis, m. the name of a shepherd in Virg.

**Tibērtinus**, i, m. a hero from whom the river Tiber is said to have been named, see also foll. art.

**Tiberis**, is, also conti Tiberis (Tybis), is or idis (Acc Tibērim, Tibirum and -in) m. the Tiber. Hence **Tibērtinus**, a, um, **Tibērinus**, i, m. the river-god of the Tiber, and **Tibērinis**, idis, f. adj. 2. the river-god (Virg.)

**Tibērius**, ii, m. a Roman praenomen (abbrev. Ti.). Esp. the Emperor Tiberius, whose full name was Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence **Tibērius**, a, um, and **Tibērianus**, a, um.

**Tibullus**, i, m. Albius, a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about B.C. 54, a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

**Tibur**, ūris, n. an ancient town of Latium on the Anio, now Tivoli, founded by a colony from Argos under Tiburtus. Hence **Tiburs**, ūris, adj.

also subst. n. (Abl Tiburti or Tiburte), the Tiburine territory, and **Tiburtēs**, um, m. the Tiburtines; **Tiburtinus**, a, um, and **Tiburnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Tiburnus**, i, m. an inhabitant of Tibur (Stat.); also = Tiburtus, founder of Tibur.

**Tiburtus**, i, m. the founder of Tibur.

**Ticinum**, i, n. a city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus, now Pavia.

• **Ticinus**, i, m. a river in Gallia Cisalpina, now Ticino, a tributary of the Padus, celebrated for a victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans upon its banks, B.C. 218.

**Tifata**, ōrum, n. plu. a mountain near Capua.

**Tifernum**, i, n. a town in Umbria

on the Tiber, where Pliny had a villa, near Clitua di Castello.

**Tifernus**, i, m. the name of a mountain and of a river in Samnium; the former now Monte Matese.

**Tigellinus**, i, m. the most hated of Nero's favourites.

**Tigellius**, ii, m.: Hermogenes, a censor of Horace.

**Tigrānes**, is, m. king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates. 2. his grandson.

**Tigrānoerta**, ae, f. and ōrum, n. pl. the chief city of Armenia, built by Tigranes.

**Tigris**, is or idis, m. a large river of western Asia, East of the Euphrates, which joins it.

**Tigurini**, ōrum, m. a Helvetian tribe. **Tigurinus pagus**, the common they inhabited, perh. Zurich.

**Timaëus**, i, m. a Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles. 2. a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato: whence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.

**Timāgōnes**, is, m. a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.

**Timāvus**, i, m. a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Tergeste.

**Timocrates**, ae, m. an Epicurean philosopher, brother of Metrodorus, the Epicurean.

**Timolōn**, ōntis, m. a celebrated Cornelian general in the 4th century B.C. Hence **Timolōntēs**, a, um.

**Timon**, ōnis, m. a celebrated misanthrope of Athens in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

**Timothēus**, ei, m. son of Comon, a general of the Athenians. 2. a celebrated musician, native of Miletus, who flourished about A.D. 300. 3. of Thetis, a celebrated musician in the time of Alexander the Great.

**Tiphys**, ūs (Voc Tiphys), m. the pilot of the Argo.

**Tirēsiās**, ae, m. a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.

**Tiridates**, ae, m. the name of several kings of Armenia.

**Tiro**, ōnis, m. a learned slave and afterwards freedman of Cicero. Hence **Tironianus**, a, um.

**Tiryns**, Tirynthis or os, f. a town in Argolis, one of the most ancient in Greece, where Hercules was brought up. Hence **Tirynthius**, a, um, esp. as epithet of Hercules.

**Tisagōras**, ae, m. a brother of Miltiades.

**Tisāmēnus**, i, m. son of Orestes and king of Argos.

**Tisiphōnēs**, es, f. "the avenger of blood", one of the Furies. Hence **Tisiphōnēus**, a, um.

**Tissaphernes**, is, m. a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.

**Tisē**, es, f. a small town in Sicily, now Pandarzo. Hence **Tisense**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

**Titān**, ānis, or **Titānus**, i, m. son

of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, elder brother of *Saturn*, and ancestor of the *Titans*, called *Titanes* or *Titani*, who contended with *Saturn* for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son *Jupiter*, precipitated into *Tartarus*. Their names were *Oceanus*, *Coeus*, *Crius*, *Hyperion*, *Iapetus* and *Cronos*.

2. grandson of the above, son of the *Titan Hyperion*, the *Sun-god*. 3. *Prometheus*, son of the *Titan Iapetus*. Hence *Titēnius*, a, um, adj. As *Subst.*: *Titania*, ac. f.: (i) *Latona*, as daughter of the *Titan Coeus*. (ii) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of *Prometheus* (iii) *Diana*, as sister of *Sol* (iv) *Circe*, as daughter of *Sol*. Also *Titaniacus*, a, um, adj.; *Titānis*, *Idis* or *Idos*, adj. f. As *Subst.*: *Titānis*, *Idis*, f. a female *Titan*, *Titaness*: e.g. *Circe* or *Thetys*, as sister of *Sol*.

*Tithonus*, i, m son of *Laomedon*, consort of *Aurora*; endowed with immortality, but changed after reaching a decrepit old age, into a grasshopper. Hence *Tithōnius*, a, um: as *Subst.*.

*Tithonia*, ac, f. *Aurora*. *Tities*, *Ium*, and *Titienses*, *Ium*, m one of the three original Roman tribes: see also *Tatius*.

*Titius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Titius*, a, um.

*Titurius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Tituriānus*, a, um.

*Titus* (T.), i, m a Roman praenomen.

*Tityos*, *yi*, m. a giant, son of *Jupiter*, slain by *Apollo* for insulting *Latona*, and cast into *Tartarus*.

*Tityrus*, i, m. the name of a shepherd in *Virgil's Eclogues*, sometimes identified with *Virgil* himself.

*Tiēpōlemus*, i, m a son of *Hercules*.

*Tmāros* or *-us*, i, m a mountain in *Epirus*.

*Tmōlus*, and poet *Timōlus*, i, m. a mountain of *Lydia* in which the *Pactolus* rises, producing excellent wines. Hence *Tmōlius*, a, um, and *Tmōlites*, *is*, m. adj.

*Tōlenns*, i, m a river in the country of the *Sabines*, now *Turano*.

*Tōlētum*, i, n a town in *Spain*, now *Tuleto*. Hence *Tōlētāni*, *ōrum*, m. its inhabitants.

*Tōlōsa*, ac, f. a city in southern *Gallia*, now *Toulouse*. Hence *Tōlōsānus*, a, um, and *Tōlōsates*, *Ium*, m. pl. its inhabitants.

*Tōlostōbogii* (*Tōlist-*), *ōrum*, m one of the three tribes of Gauls who settled in *Asia Minor* (*Galatia*). The other two tribes were the *Tectosagi* and *Trocmi*.

*Tōlumnus*, ii, m a king of the *Venetes*. 2. a *Rutulan* soothsayer in *Virg.*

*Tōmi*, *ōrum*, m and *Tōmis*, f. a town of *Moesia*, on the *Euxine*, famous as the place to which *Ovid* was banished, not certainly identified. Hence *Tō-*

*mitas*, *ārum*, m. pl. its inhabitants, and *Tōmitānus*, a, um.

*Tōmyris*, *is*, f. a *Sythian* queen, by whom the elder *Cyrus* was defeated.

*Tōrōnē*, *ēs*, f. a town in *Macedonia*. Hence *Tōronaeus*, a, um, and *Tōronaeus*, a, um.

*Torquatus*, i, m. T. *Manlius*, so called from the chain-collar which he took from a Gaul whom he slew. Hence a surname in the gens *Manlia*.

*Trāochas*, *antis*, f. another name of the town usually called *Turracina*, near the *Pontine Marshes*.

*Trāchin*, *Iuis*, or *Trāchyn*, *ynos*, f. a town of *Thessaly* on *Mount Oeta*, where *Hercules* burned himself. Hence *Trāchinus*, a, um. As *Subst.*: *Trāchinus*, *is*, m *Cyz*, king of *Trachin* (Ov.). *Trāchiniae*, *ārum*, f. the *Trachinian Women*, a tragedy of *Sophocles*.

*Trājanus*, i, m. M. *Ulpian*, Roman emperor, a. d. 98.

*Tralles*, *Ium*, f. pl. a commercial city of *Asia Minor*, near the *Mæander*. Hence *Tralliānus*, a, um; and *Tralliāni*, *ōrum*, m. its inhabitants.

*Trans-alpinus*, a, um, adj. beyond the Alps; *Transalpine*. As *Subst.*: *Transalpini*, *ōrum*, m. *Transalpine* nations.

*Trans-danubianus*, a, um, adj. beyond the *Danube*, *Transdanubian*.

*Trans-padānus*, a, um, beyond the *Po*, *Transpadane*. As *Subst.*: *Transpadāni*, *ōrum*, m. the nations beyond the *Po*.

*Trans-rhēnānus*, a, um, adj. beyond the *Rhine*; *Transrhēnis*. As *Subst.*: *Transrhēnani*, *ōrum*, m. those living beyond the *Rhine*.

*Trans-tiberinus*, a, um, adj. beyond the *Tiber*; *Transiberine*. As *Subst.*: *Transiberini*, *ōrum*, m. those dwelling beyond the *Tiber*.

*Trāpezus*, *antis*, f. a city in *Pontus*, now *Trebizond*.

*Trāsīmēnus* (*Trasu-*, *Trasy-*) *lācus*, or simply *Trāsīmēnus*, i, m a lake in *Etruria*, now *Ferentino*, on the shores of which *Hannibal* gained a great victory over the Romans, b. c. 217.

*Trēbātius*, *is*, m. C. *Testa*, a lawyer, a friend of *Cicero*.

*Trēbellius*, a, the name of a Roman gens.

*Trēbia*, ac, m. a southern tributary of the *Padus*, on the banks of which *Hannibal* defeated the Romans, b. c. 218, now the *Trebbia*. 2. f. a town of *Umbria*, now *Trevi*. Hence *Trēbīanus*, a, um; and *Trēbīāni*, *ōrum*, m. its inhabitants.

*Trēbonius*, a, the name of a Roman gens.

*Trēbūm*, ac, f. *Trebul*: a town in *Com. ur.*, near *Satricula*, now *Maddaloni*. Hence *Trēbūliānus*, a, um, adj.

2. *Trebul* *Mutuesca*, called by *Virgil* simply *Mutuesca*, a town in

the *Sabine* territory. Hence *Trēbūliānus*, a, um.

*Trēviri* (also written *Trēvēri*), *ōrum*, m. pl. a powerful people in *Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves*. Hence *Trēvērius*, a, um.

*Trēvrius*, a cognomen in the gens *Valeria*.

*Tribocci*, *ōrum*, m. a German people, in the neighbourhood of the modern *Strasbourg*.

*Triocastini*, *ōrum*, m. a *Gallie* tribe between the *Isere* and the *Drome*.

*Triopitinus*, i, m a Roman cognomen. Esp. *Sp. Lucretius* *Triopitinus*, the father of *Lucretia*.

*Trioorii*, *ōrum*, m. a people in *Gallia Narbonensis*.

*Trinacria*, ac = *Τριναξία* ("with three promontories"), and *Trinacrius*, *Idos* (Ov.), f. the island of *Sicily*. Hence *Trinacrius*, a, um, and *Trinacris*, *Idis*, f. adj. *Sicilian*.

*Trinobantes*, *Ium*, m. pl. a people in the eastern part of *Britain*, in *Essex* and *Middlesex*.

*Tricāla*, *ōrum*, a mountain-fortress in the interior of *Sicily*. Hence *Tricālinus*, a, um, adj.

*Triopas*, ac, m. the father of *Erysichthon*. Hence *Triopēus*, *is*, m. *Erysichthon*, and *Triopēis*, *Idis*, f. a grand-daughter of *Thopas*, i.e. *Meleus*.

*Triphylia*, ac, f. a name of the southern part of *Elis*.

*Tripholis*, *is*, f. a district of *Thessaly*. Hence *Triphōlitānus*, a, um.

2. a country of *Africa* on the *Sydes*. Hence *Triphōlitānus*, a, um.

*Triptolēmus*, i, m son of *Cleus*, king of *Eleusis*; he was a favourite of *Ceres*, and the inventor of agriculture: he became a judge in the infernal regions.

*Triton*, *ōnis* or *ōnūs*, m. a sea-god, son of *Neptune*, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. 2. a river and lake in *Africa*, near the *Lesser Syrtis*, where, according to some authorities, *Minerva* was born. Hence *Trītōnius*, a, um; as *Subst.*: *Trītōnia*, ac, f. *Minerva*. *Trītōniānus*, a, um, adj. and *Trītōnis*, *Idis* or *Idos*, *Minerva*, as adj. *Palladian*; arx, the citadel of *Pallas* or *Minerva*, i.e. *Athens* (Ov.).

*Trivia*, ac, f. a name of *Diana*, because her temple was often erected where three ways met. *Lācus Triviae*, a lake in *Latium*, near *Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi*.

*Trivium*, i, n. a small town between *Samnium* and *Apulia*, now *Trevico*.

*Trōas*, *ādis*, v. *Tros*.

*Trocmi* or *Trogmi*, *ōrum*, m. a *Gallian* people: v. *Tectosagi*.

*Troezen*, *ēnis*, f. a very ancient city of *Argolis*, where *Theseus* was born. Hence *Troezēnius*, a, um.

*Trogloodytae*, *ārum*, m. pl. a people of *Aethiopia* who dwell in caves, the *Troglydites*.

**Troilus**, *l*, *m*, son of Priam, slain by Achilles

**Trophonius**, *li*, *m*, a brother of Agamemnon, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle. Hence **Trophonians**, *a*, *um*

**Troës**, *ois*, *m*, a king of Pyrgus, after whom Troy was named. Hence **Troia** or **Troia**, *ae*, *f*, Troy; a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks. 2. a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy. 3. a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus

Hence **Troïus** (*Trōis*), *a*, *um*, **Troïanus**, *a*, *um*, and **Troïani**, *orum*, *m*, the Trojans. Also **Trōis**, *a*, *um*, a Trojan; **Trōicus**, *a*, *um*; **Trōas**, *idis* or *idos*, *f*, *adj*, and as *Subj*, a Trojan woman, also the regum about Troy, the *Trōad*; **Trōugēna**, *ae*, *m*, a Trojan, also a Roman

**Trosmis**, *is*, *f*, a river of Moesia on the Ister, mentioned by Ovid

**Tubero**, *onis*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens Aelia

**Tubertus**, *i*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens Postumia

**Tubulus**, *i*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens Hostilia

**Tuisco**, *onis*, *m*, the progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god

**Tulingi**, *orum*, *m*, a people of Gallia bordering on the Helvetii

**Tulliola**, *ae*, *f*, *dim* an affectionate name for Tullia, the daughter of Cicero

**Tullius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, and M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator. Called *no* 43. Hence **Tullianus**, *a*, *um*, and **Tullianum**, *i*, *n*, the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius

**Tullus**, *i*, *m*, a Roman praenomen e. g. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome

**Tunes**, *ētis*, *f*, a maritime town of Africa, now Tunis

**Tungri**, *orum*, *m*, a people of Gallia Belgica, about Tongres

**Turdētani**, *orum*, *m*, a people in Hispania Baetica, in the neighbourhood of the modern Seville. Hence **Turdētania**, *ae*, *f*, their country

**Turdūli**, *orum*, *m*, a people of Hispania Baetica, living to the east of the Turdētani. Hence **Turdulus**, *a*, *um*

**Tūria**, *ae*, *f*, a river in the E. of Spain, now the Guadalquivir. Hence **Turiensis**, *e*, *adj*

**Turnus**, *i*, *m*, a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas. 2. Turnus Herdonius, v. Herdonius

**Tūrōnes**, *um*, also **Tūrōni** or **Tūrōni**, *orum*, *m*, plu. a people of Gallia, on the Riger, near the mod. Tours

**Tusci**, *orum*, *m*, plu. another name for Etrusci, v. Etruria. *Adj*. **Tuscus**, *a*, *um*

**Tuscūlum**, *i*, *m*, a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome,

near the modern *Castell*. Hence **Tuscūlanus**, *a*, *um*, **Tuscūlanensis**, *e*, and **Tuscūlus**, *a*, *um*; also **Tuscūliani**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants

**Tyana**, *orum*, *m*, plu. a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius. Hence **Tyanēus**, *a*, *um*

**Tyōha**, *ae*, a part of Syracuse

**Tydeus**, *ii*, *m*, a famous shoemaker of Boeotia mentioned by Ovid

**Tydeus** (*disyll*), *ei* and *ēos*, *m*, son of Teneus and father of Diomedes. Hence **Tydidēs**, *ae*, *m*, *Dumedes*

**Tyndareus** (*trisyll*), *ei*, and **Tyndarus**, *i*, *m*, king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and reputed father of Pollux and Helen. Hence **Tyndarius**, *a*, *um*; **Tyndarides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Tyndareus, and **Tyndaris**, *idis*, *f*, a female descendant of Tyndareus

(1) **Tyndaris**, *idis*, *f*, a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now Tindari. Hence **Tyndaritani**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants

(2) **Tyndaris**, *idis*, *f*, name of a woman in Homer

**Typhoeus** (*trisyll*), *ei* or *ēos* (also *typhōi*, *onis*), *m*, a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna. Hence **Typhōus**, *a*, *um*, and **Typhōis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*

**Tyrannio**, *onis*, *m*, a Greek grammarian in the time of Cicero

**Tyras**, *ae*, *m*, a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester

**Tyrō**, *ūs*, *f*, daughter of Salmonus

**Tyrrhēni**, *orum*, *m*, plu. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etruscians. Hence **Tyrrhēnus**, *a*, *um*; **Tyrrhēnia**, *ae*, *f*, Etruria; **Tyrrhēnicus**, *a*, *um*

**Tyrrheus** (*disyll*), *ei*, *m*, the shepherd of King Latinus. Hence **Tyrrhidæ**, *orum*, *m*, plu. his sons

**Tyrtaeus**, *i*, *m*, an Athenian poet, who flourished in the 7th century B.C. In accordance with an oracle, he was sent by the Athenians to Sparta, and roused the courage of the Spartans against the Messenians

**Tyrus**, or *-os*, *i*, *f*, a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians, now the ruins of Sur. Hence **Tyrius**, *a*, *um*, Tyrian, and poet. *Thelan* (with a ref. to the Phoenician colony of Cadmus), or Carthaginian (Carthage being a colony from Tyre); and **Tyrīi**, *orum*, *m*, the Tyrians, or the Carthaginians.

**Ubbi**, *orum*, *m*, plu. a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cologne. Hence **Ubbis**, *a*, *um*.

**Ucalēgon**, *ontis*, *m*, a Trojan, mentioned by Virg.

**Ufens**, *entis*, *m*, a small river in Latium, now *Uffente*. Hence **Ufentinus**, *a*, *um*

**Ulixes** (*Ulysses*), *is* or *ei*, or *ei* (*trisyll*), *m*, a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus

**Ulpian**, *v* Trajanus

**Ulabræ**, *arum*, *f*, plu. a small and miserable town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence **Ulabrænus**, *a*, *um*

**Ulysses**, *is*, *v* Ulixes

**Umbri**, *orum*, *m*, plu. an ancient people of Central Italy, akin to the Latins. *Adj*. **Umbri**, *bra*, *brum*, and **Umbria**, *ae*, *f*, their country

**Urania**, *ae*, or **Uranis**, *ēs*, *f*, the Muse of Astronomy

**Urbiniun**, *i*, *n*, a town of Umbria now Urbino. **Urbinas**, *ātis*, *adj*, of Urbiniun

**Uripētes**, *um*, and **Uripiti**, *orum*, *m*, a German people

**Ustica**, *ae*, *f*, a hill near Horace's Sabine farm

**Utica**, *ae*, *f*, a very ancient city in Africa Propria, N.W. of Carthage, where the younger Cato put an end to his life. Hence **Uticensis**, *e*, also **Uticenses**, *i*, *m*, the inhabitants of Utica.

**Vacālus**: v. Vahalis.

**Vacca** (*Vaga*), *ae*, *f*, a town of Numidia, now *Bey*. Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis**, *e*, and **Vaccenses** (*Vag*), *i*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Vaccasi**, *orum*, *m*, a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

**Vaccus**, *i*, *m*: Vitruvius Vaccus, leader of the revolt of Fundi, B.C. 130.

**Vaccina**, *ae*, *f*, the goddess of rural leisure, particularly honoured by the Sabines. Hence **Vaccinālis**, *e*

**Vadimonis lacus**, a small lake in Etruria, now *Lago di Bassano*

**Vahālis**, *is*, and **Vacālus**, *i*, *m*, the southern branch of the Rhine, now the Waal.

**Valentia**, *ae*, *f*, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Valencia. 2. Vibia Valentia, called by the Greeks Hipponium, a town in the S.W. of Bruttium. Hence **Valentini**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

**Valerius**, *a*, the name of an ancient patrician gens. Hence **Valeriani**, *orum*, *m*, the soldiers of Valerius

**Vandali** or **Vandalli** (*-dilli*), *orum*, *m*.

*m plu.* a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, who afterwards settled in the S. of Spain (in Andalusia).

**Vangiones**, um, *m plu* a German people on the Rhine, about the mod Worms.

**Varguntius**, i, *m. L.* one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

**Varia**, ae, *f.* a small town of the Sabines near Horace's farm.

**Varius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Varius, a distinguished epic poet of the time of Virgil and Horace.

**Varro**, omis, *m* a surname in the gens Terentius v. Terentius. Hence **Varronianus**, a um.

**Varus**, i, *m* a surname, esp. in the gens Quinctia. Esp. P. Quinctius Varus, defeated and slain by Arminius. Hence **Varianus**, a, um. 2. a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now the Var.

**Vascones**, um, *m plu* a people of northern Spain, ancestors of the Basques.

**Vaticanus mons** or **collis**, a hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.

**Vatinus**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Vatinius**, a, um. See also Part I.

**Vectis**, is, or **Vecta**, ae, *f.* the Isle of Wight.

**Vectones** or **Vettones**, um, *m plu* a people of Lusitania.

**Vei**, drum, *m plu.* a very ancient city in Etruria about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus B.C. 369. Hence **Veiens**, entis, **Veientanus**, a, um, and **Veiis** or **Velus** (trayl), a, um; also **Veientes**, ium, *m* the inhabitants of Vei.

**Veiōvia** or **Vediōvia**, is, *m* an Etruscan divinity, a god of the underworld (anti-Jove).

**Vellabrum**, i, *n* a district in Rome near the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt.

**Vellani** or **Vellavii**, drum, *m* an Aquitanian people.

**Veleda**, ae, *f.* a virgin who uttered predictions, and received divine honours among the Germans.

**Vella**, ae, *f.* an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome. 2. a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans, afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vellensis**, e, and **Vellinus**, a, um; also **Vellenses**, ium, *m* the inhabitants.

**Vellinus**, i, *m* a river in the Sabine territory, now Velino, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called lacus Velinus.

**Vellitiae**, drum, *f. plu.* a town of the Volsci, in Latium, now Velletri. Hence **Velliternus**, a, um; and **Velliterni**, drum, *m* the inhabitants.

**Vellaunodunum**, i, *n* a town of the Senones in Gaul, perhaps Beaune.

**Velleius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

**Vellosses**, v. Bellocassi

**Venafrum**, i, *n* a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil; now Venafro. Hence **Venafranus**, a, um.

**Veneti** (Heneti), drum, *m plu.* a people in the north-east of Italy, in the modern Venetian territory. Hence

**Venetus**, a, um; and **Venetia**, ae, *f.* their country. (For venetus in the meaning of sea-coloured, bluish, v. Part I.) 2. a people in the north-west of Gaul about mod. Vannes. Hence **Venetia**, ae, *f.* their country, and **Venetici**, a, um.

**Venilla**, ae, *f.* the mother of Turnus 2. the wife of Janus.

**Ventidius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Ventidius Bassus, who defeated the Parthians, B.C. 38. Hence

**Ventidianus**, a, um.

**Venulus**, i, *m* Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes in Virg.

**Venus**, eris, *f.* the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas, v. Part I. Hence **Venerens** or **Venerius**, a, um.

**Venusia**, ae, *f.* a town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace, now Venusia. Hence **Venusinus**, a, um; and **Venusini**, drum, *m* the inhabitants.

**Veragri**, drum, *m* a people in the Pennine Alps.

**Verollae**, drum, *f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

**Veringetorix**, is, *m* the celebrated leader of the Arverni in the Gallic war.

**Virgilius**, the more strictly accurate form for Virgilius (q v).

**Virgobretus**, i, *m* the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui.

**Virmandui**, drum, *m* a people of Gallia Belgica in the Vermandois.

**Virōna**, ae, *f.* a city in Northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus, and of Pliny the Elder. Hence **Virōnensis**, e, and **Virōnenses**, ium, *m* the inhabitants.

**Verres**, is, *m* the surname of the praetor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily. Hence **Verrius**, a, um, and **Verrinus**, a, um.

**Verrugo**, ius, *f.* a town of the Volsci.

**Vertumnus** (Vort.), i, *m* the god of the changing year, i.e. of the seasons and their productions.

**Verulae**, drum, *f.* a town of the Hernici in Latium, now Veroli. Hence **Verulanus**, a, um.

**Verulamium**, ii, *n* a town in Britain, now St. Albans.

**Vesica**, ae, *f.* a small town of Latium on the river Liris. Hence

**Vescinus**, a, um; and **Vescini**, drum, *m* its inhabitants.

**Veseria**, is, *m* a river in Campania, near Mt. Vesuvius.

**Vesontio**, omis, *m* the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica, now Besançon.

**Vespasianus**, i, *m*: T. Flavius Sabinus, Roman emperor, A.D. 70.

**Vesta**, ae, *f.* one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning in the hearth and of domestic life. Hence **Vestalia**, e v. Part I.

**Vesulani**, drum, *m plu* a people of Central Italy on the Adriatic Sea.

**Vesulus**, i, *m* one of the Alps, now Mt. Viso.

**Vesuvius** (**Vesēvus**), ii, *m* Mt. Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania which became active B.C. 79.

**Vettones**, v. Vectones.

**Veturius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus.

**Vibo**, omis, *f.* v. Valentia (2). Hence **Vibonensis**, e.

**Vicia Pota**, ae, *f.* Vicius and Possessor, goddess of Victory.

**Vicetia** (**Vicentia**), ae, *f.* a town in north-eastern Italy, now Vicenza. Hence **Vicetini** or **Vicentini**, drum, *m plu* its inhabitants.

**Vienna**, ae, *f.* a city of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus, now Vienna. Hence **Viennensis**, e, and **Viennenses**, ium, *m* its inhabitants.

**Viminalis collis**, one of the seven hills of Rome.

**Vindelici**, drum, *m plu* a people of southern Germany, in Bavaria, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

**Vipsanius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus.

**Virgilius** (more correctly Virgilius), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Virgilius (Verg.) Maro, a celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus, Virgil.

**Virginus** (Verg.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Virginus, the father of Virginius, whom he slew in order to save her from the decrever Appius Claudius.

**Viriatus** (-athus), i, *m* a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans. Hence **Viriathinus** (Virithinus), a, um.

**Viridomarus** (**Viridūm**-) or **Viridomarus**, i, *m* a chief of the Aedui.

**Visurgis**, is, *m* a river of Northern Germany, now the Weser.

**Vitellia**, ae, *f.* a town of the Aequi.

**Vitellius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, Roman emperor, A.D. 70. Hence **Vitellius**, a, um, and **Vitellianus**, a, um; and **Vitelliani**, drum, *m* soldiers of Vitellius. See also Part I.

**Vitruvius**, ii, *m*. M. Pollio, a contemporary of Augustus, author of a work on architecture.

**Vocates**, ium, *m* a people in Gallia Aquitania.

**Voconius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Voconius, author of a

law limiting the right of women to inherit property.

**Vöcontii**, ðum, m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the Rhone and the Alps, about the mod Varson.

**Vögësus** or **Vösësus**, i, m. a range of mountains in the E. of Gaul, now the Vosges.

**Völäterrae**, ðrum, f plu an ancient town in Etruria, now Volaterra. Hence **Völätërränus**, a, um; and **Völätërräni**, ðrum, m its inhabitants.

**Volcae**, ðrum, m plu a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the Volcae Arcomici and the Volcae Tectosages, having for their respective capitals Nemausus and Tolosa.

**Volcänus**, v. Vulcanus.

**Vologësus**, i, and **Vologëses**, is, m the name of several kings of Parthia.

**Volsci**, ðrum, m plu an ancient people in Gallia, divided into the Volsci, a, um.

**Volscens**, tis, m an officer of the Latins in Virg.

**Volscius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

**Volsinii** (Vul-sini), ðrum, m plu an important city in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence **Volsiniüs**, a, um, and **Volsiniënsis**, e, also **Volsiniëses**, tum, m its inhabitants.

**Voltinia trilus**, a Roman tribe, of unknown locality. Hence **Voltiniëses**, tum, m the people of the Voltinian tribe.

**Voltumna**, ae, f an Etruscan goddess, in whose temple the Etrurian States assembled.

**Volumnius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Volumnia**, the wife of Corodatus. Hence **Volumniäus**, a, um.

**Vonönes**, is, m the name of two kings of Parthia.

**Vosësus**, v. Vögësus.

**Vulcänus**, i, m the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno. Meton fire. Hence **Vulcänius**, a, um, of Vulcan, fiery. **Vulcänäis**, e, belonging to Vulcan. **Vulcänälia**, tum, n pl the festival of Vulcan celebrated Aug. 23.

**Vultur** (Volt), üris, m a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Vulture.

**Vulturcius** (Volt.), i, m one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

**Vulturnum** (Volt.), i, n a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus, now Castel Vulturno.

**Vulturnus** (Volt.), i, m the principal river of Campania, now Volturno.

**Xanthö**, ðs, f a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

**Xanthus**, i, m a river of Troas.

**2**, a river of Lycia. **3**, a small stream in Epirus.

**Xëno**, önis, m, an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, mentioned by Cicero.

**Xënorätës**, is, m a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.

**Xënöphänës**, is, m a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.

**Xënöphon**, öntis, m a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks B.C. 400. Hence **Xënöphontëus** or **-ius**, a, um.

**Xerxes**, is (1, rarely), m king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army, conquered by the Greeks at Salamis B.C. 490.

**Zäcynthus** or **-os**, i, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante. Hence **Zäcynthius**, a, um.

**Zäleucus**, i, m a lawgiver of the Locrians, about 660 B.C.

**Zäma**, ae, f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal B.C. 201; now Zamra. Hence **Zämenes**, tum, m its inhabitants.

**Zapölë**, eä, f. an older name of Messina, in Sicily. Hence **Zanclaeus**, a, um, and **Zanclësius**, a, um.

**Zëno** or **Zënon**, önis, m the founder of the Stoa philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus, who flourished in the 3rd century B.C. **2**, a philosopher of Elea ("the Eleatic"), in Magna Graecia; born B.C. 488. **3**, an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

**Zënöbia**, ae, queen of Palmyra, conquered by Aurelian A.D. 270.

**Zëphýritis**, Idis, f a designation of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess.

**Zërynthius**, a, um, belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus.

**Zëtes**, ae, m brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.

**Zëthus**, i, m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.

**Zeus**, the Greek name of Jupiter.

**Zeuxis**, is and Idis, m. a famous Greek painter of Heraclea.

**Zöllus**, i, m a proverbially severe critic of Alexandria. He censured much in Homer, whence he was called Homeromastix (scourge of Homer).

**Zöpýrus**, i, m a celebrated physiognomist mentioned by Cicero. **2**, a Persian noble who, by mutilating himself, reconquered Babylon for Darius.

**Zöröastres**, is, m a lawgiver of the Medes.

# TABLES

OF THE

## ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

### CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days and in Leap Year 29
1	KALENDIS *	KALENDIS	KALENDIS	KALENDIS
2	VI	IV	IV	IV
3	V	III	III	III
4	IV	ante Nonas	ante Nonas	ante Nonas
5	III	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas
6	Nonis	Nonis	Nonis	Nonis
7	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII
8	VII	VII	VII	VII
9	VI	VI	VI	VI
10	V	V	V	V
11	IV	IV	IV	IV
12	III	III	III	III
13	Pridie Idus	Pridie Idus	Pridie Idus	Pridie Idus
14	Idus	Idus	Idus	Idus
15	XVII	XVII	XVII	XVI
16	XVI	XVI	XVI	XV
17	XV	XV	XV	XIV
18	XIV	XIV	XIV	XIII
19	XIII	XIII	XIII	XII
20	XII	XII	XII	XI
21	XI	XI	XI	X
22	X	X	X	IX
23	IX	IX	IX	VIII
24	VIII	VIII	VIII	VII
25	VII	VII	VII	VI
26	VI	VI	VI	V
27	V	V	V	IV
28	IV	IV	IV	III
29	III	III	III	Pridie Kalendas
30				Kalendas
31	Pridie Kalendas (April- es, Junias, Sextiles, Novembres).	Pridie Kalendas (Fe- bruarias, Septembres, Januarias)	Pridie Kalendas (Mares, Quingiles, Octobres, Decembres)	In Leap-Year, Feb. 24 (a. d. vi Kal. Mart.) was reckoned twice Hence this day was called bis-sextus, and the year annus bissex- tus.

TABLE I.

## ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. SMALLER MEASURES		Feet	Inches
Digitus			72 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> UNCIA ('inch') or Pollex.			9708
4 3 Palmus			2'9124
12 9 3 Palmus Major (of late times)			8'7372
16 12 4 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> PIS			11 6496
20 15 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Palmipes		1	562
24 18 6 2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> CUBITUS		1	5'4744

N.B.—Approximate Values. The Roman *Unica*, *Pes* and *Cubitus* fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Yard* and a half, by less than 1-10th, 4-10ths, and 5-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

## ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. LARGER MEASURES—LAND AND ITINERARY.						Miles	Feet	Inches
PIS								11'6496
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Cubitus							1	5'4744
2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Gradus, or Pes Sestertius (2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ft.)							2	5'124
5 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 PASSUS							4	10'248
10 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 2 Decempeda, or Portica							9	8'496
120 80 48 24 12 Actus (in length)*							116	5'952
5000 3333 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 2000 1000 500 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> MILLE PASSUM								485 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

N.B.—The Roman mile falls short of the English by less than 1-10th.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

ORDINARY LAND MEASURES.						Acres	Roods	Perches	Square Ft
PES QUADRATUS.									9445
100	Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata								94'245
480	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ACTUS SIMPLEX							1	180 127
2400	24 5 UNCIA*							8	83'885
3600	6 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> CLIMA							12	125 83
14,400	144 30 6 4 ACTUS QUADRATUS						1	9	231 07
28,800	288 60 12 8 2 JUGERUM						2	19	189'89†
47,600	576 120 24 16 4 2 HEREDIUM					1	0	39	107 53‡
5760,000	57,600 12,000 2400 1600 400 200 100 CENTURIA					124	2	19	135 25
23,040,000	230,400 48,000 9600 6400 1600 800 400 4 SALTUS					498	1	37	260 7

\* The *Uncia* or unit to which this *Unica* and the above *Scrupulum* belong is the *Jugerum*. The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Unica*. The *Semissis* is, of course, the *Actus Quadratus*.

† i.e. almost 5-8ths of an acre

‡ i.e. almost an acre and a quarter

§ i.e. almost 500 acres.



TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I. LIQUID MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pints
Ligula											02	..	$\frac{1}{16}$
4	CYATHUS†									..	08	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								..	12	..	$\frac{1}{3}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the Sextarius							..	24	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla						..	48	..	$\frac{1}{1}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, i.e. 1-6th of the Congius					..	96	..	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				..	5 76	..	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			2	7 04	3	..
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	AMPHORA QUADRANTAL		5	6 08	6	..
46 080	11 520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	115	1 6	120	..

\* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As* or unit, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia* or twelfth part.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. DRY MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pint
Ligula										..	02	..	$\frac{1}{16}$
4	CYATHUS†									..	08	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								..	12	..	$\frac{1}{3}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the Sextarius							..	24	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla						..	48	..	$\frac{1}{1}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, i.e. 1-6th of the Congius					..	96	..	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius				..	7 68	1	..
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	MODIUS			1	7 36	2½	..

\* See Note (\*) to Table IV.

† See Note (†) to Table IV.

‡ Nearly a peck.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The UNCIAL DIVISIONS OF THE POUND											Avoirdupois Weight.		
											Oz.	Grs.	
UNCIA											11	437.5*	
1½	Sescuncia, or Sescunx										1	291.75	
2	Sextans										1	404.16½	
3	2	1½	Quadrans, or Teruncius								2	168.75	
4	2½	2	1¼	Triens							3	270.83½	
5	3½	2½	1½	1¼	Quincunx						4	354.16½	
6	4	3	2	1½	SEMS, or SEMISSIS						5	337.5	
7	4½	3½	2½	1½	1½	SEPTUNX					6	320.33½	
8	5	4	2½	2	1½	1½	BES, or BESSIS				7	104.16½	
9	6	4½	3	2½	1½	1½	1½	DODRANS			8	277.5	
10	6½	5	3½	2½	2	1½	1½	1¼	1½	DEXTANS	9	270.83½	
11	7½	5½	3½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	DEUNX	10	260.83½	
12	8	6	4	3	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	AS, or LIBRA	11	237.5

\* This falls short of the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. SUBDIVISIONS OF THE UNCIA.										Grains.
Stiliqua										2.9224
3	Obolus									8.767361
6	2	SCRUPULUM								17.53472
12	4	2	Semiseptula							35.0694
24	8	4	2	SEXTULA						70.138
36	12	6	3	1½	SICILIENS					105.2083
48	16	8	4	2	1½	DUELLA				140.277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	SEMI-UNCIA			210.416
144	48	24	12	6	3	2	UNCIA			420.832
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	AS, or LIBRA	5050

**TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.**

I BEFORE THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.												£	s	d	Farthings.
1. Copper Coins.						2. Silver Coins.									
Sextula															35416
1½	Quadrans					Teruncius									53125
2	1½	Triens													7083
3	2	1½	Semissis			2	Somella								10625
6	4	3	2	As		4	2	Libella							2125
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius									1	25
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS	16	8	4	SESTERTIUS				2	5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2		32	16	8	2	Quinarius		4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4		24	32	16	4	2	DENARIUS	8	2
3. Gold Coins. AUREUS (value in proportion to Roman Silver)													17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)													1	1	2
4. Mon y of Account (not a Coin) SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi													8	17	1

**TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.**

II AFTER THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52.5 Grains.												£	s	d	Farthings
Sextula															3125
1½	Quadrans														4100
2	1½	Triens													625
3	2	1½	Semissis												9375
6	4	3	2	As											1875
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius										375
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS								1	375
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatius							3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	2	4	Denarius						7	2
AUREUS, reckoned at 25 Denarii													15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Coin													18	5	325
SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi													7	16	1









